

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1921-22.

*A. M. LAUGHTON,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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# Victorian Year-Book

1921-22

*By*

A. M. LAUGHTON,

F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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FORTY-SECOND ISSUE.

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## PREFACE.

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THIS is the forty-second 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 with this end the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with those relating to previous years. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion in regard to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State and promoting the social welfare of the people.

The first part shows the progress of the State since the early days of settlement, and contains a description of the Constitution, as well as an epitome of Acts passed during 1921 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., IV., V., VII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. Parts III., VI., and VIII. 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, 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 1922, and in a few instances to a later date.

Since the last *Year-Book* was prepared much statistical information based on particulars obtained at the 1921 census has been made available. Where in recording statistics their relation to persons living

is shown it has been found possible in nearly all cases to use as the basis of comparison the census figures of 1921 instead of those of 1911. In part "Production" a description is given of the steps which have recently been taken by the Government to extend the area available for settlement, especially in irrigation districts.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments and the various experts who have supplied information and in other ways assisted in the preparation of the book. I also take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them.

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

A. M. LAUGHTON,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 16th February, 1923.



# Victorian Year-Book, 1921-22.

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## INTRODUCTION.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

**Area of Victoria.** 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. It 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. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 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 between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,756 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, according to the latest correction, 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 242 geographical 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. In the sixty-six years ended with 1921 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 was 58·4 deg. Upon the average, on only

four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade, and on nineteen days the temperature reaches 90 deg. or over; generally, on about three 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 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was, during the sixty-four years ended with 1921, 30·014 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·66 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 68 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent. Thus the severity of the heat is not so much felt 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 6·3, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 18 days in the year.

## 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 Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable except by boats. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to

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



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, for 1,200 of which 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 outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. 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, 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 was revised by the Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, and contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

## THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

By J. R. Tovey, Esq. (National Herbarium, Melbourne).

### NATIVE FLORA.

Almost the whole of the eastern shore of Port Phillip is fringed by a belt of Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*). Occasionally isolated, at other times several together *Casuarina stricta* and *Casuarina suberosa* may be seen. Close to the beach, and along the gullies and streams running into the bay, *Banksia integrifolia* and *Banksia marginata* are met with. More inland the graceful foliage of the native Cherry-tree (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*) imparts some brightness and variety to the landscape; *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *E. melliodora*, and *E. Stuartiana* are also met with, and on some portions of the coast there are open grassy glades behind the belt of Tea-tree. The shrubs and bushes consist of *Leptospermum myrsinoides* and *L. scoparium*, *Ricinocarpus pinifolius*, *Acacia longifolia*, *A. juniperina*, *A. oxycedrus*, &c., and in the swampy tracts *Melaleuca ericifolia*, and *M. squarrosa* are found. In addition the following Leguminous shrubs abound,

namely, *Daviesia ulicina*, *Aotus villosa*, *Pultenaea paleacea*, *Dillwynia ericifolia*, and *D. cinerascens*, *Bossia cinerea*, &c.

In Spring many species of orchids are met with—*Pterostylis concinna*, *P. præcox*, *P. nutans*, *P. Toveyana*, *P. vittata*, *Acianthus exsertus*, *Corysanthes pruinosa*, *Cyrtostylis reniformis*; these are found under the shade of the Tea-trees. On the more open heath land are found *Diuris pedunculata* and *D. sulphurea*, *Caladenia carnea*, *C. deformis*, *C. latifolia*, and *C. Patersonia*, *Lyperanthus nigricans*, and several species of *Thelymitra*. The bright blue flowers of *Chamæscilla corymbosa* and the purple flowers of *Patersonia glauca* supply a pleasant contrast to the prevailing whites and yellows; *Anguillaria dioica*, *Burchardia umbellata*, *Thysanotus*, *Arthropodium*, and *Hibbertias* are well represented. In moist situations *Droseras* (Sundews) are abundant. The heath family (*Epacridaceæ*) is widely distributed and spread over the whole area; *Cassytha glabella*, *C. melantha* (*Lauraceæ*), and *Comesperma volubile* (*Polygalaceæ*) will be found twining over and around the bushes; *Hakea nodosa* and *H. pugioniformis* occur near the coast. *Grevillea alpina* is abundant on the foot-hills of the Dandenong Ranges, &c. *Correa alba* and *Correa speciosa* are also represented.

The grasses usually met with are—*Anthistiria imberbis*, "Kangaroo Grass," *Cynodon Dactylon*, *Distichlis maritima*, *Eragrostis Brownii*, *Poa cæspitosa*, *Stipa semibarbata*, *S. teretifolia*, *Sporobolus indicus*, and many others. Ferns are not common near the coast, with the exception of the ubiquitous Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*). In the mountains and gullies an entirely different aspect is given to the scene, the comparatively dwarf Eucalyptus are replaced by gigantic ones, these being *Eucalyptus regnans*, "Mountain ash," *E. obliqua*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. gigantea*, *E. ovata*, and many others; here also are met with *Prostantheras*, *Senecios*, *Cryptandras*, *Rapanea variabilis*, *Pittosporum bicolor*. In some of the mountain gullies the endemic grass *Glyceria dives* is often met with. The chief gully treefern is *Dicksonia antarctica*, the other treeferns *Alsophila australis* and *Cyathea* preferring the more open mountain slopes. In the shady water-courses the King fern (*Todea barbata*) gives variety to the scene. In the moister and more remote ravines, *Hymenophyllum flabellata* and *H. javanicum*, *Trichomanes venosum*, and *T. humile*, *Asplenium flaccidum*, &c., abound. *Lomarias* are found on the more open water-courses, whilst in the more open forest, *Davallia dubia* and *Aspidium aculeatum* are conspicuous. The alpine and subalpine flora with their stunted trees and bushes and prostrate heath plants present a strong contrast to the lofty forest trees of the mountain valleys, here *Eucalyptus pauciflora* and *E. Mitchelliana* are met with, and the Eucalypts gradually become more stunted and disappear on the highest ridges. *Kunzea Muelleri*, *Drimys aromatica*, *Pimelea axiflora*, *Ranunculus anemoneus*, *R. Millani*, and many others are met with. Among the plants belonging to genera not met with on the lowland the following may be mentioned:—*Aciphylla glacialis*,



*Abrotanella nivigea*, *Ewartia catipes*, *Epacris bawbawiensis*, *Podocarpus alpina*, *Caltha introloba*, and others.

It will be noted that most of our alpine plants belong to orders and genera characteristic to the Australian Continent and that comparatively few are identical with those growing in colder countries.

The district known as the Mallee occupies the north-western corner of Victoria, and its flora bears a great contrast to that of the Eastern Division. Desert plants of every description abound, namely, Salt-bushes, *Atriplex*, *Bassia*, *Kochia*, *Salicornia*, &c., *Cassias*; the Compositæ family, is well represented with *Helichrysums*, *Helipterums*, *Olearias*, &c. *Loudonia Behrii*, *Lasiopetalum Behrii* are met with. Some of the sandy ridges are natural flower gardens. (*Banksia ornata*), Desert Banksia, *Grevillea pterosperma* (with orange flowers), *Halgania cyanea*, and *H. lavandulacea* (showy plants with deep blue flowers), *Eremophila Brownii* (reddish brown flowers), *Acacia hakeoides*, *Podolepis capillaris* (with panicles of golden-flowers), *Bæckea crassifolia* (with small pink and white flowers) with many others grow luxuriously. The Bulokes (*Casuarina glauca* and *C. Luchmanni*) are met with. Several species of Eucalypts (known as Mallees) occur, viz., *Eucalyptus gracilis*, *E. calycogona*, *E. ploybractea*, *E. viridis*, *E. incrassata*, *E. oleosa*, &c. Eight species of the *Zygophyllum* (Twinleaf) are found in the Mallee. In the "Pine Plains" *Eucalyptus rostrata* (Red gum) and *Callitris verrucosa* are fairly plentiful. *Beyeria viscosa*, *Prostanthera aspalathoides* (scarlet flowers), "The Quandong," *Santalum acuminatum*, a tree with drooping leaves, and it is particularly handsome when bearing its orange to crimson fruits. *Grevillea aquifolia*, *Waitzia acuminata*, *Goodenias*, and an ornamental grass, *Stipa elegantissima*, are found there.

The Wallaby Grass is the principal fodder grass of the plains. The *Lignum* (*Muehlenbeckia stenophylla*) covers the marshy tracts. Acacias are fairly plentiful in the Mallee and about forty species have been recorded. Many of the plants growing in the Mallee are also found growing on the heath grounds around Port Phillip, for instance, such plants as *Pimelea octophylla*, *Aotus villosa*, *Helichrysium apiculatum*, *Leptospermum lævigatum*, *Prasophyllum elatum*, *Pterostylis vittata*, *Goodenia geniculata* are common in both places. The Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lævigatum*) and the Giant Hop-bush (*Dodonæa viscosa*) are fairly common on the sandy rises. The grasses usually met with are Porcupine Grass (*Triodia irritans*), "Wallaby Grass" (*Danthonia penicillata*), and the Toothed Bent Grass (*Calamagrostis filiformis*); *Glyceria Fordeana*, *G. ramigera*, and *Poa nodosa*, *Helichrysium Blandowskianum* (a very showy everlasting), *Boronia cærulescens* (blue flowers), *Daviesia genisifolia* (yellow flowers) are conspicuous in parts of the Mallee. *Anthocercis myosotidea*, with flowers somewhat like the "Forget-me-not," is entirely restricted to the North-west.

Near the south-west coast towards Otway are sand dunes grassed with *Spinifex*, interspersed with numerous bushes of *Correa alba*,

*Leucopogon Richea*, and *Myoporum insulare* and in the deep gullies the rare tree-fern *Cyathea medullaris*, in limited quantities, mixed with the common valley tree-fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*) are met with. On the trunks of the tree-ferns some of the filmy ferns, such as *Hymenophyllum nitens* and *H. javanicum*, grow. *Aspidium capense* and *Asplenium flaccidum* are also met with. In the forest the wiry grass (*Tetrarrhena juncea*) is fairly plentiful, *Notelaea ligustrina*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Phebalium Billardieri*, *Hedycarya Cunninghami*, *Lomatia Fraseri*, *Olearia argophylla*, *Bedfordia salicina* are found in the district

In the south-western corner of Victoria are to be found some members of the Saltbush family, *Salsola Kali* and *Salicornia* species. In swampy ground the following creeping plants—*Samolus repens*, *Scleria radicans*, and *Mimulus repens* are met with. Further inland *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *Acacia stricta*, *A. myrtifolia*, "The Flame Heath" (*Astroloma conostephioides*), *Pimelea linifolia*, and *P. flava*, *Hakea rostrata*, abound.

The following plants which are well worthy of cultivation are found, viz.:—*Kunzea parvifolia*, *Goodia lotifolia* (yellow flowers), *Pimelea ligustrina* (cream), *Indigofera australis* (lilac), and *Correa speciosa* (red). The "Grass-tree" (*Xanthorrhœa australis*) adorns the landscape with their stately flower spikes and strong bayonet-shaped leaves, whilst the "Tassel Cord-rush" (*Restio tetraphyllus*) flourishes in the swamps.

In the Grampian Mountains many beautiful flowers, trees and shrubs, are met with, the most notable of which are:—*Thryptomene Mitchelliana*, *Lhotzkya genetylloides*, and *Calytrix tetragona*, all are fairly plentiful. *Pultenaea costata*, *Pultenaea subalpina*, better known as *P. rosea*, *Calytrix Sullivani*, *Eucalyptus alpina*, and *Grevillea Williamsoni*, *Trymalium D'Altoni*, and *T. ramosissima*, which are endemic to Victoria, are confined to the Grampians; *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha* are met with between the hills. These mountains are rich in Orchidaceous plants, for instance *Caladenia iridescens*, *C. Menziesii*, *C. carnea*, *Thelymitra longifolia*, *T. flexuosa*, *T. pauciflora*, *Prasophyllum brevilabre*, and many others with their bright colours impart brightness to the scene. *Melaleuca decussata* and *Humea elegans* are also worthy of mention, whilst *Boronia pinnata* (white and pink flowers), *Calectasia cyanea*, "the Blue Tinsel Lily," *Brunonia australis*, *Conospermum Mitchellii*, and *Baurea sessilifolia* add charm to the landscape.

As space is limited, I have found it necessary to make the foregoing details on the flora as brief as possible. Unfortunately, from a botanical point of view, the native flora is gradually being restricted to the more distant or inaccessible districts. This is chiefly due to the onward march of agricultural progress, and in many cases to the inroads of alien plants.

In the district around Port Phillip, from Sandringham to Mordialloc, the flora is fast disappearing owing to the expansion of the residential area around the coast. It is to be regretted that a National Park has

not been established in the district, where the native flora could be preserved so that future generations would be able to obtain some idea of the flora which once adorned the landscape.

Victoria has a fair number of endemic species, there being at least fifty-eight, but further investigations may prove that some of the later described plants may have a wider range. The number of endemic species for the various genera are—*Acacia*, 2; *Brachycome*, 1; *Caladenia*, 2; *Calytrix*, 1; *Carex*, 1; *Centrolepis*, 1; *Chiloglottis*, 2; *Epacris*, 1; *Erigeron*, 1; *Eucalyptus*, 4; *Glyceria*, 1; *Grevillea*, 4; *Haloragis*, 1; *Lepidosperma*, 1; *Leucopogon*, 2; *Olearia*, 5; *Prasophyllum*, 4; *Prostanthera*, 3; *Pterostylis*, 2; *Pultenæa*, 11; *Ranunculus*, 1; *Stipa*, 4; *Tetralathea*, 1; *Trymalium*, 2.

During the period 1917–22 eleven species new to science have been added to the flora; of these, four have been added during 1921–22, viz.:—*Brachycome Tadgellii*, Tovey and Morris (*Compositæ*), *Pultenæa recurvifolia*, Williamson, and *Pultenæa costata*, Williamson, members of the *Leguminosæ*, *Trymalium ramosissima*, Audas, a member of the *Rhamnaceæ*; the four species are at present confined to Victoria. In addition, four varieties new to science have been added to the list of native flora.

The records for the periods 1917–18 to 1920–21 will be found in the *Year-Books*. During 1921–22, five species not previously recorded for Victoria have been added to the list of the native flora, i.e., *Frankenia pulverulenta*, L. (*Frankeniaceæ*), found also in South Australia and in the Mediterranean regions. *Hibiscus Farragei*, F. v. M. (*Malvaceæ*), previously recorded from New South Wales, Queensland, North, South, and Western Australia. *Pultenæa graveolens*, Tate (*Leguminosæ*), previously found only in South Australia. *Caladenia cardiochila*, Tate (*Orchidaceæ*), previously recorded from South Australia only. *Corysanthes bicalcarata*, R. Br., previously recorded from New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania.

In addition to the foregoing, several varieties and synonyms have been raised to specific rank; several new records have also been made to the regional distribution of various native plants, and many changes have been made in the names of the Victorian flora, in order to bring them into line with the rules of botanical nomenclature.

### INTRODUCED FLORA.

During the period under review (1917–22), thirty-one foreign plants were recorded as naturalized aliens, thus averaging six a year. In addition, twenty other exotics have been recorded as growing wild in Victoria, approximately four a year. Most of the naturalized aliens are useless or troublesome weeds, and some of them have been brought under the provision of the Thistle Act.

A weed has been described as a plant growing out of its proper place.

The majority of the weeds which have reached this country have been accidentally introduced. The chief source of introduction in the past

was through the use of impure agricultural seed, by imported fodder and by ship's ballast, &c. The dispersal of weeds is caused through the agency of the wind, water, animals and birds. When a weed has been allowed to grow and ripen its seed, it will take time and money to get rid of it. It is therefore necessary as far as possible to prevent the entry of any new weeds.

### NATURALIZED ALIENS.

During the period 1921-22 the following were recorded:—

*Aponogeton distachyum*, Thunb., "Naiadiaceæ," a native of South Africa. *Brachypodium distachyum*, Beauv. (Gramineæ), a native to the Mediterranean Regions. *Mæchia erecta*, Sm. (Caryophyllaceæ), a native of Europe. *Pelargonium graveolens*, L'Herit. (Geraniaceæ), native to South Africa. *Salpichroa rhomboidea*, Miers (Solanaceæ), native to South America. *Brachypodium distachyum* has some value as a pasture plant, but is not in the first rank of fodder grasses. *Pelargonium graveolens* is a useful bee plant, whilst *Salpichroa rhomboidea* may become troublesome if left unchecked.

### EXOTICS RECORDED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

*Bromus tectorum*, L. (Gramineæ); *Europs abrotanifolius*, D.C. (Compositæ); *Phalaris paradoxa*, L. (Gramineæ); *Phormium tenax*, Forst. (Liliaceæ); *Bromus tectorum* is a useless and troublesome grass; *Phalaris paradoxa* has a slight pasture value, whilst *Phormium tenax* is a useful fibre plant.

Records for the years 1917-18 to 1920-21 will be found in the *Year-Books* for those periods.

### PLANTS PROCLAIMED UNDER THE THISTLE ACT.

Since the Thistle Act was enacted in 1890, 38 species exclusive of Dodders have been brought under the provisions of the Act for the whole State. Of these, three are native plants, *i.e.*, *Cyperus rotundus*, which is troublesome in gardens and arable land; *Loranthus celastroides* and *Loranthus pendulus* are parasitic on trees, being very destructive to them. All plants known as Dodder (*Cuscuta*), native and introduced, are also proclaimed for the whole State. There are two species of native Dodder, *i.e.*, *Cuscuta australis* and *Cuscuta tasmanica*.

Twenty-eight species of plants have been proclaimed for various municipalities throughout the State. Of these, two are native plants, *i.e.*, *Acacia armata* and *Cassinia arcuata*.



**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.**

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by W. Baragwanath, Esq., Director of Victorian Geological Survey, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, on pages 3 to 13.

**ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.**

*Supplied by Mr. Baragwanath in March, 1922.*

Since the article on Geology was prepared for the *Year-Book*, 1920-21, geological surveys of the Waratah Bay District have indicated that the quartzites, cherts and other indurated rocks, hitherto considered possibly Heathcoteian (Pre-Ordovician), are conformable in regard to bedding with the fossiliferous Upper Silurian rocks of the district. This may mean that the indurated beds are part of the Silurian series, but they have yielded no fossils to confirm or refute this view. An area of Upper Ordovician strata containing graptolites was discovered near Waratah, but its relationship to the Silurian and indurated beds is masked by Recent and Tertiary deposits.

After many years' work, most of the mountainous country between Tallangatta and Corryong, Upper Murray District, has been geologically surveyed and contoured. Areas formerly considered to be Lower Ordovician slates or metamorphic rocks of unknown age have been proved to consist of Upper Ordovician beds. The minerals fluorspar and scheelite are attracting attention in the district.

Geological mapping is in progress in the Mornington Peninsula, a district of considerable interest that has hitherto received little attention. An area of Upper Ordovician beds has been discovered, the Lower Ordovician strata are yielding sufficient graptolites to enable them to be correlated with similar rocks elsewhere; information bearing on the great Tertiary earth movements is accumulating and a considerable deposit of impure Tertiary lignite has been found.

Near Ballan, Permo-Carboniferous glacial beds have been found on the northern or upthrow side of the Greendale fault, at an elevation considerably above the corresponding formation at Bacchus Marsh.

Good brown coal 20 feet to 110 feet thick, and estimated at 3,000,000 tons, has been proved by boring near Bambra, 7 miles south of Winchelsea. The basin is about a quarter of a square mile in extent and the overburden averages 25 feet thick. The deposit is being opened up by private enterprise.

The examination by Mr. F. Chapman, Hon. Paleontologist to the Survey, of some lignite remains has proved the former existence of timber closely related to that of the present forest flora of Victoria, such as an *Acacia* related to *A. penninervis*, from the Deep Leads near Ararat, and a *Eucalyptus* related to the Redgum *E. rostrata*, from Boolara, near Morwell, probably of Pliocene and Miocene ages respectively. Numerous fossil fruits, from Yarragon and Alberton West, have been proved to be similar to those from the Deep Leads of Haddon

and elsewhere. A chalky limestone from Greenwald, when submitted to a microscopic examination, compared closely in physical texture with the English chalk, though it does not contain the same quantity of coccolith bodies found in whitening. This deficiency is made up by the presence of myriads of tiny rodlike bodies which produce an unctuous condition. This deposit may, therefore, be of some commercial value

### 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 J. A. Kershaw, Esq., F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21.

### THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contained, on pages 31 to 50, a chronological table of leading events in Victorian history for the years 1770 to 1900 inclusive, and of leading events in Victorian and other history for the years 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The leading events in the four years 1917 to 1920 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1921 are given in the table which follows:—

- |       |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1921. | 9th  | January.—A pleasure launch developed a leak and sank in the Hopkins River, Warrnambool. Ten persons were drowned.                                                                                        |
|       | 4th  | February.—Arrangements made to extinguish the Commonwealth debt of £92,480,000 to Great Britain by an annual payment of £5,218,923, the payments to continue until the whole of the principal is repaid. |
|       | 11th | February.—Death of Sir H. N. P. Wollaston, K.C.M.G., LL.D., ex-Comptroller-General of the Customs Department, aged 74 years.                                                                             |
|       | 17th | February.—Death of Sir Frank Madden, formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, aged 73 years.                                                                                                        |
|       | 24th | February.—Arrival in Melbourne of the Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., to assume the office of Governor of Victoria.                                                   |

1921.	28th	March.—Lieutenant J. C. McIntosh, aviator, met with a fatal accident at Pithara, in Western Australia. Lieutenant McIntosh accompanied Lieutenant Parer in a flight from England to Australia.
	31st	March.—A.I.F. ceased to exist.
	4th	April.—Census of the Commonwealth taken. Population enumerated, 5,436,794, viz.: 2,762,758 males, and 2,674,036 females.
	17th	May.—The tender of a United States firm for £379,000 accepted for the Morwell electrical installation.
	16th	June.—The resignation of Justice Higgins as President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced.
	27th	July.—The Lawson Ministry defeated in the Legislative Assembly. A dissolution was granted.
	1st	August.—Mr. T. J. Ryan, acting leader of the Federal Opposition, died at Barcaldine, Queensland.
	8th	August.—Diggers' Loan of £10,000,000 placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government. The loan was over-subscribed.
	20th	August.—The Rev. Harrington Clare Lees, M.A., vicar of Swansea, Wales, appointed Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
	30th	August.—Elections for the 27th Victorian Parliament held throughout the State.
	31st	August.—Death of Mr. R. Murray Smith, C.M.G., aged 89 years.
	7th	September.—Arrival in Sydney of Viscount Northcliffe, proprietor of the <i>London Times</i> and other newspapers, on a visit to Australia.
	19th	September.—Great colliery explosion at Mount Mulligan coal mine, Queensland. Seventy-five men lost their lives—the whole of the staff which was underground at the time.
	28th	September.—Return to Melbourne of the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, from the Imperial Conference in London.
	11th	October.—Conference between representatives of the British Government and Irish delegates to consider the future Government of Ireland. A settlement was arrived at which was considered satisfactory.
	13th	October.—Senator Pearce left Australia for Washington to attend the Disarmament Conference as a representative of the Commonwealth.
	10th	November.—Appointment of Sir Joseph Cook as High Commissioner for Australia in London announced.
	12th	November.—The Disarmament Conference opened at Washington, United States.
	31st	December.—Sir Joseph Hood retired from the Supreme Court Bench.

### PROGRESS OF STATE SINCE 1842.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the State since 1842, the year of the introduction of representative government into New South Wales, which then included the Port Phillip district. The years 1850 and 1855 have been chosen—the former as being the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, and the latter as the date of

# STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1921.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1921.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,550,952
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	19,054,475
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,042	9,128,699	7,072,780	18,941,698
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,688,897	49,546,275	96,164,546
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,907,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	114,602
Wool produced .. lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	90,250,571
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,357,572	64,938,458
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	6,425,250
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	39,468,625
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	10,907,191
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	2,222,305
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	487,503
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,236,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,575,159
" Sheep .. "	1,404,333	6,032,783	4,577,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,171,084
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	175,275
Total Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	..
" Exports—Value .. £	198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	..
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	57,607,027
Exports .. £	..	..	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	34,878,880
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	9,314,944
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	4,274
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	35,610
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	180,797,030
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	31,660,611
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	47,981,019†
Factories—									
Number of ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	6,532
Hands employed ..	..	..	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	140,743
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	35,492,735
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	106,008,294
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools ..	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,280
Expenditure on Education .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	2,117,151
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	399,502,745
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members ..	..	..	1,693	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	143,651
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,604	3,173,678

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

\* Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of Inter-State trade the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year than 1909. For that year the imports were valued at £28,150,198 and the exports at £29,896,275.

† Including deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

the introduction of responsible government for Victoria. The subsequent years are census years:—

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; at the end of 1921 it had increased to 1,550,952. During the period 1842-1921 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £19,054,475. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000; in 1921 the funded debt had reached £96,164,546, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 6,425,250 acres. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1920-21 it was £57,607,027. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £34,878,880 in 1920-21. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1921 there were 4,274 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 35,610 miles up to the 30th June, 1921. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits, which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £47,981,019 in 1921.

The expenditure on education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £2,117,151 in 1920-21. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 143,651 in 1920—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £3,173,678 in 1920. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 140,743 in 1920-21. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £399,502,745 in 1920-21.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

### The Present Constitution.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States Constitutions. Accordingly an Act "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution" was passed in Victoria and reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; and decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The

Reform Act  
1903.

property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, and (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by the Council—viz., once before, and once after a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills, such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are (a) the assenting to or dissenting from or reserving of Bills passed by the Parliament; (b) the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; and (c) the appointment of a new Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament on an important measure or at the polls, its members almost invariably tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is in such a case to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, usually the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor “sends for” the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact, and some one else is applied to. The distribution of the portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers

Forming a  
new Ministry.

themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list contains the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or foreshadows a new and revolutionary arrangement.

**Granting a dissolution.** When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, when it is defeated on a measure which it considers vital, or when it has not a proper working majority, the Premier may, instead of advising the Governor to "send for" some one else, ask for a dissolution; and the principle which guides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In regard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

**The Executive Council.** The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz. :—(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. The latter Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no record of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

**Responsible Ministers.** The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and their salaries to £10,000 (Act No. 3,118); four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office.



**The Parliament.** The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter was dealt with by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act* 1903, which, on a consolidation of Acts, became Section 33 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632). This section declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56 of The Constitution Act, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations, as mentioned previously.

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution Act that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

**The Legislative Council.** The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, and a natural-born subject, or, if not natural-born, must have been naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value according to municipal valuation of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born

subjects, or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear :—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10 ; the owner of a leasehold created originally for five years or the occupying tenant of land, rated at £15 annual value ; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and naval and military officers, active and retired. Qualified ratepayers are enrolled automatically from the municipal rolls. Those persons claiming in respect of a professional residential qualification must take out electors' rights for the division in which they reside. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 31st March, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men.

**The  
Legislative  
Assembly.**

The Assembly, commonly called the Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible :—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat, if he resigns ; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House ; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State ; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter ; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c. ; becomes *non compos mentis* ; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements situated therein. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person

cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £500 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot-paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth on the day of the election during the hours of polling, or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to him. At the State elections held on 21st October, 1920, 10,659 persons voted by post, representing 2·28 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 30th August, 1921, 9,676 persons voted similarly, this number being 2·97 per cent. of the total votes polled.

By an Act originally passed on 24th December, 1903, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses incurred in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses

of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

## ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1919.

**Elections for the Legislative Council.** At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 5th June, 1919, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held :—

### NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 5TH JUNE, 1919.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who voted.			In-formal Votes.	Number who voted by Post.	Pro-portion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-ratepayers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	34,860	8,548	10	8,558	75	15	24·54
Melbourne ..	19,823	8,543	..	8,543	83	76	43·09
"    East ..	19,823	3,492	..	3,492	35	2	17·61
"    North ..	32,995	12,437	14	12,451	497	101	37·73
"    South ..	25,290	..	..	Uncontested	..	..	..
"    West ..	27,541	..	..	"	..	..	..
Bendigo ..	10,682	..	..	"	..	..	..
Gippsland ..	13,528	..	..	"	..	..	..
Nelson ..	10,452	..	..	"	..	..	..
Northern ..	12,965	..	..	"	..	..	..
North-Eastern ..	13,076	..	..	"	..	..	..
North-Western ..	16,646	..	..	"	..	..	..
Southern ..	13,843	..	..	"	..	..	..
South-Eastern ..	25,557	7,345	4	7,349	103	43	28·75
South-Western ..	16,903	..	..	Uncontested	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,344	..	..	"	..	..	..
Western ..	13,265	..	..	"	..	..	..
	317,593						
Less uncontested provinces (12)	184,535						
Total ..	133,058	40,365	28	40,393	793	237	30·35

NOTE.—Details of the triennial elections, held on 31st May, 1922, will be found in a subsequent portion of this volume.

## ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1921.

Elections.  
Legislative  
Assembly.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 30th August, 1921, there were contests in 46 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 871,456—414,818 males and 456,638 females—and in contested districts 57·26 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 61·29 per cent. and for females 53·53 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  
30TH AUGUST, 1921.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	6,909	7,597	14,506				No contest.		
Albert Park ..	9,360	11,429	20,789	5,281	5,795	11,076	56·42	50·70	53·28
Allandale ..	2,603	2,871	5,474	1,781	1,764	3,545	68·42	61·44	64·76
Ballaarat East	4,214	5,483	9,697	3,119	3,786	6,905	74·02	69·05	71·21
Ballaarat West	4,187	6,045	10,232	2,948	3,952	6,900	70·41	65·38	67·44
Barwon ..	5,772	6,270	12,042	4,001	3,886	7,887	69·32	61·98	65·50
Benalla ..	4,056	3,871	7,927	2,477	2,072	4,549	61·07	53·53	57·39
Benambra ..	3,611	3,010	6,621				No contest.		
Bendigo East	3,465	5,340	8,805	2,499	2,953	5,452	72·12	55·30	61·92
Bendigo West	4,186	5,243	9,429	2,878	3,352	6,230	68·75	63·93	66·07
Boroondara ..	21,551	27,606	49,157				No contest.		
Borung ..	4,207	3,617	7,824	3,083	2,538	5,621	73·28	70·17	71·84
Brighton ..	11,854	14,431	26,285				No contest.		
Brunswick ..	11,733	13,314	25,047	6,076	5,464	11,540	51·79	41·04	46·07
Bulla ..	5,905	5,385	11,290				No contest.		
Carlton ..	5,988	6,774	12,762				No contest.		
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,034	3,587	6,621	2,083	2,254	4,337	68·66	62·84	65·50
Collingwood ..	6,800	7,996	14,796	4,652	4,943	9,595	68·41	61·82	64·85
Dalhousie ..	3,401	3,547	6,948				No contest.		
Dandenong ..	8,938	8,781	17,719	4,404	3,701	8,105	49·27	42·15	45·74
Daylesford ..	3,125	3,285	6,410	2,041	1,934	3,975	65·31	58·87	62·01
Dundas ..	4,141	4,074	8,215	2,982	2,677	5,659	72·01	65·71	68·89
Eaglehawk ..	3,108	3,304	6,412	2,464	2,444	4,908	79·28	73·97	76·54
East Melbourne	5,539	6,675	12,214	2,401	2,801	5,202	43·35	41·96	42·59
Essendon ..	14,489	17,187	31,676	8,919	9,486	18,405	61·56	55·20	58·11
Evelyn ..	6,136	6,015	12,151	3,229	2,517	5,746	52·62	41·85	47·29
Fitzroy ..	6,560	8,185	14,745	2,957	2,969	5,926	45·08	36·27	40·19
Flemington ..	11,721	12,034	23,755	5,445	4,526	9,971	46·46	37·61	41·97
Geelong ..	6,813	8,178	14,991	4,646	5,134	9,780	68·19	62·78	65·24

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 30TH AUGUST, 1921  
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	3,449	2,697	6,146	2,458	1,793	4,251	71·27	66·48	69·17
Gippsland Nth.	4,538	4,584	9,122	2,867	2,530	5,397	63·18	55·19	59·16
Gippsland Sth.	5,279	4,423	9,702	2,789	1,935	4,724	52·83	43·75	48·69
Gippsland West	5,281	4,382	9,663	No contest.					
Glenelg ..	4,485	4,511	8,996	3,460	3,211	6,671	77·15	74·29	75·25
Goulburn Valley	4,543	4,322	8,865	3,463	3,141	6,604	76·23	72·67	74·50
Grenville ..	2,379	2,441	4,820	1,845	1,763	3,608	77·55	72·22	74·85
Gunbower ..	4,933	4,030	8,963	3,547	2,662	6,209	71·90	66·05	69·27
Hampden ..	5,802	5,554	11,356	3,727	3,166	6,893	64·24	57·00	60·70
Hawthorn ..	12,349	17,233	29,582	No contest.					
Jika Jika ..	16,301	18,652	34,953	9,270	8,538	17,808	56·87	45·78	50·95
Kara Kara ..	3,080	3,000	6,080	2,629	2,411	5,040	85·36	80·37	82·89
Korong ..	3,588	3,243	6,831	2,529	2,078	4,607	70·48	64·08	67·64
Lowan ..	4,980	4,660	9,640	3,591	3,066	6,657	72·11	65·79	69·06
Maryborough	3,287	3,377	6,664	2,534	2,552	5,086	77·09	75·57	76·32
Melbourne ..	4,109	4,716	8,825	No contest.					
Mornington ..	8,097	7,644	15,741	4,320	3,216	7,536	53·35	42·72	47·87
Nth. Melbourne	8,356	10,006	18,362	No contest.					
Ovens ..	2,546	2,637	5,183	No contest.					
Polwarth ..	5,890	5,420	11,310	3,997	3,312	7,309	67·86	61·11	64·62
Port Fairy ..	4,094	3,957	8,051	2,656	2,039	4,695	64·88	51·53	58·32
Port Melbourne	7,712	7,609	15,321	No contest.					
Prahran ..	8,617	12,478	21,095	5,123	6,446	11,569	59·45	51·66	54·84
Richmond ..	7,796	8,817	16,613	No contest.					
Rodney ..	5,925	5,470	11,395	4,110	3,424	7,534	69·37	62·60	66·12
Stawell and Ararat ..	3,941	4,028	7,969	2,828	2,650	5,478	71·76	65·79	68·74
St. Kilda ..	14,125	19,981	34,106	6,217	7,341	13,558	44·01	36·74	39·75
Swan Hill ..	10,392	7,743	18,135	5,441	3,353	8,794	52·36	43·30	48·49
Toorak ..	10,027	15,394	25,421	No contest.					
Upper Goulburn	4,388	3,721	8,109	2,966	2,316	5,282	67·59	62·24	65·14
Walhalla ..	3,729	3,029	6,758	No contest.					
Wangaratta ..	3,925	3,641	7,566	No contest.					
Waranga ..	3,728	3,222	6,950	No contest.					
Warrenheip ..	3,042	2,615	5,657	2,023	1,676	3,699	66·50	64·09	65·39
Warrnambool..	4,441	4,586	9,027	3,056	2,848	5,904	68·81	62·10	65·40
Williamstown..	12,258	11,681	23,939	No contest.					
Totals ..	414,818	456,638	871,456	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less nineteen uncontested districts ..	141,035	160,717	301,752	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	273,783	295,921	569,704	167,812	158,415	326,227	61·29	53·53	57·26

**Preferential  
Voting.**

The preferential system of voting was adopted where there were more than two persons standing for the same electorate. By the method in vogue previous to 1911 it was not unusual for a candidate to be elected who had received the support of only a minority of those voting. Under the present system a candidate is returned only if the result shows that the majority of those who have voted prefer him to the candidate who has received the next lower number of votes.

In filling up the ballot-paper electors are required to place the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate whom they wish to see elected, the figure "2" opposite the name of the one whom they would prefer should the first not be returned, the figure "3" opposite their next choice, and so on. After it is known how many first preference votes have been given to the various candidates, if no candidate has received an absolute majority the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated. The ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then examined with the view of ascertaining to what candidates the second preferences have been given, and these second preferences are allotted to the persons to whom they relate. Each remaining candidate thus receives, in addition to the first preferences accorded to him, the second preferences in his favour appearing on ballot-papers of the candidate who has been defeated. If there are still more than two candidates left, the procedure described above is repeated, the candidate occupying the lowest place being declared defeated, until it is found that one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes.

In eight of the contests in the election of August, 1921, there were more than two candidates. In two of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the six remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In one of these cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

The following are the proportions of electors who voted at the last twenty-three general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested :—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1921.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ... ..	55·10	1897 ... ..	70·33
1868 ... ..	61·59	1900 ... ..	63·47
1871 ... ..	65·02	1902 ... ..	65·47
1874 ... ..	61·00	1904 ... ..	66·72
1877 ... ..	62·29	1907 ... ..	61·26
1880 (Feb.) ...	66·56	1908 ... ..	53·64
1880 (July) ...	65·85	1911 ... ..	63·61
1883 ... ..	64·96	1914 ... ..	53·92
1886 ... ..	64·70	1917 ... ..	54·21
1889 ... ..	66·58	1920 ... ..	63·70
1892 ... ..	65·12	1921 ... ..	57·26
1894 ... ..	70·99		

The twenty-sixth Parliament was opened on 10th November, 1920, and was dissolved on 6th August, 1921. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament was opened on 6th September, 1921, and closed on 5th January, 1922.

The following is a statement of the duration in days of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the



number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration :—

### DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1921.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st .. ..	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd .. ..	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd .. ..	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th .. ..	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th .. ..	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th .. ..	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th .. ..	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th .. ..	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th .. ..	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th .. ..	1880	49	46	93·9
11th .. ..	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th .. ..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th .. ..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th .. ..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th .. ..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th .. ..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th .. ..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th .. ..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th .. ..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th .. ..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st .. ..	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd .. ..	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd .. ..	1911-14	1,066	584	54·8
24th .. ..	1914-17	1,056	614	58·1
25th .. ..	1917-20	1,037	592	57·1
26th .. ..	1920-21	270	86	31·9

### STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1921.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1921 :—

Act No.	Date.	
3118 ..	Reserved 24th .. December, 1920; Royal Assent pro- claimed, 16th June, 1921	<i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1920</i> (to be read with the Act of 1915) which operates from the 21st October, 1920, increases the reimbursement of expenses of members of the State Legislative Assembly from £300 to £500 a year and provides that a sum of £10,000 be allocated for salaries of Ministers of the Crown instead of £8,400.

Act No.	Date.	
3119 ..	Reserved 24th December, 1920; Royal Assent proclaimed, 16th June, 1921	.. The <i>Electoral Act</i> 1920, to be read with <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1915, provides that, in the event of a member of the State Parliament resigning to contest a seat for the Parliament of the Commonwealth and failing to secure election, such member by tendering his resignation within three weeks of the issue of the writ and giving notice to the President or Speaker of the State Parliament that he will be a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by his own resignation will be declared elected by the returning officer without a poll being held.
1921.		
3120 ..	8th July	.. This Act applies £3,018,849 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1921-22.
3121 ..	8th September	.. This Act applies £1,286,253 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1921-22.
3122 ..	23rd September	.. This Act applies £511,983 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1920-21.
3123 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1921 authorizes the raising of £500,000 for irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3124 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1921 authorizes the raising of £750,000 for irrigation works and water supply in country districts.
3125 ..	"	.. The <i>Railways Advances (Stores Suspense Account) Act</i> 1921 authorizes the temporary application of £350,000 from the Public Account for the purposes of the Railways Stores Suspense Account.
3126 ..	29th September	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1921 sanctions the issue and application of £1,203,000 available under loan Acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage, and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3127 ..	6th October	.. The <i>Marriage (Validation) Act</i> 1921 validates certain marriages in fact which were celebrated by certain ministers of religion whose names were not registered in the Office of the Government Statist as ministers who might celebrate marriages.
3128 ..	"	.. The <i>Licensing Magistrates Act</i> 1921 provides that any person who is entitled to compensation or a retiring or superannuation allowance under Act No. 160, and is appointed a licensing magistrate, shall on retirement from or ceasing to hold such office be entitled only to compensation or an allowance computed on the rate of salary received by him before being appointed a licensing magistrate. The period of service as licensing magistrate of any officer of the public service who acts in that capacity is to be regarded as public service, and any officer so acting is eligible for appointment to any position in the public service with a classification and emolument corresponding with or higher than that which he held prior to his appointment as a licensing magistrate.
3129 ..	"	.. This Act applies £901,722 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1921-22.

Act No.	Date.	
3130 ..	24th October	.. The <i>Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1917, increases the amount that may be borrowed under the principal and amending Acts from £14,000,000 to £18,000,000, and provides that property and materials supplied or purchased by the Closer Settlement Board for returned soldiers remain the property of the Board until paid for.
3131 ..	..	.. The <i>Victorian Hotel (Gisborne) Licence Act</i> 1921 provides for the renewal of a certain victualler's licence in pursuance of a certificate granted by the Licensing Court for the Licensing District of Gisborne.
3132 ..	27th October	.. The <i>Ballarat Water Commissioners Act</i> 1921 relates to the election of certain Commissioners to the Ballarat Water Commission.
3133 ..	..	.. The <i>Betting Tax Act</i> 1921 increases the stamp duties chargeable upon betting tickets.
3134 ..	12th November	.. The <i>Victorian Wheatgrowers' Corporation Act</i> 1921 provides for the constitution of a body corporate to be called the Victorian Wheatgrowers' Corporation.
3135 ..	..	.. This Act applies £2,174,872 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1921-22.
3136 ..	22nd November	.. The <i>Firearms Act</i> 1921 amends the law relating to firearms and other weapons.
3137 ..	29th November	.. The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1915 and amending Acts, increases the amount of loan moneys that may be raised for permanent works under Act No. 3057 by an amount not exceeding £250,000 per annum during the two financial years ending 30th June, 1923.
3138 ..	..	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1915, increases the borrowing power of the Board from £10,750,000 to £11,750,000.
3139 ..	..	.. The <i>Legislative Council Elections Act</i> 1921, to be read with the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1915, extends the provisions as to compulsory preferential voting at Legislative Assembly elections to Legislative Council elections for any province where only one candidate is to be elected.
3140 ..	..	.. The <i>Inter-State Destitute Persons Relief Act</i> 1921 amends the Act of 1915 by establishing reciprocity with New Zealand as if the Dominion were a State of the Commonwealth.
3141 ..	..	.. The <i>Lands Compensation Act</i> 1921 makes minor amendments in the principal Act of 1915.
3142 ..	..	.. The <i>Lunacy Act</i> 1921 amends the law with respect to the property and estates of lunatics.
3143 ..	6th December	.. The <i>Geelong Land Act</i> 1921 provides for divesting certain land in the City of Geelong from the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners, and for the reservation from sale permanently of such land as a site for a soldiers' memorial park and recreation ground.
3144 ..	..	.. The <i>Pounds Act</i> 1921 amends the Act of 1915.
3145 ..	..	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to loans to companies for purposes set out in the Fruit Acts and the Primary Products Advances Acts.

Act No.	Date.	
3146 ..	14th December	.. The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1921 allocates the surplus revenue for the year 1920-21, viz., £156,936, as follows:—For court houses and for Law Courts, Melbourne, sundry works, furniture, &c., £3,000; for improvements of tourists' resorts and incidental expenses in connexion therewith, £2,500; for technical schools, £40,236; to meet the arrears of payments due at 30th June, 1921, to the railways staff under the awards of the Railways Classification Board, £86,200; and for redemption of Treasury Bonds (deficit), £25,000.
3147 ..	"	.. The <i>Agricultural Education Act</i> 1921 amends the <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1919 and the <i>Agricultural Education Act</i> 1919.
3148 ..	"	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1921 provides that the municipal endowment for the year ended 30th June, 1922, be £50,000.
3149 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Borrowing Powers) Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1915, increases the borrowing powers of the Trusts for water supply purposes from £525,000 to £725,000 and for sewerage purposes from £375,000 to £475,000.
3150 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1921 (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £300,000 to be expended as follows:—For State school works and buildings, £200,000; for technical schools, higher elementary schools and high school works and buildings, £50,000; and for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities and landholders, £50,000.
3151 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1921 sanctions the issue and application of £2,726,000 available under Loan Acts for railways and tramway works.
3152 ..	"	.. The <i>Port Fairy to Yambuk and Won Wron to Woodside Railways Construction Act</i> 1921 authorizes the construction by the State of lines of railway for developmental purposes from Port Fairy to Yambuk and from Won Wron to Woodside.
3153 ..	"	.. The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915, and to come into force on the 31st December, 1921, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1922. Incomes of £200 and under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150 which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500 4d., for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000 5d., for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500 6d., and for every £1 over £1,500 7d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies (including life assurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1. Any taxpayer whose income does not exceed £800 per year may deduct from his income £30 in respect of each child who is under the age of 16 years and is wholly maintained by him. From 1st July, 1922, any sum of money paid to any legally qualified medical practitioner, public or private hospital, nurse or chemist in respect of the illness of the taxpayer or his wife or any member of his family under the age

Act No.	Date.	
		of 21 years, and in addition, in the event of the death of his wife or of any member of his family under the age of 21 years, any sum of money not exceeding £20 paid to any undertaker for funeral expenses may be deducted from income. Friendly society contributions are also deductible from income from the above-mentioned date. Farmers, if the unimproved value of their land does not exceed £3,500, may deduct from their income tax, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every pound of the unimproved value of the land from which the said income has arisen.
3154 ..	21st December ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Act 1921</i> amends Part VI. of the Act of 1915.
3155 ..	..	The <i>Mines Act 1921</i> amends the law relating to mining.
3156 ..	..	The <i>Land Tax Act 1921</i> fixes the rate of tax for the year 1922 at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value where the unimproved value exceeds £250; the minimum tax payable to be two shillings and sixpence.
3157 ..	..	The <i>Boilers Inspection Act 1921</i> amends the Acts with respect to boiler inspection fees.
3158 ..	..	The <i>Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia Act 1921</i> confers certain powers on the trustees for the time being under a deed of trust under which certain land is held upon trust for the members of a body unincorporate known as the Victorian Branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia.
3159 ..	..	The <i>Railways Classification Board Act 1921</i> amends section 9 of the Act of 1919.
3160 ..	..	The <i>Electricity Supply Loan Act 1921</i> authorizes the raising of £2,006,000 for the purposes of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
3161 ..	..	The <i>Country Roads Act 1921</i> (No. 2) amends section 38 of the Act of 1915 by authorizing a temporary advance not exceeding £100,000 out of the Public Account should the amount standing to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund be insufficient to meet the expenditure to which the fund is applicable.
3162 ..	..	The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act 1921</i> amends the Acts relating to the Trusts.
3163 ..	..	The <i>Coongulmerang Cemetery Act 1921</i> provides for the exchange of a portion of certain land in the parish of Coongulmerang temporarily reserved from sale as a site for a cemetery for certain other land in the said parish.
3164 ..	..	The <i>Colac to Alvie Railway Construction Act 1921</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Colac to Alvie.
3165 ..	..	The <i>Betting Tax Act 1921</i> (No. 2) continues the operation of the principal Act from the 31st December, 1921, to 31st December, 1922, and makes alterations in the rates of tax in two instances.
3166 ..	..	The <i>Land Act 1921</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to the sale and occupation of Crown lands.
3167 ..	..	The <i>Local Government Act 1921</i> amends the Act of 1915.

Act No.	Date.	
3168 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1921 amends the Act of 1915 relating to the transfer of land.
3169 ..	"	.. The <i>Dog Act</i> 1921 amends the Act of 1915 by making it legal for a municipal council to appoint a day other than the 1st March (the day mentioned in the Principal Act) for the registration of dogs within the municipal district.
3170 ..	"	.. This Act applies £6,514,305 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1921-22, and appropriates supplies granted during two sessions amounting to £14,407,984 to the service of the Government.
3171 ..	"	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1918 and amending Acts, gives the Commission power to purchase electricity, sell coal, briquettes, &c., and makes certain minor alterations in previous Acts dealing with the subject.
3172 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Gas Company's Act</i> 1921 increases the borrowing powers of the company.
3173 ..	"	.. The <i>Public Service Act</i> 1921, to be read with the Act of 1915, provides that any officer or teacher of the Education Department appointed as judge's associate shall be classified in the Public Service as from the date of leaving the Education Department.
3174 ..	"	.. The <i>Red Cliffs to Millewa North Railway Construction Act</i> 1921 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Red Cliffs to Millewa North.
3175 ..	"	.. The <i>Smeaton Land Act</i> 1921 revokes the permanent reservation of certain lands in the parish of Smeaton as a site for a public park and authorizes the permanent reservation of portion thereof for a similar purpose.
3176 ..	"	.. The <i>House Committee Act</i> 1921 provides for a joint select committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to be called the House Committee. The committee is charged with the management of the refreshment rooms and of the Parliament gardens and with the maintenance, renewal and extension of the Parliament buildings.

### OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

### GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 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 Dec., 1855

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 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 Jackson 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
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 Robin- son, 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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ..	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ..	27th July, 1908
	26th July, 1909 ..	10th August, 1909
	2nd February, 1910	9th February, 1910
	18th February, 1910	24th February, 1910
	28th July, 1910 ..	8th August, 1910
	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
	28th August, 1913..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	31st January, 1920*
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (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	

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 25th January, 1847. Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated April, 1913.

\* On leave of absence for six months from 30th July, 1919.

The following list 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 :—

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale .. ..	Colonial Secretary	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie .. ..	Colonial Treasurer..	
Charles Hosson Ebdon .. ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle .. ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae .. ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell .. ..	Attorney-General ..	13th April, 1852
Redmond Barry .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Horatio Nelson Cassell .. ..	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	
Frederick Armand Powlett .. ..	Colonial Treasurer..	21st July, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers .. ..	Auditor-General ..	30th September, 1852
Andrew Clarke .. ..	Surveyor-General ..	11th October, 1852
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster .. ..	Colonial Secretary	1st July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers .. ..	Collector of Customs	20th July, 1853
Edward Grimes .. ..	Auditor-General	5th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	8th December, 1853
William Clark Haines .. ..	Colonial Secretary	4th January, 1854
		12th December, 1854



In the next list will be found the names of the  
 Ministries. Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the  
 1855 to 1922. present date :—

### MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James-McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ..	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875..	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913	205

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	29th November, 1917	1,260
38. John Bowser ...	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918 ...	112
39. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	21st March, 1918 ...		

As a result of the general election held in November, 1917, the Peacock Administration resigned office and the Governor intrusted the formation of a new Ministry to the Hon. J. Bowser. The Bowser Ministry was defeated in a division on the Railway Department estimates in the Legislative Assembly on 13th March, 1918, and resigned office on 21st March, 1918. The Hon. H. S. W. Lawson was commissioned to form an Administration. The following list shows the names of the Ministers in June, 1922 and the offices held by them :—

**LAWSON MINISTRY.**

Name.	Office.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman	Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply.
McPherson, William Murray ..	Treasurer.
Baird, Matthew .. ..	Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health.
Robinson, Arthur, C.M.G., M.L.C. ..	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alexander J., K.C.M.G.	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Barnes, Samuel .. ..	Minister of Railways, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Oman, David Swan .. ..	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
Angus, Henry .. ..	Minister without Office.
Pennington, J. W. .. ..	Minister without Office.
Merritt, J. K., M.L.C. .. ..	Minister without Office.
Davis, G., M.L.C. .. ..	Minister without Office.

The names of members and of officers of Parliament and of the constituencies which the members represent are given below:—

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1922.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. Sir Walter S. Manifold, K.B.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo .. ..	Hon. H. Keck .. .. .	1925
	Hon. J. Sternberg .. .. .	1928
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar .. .. .	1925
	Hon. J. K. Merritt (Minister without Office)	1928
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. G. M. Davis (Minister without Office) ..	1925
	Hon. M. McGregor .. .. .	1928
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C. .. .. .	1925
	Hon. H. H. Smith .. .. .	1928
Melbourne East ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. .. .	1925
	Hon. J. P. Jones .. .. .	1928
Melbourne North ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett .. .. .	1925
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan .. .. .	1928
Melbourne South ..	Hon. A. Robinson, C.M.G. (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1925
	Hon. T. H. Payne .. .. .	1928
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney .. .. .	1925
	Hon. R. Williams .. .. .	1928
Nelson .. ..	Hon. E. S. Bath .. .. .	1925
	Hon. T. Beggs .. .. .	1928
Northern .. ..	Hon. F. G. Clarke (Commissioner of Public Works)	1925
	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott .. .. .	1928
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Kendell .. .. .	1925
	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris .. .. .	1928
North-Western ..	Hon. G. L. Goudie .. .. .	1925
	Hon. W. P. Crockett .. .. .	1928
Southern .. ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. .. .	1925
	Hon. W. C. Angliss .. .. .	1928
South-Eastern ..	Hon. A. E. Chandler .. .. .	1925
	Hon. W. Tyner .. .. .	1928
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin .. .. .	1925
	Hon. H. F. Richardson .. .. .	1928
Wellington .. ..	Hon. A. Bell .. .. .	1925
	Hon. F. W. Brawn .. .. .	1928
Western .. ..	Hon. E. J. White .. .. .	1925
	Hon. Sir Walter S. Manifold, K.B. (President)	1928

Clerk of the Legislative Council : R. W. V. McCall, J.P.

Clerk Assistant : H. H. Pearson.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees : W. R. Heywood.

Clerk of the Records : P. T. Pook.

Clerk of the Papers : L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1922—*continued*.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir John E. Mackey.

Name of Electoral District.		Name of Member.
Abbotsford .. ..	..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park .. ..	..	A. K. Wallace.
Allandale .. ..	..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Forests).
Ballaarat East .. ..	..	Hon. R. M. McGregor.
Ballaarat West .. ..	..	Hon. Major M. Baird (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Barwon .. ..	..	E. Morley.
Benalla .. ..	..	Hon. J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra .. ..	..	H. Beardmore.
Bendigo East .. ..	..	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West .. ..	..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara .. ..	..	E. W. Greenwood.
Borung .. ..	..	D. Allison.
Brighton .. ..	..	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick .. ..	..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla .. ..	..	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton .. ..	..	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon .. ..	..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply).
Collingwood .. ..	..	T. Tunnecliffe.
Dalhousie .. ..	..	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong .. ..	..	F. Groves.
Daylesford .. ..	..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas .. ..	..	W. Slater.
Eaglehawk .. ..	..	A. A. Dunstan.
East Melbourne .. ..	..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon .. ..	..	T. Ryan.
Evelyn .. ..	..	W. H. Everard.
Fitzroy .. ..	..	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington .. ..	..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong .. ..	..	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East .. ..	..	A. E. Lind.
Gippsland North .. ..	..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South .. ..	..	Hon. T. Livingston.
Gippsland West .. ..	..	Hon. Sir J. E. Mackey (Speaker).
Glenelg .. ..	..	W. E. Thomas.
Goulburn Valley .. ..	..	Colonel M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Grenville .. ..	..	A. Hughes, M.C.
Gunbower .. ..	..	Hon. H. Angus (Minister without Office).
Hampden .. ..	..	Hon. D. S. Oman (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey).
Hawthorn .. ..	..	Hon. W. M. McPherson (Treasurer).
Jika Jika .. ..	..	J. Cain.
Kara Kara .. ..	..	Hon. J. W. Pennington (Minister without Office).
Korong .. ..	..	I. J. Weaver.
Lowan .. ..	..	M. E. Wettenhall.
Maryborough .. ..	..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. ..	..	A. Rogers.
Mornington .. ..	..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne .. ..	..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens .. ..	..	Hon. A. A. Billson (Chairman of Committees).

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1922—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Polwarth .. ..	J. McDonald.
Port Fairy .. ..	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne .. ..	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. ..	Dr. R. H. J. Fetherston.
Richmond .. ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	J. Allan.
St. Kilda .. ..	F. W. Eggleston.
Stawell and Ararat .. ..	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill .. ..	F. E. Old.
Toorak .. ..	Dr. Stanley Argyle.
Upper Goulburn .. ..	E. J. Mackrell.
Walhalla .. ..	Hon. S. Barnes (Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines).
Wangaratta .. ..	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga .. ..	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip .. ..	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool .. ..	J. D. Deany.
Williamstown .. ..	Hon. J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: H. H. Newton, J.P.

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Private Bills: W. R. Alexander.

Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of Committees, and Serjeant-at-Arms: W. R. Barstow.

Reader and Clerk of the Record: G. R. Webb.

Accountant and Assistant Clerk of Committees: P. P. Conlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: A. Burr.

Librarian (Acting): J. A. Finnie.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls-General and Consuls for Victoria of foreign countries:—

## CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Name.
Argentina .. ..	Bartoli, U.A.
Belgium .. ..	Drion, M. F.
China .. ..	Ouei Tse-King.
Colombia .. ..	Lyle, M.
Denmark .. ..	Lunn, Ove.
" .. ..	Holdenson, P. J. (acting).
Netherlands .. ..	Bosschart, W. L.
Norway .. ..	Koren, Finn.
Swiss Confederation .. ..	Stahel, G. (Hon.)
United States .. ..	Sammons, T.

## CONSULS.

Chili .. ..	Barrows, R. H.
" .. ..	Westley, A. C. (acting during absence of Consul).
Cuba .. ..	Altamira y Polo, Senor Antonio.
Ecuador .. ..	Phillips, Edwin.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

CONSULS—*continued.*

Country.	Name.
Greece .. ..	Kyriazopoulos, M. Constantine.
Guatemala .. ..	De Bavay, Auguste.
Italy .. ..	Grossardi, Commendatore A.
Japan .. ..	Fullarton, D. B. (Hon.).
Mexico .. ..	McKinley, A.
Netherlands .. ..	Assche, O. Van (Hon.).
Nicaragua .. ..	Medina, R.
Panama .. ..	Phillips, Edwin.
Peru .. ..	Loyer, J. F.
Portugal .. ..	Thomson, J.
San Salvador .. ..	Karagheusian, V. (Hon.)
Serb-Croat-Slovene State .. ..	Oldham, A. E. (Hon.)
Spain .. ..	Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
" .. ..	Cave, H. (Hon.).
Sweden .. ..	Waern, J. D.

VICE-CONSULS.

Argentina .. ..	Mackay, S.
Belgium .. ..	Valcke, M.
Brazil, United States of .. ..	Sheppard, H. A.
China .. ..	Sze Zau Tsung.
Denmark .. ..	Holdenson, P. J.
France .. ..	Turek, R.
Liberia .. ..	Coombs, W. G. (performing duties of Consul-General).
Netherlands .. ..	Wichers, P. A. Van Buttingha.
Norway .. ..	Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).
Paraguay .. ..	Fraser, W. S.
United States .. ..	Blake, G. G., junr.

CHANCELLORS.

Cuba .. ..	Maza y Perez, José.
Sweden .. ..	Sonnergren, H. (temporary).

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

The following Trade Commissioners have been appointed by the countries mentioned to represent them in Victoria :—

Representing—

United Kingdom .. ..	McGregor, S. W. B.
Canada .. ..	Ross, D. H.
New Zealand .. ..	Manson, H. J.
Brazil .. ..	Sheppard, S. H.
United States .. ..	Kennedy, P. B.

**PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.**

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the Judiciary and officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses :—

Office.	Name.
Chief Justice .. .. .	The Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.
Puisne Judges .. .. .	Sir Leo F. B. Cussen. W. J. Schutt. F. W. Mann. W. G. S. McArthur. J. R. MacFarlan.
County Court Judges .. .. .	W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. C. J. Z. Woinarski. W. H. Williams. G. J. Dethridge.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Registrar of Titles	H. A. Templeton.
Commissioner of Titles .. .. .	W. C. Guest, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner .. .. .	G. C. Morrison, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane .. .. .	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London .. .. .	Hon. J. McWhae.
Auditor-General .. .. .	J. A. Norris.
Chairman of the Commission of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. E. Robertson.
Chief Commissioner of Police .. .. .	A. Nicholson.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	W. B. House.
Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne	H. C. G. Macindoe.
Prosecutors for the King .. .. .	J. A. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C.
Chief Clerk and Taxing Master, Supreme Court	M. M. Phillips.
Government Botanist .. .. .	W. Laidlaw.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman .. .. .	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner .. .. .	J. S. Dethridge.
Commissioner .. .. .	E. Shaw.
Closer Settlement Board—	
Chairman .. .. .	W. McIver.
Member .. .. .	G. Moore.
Member .. .. .	N. H. Malcolm.
State Accident Insurance—	
Commissioner .. .. .	W. H. Holmes.

**CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.**

Under Secretary .. .. .	C. S. McPherson.
Chief Clerk .. .. .	W. P. Heathershaw.
Government Medical Officer .. .. .	Dr. C. G. Godfrey.
Government Statist .. .. .	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Marine Board .. .. .	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, L. Thomas.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Premier .. ..	Secretary, Vacant.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong.
Public Service Commissioner ..	Inspector, D. Barry. Secretary, J. B. A. Sayers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer .. ..	M. A. Minogue.
Secretary to the Treasury .. ..	T. E. Meek.
Accountant .. ..	H. A. Pitt.
Taxation Office .. ..	Commissioner, R. M. Weldon.
Land Tax .. ..	Deputy Commissioner, M. Murphy.
Government Printer .. ..	A. J. Mullett.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education .. ..	Frank Tate, I.S.O., C.M.G.
Chief Inspector .. ..	A. Fussell.
Secretary .. ..	M. H. Bottoms.
Assistant Chief Inspector .. ..	J. M. McRae.
" " " .. ..	J. H. Betheras.
Secondary Schools .. ..	Chief Inspector, M. P. Hansen.
Technical Schools .. ..	Chief Inspector, D. Clark.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary .. ..	A. T. Lewis.
Parliamentary Draftsman .. ..	J. T. Collins.
Crown Solicitor .. ..	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates .. ..	E. N. Moore and 16 others.
Coroner, &c. .. ..	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk .. ..	A. C. Fairhall.
Master-in-Equity and Registrar-General	H. A. Templeton.
Prothonotary .. ..	W. Richards.
Sheriff .. ..	J. T. Miller.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands .. ..	W. McIver.
" " Under .. ..	A. A. Peverill.
Surveyor-General .. ..	A. B. Lang.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works .. ..	G. Clowser.
Chief Clerk and Accountant .. ..	H. M. Jamieson.
Chief Architect .. ..	S. C. Brittingham.
Chief Engineer and Engineer for Ports and Harbors	G. Kermode.



PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Office.		Name.
Secretary of Mines .. ..	..	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey ..	..	W. Baragwanath.
Chief Mining Inspector .. ..	..	A. H. Merrin.

## COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chief Health Officer .. ..	..	Dr. E. Robertson.
Secretary .. ..	..	T. Dimelow.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture .. ..	..	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Agricultural Superintendent ..	..	A. E. V. Richardson.
Superintendent of Exports ..	..	R. Crowe.
Chief Veterinary Inspector ..	..	W. A. N. Robertson.
Government Analytical Chemist ..	..	P. R. Scott.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Secretary for Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories	H. M. Murphy.
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## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Commissioners .. ..	..	H. W. Clapp (Chairman), W. M. Shannon, and C. Miscamble.
Secretary .. ..	..	G. H. Sutton.
„ to the Minister .. ..	..	T. P. Lynch.
Chief Clerk .. ..	..	J. S. Rees.
General Superintendent of Transportation		T. B. Molomby.
Outdoor Superintendent .. ..	..	M. J. Canny.
Metropolitan Superintendent ..	..	F. P. J. Moloney.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service		J. J. Tierney.
„ Goods Train Service ..	..	J. Conlan.
„ Locomotive Running ..	..	G. Lorimer.
„ Locomotive Supplies ..	..	E. Dillon.
„ Station Service .. ..	..	J. M. Coles.
„ Refreshment Rooms ..	..	C. J. Harris.
General Passenger and Freight Agent		W. E. N. Keast.
Chief Accountant .. ..	..	T. F. Brennan.
Assistant Accountant .. ..	..	A. Williams.
Chief Clerk .. ..	..	W. H. Tregoning.
Chief Inspector of Audit .. ..	..	G. K. Low.
Auditor of Receipts .. ..	..	J. F. Stewart.
„ Disbursements .. ..	..	D. Macdonald.
Claims Agent .. ..	..	J. Southam.
Chief Mechanical Engineer .. ..	..	A. E. Smith.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer ..	..	R. Ferguson.
Workshops Manager .. ..	..	E. W. Arthur.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works ..	..	E. H. Ballard.
Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works		W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Maintenance .. ..	..	J. M. Ashworth.
Assistant Engineer of Maintenance ..	..	A. Goudy.
Engineer of Signals .. ..	..	F. M. Calcutt.

**PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—continued.**

**DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS—continued.**

Office.	Name.
Chief Electrical Engineer .. ..	H. P. Colwell.
Engineer in Charge, Newport Power House	A. Horton.
Distribution Engineer .. ..	W. Steiger.
Overhead Superintendent .. ..	G. S. Scott.
Workshops Manager, Jolimont .. ..	H. N. May.
Telegraph Inspector .. ..	W. L. Lumley.
Estate Officer .. ..	G. C. Roberts.
Chief Architect .. ..	J. Fawcett.
.. Storekeeper .. ..	C. W. J. Coleman.
Railway Construction—	
Chief Engineer .. ..	M. E. Kernot.
Assistant Chief Engineer .. ..	C. H. Perrin.

**ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).**

Deputy Master .. ..	A. M. Le Souëf.
Superintendent of Bullion Office .. ..	W. M. Robina.
Assayer .. ..	R. Law.
Registrar and Accountant .. ..	H. D. McCay.
First Clerk .. ..	A. W. Green.

The particulars given in the succeeding lists refer to institutions which are closely associated with the Government :—

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

Return of the Professors, Associate Professors, and Office Staff of the Melbourne University :—

**PROFESSORS.**

Office.	Name.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed .. ..	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
Pathology .. ..	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering .. ..	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology .. ..	Scutt, C. A., M.A.
Mental and Moral Philosophy .. ..	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature .. ..	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry .. ..	Rivett, A. C. D., M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Melb.)
Natural Philosophy .. ..	Laby, T. H., M.A., D.Sc.
Law .. ..	Moore, W. H., C.M.G., B.A., LL.D.
Music .. ..	Laver, W. A.
Physiology and Histology .. ..	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy .. ..	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy .. ..	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany and Plant Physiology .. ..	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Veterinary Pathology .. ..	Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
History .. ..	Scott, E.
Education .. ..	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Phil.
Zoology .. ..	Agar, W. E., M.A., D.Sc.
Acting Director of Tutorial Classes .. ..	Bronner, R., B.A.

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.****ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS.**

Office.	Name.
<b>Mental and Moral Philosophy</b>	.. Stewart, J. McK., B.A., D.Phil.
<b>Zoology</b> .. ..	.. Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
<b>German</b> .. ..	.. Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D.
<b>Geology</b> .. ..	.. Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc.

**OFFICE STAFF.**

<b>Registrar</b> .. ..	.. Bainbridge, J. P., F.I.C.A., F.C.I.S.
<b>Assistant Registrar</b> .. ..	.. Addison, S. S., M.B.E., B.S.
<b>Chief Clerk</b> .. ..	.. Greig, A. W.
<b>Librarian</b> .. ..	.. Ulrich, E. D., M.A.
„ <b>Medical School</b> .. ..	.. Gladish, F.

**THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**

Office.	Name.
<b>Chairman</b> .. ..	.. W. J. C. Riddell.
<b>Commissioners—</b>	
W. Burton, J.P., E. C. Treadwell, A. C. Westley, G. Cuscaden, M.D., J.P., C. E. Jeffries, W. W. Cabena, J.P., W. Brunton, J.P., Frank Stapley, J.P., D. Bell, J.P., representing the City of Melbourne.	
T. H. Craine, J.P., R. M. Cuthbertson, L. Tate, representing the City of South Melbourne.	
W. M. McIlwrick, H. A. A. Embling, J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.	
A. Collins, J.P., A. C. Wright, representing the City of Collingwood.	
A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.	
A. F. Fear, J.P., H. H. Bell, representing the City of Richmond.	
J. H. Hewison, E. O'Donnell, J.P., representing the City of St. Kilda.	
J. R. Johnson, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.	
E. Ward, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.	
J. Millward, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.	
A. F. Showers, J.P., representing the City of Essendon.	
L. W. Holmes, J.P., representing the City of Malvern.	
P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.	
F. F. Read, representing the City of Camberwell.	
S. Dennis, J.P., representing the City of Northcote.	
T. Wilson, J.P., representing the City of Brighton.	
Geo. S. Walter, representing the City of Port Melbourne.	
J. J. Liston, representing the City of Williamstown.	
Sir Henry de C. Kellett, J.P., representing the City of Kew.	
Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the City of Coburg.	
C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Town of Preston.	
J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.	
<b>Secretary</b> .. ..	.. Geo. A. Gibbs, J.P.
<b>Treasurer</b> .. ..	.. R. Richardson.
<b>Engineer of Sewerage</b> .. ..	.. W. Wilson.
<b>Engineer of Water Supply</b> .. ..	.. E. G. Ritchie.

### GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

Office.	Name.
Chairman .. ..	Isaac G. Hodges, representing the City of Geelong.
Commissioners—	
J. P. McC. Doyle, B.A., LL.M., representing the City of Geelong.	
H. F. Christopher, J.P., representing the Town of Geelong West.	
J. Cairns, J.P., representing the Borough of Newtown and Chilwell.	
W. B. Wilton, J.P., representing the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.	
Secretary .. ..	P. G. Reilly, A.I.C.A., A.C.I.S.
Engineer-in-Chief .. ..	J. S. Sharland, M.I.C.E.

### FORESTS COMMISSION.

Office.	Name.
Chairman .. ..	O. Jones, B.A.
Members .. ..	H. R. Mackay.
	W. J. Code.
Secretary .. ..	A. V. Galbraith.

### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Office.	Name.
Commissioners—	
Chairman .. ..	G. F. Holden.
Representative of shipping interests .. ..	W. T. Appleton.
Representative of exporters .. ..	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers .. ..	H. Meeks.
Representative of primary producers .. ..	D. McLennan.
Secretary .. ..	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer .. ..	C. W. K. Allison.
Harbor Master .. ..	D. Kerr.
Treasurer .. ..	R. E. Shepherd.

### GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Office.	Name.
Commissioners .. ..	R. Purnell (Chairman); E. J. Bechervaise, J.P., Hon. R. M. McGregor, M.L.A.
Secretary .. ..	J. H. Grey.
Accountant .. ..	G. T. Harrison.
Engineer and Surveyor .. ..	F. G. Goldstone.
Harbor Master .. ..	Captain George A. Molland.

### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD.

Office.	Name.
Chairman .. ..	Alex. Cameron.
Members .. ..	Alderman W. W. Cabena.
	Colin Templeton.
	T. O'L. Reynolds.
	Hon. J. G. Membrey.
	E. H. Willis, O.B.E.
	Cr. H. H. Bell.
Secretary .. ..	W. O. Straugward.
Chief Engineer .. ..	T. P. Strickland.
Chief Manager .. ..	H. S. Dix.

**STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.**

Office.	Name.
Commissioners—	
Sir Wm. G. McBeath, K.B.E., J.P. (Chairman).	
W. Bell Jackson.	
Major-General Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	
G. A. Young.	
C. Forrester.	
Inspector-General .. ..	Geo. E. Emery, J.P.
Chief Inspector .. ..	A. Cooch, J.P.
Secretary .. ..	G. W. Paxton.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA.**

## Trustees—

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The Hon. G. Swinburne.
J. Moloney, Esq.
W. Montgomery, Esq.
His Honour Sir Leo. F. B. Cussen.
J. F. Mackeddie, Esq., M.D.
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J. T. Tweddle, Esq.
The Hon. F. G. Clarke, M.L.C.
A. A. Farthing, Esq., M.L.A.
J. H. Connell, Esq.
J. Shirlow, Esq.
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Curator of the Industrial and Technological Museum : R. H. Walcott, F.G.S.
Hon. Director of the National Museum : Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, K.C.M.G., Litt.D., F.R.S.
Curator of the Zoological Collection : J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S.
Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Art : L. B. Hall.
Master of the School of Drawing : W. B. McInnes.

**COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**

Office.	Name.
Chief Health Officer .. ..	Dr. E. Robertson (Chairman).
Members .. ..	Dr. W. Summons.
	Dr. W. S. Newton.
	R. de Clare Wilks, Esq., representing Metropolitan Municipalities.
	Councillor J. H. Curnow, representing Cities, Towns, and Boroughs outside the Metropolitan Area.
	Councillor J. Hancock, representing Shires other than Metropolitan.
	B. A. Smith, Esq., M.C.E.
Senior Health Officer .. ..	Dr. J. Johnston.
Health Officers .. ..	Drs. C. H. Johnson, C. R. Merrillees, and H. N. Featonby.
Secretary .. ..	T. Dimelow.
Senior Clerk .. ..	A. P. Kane.
Sanitary Engineer .. ..	F. E. T. Cobb.

### MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

Office.			Name.
President	..	..	C. W. Maclean.
Vice-President	..	..	G. Kermode.
Members	..	..	C. Hallett, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Belfrage, T. D. Snape, G. Lush, P. W. Bull.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship			H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	..	..	F. W. Strickland.
Counsel ..	..	..	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Secretary	..	..	J. G. McKie.

### COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Office.			Name.
President	..	..	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	..	..	V. E. E. Gotch, A. McCowan, G. B. Ramsay, F. W. Strickland, L. J. D. Schutt, A. C. Meek, R. H. Neville, W. R. Bell.

### LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Office.			Name.
Chairman	..	..	Robert Barr.
Members	..	..	James Lock. Vivian Tanner.
Secretary and Accountant	..	..	W. H. Banks.

### INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Office.			Name.
Chairman	..	..	Hon. S. Mauger.
Members	..	..	W. R. Anderson, P.M., I.S.O. C. A. Topp, I.S.O.
Secretary	..	..	F. P. Morris.

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Office.			Name.
Chairman	..	..	W. Calder, M. Inst. C.E.
Members	..	..	W. T. B. McCormack, C.E. F. W. Fricke.
Secretary ..	..	..	W. L. Dale.

**ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.**

Office.	Name.
Chairman...	Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Dr. Eng.
Commissioners ..	Professor Sir T. R. Lyle, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
	The Hon. G. Swinburne.
	Sir Robert Gibson, K.B.E.
Secretary ..	R. Liddelow.
Chief Electrical Engineer ..	H. R. Harper.
Engineer in Charge of Briquetting and Research	H. Herman, B.C.E., M.M.E., F.G.S.
Engineer in Charge of Coal Winning ..	J. M. Bridge, B.E.

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## 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. These special accounts or funds include the Mallee Land Account, the Assurance Fund, the Licensing Fund, the Police Superannuation Fund, and the Country Roads Board Fund. In addition to these funds there are the Loan Fund, into which all borrowed moneys are paid, and various Trust Funds.

Subsequent to the elevation of Victoria into a self-governing Colony, in 1851, it was divided for the purposes of local government into Districts, which were evolved later into the present system of municipalities. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are assisted with grants by the State Government. Particulars regarding municipal finance are given in another section of the *Year-Book*. Allied to the municipalities are the Boards and Trusts which control water supply, irrigation, and sewerage, and have rating powers in connexion therewith. There are also the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Country Fire Brigades Board, which are concerned with fire extinction in the metropolis and urban districts, and derive their revenues from the State Government, the Municipalities, and Insurance Companies; and the Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts, which are intrusted with the management of those respective ports, and derive their revenues mainly from wharfage rates.

The Closer Settlement Board manages closer settlement and discharged soldiers' settlement on behalf of the State. Lands are purchased with loan moneys, and the revenues received by the Board from lessees, &c., are paid into the Closer Settlement Fund or Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Fund; from these funds the working expenses of the Board are met, interest on loans provided, and loans redeemed.

Upon the federation of the Australian Colonies in 1901 the Customs and Excise, Post and Telegraph, and Defence Departments were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, as a set off against which that government paid to the States at least three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue until 31st December, 1910; since that date it has paid annually a sum equal to 25s. per head of the population.



A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1920-21 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result :—

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1920-21.

	£
Revenue .. .. .	19,054,475
Expenditure .. .. .	18,941,698
Surplus for the year .. .. .	112,777
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1920 .. .. .	1,403,483
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1921 .. .. .	1,290,706

The Revenue and Expenditure Account is a statement of cash transactions, the revenue representing actual receipts less refunds, and the expenditure actual payments made during the year. The accumulated revenue deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its greatest magnitude (£2,711,436) on 30th June, 1896. After that date it was steadily reduced year by year, with one or two exceptions, to £251,652 on 30th June, 1914; but during 1914-15, under conditions brought about by the war and a serious drought, it was increased to £1,429,603, and it was further increased in the following year to £1,642,091. During each of the last five years the deficit has been reduced, and, on 30th June, 1921, it was £1,290,706, there having been a decrease as compared with the previous year of £112,777.

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 particulars of which are as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	18,522,534	18,365,598
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes .. .. .	243,501	243,501
Country Roads Board Fund .. .. .	120,638	120,638
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" .. .. .	..	56,936
Licensing Fund .. .. .	257,288	257,288
Police Superannuation Fund .. .. .	9,161	9,161
Assurance Fund .. .. .	2,852	2,852
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit .. .. .	..	12,777
Loss on non-paying railways .. .. .	101,499	101,499
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,054,475</b>	<b>18,941,698</b>

Compiled on the above basis, the revenue and expenditure of the State for the last ten years are shown in the next statement :—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE : 1911-12 TO 1920-21.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1912 ..	10,181,840	10,171,386	1917 ..	11,813,879	11,795,295
1913 ..	10,508,945	10,479,741	1918 ..	12,672,787	12,631,169
1914 ..	10,958,037	10,944,718	1919 ..	13,044,088	12,979,407
1915 ..	10,529,017	11,706,968	1920 ..	15,866,184	15,752,459
1916 ..	11,470,875	11,683,363	1921 ..	19,054,475	18,941,698

The expenditure in this statement includes considerable sums appropriated to pay off liabilities of former years, and to form sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations and the amount of revenue applied in reduction of the accumulated deficiency are detailed in the succeeding table.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES,  
ETC., 1911-12 TO 1920-21.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loans raised in anticipation of revenue.	Towards Redemption Funds to meet outstanding loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1912 ..	10,454	14,988	25,000	190,909	241,351
1913 ..	29,204	..	25,000	212,269	266,473
1914 ..	13,319	..	..	204,745	218,064
1915 ..	17,519	..	..	211,117	228,636
1916 ..	20,327	..	..	266,599	286,926
1917 ..	18,584	..	..	296,345	314,929
1918 ..	16,618	..	25,000	299,578	341,196
1919 ..	14,681	..	50,000	301,466	366,147
1920 ..	13,725	..	100,000	359,100	472,825
1921 ..	12,777	..	100,000	508,344	621,121
Totals (10 years)	167,208	14,988	325,000	2,850,472	3,357,668

\* Full particulars of the Redemption Funds will be found further on in this "part."

In addition to the above appropriations there were surpluses in the financial years 1911-12, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1920-21, which were applied towards payment for public works or to other purposes of a public nature.

**Heads of  
State Revenue.**

Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial years are given in the following statement :—

**HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

Heads of Revenue.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government	1,722,409	1,739,481	1,764,239	1,847,085	1,878,449
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	546,400	506,662	718,194	881,423	702,468
Income Tax ..	766,746	773,468	928,210	915,551	1,591,198
Land Tax ..	369,486	353,156	324,232	314,217	331,756
Stamp Duties ..	430,352	505,637	581,917	820,618	928,367
Licences ..	154,542	158,842	179,338	213,204	274,020
Other ..	14,846	12,958	13,055	14,754	19,024
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	5,882,968	6,615,914	6,422,133	8,081,947	9,848,061
Water Supply ..	352,071	342,600	355,854	384,280	406,666
Harbor Trusts, Wharfage, &c.	92,937	92,237	101,210	113,049	145,938
State Coal Mine ..	250,334	302,276	292,604	433,977	416,892
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	82,763	83,333	82,664	82,664	103,789
Other ..	46,324	89,223	116,050	197,637	220,176
Land—					
Sales ..	172,766	157,297	141,693	202,517	333,083
Rents ..	129,265	135,176	143,943	175,116	205,648
Interest, &c. ..	180,445	184,239	186,118	187,731	194,922
Other Sources ..	619,225	620,288	692,634	1,000,414	1,454,018
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,813,879</b>	<b>12,672,787</b>	<b>13,044,088</b>	<b>15,866,184</b>	<b>19,054,475</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Per Head of Population ..</b>	<b>8 8 2</b>	<b>8 18 10</b>	<b>9 1 6</b>	<b>10 11 1</b>	<b>12 9 5</b>

The revenue for 1920-21 represents an increase of £3,188,291 on that for the previous year. State taxation increased by £687,066, and Railway revenue by £1,766,114. The payments to the State by the Federal Government during the last eleven years have been computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s.\* per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties.

\* This is subject to a slight reduction on account of a special payment to Western Australia. The reduction in 1920-21 was slightly less than 3½d. per head of population. See *Year-Book* 1915-16, page 142.

## FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

### Federal and State Finance.

A statement of the financial relations existing between the Commonwealth and the several States appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 148.

## 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 gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company registered under Part II. of the *Companies Act* 1915, and carrying on operations in Victoria or to any company in liquidation.

For each of the years 1916-17 to 1920-21 the minimum income subject to tax was £201, and the exemption allowed on incomes between £201 and £500 was £150. No exemption was allowed on incomes exceeding £500 or to companies. The rate of tax for individuals from personal exertion on the amount of income up to but not exceeding £500 was 3d. in the £1. Where the income exceeded £500 the rates on incomes from personal exertion were 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, 5d. for every £1 between £500 and £1,000, 6d. for every £1 between £1,000 and £1,500, and 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double the rates on incomes from personal exertion. In the case of life assurance companies the tax was 12d. in the £1 on 30 per cent. of the premium income from ordinary business and on 15 per cent. of that from industrial business. In the case of mining companies the tax was 12d. in the £1 on the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid. In the case of other companies liable to tax the rate was 12d. in the £1 on the net income.

In the following table are shown the rate of taxation, also the number of assessments, the amount of taxable incomes, and the tax:

payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged :—

### INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1920-21—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1919-20.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £ of Taxable Income.			Number of Assessments.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Companies.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
	d.	d.	d.				
Up to £500 ..	3	6	12	54,127	3,765	878	505
£501 to £1,000	4	8		4,100	1,021	3,022	222
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10		908	296	1,241	151
£1,501 to £2,000	6	12		473	167	788	162
£2,001 and upwards	7	14		503	183	1,176	803
Total ..	..	..	..	60,111	5,432	8,005	1,843

Taxable Income.	Taxable Income.				Tax Payable.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ..	7,169,676	599,501	182,847	94,961	89,621	15,031	3,151	4,726
£501 to £1,000	2,763,803	694,907	2,693,138	160,007	48,943	24,880	53,824	7,916
£1,001 to £1,500	1,105,034	361,759	1,512,894	187,141	21,696	14,357	32,751	9,362
£1,501 to £2,000	839,190	301,268	1,413,744	296,250	18,075	13,355	32,092	14,709
£2,001 and upwards	2,379,343	913,511	6,068,883	13,428,360	62,474	48,713	172,363	671,057
Total ..	14,257,046	2,870,946	11,871,306	14,164,719	240,809	116,136	294,181	707,770

On account of rebates of income tax allowed under section 18 of the *Income Tax Act* 1915 the tax payable does not coincide with the amount obtained by applying the rates of tax to the taxable incomes shown in the above statement. The total net incomes of taxpayers who were assessed to pay tax in 1920-21 amounted to £51,966,617, but, as 58,684 taxpayers were allowed the £150 exemption, the amount available for taxation was £43,164,017.

In the succeeding statement particulars of the assessments, incomes, and tax for the last five years are set forth :—

## INCOME TAX : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number of Assessments :					
Individuals ..	45,084	43,424	49,889	50,026	73,548
Companies ..	1,546	1,634	1,644	1,448	1,843
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	46,630	45,058	51,533	52,074	75,391
Taxable Incomes of previous year :					
	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	16,569,263	14,479,213	16,572,006	17,128,672	28,999,298
Companies ..	7,191,667	7,292,279	8,423,513	8,607,366	14,164,719
Total ..	23,760,930	21,771,492	24,995,519	25,736,038	43,164,017
Tax payable:					
Individuals ..	377,472	332,924	399,944	383,602	651,126
Companies ..	359,569	364,564	420,995	430,028	707,770
Total ..	737,041	697,488	820,939	813,630	1,358,896
Per taxpayer:					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals ..	8 7 5	7 13 4	8 0 4	7 11 7	8 17 1
Companies ..	232 11 7	223 2 3	256 1 7	296 19 7	384 0 8
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—					
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals ..	5.47	5.52	5.79	5.37	5.39
Companies ..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

The figures have not been revised, and are subject to a slight adjustment for corrections and payments made in a year subsequent to that to which they relate, but it is unlikely that any such adjustment will materially affect them.

The next table shows the sources of the incomes of taxpayers for all the principal occupations under the heads of personal exertion and property.

**SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1920-21.**

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.*			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>1. Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	2,022	1	129	2,152	6,904	423	7,327	3 8 1
Clergymen ..	772	..	34	806	1,935	123	2,058	2 11 1
Legal Practitioners ..	449	2	192	643	8,979	2,066	11,945	18 11 6
Medical Practitioners ..	438	8	279	725	13,355	2,940	16,295	22 9 6
Police ..	1,176	..	20	1,196	1,711	51	1,762	1 9 6
Teachers ..	1,965	..	92	2,057	5,020	426	5,446	2 12 11
Various ..	3,498	33	501	4,032	22,177	4,531	26,708	6 12 6
	10,320	44	1,247	11,611	60,081	11,460	71,541	6 3 3
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers	531	9	284	824	10,913	3,380	14,293	17 6 11
Various ..	742	12	103	857	3,919	800	4,719	5 10 2
	1,273	21	387	1,681	14,832	4,180	19,012	11 6 2
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ..	946	12	300	1,258	14,162	2,513	16,675	13 5 1
Brokers ..	139	1	65	205	9,556	772	10,328	50 7 7
Butchers ..	684	3	130	817	4,895	1,217	6,112	7 9 7
Clerks ..	8,475	9	706	9,190	44,513	4,048	48,561	5 5 8
Drapers ..	581	5	155	741	10,632	1,186	11,818	5 18 11
Grocers ..	647	3	133	783	4,744	631	5,375	6 17 4
Merchants ..	673	18	457	1,148	64,149	6,287	70,436	61 7 1
Salesmen ..	4,459	7	510	4,976	28,089	2,903	30,992	6 4 7
Storekeepers	446	3	132	581	6,129	693	6,822	11 14 10
Various ..	3,119	100	606	3,825	28,448	5,237	33,685	8 16 2
	20,169	161	3,194	23,524	215,317	25,487	240,804	10 4 9

\* The amount of tax is given to the nearest £, but the average given is the actual amount.

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1920-21—  
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.*			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>4. Transport.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carriers ..	1,742	3	75	1,820	3,991	306	4,297	2 7 3
Engaged in Postal Service ..	1,009	..	15	1,024	1,791	56	1,847	1 16 1
Engaged in Railways ..	4,684	..	71	4,755	7,955	170	8,125	1 14 2
Engaged in Shipping ..	397	2	44	443	2,995	329	3,324	7 10 1
	7,832	5	205	8,042	16,732	861	17,593	2 3 9
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ..	1,195	16	152	1,363	5,018	1,298	6,316	4 12 8
Engine-drivers	738	..	2	740	1,121	2	1,123	1 10 4
Engineers ..	1,396	3	89	1,488	5,936	550	6,486	4 7 2
Managers ..	879	2	160	1,041	8,494	1,848	10,342	9 18 8
Manufacturers	844	13	382	1,239	40,321	3,232	43,553	35 3 0
Printers ..	917	..	59	976	3,688	696	4,384	4 9 10
Various ..	11,734	19	654	12,407	36,616	2,736	39,352	3 3 5
	17,703	53	1,498	19,254	101,194	10,362	111,556	5 15 11
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy								
Farmers	167	13	47	227	1,164	337	1,501	6 12 3
Farmers ..	869	142	528	1,539	19,789	5,616	25,405	16 10 2
Graziers ..	205	115	408	728	29,577	13,133	42,710	58 13 4
Various ..	573	25	95	693	2,799	1,175	3,974	5 14 8
	1,814	295	1,078	3,187	53,329	20,261	73,590	23 1 10

\* The amount of tax is given to the nearest £, but the average given is the actual amount.



SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1920-21—  
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.*			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>6. Primary Producers—continued.</b>								
<b>Engaged in Mining—</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Legal Managers ..	22	..	8	30	198	37	235	7 16 4
Miners ..	253	..	5	258	521	3	524	2 0 8
Mining Managers ..	71	..	7	78	371	20	391	5 0 3
Various ..	107	1	8	116	613	24	637	5 9 11
	453	1	28	482	1,703	84	1,787	3 14 2
	2,267	296	1,106	3,669	55,032	20,345	75,377	20 10 11
<b>7. Indefinite..</b>	547	4,852	368	5,767	4,205	111,038	115,243	19 19 8
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance	21	..	..	21	29,430	..	29,430	1,401 8 7
Mining ..	17	..	..	17	3,672	..	3,672	216 0 7
Other ..	1,805	..	..	1,805	674,668	..	674,668	373 15 7
	1,843	..	..	1,843	707,770	..	707,770	334 0 8
<b>Total ..</b>	61,954	5,432	8,005	75,391	1,175,163	183,733	1,358,896	18 0 6

\* The amount of tax is given to the nearest £, but the average given is the actual amount.

Of the total taxpayers, 82 per cent. (inclusive of 1,843 companies) gained their incomes from personal exertion, 7 per cent. from property, and 11 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers having definite occupations who derive incomes from personal exertion ranged from 57 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 97 per cent. in the case of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of those engaged in transport to 34 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The incomes of the indefinite class, which comprises persons of independent means and of no occupation and pensioners, are gained by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of their number from personal exertion, by about 84 per cent. from property, and by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The tax on all incomes obtained from personal exertion (inclusive of £707,770 levied on companies) furnished about  $86\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total, the percentage being as low as

4 for indefinite occupations, and for the definite classes ranging from 72 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 95 in the case of persons engaged in transport.

The taxable incomes of taxpayers in conjunction with occupations are given in the following statement :—

### TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1920-21.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes from—			Total.	On taxable incomes from—			Total.
	£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
<b>1. Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ..	1,888	240	24	2,152	3,677	2,910	740	7,327
Clergymen ..	757	44	5	806	1,374	526	158	2,058
Legal Practitioners	310	164	169	643	666	2,268	9,011	11,945
Medical Practitioners	182	273	270	725	478	3,763	12,054	16,295
Police ..	1,181	15	..	1,196	1,592	170	..	1,762
Teachers ..	1,913	125	19	2,057	3,153	1,533	760	5,446
Various ..	3,093	690	249	4,032	6,123	8,748	11,837	26,708
	9,324	1,551	736	11,611	17,063	19,918	34,560	71,541
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers ..	309	309	206	824	769	4,179	9,345	14,293
Various ..	685	128	44	857	1,179	1,603	1,937	4,719
	994	437	250	1,681	1,948	5,782	11,282	19,012
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ..	786	298	174	1,258	1,700	4,040	10,935	16,675
Brokers ..	59	49	97	205	152	647	9,529	10,328
Butchers ..	602	168	47	817	1,069	2,122	2,921	6,112
Clerks ..	7,708	1,034	448	9,190	14,090	12,606	21,865	48,561
Drapers ..	450	161	130	741	902	2,111	8,805	11,818
Grocers ..	579	151	53	783	1,111	1,891	2,373	5,375
Merchants ..	352	267	529	1,148	827	3,724	65,885	70,436
Salesmen ..	3,972	715	289	4,976	7,551	8,810	14,631	30,992
Storekeepers ..	355	139	87	581	787	1,863	4,172	6,822
Various ..	2,828	632	365	3,825	5,249	8,303	20,133	33,685
	17,691	3,614	2,219	23,524	33,438	46,117	161,249	240,804
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ..	1,719	70	31	1,820	2,035	904	1,358	4,297
Engaged in Postal Service ..	998	23	3	1,024	1,475	274	98	1,847
Engaged in Railways	4,656	93	6	4,755	6,861	1,075	189	8,125
Engaged in Shipping	367	42	34	443	623	541	2,160	3,324
	7,740	228	74	8,042	10,994	2,794	3,805	17,593

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1920-21—  
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes from—			Total.	On taxable incomes from—			Total.
	£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
<b>5. Industrial.</b>					£	£	£	£
Carpenters ..	1,193	118	52	1,363	1,826	1,586	2,904	6,316
Engine-drivers	733	5	2	740	987	68	68	1,123
Engineers ..	1,321	111	56	1,488	2,211	1,345	2,930	6,486
Managers ..	715	213	113	1,041	1,458	2,664	6,220	10,342
Manufacturers	606	251	382	1,239	1,217	3,270	39,066	43,553
Printers ..	884	61	31	976	1,373	817	2,194	4,384
Various ..	11,441	656	310	12,407	15,816	8,322	15,214	39,352
	16,893	1,415	946	19,254	24,888	18,072	68,596	111,566
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers	159	56	12	227	345	765	391	1,501
Farmers ..	691	425	423	1,539	1,779	5,612	18,014	25,405
Graziers ..	198	164	366	728	600	2,560	39,550	42,710
Various ..	566	92	35	693	1,096	1,223	1,655	3,974
	1,614	737	836	3,187	3,820	10,160	59,610	73,590
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	20	5	5	30	39	62	134	235
Miners ..	254	1	3	258	311	12	201	524
Mining Managers	64	11	3	78	131	139	121	391
Various ..	101	9	6	116	178	114	345	637
	439	26	17	482	659	327	801	1,787
	2,053	763	853	3,669	4,479	10,487	60,411	75,377
<b>7. Indefinite ..</b>	4,075	1,031	661	5,767	14,993	24,118	76,132	115,243
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance	3	2	16	21	18	73	29,339	29,430
Mining ..	9	..	8	17	60	..	3,612	3,672
Other ..	493	220	1,092	1,805	4,648	7,843	662,177	674,668
	505	222	1,116	1,843	4,726	7,916	695,128	707,770
<b>Total ..</b>	59,275	9,261	6,855	75,391	112,529	135,204	1,111,163	1,358,896

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, about 79 per cent. did not exceed £500, 12 per cent. were from £501 to £1,000, and

9 per cent. were over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 8·3, 9·9, and 81·8 per cent. respectively of the total. A perusal of the above table shows that the occupational group which contributes the largest amount of tax is that of merchants, 1,148 of whom were taxed £70,436, and that of these 529 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £65,885. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of clerks, 9,190 of whom were taxed £48,561. Of these, 448 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £21,865.

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 by the Commonwealth Government, in the year 1920-21, amounted to £14,351,408, and it is estimated that the payments made on Victorian income would be £4,203,000.

### LAND TAX.

#### State Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1915 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act 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 1921 was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250. 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.

The Assessment Roll on 31st December of each of the last five years showed the following particulars :—

				Taxpayers.	Net Assessment of Tax.	
1917	..	..	..	88,783	..	£309,429
1918	..	..	..	88,926	..	£310,142
1919	..	..	..	89,363	..	£310,059
1920	..	..	..	94,463	..	£317,174
1921	..	..	..	103,237	..	£335,566

**Commonwealth Land Tax Act.** In addition to the State Land Tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth Land Tax, which was assented to on 17th November, 1910. The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1919-20 were furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,632, of which 4,053 belonged to resident and 579 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £51,852,353. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £30,712,083, on which the tax payable was £339,388. In addition, there were 850 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £7,668,887 representing their Victorian primary interests, on which the tax payable was £128,440.

### RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

**Victorian Railways, financial results.** A summary of the results of the working of the Victorian Railways during the last five years is given in the appended statement. The figures have been taken from the Railway Report and represent the actual business done each year, not the receipts and payments brought to account by the Treasury within the year. They include particulars of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Street Railways.

#### RAILWAY BALANCES : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ..	5,980,638	6,593,873	6,476,076	8,287,063	9,851,909
Working Expenses ..	4,174,542	4,474,745	4,323,183	6,112,822	7,911,834
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	131,416	129,160	151,588	152,932	182,036
Net Receipts ..	1,674,680	1,989,968	2,001,305	2,021,309	1,758,039
Interest on Cost of Construction ..	2,012,447	2,126,906	2,164,902	2,234,202	2,409,674
Deficit ..	337,767	136,938	163,597	212,893	651,635

In 1914-15 there was a large expenditure due to efforts to minimize unemployment, and there was a loss in revenue on account of adverse conditions occasioned by a drought. The result was that a deficit of £842,436, the first since 1907-8, was shown for that year, and, although there has since been an improvement, the transactions for 1920-21 showed a deficit of £651,635.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provision in the *Railways Act 1907* (now the *Railways Act 1915*). This provision requires the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1921, the receipts of the fund amounted to £74,250, whilst the payments made therefrom were £4,336 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured; £10,468 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £65,881 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

### STATE EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows for the last five years the principal heads of State expenditure from Consolidated Revenue:—

#### SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Heads of Expenditure.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>General Government.</i>					
Governor .. ..	8,341	7,486	7,448	6,915	8,777
Parliament and Ministry .. ..	71,055	82,591	74,059	74,402	103,494
Civil Establishment	302,345	293,836	309,583	319,029	404,575
Pensions and Gratuities .. ..	382,160	391,521	415,295	420,726	466,636
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	168,021	165,613	166,675	194,149	226,608
Police .. ..	334,010	341,364	366,079	462,303	533,920
Penal Establishments and Gaols .. ..	59,614	55,027	54,268	61,947	75,981
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ..	1,045,203	1,084,050	1,111,276	1,324,595	1,659,663
Technical Schools ..	51,946	70,247	65,455	69,661	92,001
University .. ..	26,284	26,500	27,000	31,500	37,975
Libraries, &c. ..	27,289	26,253	26,006	27,672	33,500
Art and Science ..	9,506	8,830	9,136	8,976	9,305
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	23,981	21,547	22,563	31,565	36,939
Public Health .. ..	85,870	50,439	180,684	190,844	80,848
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	574,840	564,535	583,008	666,697	818,539

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :  
1916-17 TO 1920-21—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ..	151,588	142,540	157,557	167,818	207,760
Agriculture and Stock ..	185,831	198,193	214,001	266,314	244,968
Mining ..	322,799	409,502	379,556	587,031	538,855
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ..	4,184,199	4,475,717	4,261,082	6,042,136	7,857,380
Water Supply ..	111,052	120,789	116,153	154,534	165,145
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	75,932	75,928	92,825	81,436	93,929
Roads and Bridges ..	4,086	6,546	6,001	3,930	6,068
Country Roads Board Fund ..	71,807	83,268	140,873	158,288	170,638
Municipal Endowment, &c. ..	61,611	60,753	60,138	67,396	52,212
Works and Buildings, n.e.l. ..	37,242	67,460	50,666	61,610	56,675
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	2,869,511	3,010,358	3,087,059	3,249,393	3,882,095
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	7,879	8,453	8,638	8,212	7,975
Redemption Funds, &c. ..	296,345	299,578	301,466	359,100	508,344
Settlement of Discharged Soldiers ..	..	..	58,011	75,000	75,000
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	20,000	25,000	25,000	29,778	40,000
Fire Brigades ..	32,820	32,882	33,309	37,164	45,615
Immigration ..	13,286	9,895	7,275	6,870	11,885
Licensing Fund ..	144,732	143,501	164,128	197,630	257,288
Expeditionary Forces — Allowance to Railway Department for carriage	738	6,610	74,673	117,345	10,428
Assurance Fund ..	2,050	1,917	1,393	1,615	2,852
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" ..	..	220,156	274,521	103,716	56,936
Miscellaneous ..	31,322	42,284	46,547	55,162	60,889
Total ..	11,795,295	12,631,169	12,979,407	15,752,459	18,941,698
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	8 7 11	8 18 3	9 0 7	10 9 7	12 7 11

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1920-21 showed an increase of £3,189,239. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases were—Railways, £1,815,244; State Schools, £335,068; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £632,702; and Charitable Institutions, £151,842. The chief decreases were—Public Health, £109,996; and Mining, £48,176.

**PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.**

**Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.**

The bestowal of pensions or superannuation allowances was abolished on 24th December, 1881, in the case of persons, except Supreme Court Judges, police, and railway employees, entering the Public Service after that date. Pensions to railway employees were abolished on 1st November, 1883.

During the year 1920-21, 3,290 pensions, amounting to £395,516, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 3,140 under special appropriations, amounting to £387,105; and 150 from annual votes, amounting to £8,411. Twenty-four compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £19,960. These pensions, compensations, and gratuities were paid entirely out of Consolidated Revenue, no contributions having been received from the persons entitled thereto, or from any other source. The following statement shows the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year:—

**PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1920-21.**

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department	1,042	117,947	10	364	1,052	118,311
Railways .. ..	1,428	158,202	120	7,003	1,548	165,205
Defence .. ..	4	368	..	..	4	368
Lunacy .. ..	29	3,147	..	..	29	3,147
Under Constitution Act	1	1,500	..	..	1	1,500
Officers of Parliament	1	509	..	..	1	509
County Court Judges..	1	750	..	..	1	750
Under Act 1988 ..	1	246	..	..	1	246
Under Civil Service Act 160 .. ..	205	44,933	..	..	205	44,933
Under Public Service Act 773 .. ..	141	30,972	..	..	141	30,972
Commonwealth Service —Officers of transferred Departments	287	28,531	..	..	287	28,531
Various allowances ..	..	..	20	1,044	20	1,044
<b>Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances ..</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>387,105</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>395,516</b>
<b>Compensations and Gratuities .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19,960</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19,960</b>
<b>Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>42,000</b>
<b>Total amount paid</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>389,105</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>68,371</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>457,476</b>

In 1920-21 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—431 pensions, amounting to £63,584, and 18



gratuities, amounting to £13,992. The Police Superannuation 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 force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2855; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

Pensions are payable only to those members of the police force who joined prior to the 25th November, 1902.

In the year 1920-21, 21 pensions amounting to £2,859 were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

**South Africa  
Contingent  
pensions.**

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £631 in 1920-21.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

**Expenditure on Education.** During the year 1920-21 the State expended on education generally the sum of £2,117,151. This amount includes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings and expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities. The expenditure in each of the last five years was as follows:—

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Expenditure on—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—Primary ..	783,612	814,087	834,461	995,171	1,232,440
Intermediate and secondary	75,059	77,203	80,899	100,253	127,673
Special Subjects	25,633	29,074	30,540	37,231	49,214
Training of Teachers ..	19,130	17,836	18,049	21,873	26,353
Administration ..	49,193	47,745	50,308	55,436	63,252
Buildings (State Schools)..	116,010	62,532	87,273	131,265	176,099
Technical Schools (including Building Grants)	98,661	132,943	123,466	127,544	192,215
University (including Building Grants)	31,345	32,407	32,874	38,584	67,498
Interest payable on Loan Money expended on Buildings	57,873	57,981	57,853	55,071	64,404
Miscellaneous ..	110,876	113,267	114,854	116,336	118,003
Total ..	1,367,392	1,385,075	1,430,577	1,678,764	2,117,151*

\* In addition, an amount of £29,132, paid by students as fees during the calendar year 1920, was expended on technical education.

The foregoing statement deals with the expenditure by the State on education generally, and includes expenditure connected with the

University and technical schools, but the statement which follows relates to that portion of the expenditure which has been incurred in connexion with the State schools of Victoria, primary and secondary, excluding the amount expended on scholarships, in each of the last five years :—

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH STATE SCHOOLS:  
1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Items.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Education :</b>					
<b>Primary—</b>					
Day Schools .. .. .	778,649	808,506	829,127	989,654	1,226,049
Night Schools .. .. .	67	64	64	64	44
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children	3,158	3,501	3,231	3,405	4,391
Grant to Collingwood Playground .. .. .	100	100	100	100	100
Subsidies to Schools in sparsely populated districts .. .. .	343	616	639	648	556
Free Kindergarten Union .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
State Schools Horticultural Society .. .. .	300	300	300	300	300
	783,612	814,087	834,461	995,171	1,232,440
<b>Intermediate—</b>					
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	5,613	5,685	6,548	10,926	19,791
Evening Continuation Classes .. .. .	531	461	353	360	385
<b>Secondary—</b>					
High Schools .. .. .	40,474	62,814	65,650	79,352	97,785
Agricultural High Schools .. .. .	20,648				
	67,266	68,960	72,551	90,638	117,961
<b>Special Subjects—</b>					
Cookery .. .. .	12,146	14,052	15,623	18,464	24,789
Manual Training .. .. .	10,519	12,245	12,163	15,364	19,480
Physical Training .. .. .	769	843	729	714	1,125
Medical Inspection .. .. .	1,673	1,462	1,522	2,147	2,893
Dressmaking and Needlework .. .. .	246	247	253	252	379
School Gardening .. .. .	280	225	250	290	568
	25,633	29,074	30,540	37,231	49,214
<b>Training of Teachers—</b>					
Training College .. .. .	9,923	9,867	10,352	12,753	16,023
University Practising School .. .. .	2,640	2,580	2,767	3,198	4,187
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6,567	5,389	4,930	5,922	6,143
	19,130	17,836	18,049	21,873	26,353
<b>Administration .. .. .</b>	49,193	47,745	50,308	55,436	63,252
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Primary Schools .. .. .	94,664	46,383	66,140	98,163	126,112
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) .. .. .	6,147	5,767	6,263	9,770	11,112
Rent .. .. .	4,481	4,500	5,300	6,492	6,999
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	400	278	3,812	3,278	18,556
High Schools .. .. .	10,318	5,604	5,758	13,562	13,220
	116,010	62,532	87,273	131,265	176,099
<b>Interest payable on Loan Money expended on Buildings .. .. .</b>	57,789	57,897	57,769	54,987	62,597
<b>Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .</b>	110,823	113,215	114,799	116,284	117,950
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	1,229,456	1,211,346	1,265,750	1,502,885	1,845,866

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with the Victorian State Schools, and shows the cost per scholar for each of the last ten years :—

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :  
1911-12 TO 1920-21.**

Year.	Expenditure by the State.	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars— Average Attendance.	Cost per Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1911-12 ..	1,119,240	24,540	1,094,700	154,807	7 1 6
1912-13 ..	1,201,649	28,646	1,173,003	156,965	7 9 6
1913-14 ..	1,259,990	26,175	1,233,815	163,200	7 11 3
1914-15 ..	1,426,408	28,612	1,397,796	166,407	8 8 0
1915-16 ..	1,329,272	26,403	1,302,869	167,989	7 15 1
1916-17 ..	1,229,456	28,477	1,200,879	167,588	7 3 4
1917-18 ..	1,211,346	30,577	1,180,769	167,653	7 0 10
1918-19 ..	1,265,750	21,666	1,244,084	171,640	7 5 0
1919-20 ..	1,502,885	23,917	1,478,968	168,314	8 15 9
1920-21 ..	1,845,866	26,520	1,819,346	167,627	10 17 1

This table includes the amount payable each year as interest on loan moneys expended on school buildings.

**COMMONWEALTH FINANCE IN VICTORIA.**

**Commonwealth Finance.** A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for the last five years is given below :—

**COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA (ESTIMATED) : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ..	3,845,131	2,970,677	4,010,055	4,371,405	7,345,609
Excise Duties ..	887,895	1,003,085	1,631,074	1,963,915	2,525,847
Income Tax ..	1,683,000	1,856,000	2,527,000	3,601,000	4,203,000
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,478,667	1,520,518	1,621,218	1,803,551	2,272,719
War-time Profits Tax ..	..	208,500	327,000	474,000	495,000
Land Tax ..	471,056	486,250	534,000	486,000	492,436
Succession Duties ..	275,774	357,995	370,000	619,000	435,873
War Postage ..	..	..	132,000	215,000	56,000
Entertainments Tax	32,947	72,209	110,815	176,411	203,769
Miscellaneous ..	1,051,530	1,772,766	1,594,838	1,108,718	1,238,747
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,726,000</b>	<b>10,248,000</b>	<b>12,858,000</b>	<b>14,819,000</b>	<b>19,269,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs..	186,000	204,500	232,400	282,860	272,500
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,320,832	1,434,928	1,337,453	1,538,872	1,901,864
Payment to the State Government ..	1,722,409	1,739,481	1,764,239	1,847,085	1,878,449
Other Expenditure ..	6,098,759	6,865,091	8,976,908	10,981,183	14,109,187
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,328,000</b>	<b>10,244,000</b>	<b>12,311,000</b>	<b>14,650,000</b>	<b>18,162,000</b>

### COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

**Commonwealth and State Finance.** The total Government revenue and expenditure within the State of Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. The figures relating to the principal items are given in the following table :—

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	4,733,026	3,973,762	5,641,129	6,335,320	9,871,456
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,478,667	1,520,518	1,621,218	1,803,551	2,272,719
State Railways ..	5,882,968	6,615,914	6,422,133	8,081,947	9,848,061
State Taxation ..	2,282,372	2,310,723	2,744,946	3,159,767	3,846,833
Other sources ..	5,440,437	6,760,389	7,708,423	9,457,514	10,605,957
<b>Total Revenue..</b>	<b>19,817,470</b>	<b>21,181,306</b>	<b>24,137,849</b>	<b>28,838,099</b>	<b>36,445,026</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs	186,000	204,500	232,400	282,860	272,500
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,320,832	1,434,928	1,337,453	1,538,872	1,901,864
State Railways ..	4,184,199	4,475,717	4,261,082	6,042,136	7,857,380
Public Instruction*..	1,123,433	1,180,797	1,203,731	1,425,756	1,789,639
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Ex-					
penses ..	2,869,511	3,010,358	3,087,059	3,249,393	3,882,095
Redemption ..	296,345	299,578	301,466	359,100	508,344
Other Expenditure..	9,420,566	10,529,810	13,102,977	15,657,257	19,013,427
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>19,400,886</b>	<b>21,135,688</b>	<b>23,526,168</b>	<b>28,555,374</b>	<b>35,225,249</b>

\* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

### COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

**Commonwealth, State, and Local Finance.** A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and of the loan expenditure of the Federal Government in Victoria, also of the State Government and of the municipal and local bodies, during the last five years, will be found in the next table. From the totals of revenue and

expenditure the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE: 1917 TO 1921.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal ..	9,726,000	10,248,000	12,858,000	14,819,000	19,269,000
State ..	10,031,774	10,873,610	11,220,153	13,964,354	17,129,995
Municipal ..	2,222,890	2,392,851	2,713,540	3,081,726	3,460,727
Harbor Trusts ..	291,291	303,521	318,373	362,439	451,784
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works ..	725,846	742,564	783,043	854,992	877,441
Fire Brigades Boards	38,024	41,248	43,838	51,906	68,865
Total ..	23,035,825	24,601,794	27,936,947	33,134,417	41,257,812
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	9,328,000	10,244,000	12,311,000	14,650,000	18,162,000
State ..	10,013,190	10,831,992	11,155,472	13,850,629	17,017,218
Municipal ..	2,198,535	2,412,562	2,751,303	2,960,882	3,466,396
Harbor Trusts ..	285,811	259,646	325,247	347,335	410,350
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works ..	687,533	737,241	750,700	751,588	804,096
Fire Brigades Boards	41,700	43,890	45,278	50,171	70,318
Total ..	22,554,769	24,529,331	27,339,000	32,610,605	39,930,378

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :  
1917 TO 1921—continued.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920	1921.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal ..	15,240,144	16,267,280	18,095,454	13,502,000	10,245,000
State ..	2,440,966	1,931,679	2,932,521	7,601,266	11,095,158
Municipal ..	290,824	190,184	194,627	259,498	480,166
Harbor Trusts ..	191,882	188,571	179,030	158,311	188,779
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works ..	214,655	207,602	236,263	289,930	423,692
Fire Brigades Boards	5,209	14,721	8,344	7,046	23,782
Total ..	18,383,680	18,800,037	21,646,239	21,818,051	22,456,577
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total ..</i>	40,938,449	43,329,368	48,985,239	54,428,656	62,386,955
<b>Per Head of Popula- tion—</b>					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 16 8 0	£ s. d. 17 7 2	£ s. d. 19 8 8	£ s. d. 22 0 10	£ s. d. 27 0 0
Ordinary Expen- diture ..	16 1 1	17 6 2	19 0 5	21 13 10	26 2 6
Loan Expenditure	13 1 9	13 5 6	15 1 2	14 10 3	14 14 0

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1920-21, exclusive of loans to the States, amounted to £36,285,292. The proportion shown in the table above as being chargeable to Victoria has been calculated on a population basis.

The total revenues in Victoria of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities, and other corporations in the financial

year 1921 amounted to 41 millions sterling, which was £8,123,395 more than the revenues of the previous year. The total expenditure in 1921 exceeded that of 1920 by £7,958,299, or about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1921, with the exception of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, which are not treated in the Treasury accounts as a loan raised by the State :—

#### CASH RECEIPTS AND LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1921.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received .. .. .	167,994,256	15	6
Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received .. .. .	2,467,695	5	1
Securities issued .. .. .	170,461,952	0	7
Securities redeemed .. .. .	73,145,121	12	9
Loans outstanding .. .. .	97,316,830	7	10*

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date, for cash amounting to £167,994,257 securities representing £170,461,952 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 11s. 1d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been raised in London at varying rates of interest is £85,924,739 after allowing for conversion operations. The amount which has been paid off by means of new loans is £43,737,205 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £3,007,400, while £471,084 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1921, of £38,709,050, consisting of debentures amounting to £3,950,900, and inscribed stock £34,758,150. The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after

\* There are, in addition to this amount, the overdue debentures for £1,000, which are referred to further on.



deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent :—

### LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON: 1859 TO 1921.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.			Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net.	
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.		Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net Proceeds.)
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0
	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10
1860	"	23	1,837,500	6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1
	1884	"	812,500				
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	5 4 3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 9
1876	1901	"	500,000	4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1
	"	"	2,500,000				
1878	1904	26	457,000	4	"	"	"
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4½	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11
1915	1920-25	5-10	784,700	4½	100 0 0	98 2 9	4 18 6
1916	1920-22	4-6	550,000	5½	97 9 4½	97 9 4½	5 15 1
1916	1920-22	4-6	100,000	5½	97 9 4½	97 9 4½	5 15 1
1917	1927	11	1,109,481	5½	95 18 7½	95 18 7½	5 14 8
1917	1927	10	194,519	5½	95 17 8½	95 17 8½	5 14 9
1919	1924-34	5-15	149,600	5½	100 0 0	98 5 0	5 13 6
			Stock.				
1883	1907	24	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0
	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6
1884	1913	29	1,957,500	4	98 5 7	97 2 8½	4 3 3
	1918-22	34	2,042,500				
1885	1919	34	3,180,620	4	98 18 6½	97 15 9½	4 2 5
	"	"	819,380				
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	106 1 1½	106 18 0½	3 12 9
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3½	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1
1891	1921-26	30-35	850,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
	"	"	2,150,000				
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3½	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000	3	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	3 7 6
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	3½	91 14 9½	89 8 0	4 3 8
1906	"	23-43	587,808				
1907	"	22-42	702,140	3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5
1909	"	20-40	1,500,000				
1910	"	19-39	538,352	3½	97 3 11½	91 15 8½	3 17 7
1913	1918-22	5-9	3,000,000	4	99 2 6	97 10 0	3 13 8
"	1940-60	27-47	1,000,000	4	98 0 0	96 4 7	4 17 4
"	"	"	2,000,000	4	97 15 0	95 7 5	4 5 10
1915	1920-25	5-10	1,465,300	4½	96 18 9	94 0 10	4 7 0
1919	1924-34	5-15	2,850,400	5½	100 0 0	98 4 3½	4 18 2
1920	1923-25	3-5	2,302,333	6½	100 0 0	98 10 0	5 13 0
			Treasury-bonds				
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8½	96 18 10	5 2 7
Total			85,358,639				
Paid off			46,179,505				
Transferred to Melbourne register			471,084				
Outstanding			38,709,050				

The figures in the last column represent the rates of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was obtained after deduction of all expenses that had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity.

With the exception of a loan raised in 1920, the nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government has varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but money was secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in 1885 at  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent., in 1888 at  $3\frac{5}{8}$  per cent., and in 1889 at less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and the rate was further increased to over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds issued in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., being the lowest rate at which loans were raised in London, while for loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; for a loan in 1902 the rate was  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., for one in 1909 it was  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., and in 1910 portion of a loan falling due was converted at  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on stock sold. As regards recent loans, the average rate was  $4\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1913, nearly 5 per cent. in 1915,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1916 and 1917,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1919, and  $6\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1920.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been floated in Melbourne exclusive of conversion operations is £77,141,030. Of this amount £13,889,875 has been redeemed by loans, and £6,267,743 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £56,983,412 on 30th June, 1921, consisting of debentures, £29,549,727, inscribed stock, £24,833,685, and Treasury bonds, £2,600,000. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £470,584, and debentures for £500 have been transferred from the London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £57,454,496. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the following twenty-three years the local debt was increased by over 54 millions sterling. This increase was brought about principally by the replacing of certain London loans as they fell due, by local issues, and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for closer settlement purposes, &c. Of the total amount of loans payable in Melbourne on 30th June, 1921, £7,860,120 was bearing interest at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; £1,069,100 at 6 per cent.; £510,000 at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; £9,765,435 at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; £3,563,724 at £5 6s. 11d. per cent.; £1,644,915 at £5 5s. 3d.

per cent.; £2,267,859 at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; £13,571 at £5 3s. 10d. per cent.; £1,068,927 at 5 per cent.; £5,882,390 at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; £460,175 at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; £696,260 at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; £3,900,000 at  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent.; £3,532,149 at 4 per cent.; £229,683 at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; £9,932,284 at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and £4,693,146 at 3 per cent. On £364,758, which is a portion of an amount borrowed through the Commonwealth Government, no decision had been arrived at in regard to the exact rate of interest to be paid.

The amount of the loans raised in London and Melbourne to 30th June, 1921, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £163,516,869, and of this sum a total of £67,352,323 (exclusive of conversion loans) had been repaid, viz., £9,275,143 out of the general revenue, and £58,077,180 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding on 30th June, 1921, was £96,164,546. The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows:—

#### PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1921.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>	£	£
Railways and Tramways .. .. .	58,315,473	2,454,690
Waterworks—Melbourne .. .. .	938,182	31,020
„ Country .. .. .	10,140,767	434,823
Harbors .. .. .	1,428,131	63,826
Graving Dock .. .. .	225,621	8,058
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ..	481,804	21,853
Closer Settlement .. .. .	17,991,954	936,979
Development of Mining .. .. .	308,936	11,225
Country Roads .. .. .	3,057,754	156,178
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works ..</b>	<b>92,888,622</b>	<b>4,118,652</b>
<b>OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses .. .. .	270,119	11,080
Defence Works .. .. .	112,510	3,875
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University ..	1,672,839	64,404
Other .. .. .	1,220,456	52,439
<b>Total other Permanent Works ..</b>	<b>3,275,924</b>	<b>131,798</b>
<b>Net Borrowings .. .. .</b>	<b>96,164,546</b>	<b>4,250,450</b>

Of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1921, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £283,225, of which £164,570 was for discharged soldiers' land settlement, £44,784 for country water supply, £22,974 for railways, £21,653 for State schools, and £29,244 for various other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding 97 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

**Due Dates  
of Loans.**

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1921, inclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £97,317,831. Of this sum £33,502,127 was in the form of debentures; £34,758,150 of inscribed stock (London Register); £25,304,269 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £3,753,285 of Treasury bonds, of which bonds for £1,153,285 were in aid of revenue. The dates on which the different loans are repayable in many instances cover a series of years during which the Government, by giving twelve months' notice, has the option of fixing the particular year of redemption. On the assumption (a) that loans at 4 per cent. and under will be redeemed at the latest date of option, and (b) that all optional loans will be redeemed at the latest dates, the following table shows the years in which the outstanding debt will be met:—

**DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30th JUNE, 1921.**

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—	
	Loans at 4 per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	All loans are redeemed at latest date of option.
	£	£
Overdue and Unclaimed .. ..	1,000	1,000
1921 .. ..	6,780,697	3,823,040
1922 .. ..	14,827,785	12,710,125
1923 .. ..	20,126,744	17,189,789
1924 .. ..	4,634,410	4,517,437
1925 .. ..	4,904,890	9,490,463
1926 .. ..	5,116,250	5,239,560
1927 .. ..	2,055,450	2,055,450
1928 .. ..	965,525	965,825
1929 .. ..	827,361	827,361
1930 .. ..	1,814,850	1,944,800
1931 .. ..	1,081,648	1,345,288
1932 .. ..	929,550	929,550
1934 .. ..	..	3,000,000
1936 .. ..	300,000	300,000
1940 .. ..	248,900	248,900
1941 .. ..	324,380	324,380
1942 .. ..	485,100	485,100
1943 .. ..	3,600	3,600
1944 .. ..	400	400
1946 .. ..	217,400	217,400
1949 .. ..	11,699,471	11,699,471
1954 .. ..	123,874	123,874
1960 .. ..	2,979,700	2,979,700
Optional .. ..	5,546,846	5,553,318
Indefinite .. ..	11,342,000	11,342,000
To end of 1925 .. ..	51,275,526	47,731,854
After 1925 .. ..	34,700,305	38,243,977
Indefinite .. ..	11,342,000	11,342,000
Total .. ..	97,317,831	97,317,831

Loans and  
Interest  
payable in  
London and  
Melbourne.

In connexion with the replacing of London loans, as they fall due, by local issues, and the practice which, except in a few instances, has been followed of late years, of borrowing money in the State instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest :—

**PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE: 30th JUNE, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1921.**

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

On 30th June.	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	44,655,579	4,669,306	1,735,307	152,046
1910 ..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1911 ..	37,417,128	20,566,636	1,353,208	701,154
1912 ..	37,392,128	23,345,088	1,352,333	799,227
1913 ..	37,281,578	25,495,146	1,348,306	875,621
1914 ..	39,275,178	26,855,548	1,428,076	926,666
1915 ..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1916 ..	42,160,566	34,614,466	1,562,884	1,270,886
1917 ..	42,907,086	35,218,309	1,604,171	1,327,518
1918 ..	43,437,719	36,157,927	1,633,681	1,407,419
1919 ..	43,400,300	38,631,629	1,632,372	1,547,192
1920 ..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1921 ..	38,709,050	58,606,781	1,527,541	2,780,300

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with the payment of interest on them which are not common to local issues. In the last financial year the amount was £7,658, which was paid as commission; the corresponding totals in preceding years were :—£6,310 in 1909-10, £6,079 in 1910-11, £5,625 in 1911-12, £5,611 in 1912-13, £10,740 in 1913-14, £6,276 in 1914-15, £6,265 in 1915-16, £8,245 in 1916-17, £8,127 in 1917-18, £6,544 in 1918-19, and £7,099 in 1919-20.

Rates of  
Interest on  
Loans.

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State, notwithstanding its increase after the commencement of the war, was less than the rate prior to Federation until 1919, when it was about the same as in 1898. The following table shows the loans outstanding at each rate of interest in 1900 (the year before Federation) and in each of the last four years :—

### AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST: 1900, AND 1918 TO 1921.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rate of Interest per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—				
	1900.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,162,483
6 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,069,100
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	..	..	..	..	510,000
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	1,304,000	1,304,000	4,304,000	11,326,850
5/8/10 .. ..	..	..	..	1,250,000	..
5/6/11 .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,563,724
5/5/3 .. ..	..	..	..	1,644,915	1,644,915
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	650,000	1,428,459	2,821,522	3,192,859
5/3/10 .. ..	..	..	17,085	17,085	13,571
5 .. ..	..	4,067,335	4,297,542	5,849,920	4,284,397
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ .. ..	..	20,000	20,000	..	..
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	..	1,468,900	6,638,860	6,775,350	6,082,390
4/13/10 .. ..	..	..	..	73,247	..
4/13/7 .. ..	..	..	..	20,000	..
4 $\frac{5}{8}$ .. ..	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	..
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	5,000,000	5,859,350	3,131,975	2,917,575	2,910,075
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ .. ..	..	400,000	350,000	..	..
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	660,250	505,500	500,000	696,260
4 $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	..	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
4 .. ..	27,060,795	19,301,678	19,356,965	15,370,867	9,492,127
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	230,183	230,183	229,683	229,683
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	12,250,000	31,604,311	30,682,992	30,670,644	27,977,932
3 $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	300,000	..	..	..	..
3 .. ..	4,714,090	10,108,639	10,147,368	9,977,329	9,895,707
Not fixed .. ..	..	..	..	1,304,602	364,758
Overdue* .. ..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>49,324,885</b>	<b>79,595,646</b>	<b>82,031,929</b>	<b>87,647,739</b>	<b>97,317,831</b>

\* Not bearing interest.

Growth of  
Funded Debt.

The next return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the years 1911 to 1913, after which there was a gradual increase to 4 per cent. in 1920; in 1921 the rate was nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In relation to population, the annual interest per head increased considerably from 1855 to 1900; from that year to 1914 there was only a slight increase, but since 1914 there has again been a marked advance.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST:  
1855 TO 1921.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.			
		Total.	Average rate per cent.	Debt.	Annual Interest.
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855 ..	480,000	28,800	6·00	1 6 4	0 1 7
1860 ..	5,118,100	306,405	5·99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870 ..	11,924,800	688,740	5·78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880 ..	20,056,600	1,004,436	5·01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	48,774,885	1,867,604	3·83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1910 ..	55,501,725	1,977,662	3·56	42 14 6	1 10 5
1920 ..	86,394,454	3,478,184	4·03	57 8 8	2 6 3
1921 ..	96,164,546	4,250,450	4·42	62 12 2	2 15 4

**Expenditure from Loans.** In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years :—

### LOAN EXPENDITURE : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

(Excluding Loans in aid of Revenue.)

Works.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	1,266,352	761,705	878,384	982,182	1,685,329
Water Supply ..	302,893	302,955	412,267	570,028	692,659
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings ..	103,647	273,494	1,157,230	5,204,308	6,894,557
Wire Netting ..	3,203	9,472	3,766	20,985	36,935
State Schools ..	63,490	14,016	642	18,223	96,352
Country Roads ..	252,836	241,892	360,524	623,570	965,646
Other Public Works	448,545	328,145	119,708	181,970	723,680
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,440,963</b>	<b>1,931,679</b>	<b>2,932,521</b>	<b>7,601,266</b>	<b>11,095,158</b>
<b>Per Head of Population ..</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
	1 14 10	1 7 3	2 0 10	5 1 2	7 5 3

The following statement shows the average annual amount expended in each decade from 1881 to 1911, and in each of the last ten years :—

### AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.

	£
10 years ended 30th June, 1891 .. ..	2,270,128
10 years ended 30th June, 1901 .. ..	755,194
10 years ended 30th June, 1911 .. ..	976,497
Year ended 30th June, 1912 .. ..	2,974,149
Year ended 30th June, 1913 .. ..	2,693,844
Year ended 30th June, 1914 .. ..	3,276,994
Year ended 30th June, 1915 .. ..	4,451,830
Year ended 30th June, 1916 .. ..	4,028,099
Year ended 30th June, 1917 .. ..	2,440,966
Year ended 30th June, 1918 .. ..	1,931,679
Year ended 30th June, 1919 .. ..	2,932,521
Year ended 30th June, 1920 .. ..	7,601,266
Year ended 30th June, 1921 .. ..	11,095,158



## SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds  
of Australian  
States and  
the Common-  
wealth.

On 30th June, 1921, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows :—

## SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA : 30th JUNE, 1921.

Held in—	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts. *
	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	2,579,019	963,921
New South Wales .. .. .	409,988	951,261
Queensland .. .. .	376,899	176,357
South Australia .. .. .	1,438,415	25,592
Western Australia .. .. .	7,641,564	367,250
Tasmania .. .. .	815,835	256,629
The Commonwealth .. .. .	1,004,527	..
Total .. .. .	14,266,247	2,741,010

\* Figures for 1920.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1921 :—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account ... .. .	£52,035
Closer Settlement Redemption Fund ... .. .	40,000
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund ... .. .	274,873
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemp- tion Fund ... .. .	2,076,376
Main Road Board's Sinking Fund ... .. .	62,266
State Coal Mines Sinking Fund ... .. .	73,469
Total ... .. .	£2,579,019

By Act No. 2676 of 1915 the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country or Mallee border are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1920, was £76,534, and during 1920-21 the receipts amounted to £243,501, and the expenditure to £238,000, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1921, was £52,035.

Mallee Land  
Account.

Closer  
Settlement  
Fund.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901 it was provided that all moneys received by the Board of Land and Works from lessees or purchasers of farm allotments or purchasers of any land acquired by the Board, pursuant to the general provisions of the Act, should be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of a separate account to be called "The Farm Settlements Fund," which fund should be applied principally to the redemption of stock and debentures issued for Closer Settlement purposes, and the payment of interest thereon. Under the Closer Settlement Act of 1904 this fund was transferred to the Board appointed to administer that Act, and is called the "Closer Settlement Fund."

Consolidated  
Inscribed  
Stock  
Redemption  
Fund.

By Act No. 1561 of 1898 it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and to the payment of expenses connected with such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1920–21 there was no expenditure from this fund and receipts amounted to £215,588. Transactions to 30th June, 1921, were as follows:—

**THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30th JUNE, 1921.**

Transactions.						To 30th June, 1921.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						£
Waterworks Trusts	..	..	..	..	..	303,963
Mallee Land Account	..	..	..	..	..	922,000
Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	680,093
Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	..	444,129
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	101,812
Total receipts	..	..	..	..	..	2,451,997
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>						
Purchase of Stock	..	..	..	..	..	374,398
Commission, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,211
Investment Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	375,621
Balance in the Fund	..	..	..	..	..	2,076,376
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	397,305

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans under Acts Nos. 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £2,081,111 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £45,265 held in cash.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898 it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue and repayments of advances made under any Act for "Resumption of Land in Mallee District," and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1920-21 receipts amounted to £379,246, and £412,431 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £413,717 stock and debentures, of which £153,521 bore interest at 3 per cent., £6,683 at 3½ per cent., £74,731 at 4 per cent., £6,700 at 4½ per cent., £82,182 at 4¾ per cent., £89,490 at 5 per cent., and £410 at 5½ per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1921, are shown in the following statement:—

**THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND:**  
30th JUNE, 1921.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1921.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>£</b>
From Revenue .. .. .	2,219,214
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements .. .. .	25,368
Payments by Municipalities .. .. .	361,019
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust .. .. .	265,000
Interest on Investments .. .. .	152,870
Shipbuilding Yard (realization) .. .. .	180,000
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief .. .. .	22,598
Floods relief .. .. .	1,453
Seed advances .. .. .	585,101
New pilot steamer .. .. .	13,486
Yarrowee Channel .. .. .	15,011
Wire netting .. .. .	296,289
Cool Stores .. .. .	23,227
Municipalities .. .. .	303,793
Country roads .. .. .	80,000
Cattle advances .. .. .	57,672
Royal Agricultural Society .. .. .	600
Excess of face value of securities over amount invested .. .. .	409
Total receipts .. .. .	4,609,110
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of stock and debentures .. .. .	4,334,237
Balance in the Fund .. .. .	274,873
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled .. .. .	4,357,388

The balance in the fund was represented by Victorian Government debentures and stock having a face value of £231,208, and £40,665 held in cash.

## DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Funded debts  
of Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

The following is a statement of the funded debts of the Australian States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand on 30th June, 1921, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rate per cent, and the rate *per capita*. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

## FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NEW ZEALAND: 30th JUNE, 1921.

	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	96,164,546	62 12 2	4,250,450	2 15 4	4.42
New South Wales ..	168,577,927	80 4 5	7,463,389	3 11 0	4.43
Queensland (31.12.20)	69,058,595	91 16 1	2,895,585	3 17 0	4.19
South Australia ..	48,556,552	97 11 11	2,171,239	4 7 3	4.47
Western Australia ..	46,123,252	138 9 2	1,872,604	5 12 5	4.06
Tasmania ..	18,776,306	88 11 6	834,319	3 18 9	4.44
The Commonwealth	371,816,656	68 3 1	19,277,903	3 10 8	5.18
Total ..	819,073,834	150 2 9	38,765,489	7 2 1	4.73
New Zealand (31.3.21)	206,324,319	169 5 5	8,789,507	7 4 4	4.26

In the next statement will be found the indebtedness per head of the various States of Australia and New Zealand at the close of each of the last five financial years:—

## GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NEW ZEALAND: 1917 TO 1921.

	At 30th June—*				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	54 8 6	54 18 0	54 15 3	57 2 6	62 12 2
New South Wales ..	72 11 6	78 11 8	73 12 4	75 18 1	80 4 5
Queensland ..	86 15 5	87 0 0	85 14 2	89 15 7	91 16 1
South Australia ..	89 0 9	89 19 4	91 0 10	89 17 8	97 11 11
Western Australia ..	131 8 11	132 13 3	127 10 3	133 6 0	138 9 2
Tasmania ..	75 10 8	76 7 0	74 10 6	79 0 6	88 11 6
The Commonwealth ..	28 12 5	40 18 11	47 12 6	53 2 7	68 3 1
Total ..	103 0 2	117 18 6	122 1 9	130 6 8	150 2 9
New Zealand (31st March)	117 18 2	136 10 8	156 0 2	169 9 2	169 5 5

\* In the case of Queensland the figures are as at 31st December of previous year.

State and  
Local debts.

The table which follows shows the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1921 :—

### FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA : 1921.

	State and Federal Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government). (1920.)	Grand Total.	
	Funded	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	96,164,546	1,290,706	18,224,592	115,679,844	75 6 4
New South Wales	168,577,927	12,031,663	9,854,639	190,464,229	90 12 8
Queensland (31.12.20)*	69,053,595	1,805,960	1,817,756	72,682,311	96 12 5
South Australia ..	48,556,552	1,489,923	379,440	50,425,915	101 7 1
Western Australia	46,123,252	4,271,365	1,888,508	52,283,125	156 19 0
Tasmania ..	18,776,306	228,719	1,632,782	20,637,807	97 7 1
The Commonwealth	371,816,656	13,151,369	..	384,970,025	70 11 4
Total ..	819,073,834	34,271,705	33,797,717	887,143,256	162 12 4

\* Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,349,590.

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including Federal, State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the latest date at which comparison can be made. Of the States, Victoria has the smallest amount of debt *per capita*, New South Wales the next smallest, and Western Australia the largest. The State debts are those for the year ended in 1921, while the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1920, figures for 1921 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1921 appear in the succeeding statement :—

### STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS : 1921.

State Debts (Funded)—	£	£
London Register .. .. .	38,709,050	
Melbourne Register .. .. .	57,454,496	
State Debts (Unfunded) .. .. .	1,290,706	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented .. .. .	1,000	
<b>Total State Debts</b> .. .. .	..	97,455,252
Municipal .. .. .	4,249,420	
Harbor Trusts .. .. .	2,778,679	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	219,096	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	12,075,979	
<b>Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations</b> .. .. .	..	19,323,174
<b>Total Debts..</b> .. .. .	..	116,778,426

This sum (£116,778,426) is equal to a debt of £76 Os. 7d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1921.

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

**Taxation.** The subjoined table shows approximately, for the last five financial years, the amount of revenue collected under the various heads of taxation by the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies in Victoria :—

## TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Federal—</b>					
Customs Duties ..	3,845,131	2,970,677	4,010,055	4,371,405	7,345,609
Excise Duties ..	887,895	1,003,085	1,631,074	1,963,915	2,525,847
Income Tax* ..	1,683,000	1,856,000	2,527,000	3,601,000	4,203,000
Land Tax ..	471,056	486,250	534,000	486,000	492,436
Succession Duties	275,774	357,995	370,000	619,000	435,873
War-time Profits Tax* ..	..	208,500	327,000	474,000	495,000
War Postage ..	..	..	132,000	215,000	56,000
Entertainments Tax	32,947	72,209	110,815	176,411	203,769
<b>Total Federal Taxation ..</b>	<b>7,195,803</b>	<b>6,954,716</b>	<b>9,641,944</b>	<b>11,906,731</b>	<b>15,757,534</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Licences ..	154,542	158,842	179,338	213,204	274,020
Probate and Succession Duties ..	546,400	506,662	718,194	881,423	702,468
Duties on Bank Notes..	1,995	1,936	1,901	1,871	1,854
Stamp Duties ..	430,352	506,637	581,917	820,618	928,367
Land Tax ..	369,486	353,156	324,232	314,217	331,756
Income Tax ..	766,746	773,468	928,210	915,551	1,591,198
Race Clubs' percentage ..	12,851	11,022	11,154	12,883	17,170
<b>Total State Taxation ..</b>	<b>2,282,372</b>	<b>2,310,723</b>	<b>2,744,946</b>	<b>3,159,767</b>	<b>3,846,833</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation..</b>	<b>1,453,145</b>	<b>1,522,804</b>	<b>1,648,403</b>	<b>1,840,062</b>	<b>2,167,757</b>
<b>Total Taxation</b>	<b>10,931,320</b>	<b>10,788,243</b>	<b>14,035,293</b>	<b>16,906,560</b>	<b>21,772,124</b>

\* Estimated.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies is as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER  
HEAD OF POPULATION: 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal .. ..	5 2 5	4 18 2	6 14 2	7 18 5	10 6 3
State .. ..	1 12 6	1 12 7	1 18 2	2 2 0	2 10 4
Local .. ..	1 0 8	1 1 6	1 2 11	1 4 6	1 8 4
Total .. ..	7 15 7	7 12 3	9 15 3	11 4 11	14 4 11

In the return following will be found, for the purpose of comparison, particulars of taxation by Government and local bodies in the States of Australia :—

TAXATION BY GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES IN THE  
STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

	Total Amount of Taxation by Government and Local Bodies.	Rate per Head of Population—			
		Federal Taxation. (1921.)	State Taxation. (1921.)	Local Taxation. (1920.)	Total Taxation.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria .. ..	21,444,429	10 6 3	2 10 4	1 4 1	14 0 8
New South Wales ..	33,700,820	11 4 10	3 10 7	1 6 7	16 2 0
Queensland .. ..	9,735,844	6 12 3	4 17 11	1 8 8	12 18 10
South Australia ..	6,360,177	8 17 0	3 5 6	0 14 6	12 17 0
Northern Territory }					
Western Australia ..	4,000,738	8 0 5	2 17 9	1 3 8	12 1 10
Tasmania .. ..	2,094,825	5 5 7	3 6 7	1 4 8	9 16 10
Commonwealth ..	77,336,833	9 13 9	3 7 3	1 4 10	14 5 10

As the Federal taxation in each State cannot be given exactly, the figures in the above return should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States. The Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1920-21, and the local taxation (from which charges have been excluded) for the year 1919-20, and it is shown that the total taxation for Australia is £77,336,833 or an average of £14 5s. 10d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £9 16s. 10d. per head, prevails in Tasmania; Western Australia and South Australia (combined with the Northern Territory owing to difficulty in separating some of the Federal items) are next in order, the former with £12 1s. 10d., and the latter with £12 17s.

per head; then follow Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales, with £12 18s. 10d., £14 0s. 8d., and £16 2s. per head respectively. Excluding taxation by the local bodies, the average taxation by Governments in Australia was £13 1s. per head of population, as compared with about £22 per head in the United Kingdom for the financial year 1920-21.

For the year 1920-21 the only additional taxation was a supertax of 5 per cent. imposed by the Commonwealth Government under the heading of Federal Income Tax.

On 27th October, 1921, the stamp duty chargeable upon Victorian betting tickets was increased, and the duty was amended, as from 1st January, 1922, by the *Betting Tax Act*, No. 3165.

### LICENCES.

The following is a statement of the net revenue received from each description of licences during the year 1920-21 (*vide* page 50). Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, &c., are excluded, also insurance licences (£70,883), and book-makers' licences (£13,751), the two last mentioned having been shown under Stamp Duties.

#### REVENUE FROM LICENCES: 1920-21.

Description of Licence.	Net Revenue Received.
	£
Spirit Merchants and Grocers .. .. .	25,829
Victuallers .. .. .	197,883
„ Temporary .. .. .	3,280
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	2,683
Packet .. .. .	114
Australian Wine .. .. .	4,026
Billiard Table .. .. .	3,754
Brewers .. .. .	168
Vignerons .. .. .	100
Club Certificates .. .. .	5,368
Permits (Extra Bars and Extended Hours) .. .. .	1,609
Auctioneers .. .. .	22,181
Tobacco and Cigars—Selling .. .. .	1,760
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	870
Hawkers .. .. .	1,500
Carriage, Stage Carriage, Forwarding Agents .. .. .	408
Marine Stores .. .. .	222
Explosives .. .. .	646
Race Clubs .. .. .	561
Gold-buyers .. .. .	216
Second-hand Dealers .. .. .	672
Farm Produce Agents .. .. .	169
Total .. .. .	274,020



In addition to the preceding, there are other licences issued in Victoria by the Department of Trade and Customs; the fees collected in respect of these during the calendar year 1921 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees collected.
<i>Customs.</i>	£
Carriage .. .. .	268
Lighter and Boat .. .. .	8
Custom House Agents .. .. .	316
Bond .. .. .	3,712
<i>Excise.</i>	
Distilling—	
General Distillers .. .. .	300
Wine Distillers .. .. .	150
Vignerons .. .. .	75
Brewers .. .. .	1,450
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff ..	1,998
Starch .. .. .	18

## 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—framed on the best models—are replete with 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 control over the local registrars of births and deaths, the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne 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.

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. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and for a certificate, including the cost of search, 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). 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 is required.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on pages 301 to 303 a statement of the law as to marriages and the registration of births and deaths in Victoria.

## MARRIAGES.

**Marriages.** Marriages in Victoria in 1921 numbered 13,676. This was the second highest number for one year in the history of the State, being 1,222 less than the greatest number previously

recorded—that for 1920. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows :—

### MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1902 TO 1921.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1902 ..	8,477	1912 ..	11,738
1903 ..	7,605	1913 ..	11,324
1904 ..	8,210	1914 ..	11,830
1905 ..	8,774	1915 ..	12,832
1906 ..	8,930	1916 ..	11,341
1907 ..	9,575	1917 ..	9,506
1908 ..	9,334	1918 ..	9,156
1909 ..	9,431	1919 ..	11,706
1910 ..	10,240	1920 ..	14,898
1911 ..	11,088	1921 ..	13,676

The marriages in Australia for 1921 numbered 46,869 as against 51,552 in the previous year, 40,540 in 1919, 33,141 in 1918, and 33,666 in 1917. Of the total for 1921, 13,676 took place in Victoria, 18,506 in New South Wales, 5,963 in Queensland, 4,383 in South Australia, 2,656 in Western Australia, 1,668 in Tasmania, 15 in the Northern Territory, and 2 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The large number in 1921 was accounted for by marriages of discharged soldiers and the relatively small numbers of marriages in 1917 and 1918 were attributable to the absence from the State of a large number of marriageable men owing to the war. In all the States there was a substantial increase in marriages in 1921 as compared with the years prior to 1920.

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, as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years .—

### MARRIAGE RATES, 1912 TO 1921.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1912 ..	8·65	1917 ..	6·76
1913 ..	8·13	1918 ..	6·46
1914 ..	8·31	1919 ..	7·98
1915 ..	9·00	1920 ..	9·90
1916 ..	8·05	1921 ..	8·90

The rates in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1921 were as follows :—New South Wales, 8·79; Queensland, 7·80; South Australia, 8·81; Western Australia, 7·97; Tasmania, 7·82; New Zealand, 8·69; and England and Wales, 8·45.

The marriage rate for 1920 was the highest recorded in the history of the State. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of returned soldiers who had settled down to ordinary civilian life. The rate for 1921 was the highest since 1915, with the exception of that for 1920.

**Marriages to marriageable men and women.** The marriages in proportion to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50 in each census year, 1857 to 1911, are given in the following table :—

**MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1911.**

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number of Unmarried and Widowed.		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 21 to 55).	Women (aged 18 to 50).		Population.	Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55).	Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50).
1857 ..	383,668	88,456	18,128	4,465	11·64	50·48	246·30
1861 ..	513,896	98,665	24,009	4,528	8·81	45·89	188·60
1871 ..	712,263	77,078	40,836	4,715	6·62	61·17	115·46
1881 ..	849,438	77,250	75,098	5,732	6·75	74·20	76·33
1891 ..	1,130,463	133,576	113,276	9,007	7·97	67·43	79·51
1901 ..	1,193,340	123,691	137,267	8,468	7·10	68·46	61·69
1911 ..	1,309,950	132,642	158,556	10,984	8·39	82·81	69·28

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the central point.

**Factors in marriage rates.** An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows how the crude marriage rate is affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. The maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incidental with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to 50 rose from 4·7 in 1857 to 12·1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more

uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying were very much smaller at the census dates in 1901 and 1911 than at any earlier period, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

**Marriages to marriageable persons in metropolis and country.** The extent to which the high crude marriage rates in Greater Melbourne, as compared with the country, are due to variations in age, sex, and conjugal condition may be ascertained by an examination of the results of the census of 1911. The first striking fact disclosed is that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, whilst in the remainder of the State the men are in excess. In Greater Melbourne there were 55,347 unmarried men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 84,238 unmarried women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at the corresponding ages numbered 79,925 and 74,318 respectively. It is thus seen that, while there was a surplus of 28,891 marriageable females in the metropolis, there was a deficiency of 5,607 in the country. To obtain definite information regarding the frequency of marriage, the residents of these areas who entered into wedlock were compared with the marriageable population of each sex, and the resulting proportions for the average of the period 1910-12 are shown in the following statement :—

**YEARLY MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE PERSONS  
IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE  
STATE, 1910-12.**

District.	Men.	Women.
Melbourne and Suburbs ... ..	95·8	66·6
Rest of the State ... ..	66·4	68·9

The results show that during the period mentioned the chance of marrying within a year was slightly less for a woman residing in Greater Melbourne than for one living outside that area. On the other hand, the chance of a man marrying was 44 per cent. greater for a metropolitan than for a country resident.

The marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life have been computed for various age groups at each of four census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

### MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Men.				Women.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15-21 ..	..	..	..	..	24·6	23·6	18·8	23·3
21-25* ..	57·8	44·3	44·6	55·2	118·8	106·0	87·2	105·6
25-30 ..	114·2	85·9	90·5	118·6	105·7	100·5	84·7	112·1
30-35 ..	82·9	75·2	82·1	101·1	73·1	66·4	57·9	66·0
35-40 ..	56·4	51·1	62·6	72·9	53·8	46·4	37·2	43·0
40-45 ..	30·5	33·4	39·9	44·7	32·5	27·7	22·3	20·7
45-50 ..	21·8	25·9	29·8	34·9	22·1	17·8	14·3	5·5
50 and upwards	10·5	9·1	9·1	12·1	4·9	4·2	2·4	2·6

\* In the case of men, 20-25.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying have been obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the census of 1911. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year mentioned:—

### MARRIAGES PER 1,000 BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS, AND WIDOWS, 1911.

Age Group.	Marriages to every 1,000—			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Widows.
15-21 ..	..	..	22·3	40·0
21-25* ..	55·3	64·5	105·3	145·6
25-30 ..	118·8	120·1	111·1	147·6
30-35 ..	99·6	151·2	63·8	80·8
35-40 ..	69·0	113·2	38·9	60·5
40-45 ..	38·1	94·4	16·5	30·7
45-50 ..	27·0	66·8	12·6	17·2
50 and upwards	7·4	16·8	3·7	2·3

\* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rate for widows

with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it was to be expected that the rate for each of the two former sections would be much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1921 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

### AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1921.

Ages of Bride- grooms.	Ages of Brides.																			Total Bridegrooms.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	
16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
18	...	1	4	7	9	15	11	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
19	...	...	1	5	14	26	26	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
20	...	...	2	4	18	36	36	48	63	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
21 to 25	...	1	2	27	68	190	292	321	1,862	478	49	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,297
25 to 30	1	...	1	12	42	106	166	249	1,944	2,073	373	55	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	5,076
30 to 35	...	...	1	2	7	22	28	62	608	963	576	132	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,428
35 to 40	...	...	...	1	4	7	13	12	179	379	317	168	41	16	3	...	...	...	...	1,140
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	48	106	136	125	78	18	4	...	...	...	521
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	15	48	59	73	61	41	16	3	1	...	...	321
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	24	41	41	37	20	4	5	...	...	196
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	11	22	22	38	25	13	3	1	1	148
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	8	14	11	15	11	10	3	...	81
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	5	10	10	6	9	1	49
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	5	2	2	20
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	2	...	12
Total Brides	1	2	12	60	161	409	577	706	4,799	4,090	1,552	633	298	175	98	47	34	18	4	13,676

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus three men between 45 and 50 married women under 21, while seven women between 35 and 40 were married to men who were under 25 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 704 were older and 190 younger than their brides, and 106 were of the same age as their partners.

Proportion of  
marriages  
at various  
ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the succeeding table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1901-10, also for the year 1921:—

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1921.

Age Group.			Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
			Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
			1881-90.	1901-10.	1921.	1881-90.	1901-10.	1921.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·14	·22
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	1·12	·88
16 to 17	...	...	·03	·09	·07	6·53	5·16	4·39
17 to 18	...	...	·29	·34	·80	20·32	15·58	11·77
18 to 19	...	...	1·46	2·09	3·81	42·94	33·31	29·98
19 to 20	...	...	5·62	7·02	7·82	65·03	48·67	42·19
20 to 21	...	...	15·19	13·67	15·79	73·84	59·41	51·48
21 to 25	...	...	321·02	258·64	241·08	432·34	380·91	351·05
25 to 30	...	...	365·48	357·07	370·87	223·83	267·78	298·84
30 to 35	...	...	134·57	177·13	177·83	62·07	98·54	113·48
35 to 40	...	...	58·29	84·06	83·43	29·53	44·37	46·29
40 to 45	...	...	32·54	40·87	38·10	17·10	21·19	21·94
45 to 50	...	...	24·77	24·05	23·47	12·23	11·00	12·80
50 to 55	...	...	18·40	13·33	14·26	6·74	6·29	7·16
55 to 60	...	...	11·49	8·05	10·82	3·40	3·13	3·44
60 and over	...	...	10·85	13·59	11·85	2·78	3·40	4·09
Total	...	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

The age constitution of brides shows a marked alteration in recent periods. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1921 492 were under 25 years, and 299 were aged 25-30, as against 544 and 268 at corresponding ages in the years 1901 to 1910. As fertility is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that, owing to the altered age distribution of wives, the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during the period 1901-1910.

Age at  
marriage.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1921 the mean



age at marriage of bachelors, 28·74, with that of divorced men, and of widowers—38·37 and 46·48 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·84, as against 33·15 for divorced women and 39·26 for widows. The average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides for certain periods since 1870 is shown in the following table :—

### MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.
1870-4	24·13	29·93
1880-4	23·83	28·61
1890-4	24·66	28·66
1900-4	25·44	29·70
1905-9	25·88	29·80
1910	25·88	29·58
1911	25·81	29·46
1912	25·75	29·17
1913	25·66	29·01
1914	25·71	29·01
1915	25·68	28·75
1916	26·07	29·48
1917	26·03	29·69
1918	25·85	29·66
1919	26·14	29·64
1920	26·00	29·21
1921	25·92	29·26

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1921 differed very slightly from the average of the previous five years. In Victoria in 1921 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·66.

**Marrying age according to occupation.** In the *Year-Book* for 1915-16 a table is given showing the average age at marriage of persons engaged in various occupations. This was based on 42,764 marriages in the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations.

**Birthplaces of persons marrying.** Marriage records show that, of the persons married in Victoria during 1921, 90·4 per cent. were born in Australia, 7·7 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 1·1 per cent. in other British Possessions, and that only small proportions, amounting to 1·3 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·4 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Aus-

tralia and other countries are shown in the following table for the years 1913 and 1921 :—

### BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1921.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1921.	1913.	1921.
Australia ... ..	9,628	12,109	10,274	12,622
New Zealand ... ..	155	106	82	83
England and Wales ... ..	972	910	644	664
Scotland ... ..	213	200	141	150
Ireland ... ..	126	116	83	66
Other British Possessions ... ..	40	62	24	42
Germany ... ..	46	22	19	6
Russia ... ..	17	18	3	6
Italy ... ..	15	24	12	9
United States ... ..	30	21	14	4
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	82	88	28	24
Total ... ..	11,324	13,676	11,324	13,676

#### Marriages in quarters.

Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1921, however, the greatest proportion took place in the Spring, when 3,569 marriages were solemnized, as against 3,503 in the Summer, 3,481 in the Autumn, and 3,123 in the Winter.

#### Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition who have married in different periods since 1870 :—

### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1921.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·31	90·02
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	3·15	3·58
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·81	4·55
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·73	1·85

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 64 were widowers and 54 were widows, as against 61 and 55 respectively in 1920, 68 and 58 in 1919, and 77 and 57 in 1918.

**Divorced  
persons  
re-marrying.**

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1921 was 353, which was 16·12 per cent. above the number for the preceding year. Of the 117,884 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 1,316, or 1 in every 90 persons, as compared with 1 in every 118 in the preceding five-year period. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married since 1916 :—

**DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1917 TO 1921.**

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1917	..	..	..	111	117	228
1918	..	..	..	81	78	159
1919	..	..	..	121	151	272
1920	..	..	..	158	146	304
1921	..	..	..	188	165	353

The divorced persons in the State at the census of 1921 numbered 2,313, of whom 1,092 were men and 1,221 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1921 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 17·2 per cent. of the males and 13·5 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with the view of early re-marriage.

**Marriages of  
minors.**

The proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 years of age are given in the subjoined table for the years 1917 to 1921 :—

Year.				Percentage under 21 years of age.	
				Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1917	..	..	..	2·90	14·06
1918	..	..	..	3·27	13·91
1919	..	..	..	3·14	13·09
1920	..	..	..	2·66	13·46
1921	..	..	..	2·83	14·09

Marriages in  
religious  
denomina-  
tions.

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 1920 and 1921, are shown in the following table:—

### MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1920.		1921.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ... ..	4,403	29·56	3,980	29·10
Roman Catholic Church... ..	2,618	17·57	2,336	17·23
Presbyterian Church ... ..	2,865	19·23	2,711	19·82
Methodist Church ... ..	2,061	13·84	1,918	14·02
Congregational Church ... ..	1,179	7·91	993	7·26
Baptist Church... ..	687	4·61	601	4·39
Lutheran Church ... ..	39	·26	50	·37
Church of Christ ... ..	325	2·18	358	2·62
Salvation Army ... ..	64	·43	48	·35
Hebrew ... ..	38	·26	44	·32
Other Sects ... ..	170	1·14	228	1·67
Registrars of Marriages... ..	449	3·01	389	2·85
Total ... ..	14,898	100·00	13,676	100·00

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 29·10 per cent. of the total in 1921 as compared with 29·56 per cent. in the previous year, 28·78 per cent. in 1919, 27·67 per cent. in 1918, 25·44 per cent. in 1911 and 21·18 per cent. in the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1921, 2·85 per cent., in 1920, 3·01 per cent., in 1919, 3·3 per cent., and, in 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase since 1909 has probably been due to the *Marriage Act* 1909 (now incorporated in the *Marriage Act* 1915—No. 2691) permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who make a business of celebrating marriages. The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is only about one-seventh of the proportions in New Zealand and England and Wales.

Registered  
clergymen.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,544 on 31st December,

1921. The numbers of those in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and of the lay registrars of marriages were as follows :—

### REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	386	Australian Church ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	337	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Presbyterian ..	290	Free Christian ..	2
Methodist ..	260	New Church ..	1
Congregational ..	67	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Baptist ..	80	Unitarian ..	1
Church of Christ ..	60		
Lutheran ..	22	Total clergymen ..	1,544
Salvation Army ..	23	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	22
Latter Day Saints ..	4		
Seventh Day Adventist ..	6	Grand Total ..	1,566
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		

### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1921 was 35,593, of which 18,289 were of males and 17,304 of females. This was 621 below the number recorded for the preceding year. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,111, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·1 per 100 infants born alive in 1921. There were 1,057 male to every 1000 female births in 1921, as compared with 1,062 in 1920, 1,054 in 1919, and 1,049 in 1918. The figures for each year since 1901 are as follows :—

### BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1902 TO 1921.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902 ..	15,583	14,878	30,461	1912 ..	18,244	17,573	35,817
1903 ..	15,115	14,454	29,569	1913 ..	18,436	17,542	35,978
1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763	1914 ..	18,549	17,676	36,225
1905 ..	15,523	14,584	30,107	1915 ..	17,821	17,189	35,010
1906 ..	15,716	15,128	30,844	1916 ..	17,625	16,614	34,239
1907 ..	15,989	15,380	31,369	1917 ..	17,222	15,813	33,035
1908 ..	16,073	15,028	31,101	1918 ..	16,176	15,425	31,601
1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549	1919 ..	16,227	15,394	31,621
1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437	1920 ..	18,648	17,566	36,214
1911 ..	16,944	16,100	33,044	1921 ..	18,289	17,304	35,593

The births in Australia were 1,783 fewer in 1921 than in 1914. The number for 1921 was 136,200, as compared with 136,407 in 1920, 122,290 in 1919, 125,739 in 1918, 129,965 in 1917, 131,426 in 1916, 134,871 in 1915, and 137,983 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1921, 35,593 occurred in Victoria, 54,636 in New South Wales, 20,329 in Queensland, 11,974 in South Australia, 7,807 in Western Australia, 5,755 in Tasmania, 79 in the Northern Territory, and 27 in the Federal Capital Territory.

**Birth rates.** 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, the rates are obviously 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, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1921 :—

**BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,  
1870 TO 1921.**

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	38·07	1898 ..	25·51	1910 ..	24·20
1875 ..	33·94	1899 ..	26·14	1911 ..	25·03
1880 ..	30·75	1900 ..	25·79	1912 ..	26·41
1885 ..	31·33	1901 ..	25·72	1913 ..	25·82
1890 ..	33·60	1902 ..	25·05	1914 ..	25·45
1891 ..	33·57	1903 ..	24·28	1915 ..	24·55
1892 ..	32·51	1904 ..	24·42	1916 ..	24·30
1893 ..	31·18	1905 ..	24·57	1917 ..	23·50
1894 ..	29·05	1906 ..	24·91	1918 ..	22·29
1895 ..	28·46	1907 ..	25·03	1919 ..	21·57
1896 ..	27·19	1908 ..	24·56	1920 ..	24·07
1897 ..	26·49	1909 ..	24·62	1921 ..	23·15

The births per 1,000 of the population in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1921 were as follows :—New South Wales, 25·94; Queensland, 26·59; South Australia, 24·07; Western Australia, 23·43; Tasmania, 26·97; New Zealand, 23·34; and England and Wales, 22·4.

The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. The figures for the census of 1911 showed that in every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106·0 in Victoria, 115·4 in New South Wales, 107·2 in Queensland, 109·9 in South Australia, 123·6 in Western Australia, 110·5 in Tasmania, and 111·2

in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned was accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that, owing to these differences, the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3·5 than in New South Wales, by 1·4 than in Queensland, by 1·8 than in South Australia, by 4·2 than in Western Australia, and by 2·5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2·0 less than in the whole of Australia.

Corrected  
birth rates  
per 1,000  
wives in  
Victoria.

The *Year-Book* of 1920-21 contains on pages 119 to 121, the result of an investigation which was made for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of changes in the age distribution of wives on the relative birth rates in five census years. A table is given showing the number of married women living in various age groups, between 15 and 45, in those years.

Births to  
wives in  
Australia  
and England.

The next table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women under 45 (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State, New Zealand, and England and Wales in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 :—

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER  
45 YEARS OF AGE.

Country.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.			Decrease per cent. in 20 years.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	
Victoria .. ..	297·0	229·0	223·0	24·9
New South Wales ..	298·9	235·6	235·4	21·2
Queensland .. ..	315·0	251·0	244·8	22·3
South Australia ..	311·1	235·0	235·9	24·2
Western Australia ..	352·8	244·0	221·8	37·1
Tasmania .. ..	315·9	254·6	244·8	22·5
New Zealand .. ..	279·1	246·1	211·7	24·2
England and Wales ..	268·8	234·2	196·2	27·0

Birthplaces  
of parents  
of legitimate  
children.

The birth records for 1921 show that 82 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 95 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 80·7 per cent. were born in Victoria; 88·3 in Australia; ·8 in New Zealand; 7·2 in England and Wales; 1·3 in Scotland; ·8 in Ireland; ·4 in other British Possessions; and 1·2 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 81·2; Australia, 89·0; New Zealand, ·7; England and Wales, 7·4; Scotland, 1·4; Ireland, ·6; other British Possessions, ·3; and foreign countries, ·6.

Chinese and  
half-caste  
Chinese births.

During the past ten years the births to Chinese parents numbered 49, or 1 in every 6,657 legitimate births, and there were 263 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,240 legitimate births registered in the same period.

Ages of  
parents of  
legitimate  
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1921 were 33·60 and 29·91 years respectively, which were 4·34 and 3·99 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned :—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1921.

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.			Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.			Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20	...	...	32	Under 20	...	...	2·80
20 to 25	...	...	9·88	20 to 25	...	...	20·58
25 to 30	...	...	26·08	25 to 30	...	...	31·12
30 to 35	...	...	26·61	30 to 35	...	...	24·90
35 to 40	...	...	18·49	35 to 40	...	...	14·63
40 to 45	...	...	10·50	40 to 45	...	...	5·52
45 to 50	...	...	5·11	45 and over	...	...	45
50 and over	...	...	3·01				
Total	...	...	100·00	Total	...	...	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1921, 51·7 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 39·5 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 36·0 and 45·1 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 28 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 5 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 326 information relating to the ages of mothers of first-born children.

Birth rates  
in town and  
country.

The subjoined table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent



fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and 1906-10, and the rates for each of the last eleven years :—

### BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1921.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875 .. ..	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 .. ..	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 .. ..	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 .. ..	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1895 .. ..	29·46	34·03	25·49	28·46
1900 .. ..	24·54	32·29	24·26	25·79
1901-5 .. ..	24·03	32·14	23·46	24·81
1906-10 .. ..	23·59	32·47	22·88	24·66
1911 .. ..	24·51	31·85	22·79	25·03
1912 .. ..	27·48	33·24	22·46	26·41
1913 .. ..	27·20	31·77	21·74	25·82
1914 .. ..	26·82	31·36	21·34	25·45
1915 .. ..	26·11	30·32	20·18	24·55
1916 .. ..	25·51	30·56	20·10	24·30
1917 .. ..	24·45	30·00	19·53	23·50
1918 .. ..	23·11	28·70	18·49	22·29
1919 .. ..	22·27	27·67	18·07	21·57
1920 .. ..	25·58	30·57	19·26	24·07
1921 .. ..	23·80	34·07	18·01	23·15

Birth rates  
in country  
towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for the period 1912-16, and for each of the last five years :—

### BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS.

Period.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1912-16...	25·60	30·91	27·69	28·98	31·78	42·27	37·86
1917 ...	22·94	27·75	25·33	22·67	29·60	42·03	35·37
1918 ...	21·24	25·91	23·77	21·00	29·90	39·73	32·65
1919 ...	22·04	25·45	26·61	18·43	39·39	45·33	28·80
1920 ...	24·21	28·77	30·93	20·29	38·90	48·88	36·00
1921 ...	24·94	28·58	27·73	22·43	40·42	47·16	37·41
Average 1917-21	23·07	27·29	26·87	20·96	35·64	44·63	34·05

The rates for these towns, with the exceptions of Maryborough and Warrnambool, showed a considerable decline in 1916-20 as compared with the rates for the preceding five-year period.

Birth rates in metropolitan municipalities. The birth rates in metropolitan municipalities are shown in the following table :—

### METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1919, 1920 AND 1921.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1911.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Melbourne City ... ..	21·15	19·90	16·91	19·28	18·84
Fitzroy City ... ..	22·58	24·40	20·49	18·43	17·60
Collingwood City ... ..	26·44	23·36	15·82	20·30	18·86
Richmond City ... ..	25·51	25·28	23·86	27·50	23·43
Brunswick City ... ..	26·71	24·81	22·80	25·85	22·49
Northcote City ... ..	24·40	26·00	26·91	31·93	29·55
Prahran City ... ..	22·69	23·77	24·47	30·18	29·50
South Melbourne City ... ..	22·10	21·71	17·60	19·20	17·73
Port Melbourne City ... ..	25·26	24·59	19·77	25·00	23·95
St. Kilda City ... ..	18·59	21·10	13·29	13·86	12·01
Brighton City ... ..	22·39	22·48	21·11	20·67	20·47
Essendon City ... ..	23·77	21·32	20·77	22·48	22·12
Hawthorn City ... ..	22·67	20·16	18·31	23·51	19·30
Kew City ... ..	21·54	23·43	21·05	23·10	21·71
Footscray City ... ..	28·21	30·05	28·76	32·35	30·73
Williamstown City ... ..	25·34	24·42	22·35	23·70	23·56
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	31·25	33·94	34·30	34·87	31·31
Caulfield City ... ..	18·72	20·15	23·47	27·87	22·23
Malvern City ... ..	21·98	20·25	16·00	15·35	16·85
Camberwell City ... ..	19·17	15·24	16·22	21·49	19·77
Preston Shire ... ..	26·76	24·06	17·70	16·43	22·91
Coburg Town... ..	20·58	22·75	25·27	31·70	28·17
Sandringham Town ... ..	...	...	15·39	18·74	16·84
Greater Melbourne :—					
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	20·16	23·03	21·20
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	22·27	25·58	23·80

Twin and triplet births. The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows :—

### CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1917 ... ..	372	...
1918 ... ..	333	2
1919 ... ..	382	5
1920 ... ..	410	5
1921 ... ..	408	3

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 87 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 11,075 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1912 were 1 in every 98 and 1 in every 7,949 respectively. There was one case of quadruplet births in 1917.

**Children legitimized.**

In December, 1912, an Act was passed which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized 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 previously. Up to the end of 1921 advantage was taken of these Acts, and of an Act (now repealed) passed in 1903, to legitimate 1,959 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, 149 in 1914, 141 in 1915, 140 in 1916, 136 in 1917, 162 in 1918, 159 in 1919, 165 in 1920, and 168 in 1921.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, the numbers legitimized in the various States and New Zealand during 1921 were as follows:—Western Australia, 13·1; New South Wales, 16·6; South Australia, 16·3; New Zealand, 13·4; Queensland, 17·0; Victoria, 9·8; and Tasmania, 8·8.

**Illegitimate births in Victoria.**

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1921 was 1,714, which gives a proportion of 4·82 to every 100 births registered, as against 5·24 in the previous year, 5·77 in 1919, 5·84 in 1918, 5·51 in 1917, 5·15 in 1916, 5·75 in 1915, and 5·77 in the period 1910-14.

**Illegitimate births to unmarried women in Victoria.**

While the percentage of illegitimate to total births in Victoria increased from 5·36 in 1891 to 5·94 in 1911, the illegitimate births in proportion to single women were fewer in the later year. It is thus seen that the higher ratio of illegitimate to total births in 1911, as compared with 1891, was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. The proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age in Victoria is shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

**ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.**

Year.	Single Women aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891 .. ..	142,443	2,064	14·5
1901 .. ..	167,760	1,729	10·3
1911 .. ..	187,488	1,964	10·5

The number of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women in Victoria was 10·5 in 1911. This was considerably lower than the corresponding figures for most European countries. The proportions ranged from 27·4 in Germany, 24·3 in Sweden, 24·2 in Denmark, 19·4 in Italy, 19·1 in France and 17·8 in Belgium, to 13·4 in Scotland, 8·0 in England, 6·8 in Holland and 3·8 in Ireland.

**Illegitimacy in town and country.** A larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and the rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1921, in the metropolitan area 1 birth in every 15, in other urban districts 1 in 30, and in the rural districts only 1 in 52 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-12 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 42 respectively.

### DEATHS.

**Deaths.** The following return shows the number of deaths—male and female—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1899 :—

#### DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1900 TO 1921.

Period.	Annual Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1900-4 ..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12·84
1905-9 ..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·93
1910 ..	14,736	8,132	6,604	3,820	3,693	3,661	3,562	11·34
1911 ..	15,217	8,356	6,861	3,519	3,774	4,132	3,792	11·52
1912 ..	16,595	9,077	7,518	4,000	4,199	4,498	3,898	12·23
1913 ..	15,475	8,496	6,979	4,075	3,678	4,137	3,585	11·11
1914 ..	16,503	9,017	7,486	3,953	4,030	4,257	4,263	11·59
1915 ..	15,823	8,860	6,963	3,524	3,788	4,380	4,131	11·10
1916 ..	16,489	8,901	7,588	4,111	4,140	4,509	3,729	11·70
1917 ..	14,555	7,952	6,603	3,430	3,585	3,831	3,709	10·36
1918 ..	15,177	8,079	7,098	3,537	3,563	4,144	3,933	10·70
1919 ..	19,370	10,508	8,862	4,303	5,784	5,469	3,814	13·21
1920 ..	16,832	9,060	7,772	3,998	4,351	4,433	4,050	11·19
1921 ..	16,165	8,662	7,503	4,017	4,031	4,412	3,705	10·51
Average 1917-21	16,420	8,852	7,568	3,857	4,263	4,458	3,842	11·19

The number of deaths in 1921 was 16,165, which was 320 below the average of the preceding five years, and less by 3,205 than in 1919. The decrease as compared with that year was wholly due to the death rate of 1919 having been abnormally high by reason of an influenza epidemic.

Death rates  
in Australian  
States and  
New Zealand.

The deaths in Australia in 1921 numbered 54,076, as against 56,289 in the preceding year, 65,930 in 1919, 50,249 in 1918, 48,029 in 1917, 54,197 in 1916, 52,782 in 1915, and 51,720 in 1914. Of the total deaths in the year under review 16,165 occurred in Victoria, 20,026 in New South Wales, 7,142 in Queensland, 4,982 in South Australia, 3,480 in Western Australia, 2,197 in Tasmania, 80 in the Northern Territory, and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory. The death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement for the periods 1902-6 and 1907-11, and for each of the last ten years :—

### DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·55	10·84	10·92	10·67	12·17	11·04	11·44	9·81
1907-11	11·64	10·20	10·12	9·89	10·47	10·83	10·64	9·77
1912 ..	12·23	10·86	10·96	10·28	11·06	10·73	11·23	8·87
1913 ..	11·11	10·89	10·39	10·82	9·34	10·87	10·78	9·47
1914 ..	11·59	10·11	9·97	10·71	9·41	9·67	10·51	9·31
1915 ..	11·09	10·48	11·00	10·68	9·28	10·11	10·66	9·06
1916 ..	11·70	10·63	11·09	11·73	9·80	10·38	11·04	9·64
1917 ..	10·36	9·56	9·73	10·10	8·97	8·89	9·80	9·58
1918 ..	10·70	9·84	10·39	9·97	9·11	8·84	10·09	14·84
1919 ..	13·21	13·46	12·42	12·01	11·10	10·37	12·82	9·51
1920 ..	11·19	10·32	10·82	10·76	10·14	9·35	10·62	10·27
1921 ..	10·51	9·51	9·34	10·02	10·44	10·30	9·91	8·73

The rate in Victoria, taking the average of the last five years, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the mortality rate is very high. The comparatively high rate in Australia in 1919 and the abnormal rate in New Zealand in the previous year were due to a heavy mortality from influenza.

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth or any of the Australian States, and it is greater in Victoria, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions living in various age groups at the census of 1911 in each division of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and those in 1890 in Sweden—a

Age  
distribution  
and crude  
death rates.

country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table :—

**PROPORTIONS LIVING IN FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.**

Country.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living in the Age Group—					Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and over.	
Victoria .. ..	235	3,837	3,173	2,020	735	10,000
New South Wales ..	274	3,926	3,358	1,813	629	10,000
Queensland .. ..	269	4,083	3,285	1,782	581	10,000
South Australia ..	256	3,901	3,304	1,833	706	10,000
Western Australia ..	266	3,646	3,682	2,004	402	10,000
Tasmania .. ..	279	4,243	3,069	1,783	626	10,000
Australia .. ..	260	3,914	3,297	1,882	647	10,000
New Zealand .. ..	241	3,763	3,600	1,691	705	10,000
Sweden .. ..	255	3,980	2,696	1,923	1,146	10,000

The figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons in the age group 20-40, and a relatively small number aged 60 and over. Among the Australian States, Victoria and Western Australia have, as mentioned previously, the highest and lowest proportions respectively of persons aged 60 years and upwards—a point which should be kept in view when comparing their crude death rates.

The differences shown in the preceding table in the age 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 an age distribution corresponding to that of Sweden in 1890, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose. Mortality indexes for each State for the undermentioned years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows :—

**INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.**

Year.	Index of Mortality.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1917	12·81	12·45	12·64	12·65	12·93	11·78	12·63
1918	13·23	12·86	13·94	12·53	13·69	11·70	13·07
1919	15·51	16·48	15·97	14·59	15·50	13·29	15·75
1920	13·72	13·32	14·36	13·49	15·63	12·28	13·65
1921	12·85	12·27	12·30	12·47	15·60	13·16	12·66

In four of the last five years the crude death rate was higher in Victoria than in any other Australian State, but the figures in the

above table show that one State in 1917, and two States in the other years under review, had a higher index of mortality than Victoria

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 decennial periods 1891-1900, 1902-1911, and 1912-21 :—

### DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1891-1900.	1902-1911.	1912-21.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39·29	26·73	23·85
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·36	2·16	2·42
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·20	1·87	1·75
15 to 20	...	...	...	3·28	2·72	2·37
20 to 25	...	...	...	4·79	3·51	3·57
25 to 35	...	...	...	6·60	4·75	4·71
35 to 45	...	...	...	9·03	7·81	7·14
45 to 55	...	...	...	15·32	13·48	13·10
55 to 65	...	...	...	32·90	25·38	25·05
65 to 75	...	...	...	62·99	59·04	53·18
75 and upwards	...	...	...	145·05	157·26	157·97
All ages	...	...	...	15·47	13·30	12·57
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	34·09	22·35	19·26
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·12	2·03	2·24
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·06	1·78	1·56
15 to 20	...	...	...	3·43	2·80	2·27
20 to 25	...	...	...	4·81	3·59	3·56
25 to 35	...	...	...	6·89	5·01	4·58
35 to 45	...	...	...	8·68	7·16	6·01
45 to 55	...	...	...	12·12	9·96	9·44
55 to 65	...	...	...	23·64	18·80	17·46
65 to 75	...	...	...	45·87	46·71	42·01
75 and upwards	...	...	...	124·33	131·77	135·61
All ages	...	...	...	12·36	10·66	10·35

The figures show that at all ages, excepting between 5 and 10, and 20 and 25, and 75 and over for males, and between 5 and 10, and 75 and over for females, much lower death rates were experienced during the decennium 1912-21 than in the preceding one. Compared with 1902-11, the mortality rate for the period 1912-21 for the two sexes combined was lower by 10 per cent. for the age group 0-10, by 9 per cent. at ages 10-15, by 16 per cent. at 15-20, by 5 per cent. at 25-35, by 12 per cent. at 35-45, and by 4 per cent. at 45-55 and 55-65. The rates, up to age 65 and probably to age 75, were comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods showed that there had been a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

Death rates  
among  
metropolitan  
residents.

The deaths of residents of metropolitan municipalities and their proportions to population are shown in the following table for the period 1910-12 and for the years 1920 and 1921. The method adopted in the compilation of the table is given on pages 338 and 339 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17:—

**DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1910-12, 1920 AND 1921.**

Municipality.	Annual Deaths.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents.		
	1910-12.	1920.	1921.	1910-12.	1920.	1921.
Richmond City ...	594	510	533	14·71	12·22	12·33
Port Melbourne City ...	196	170	161	14·56	12·50	12·28
Melbourne City ...	1,469	1,524	1,390	14·44	14·30	13·65
Fitzroy City ...	493	504	474	14·41	14·14	13·61
Collingwood City ...	462	406	390	13·44	11·35	11·38
Brighton City ...	161	218	225	13·02	10·20	10·51
Oakleigh Borough ...	40	71	83	12·90	13·10	13·61
Prahran City ...	587	625	560	12·89	12·38	11·13
South Melbourne City ...	591	578	538	12·83	11·78	11·49
Williamstown City ...	198	246	204	12·80	12·81	10·47
St. Kilda City ...	326	375	362	12·65	10·50	9·33
Preston Shire ...	65	95	105	12·63	10·41	10·69
Footscray City ...	290	427	377	12·15	13·68	11·13
Brunswick City ...	383	485	466	11·75	11·70	10·42
Coburg Town ...	111	181	159	11·49	10·97	8·61
Essendon City ...	269	369	349	11·12	10·04	9·83
Hawthorn City ...	265	302	339	10·64	10·62	11·60
Kew City ...	105	145	167	10·47	9·68	10·18
Camberwell City ...	131	227	240	10·21	10·45	9·95
Caulfield City ...	157	334	328	9·68	10·08	8·00
Malvern City ...	151	304	315	9·29	9·37	9·56
Northcote City ...	165	304	287	9·22	10·93	9·41
Sandringham Town ...		92	93		10·51	8·16
Remainder of Metropolis	218	351	397	9·22	12·20	10·44
Whole Metropolis ...	7,427	8,843	8,542	12·61	11·72	10·85
Remainder of State ...	8,089	7,989	7,623	10·99	10·66	10·16

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Fitzroy, Richmond, Collingwood, and Port Melbourne are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Sandringham, Coburg, Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the former group the deaths for 1921 were 12·97 per 1,000 as against 9·09 in the latter. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of these two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in the outlying and less



densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

**Metropolitan  
and country  
death rates  
compared.**

The ages of the people, as disclosed at the census of 1911, enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing at that time in Greater Melbourne and in the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1910-12, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 12·61 per 1,000 of population as against a ratio of 10·99 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is 1·62, but a computation shows that, when allowances are made for the unequal age and sex distribution of the people in these areas, the actual difference is greater—the deaths per 1,000 of population being fewer by 2·55 among country than among metropolitan residents.

**Decrease in  
Metropolitan  
death rate.**

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1912-21, there were 12·79 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 20,728 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been the main causes of the decline. 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 1912-21 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1912-1921.	Decrease in 1912-21.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	0·847	0·807
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·191	0·255
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0·293	0·033	0·260
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0·033	0·019	0·014
Measles ... ..	0·215	0·051	0·164
Diphtheria ... ..	0·196	0·176	0·020
Total ... ..	2·837	1·317	1·520

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1912-21 accounted for 51 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each, for the periods under review, shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

**Death rates in country towns.** Prior to 1912 the death rates given for the chief country towns were based upon the deaths therein in relation to their respective populations. For reasons which have been given in previous editions of this work that method was discarded and the deaths of residents in proportion to population are now shown instead. Such deaths, and their rates per 1,000 of population, are given in the following statement for the periods 1910-12 and 1913-20, and the year 1921 :—

DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents.			Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population.		
	1910-12.	1913-20.	1921.	1910-12.	1913-20.	1921.
Ballarat and Suburbs	639	611	552	15·07	14·89	14·34
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	587	559	17·51	16·11	16·85
Geelong and Suburbs	411	421	416	13·68	12·22	11·50
Castlemaine & Suburbs	92	90	86	13·11	11·95	12·29
Warrnambool ..	95	100	121	13·55	13·22	15·63
Maryborough ..	76	69	78	13·39	13·63	16·42
Stawell .. ..	82	64	55	18·60	14·26	12·47

**Residents of different areas dying in hospitals.** An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who have died in the public hospitals of Victoria during recent years reveals interesting and definite information regarding the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. For the metropolitan municipalities, the seven principal country towns, and the remainder of the State, the percentages of the total deaths of

residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-15 and the year 1921 were as follows :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN  
AREAS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, 1910-15 AND 1921.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.		Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.	
	1910-15.	1921.		1910-15.	1921.
Port Melbourne City...	35·9	36·0	Oakleigh Borough ...	14·6	32·5
Fitzroy City ...	34·5	34·4	Brighton City ...	14·2	18·2
Melbourne City ...	34·4	36·5	Castlemaine ...	13·9	17·4
Collingwood City ...	28·0	35·9	Ballarat ...	13·9	17·6
Richmond City ...	26·6	31·9	Hawthorn City ...	13·2	17·1
South Melbourne City	26·5	29·9	Malvern City ...	12·8	12·1
Preston Shire ...	25·0	26·7	Kew City ...	12·6	15·6
Northcote City ...	24·4	24·7	Williamstown City ...	12·2	15·2
Brunswick City ...	23·9	26·8	Caulfield City ...	11·7	13·7
Warrnambool ...	23·0	20·7	Camberwell City ...	11·1	13·3
Maryborough ...	22·9	24·4	Sandringham Town...	...	21·5
Footscray City ...	22·6	28·4	Summary :—		
Prahran City ...	21·7	22·5	Greater Melbourne ...	24·6	26·4
Stawell ...	19·6	20·0	Seven Towns ...	16·4	18·6
St. Kilda City ...	18·9	18·8	Remainder of State ...	17·8	23·1
Coburg Town ...	18·0	27·7	Whole State ..	20·9	24·3
Bendigo ..	16·8	18·6			
Essendon City ...	16·5	22·4			
Geelong ...	16·3	18·5			

Of the total deaths in the State 24·3 per cent. occurred in public hospitals in 1921, as against 24·8 in the previous year and 20·9 in 1910-15. The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness which occurred amongst residents of the districts mentioned in 1921, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 36·5 for Melbourne City, 36·0 for Port Melbourne, 35·9 for Collingwood, and 34·4 for Fitzroy, to 13·3 for Camberwell, and 12·1 for Malvern. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 26·4 as compared with 22·0 for the rest of the State. Taking the proportion for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that, relatively to population, the assistance rendered by public hospitals to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 20 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Deaths in  
public  
institutions  
in Greater  
Melbourne.

In 1921 the deaths in public institutions were 35·4 per cent. of the total in Greater Melbourne, 26·3 per cent. of the total in extra metropolitan districts, and 31·3 per cent. of the total in the State as a whole. The number of deaths in each public institution in the metropolis in 1921 is given in the subjoined table :—

### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1921.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Other Public Institutions—</b>	
Melbourne ... ..	865	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	74
Alfred ... ..	250	Benevolent Asylum ... ..	182
St. Vincent's ... ..	160	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ... ..	57
Homœopathic ... ..	103	Old Colonists' Homes ... ..	4
Austin ... ..	235	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ... ..	6
Children's ... ..	422	Macleod Military Sanatorium ... ..	8
Women's ... ..	201	Dépôt for Neglected Children ... ..	16
Infectious Diseases ... ..	125	Kew Lunatic Asylum ... ..	112
Queen Victoria ... ..	22	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum ... ..	80
Eye and Ear ... ..	5	Mont Park Asylum ... ..	25
Williamstown ... ..	22	Receiving House — Mental Hospital ... ..	29
Caulfield Military ... ..	54	The Haven ... ..	18
Police ... ..	2	Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne ... ..	6
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	78	Coode Island ... ..	3
Total Hospitals ... ..	2,544	Total Hospitals and other Institutions ... ..	3,164

Of the 2,544 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1921, 326 were residents of places outside the metropolis.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1921 numbered 2,586, and, as there were 35,593 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born approximately 7·27 died within twelve months. The rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole

Infantile  
mortality.

State, for different periods since 1880, are shown in the following table:—

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881 TO 1921.

Period.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births in—		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Remainder of the State.	Whole State.
1881-1890 .. ..	17·14	9·50	12·68
1891-1900 .. ..	13·36	9·60	11·11
1901-1905 .. ..	11·26	8·45	9·58
1906-1910 .. ..	9·47	6·95	8·00
1911 .. ..	7·82	6·12	6·87
1912 .. ..	9·02	6·05	7·45
1913 .. ..	7·63	6·51	7·05
1914 .. ..	8·45	7·24	7·83
1915 .. ..	7·99	5·77	6·88
1916 .. ..	8·56	6·29	7·46
1917 .. ..	6·55	4·72	5·67
1918 .. ..	7·09	5·16	6·17
1919 .. ..	7·87	5·65	6·80
1920 .. ..	8·41	6·21	7·38
1921 .. ..	7·40	7·11	7·27

On the average of the past five years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 7·46 per 100 births, which was 28 per cent. below that for the decennium ended 1910, and 44 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1891-1900.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100 births in Greater Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and the rest of the State for each of the past fourteen years were as follows:—

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

Year.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.					
	Victoria.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Rest of the State.
1907-11 ..	7·51	8·77	9·48	9·56	8·09	6·03
1912.. ..	7·45	9·02	10·04	8·36	6·73	5·53
1913.. ..	7·05	7·63	8·95	9·10	7·10	6·09
1914.. ..	7·83	8·45	12·31	9·45	8·91	6·58
1915.. ..	6·88	7·99	8·51	7·71	7·04	5·30
1916.. ..	7·46	8·56	7·93	8·16	7·25	5·97
1917.. ..	5·67	6·55	7·01	5·62	4·76	4·49
1918.. ..	6·17	7·09	5·54	5·86	7·16	4·95
1919.. ..	6·80	7·87	6·04	6·78	8·00	5·38
1920.. ..	7·38	8·41	9·04	9·57	6·94	5·72
1921.. ..	7·27	7·40	6·77	10·34	7·38	6·90

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. On the average of the past five years the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 75 in Melbourne, 76 in Bendigo, 69 in Ballarat, and 68 in Geelong, as against 55 in the rest of the State.

In issues of this work prior to 1913 the infantile death rate given for each metropolitan municipality was based upon the deaths therein exclusive of those occurring in public hospitals. This method necessarily understated the mortality for each district, the understatement being greatest in the case of the poorer and more congested areas, which contribute an undue proportion of the hospital cases. In order to ascertain the actual death rate for each area the deaths in hospitals are now allotted to the districts where the deceased had resided. For the period 1910-14 and the years 1920 and 1921 the deaths under 1 year per 100 births for each municipality of Greater Melbourne were as follows:—

#### INFANTILE DEATH RATES FOR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.			Municipality.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.		
	1910-14.	1920.	1921.		1910-14.	1920.	1921.
Coburg Town ..	12·03	9·75	9·16	Oakleigh Borough	7·65	9·00	8·37
Port Melb. City ..	12·00	10·29	9·41	Prahran City ..	7·27	7·15	5·18
Fitzroy City ..	11·24	13·09	10·70	St. Kilda City ..	6·38	8·08	5·71
Richmond City ..	10·23	7·06	7·19	Caulfield City ..	5·87	4·01	4·33
Preston Shire ..	10·01	14·67	4·92	Essendon City ..	5·79	6·78	6·54
Collingwood City	9·89	9·23	8·26	Hawthorn City ..	5·72	6·73	5·79
Melbourne City ..	9·22	12·66	11·47	Camberwell City ..	5·58	6·21	4·57
South Melb. City..	9·05	11·36	11·81	Malvern City ..	5·51	5·02	5·97
Brunswick City ..	8·50	10·63	5·84	Northcote City ..	5·47	6·87	5·41
Footscray City ..	8·11	9·50	7·22	Kew City ..	4·76	5·78	4·88
Williamstown City	8·03	8·79	7·03	Sandringham Town	..	8·54	6·98
Brighton City ..	7·84	5·20	5·41				

It is noticeable that the centres having the lowest infantile death rates are residential areas which are not so thickly populated as nearly all of the other metropolitan districts.

Deaths of  
infants at  
different  
ages.

Of the deaths of infants under 1 year in 1921, 48 per cent. occurred in the first month and 64 per cent. in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the five years ended with 1920, and the numbers for the year 1921, are given in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births :—

### DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1916-20 AND 1921.

Age.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Five Years—1916-20.			Year 1921.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	640	50·4	3·73	702	47·5	3·84
1 to 3 months	204	16·1	1·18	246	16·6	1·35
3 to 6 „	189	14·2	1·05	258	17·4	1·41
6 to 12 „	246	19·3	1·43	273	18·5	1·49
Total ..	1,270	100·0	7·39	1,479	100·0	8·09
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	487	49·5	2·97	535	48·4	3·09
1 to 3 months	148	15·3	·92	174	15·7	1·01
3 to 6 „	146	15·1	·90	173	15·6	1·00
6 to 12 „	195	20·1	1·21	225	20·3	1·30
Total ..	969	100·0	6·00	1,107	100·0	6·40

Probable  
mortality of  
infants.

The experience of the years 1916-21 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 751 boys and 607 girls died within twelve months, and 9,249 of the former and 9,393 of the latter, or 18,642 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years

1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 877 more survivors in 1916-21 than in 1891-1900, and 1,174 more than in 1881-1890.

An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-3, 1901-10, and 1911-20, and for the year 1921 :—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3,  
1901-10, 1911-20, AND 1921.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921.
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ...	29·66	24·62	16·13	16·72
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	12·74	13·09	9·86
Prematurity ...	13·13	14·99	15·17	16·49
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	8·13	6·86	6·77
Convulsions ...	6·83	3·10	1·63	1·43
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3·45	4·86	4·38	4·64
Violence ...	3·16	2·47	1·07	1·29
Whooping Cough ...	2·60	2·52	1·82	1·91
Other causes ...	24·49	14·46	9·40	13·54
Total, all causes ...	116·93	87·89	69·55	72·65

Of every 1,000 infants born 27 died from diarrhoeal and wasting diseases in 1921, as against 29 in 1911-20, 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of 48 per cent. in 29 years. In 1921 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6·77 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·37 in 1891-3—a decline of 40 per cent. between the two periods. Certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible for 28 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past eleven years



Of the deaths from preventable causes 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal diseases, which are responsible for high death rates in December, January, February, March, and April. On the average of the last ten years, of every 1,000 children born 16 died from diarrhoeal complaints within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for further preventive measures in relation to these diseases.

The tables which follow show the number of deaths and the death rate of infants under one month for Melbourne and Suburbs and the whole State for the years 1917 to 1921, also the principal causes of death.

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1917 to 1921.

Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.		Victoria.	
	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Births.
1917 ..	557	3·24	998	3·03
1918 ..	600	3·63	1,026	3·25
1919 ..	652	3·99	1,163	3·68
1920 ..	733	3·80	1,270	3·51
1921 ..	678	3·67	1,237	3·48

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1917 to 1921.

Cause of Death.	Melbourne and Suburbs.					Victoria.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Diarrhoeal Diseases (all forms)	12	17	17	7	11	26	28	32	18	26
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, etc.)	89	115	103	120	78	185	199	203	228	182
Prematurity .. .. .	240	271	308	361	322	424	459	537	583	548
Bronchitis, Broncho - Pneumonia and Pneumonia ..	18	24	16	18	23	27	44	29	33	37
Convulsions .. .. .	11	9	13	11	16	30	21	22	24	37
Congenital Defects and Malformations .. .. .	59	44	48	65	73	90	80	97	128	123
Violence .. .. .	10	8	11	16	12	14	12	15	21	18
Syphilis .. .. .	8	6	4	8	2	8	9	4	8	4
Other Causes .. .. .	110	106	132	127	141	194	174	224	227	262

Legitimate and  
illegitimate  
Infantile  
death rates.

On the average of the past nine years, 170 in every 1,000 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 63 in every 1,000 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the proportion of illegitimate children dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of legitimate children. In the year 1921 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 6·80 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,714, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 308, the death rate being thus 16·51 per 100 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 deaths from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births for the periods 1904-8 and 1913-20 and for the year 1921 :—

#### DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.					
	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.		
	1904-8.	1913-20.	1921.	1904-8.	1913-20.	1921.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	19·8	13·5	15·2	72·6	48·7	47·3
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. ... ..	30·3	31·1	29·3	52·1	69·8	64·7
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... ..	6·9	6·0	6·4	18·6	13·0	14·0
Other causes ... ..	18·3	12·3	17·1	58·7	39·4	39·1
Total all causes ... ..	75·3	62·9	68·0	202·0	170·9	165·1

The rates for 1921 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 47·3 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 15·2 deaths per 1,000 legitimate 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 legitimate 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 illegitimate infants.

Infantile  
deaths in  
each month  
from certain  
causes.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each month during the past five years are shown in the appended table :—

### INFANTILE DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Month.	Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1917-21 from—					
	Diarrhoeal Diseases.			Respiratory Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .. ..	158	127	285	24	16	40
February .. ..	119	86	205	17	12	29
March .. ..	111	84	195	21	14	35
April .. ..	68	66	134	19	10	29
May .. ..	42	47	89	33	20	53
June .. ..	25	14	39	33	29	62
July .. ..	22	16	38	53	40	93
August .. ..	18	12	30	50	38	88
September .. ..	18	8	26	51	40	91
October .. ..	17	7	24	32	30	62
November .. ..	40	28	68	23	26	49
December .. ..	104	85	189	27	24	51
Total, 1917-21 ..	742	580	1,322	383	299	682

The experience of the last five years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoeal diseases 76 per cent. occur during the five months December to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 49 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.

Infantile  
mortality in  
Australasia.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 8,952 in 1921 as compared with 9,431 in the previous year, 8,486 in 1919, 7,366 in 1918, 7,302 in 1917, 9,282 in 1916 and 9,126 in 1915. The next table gives the pro-

portion of such deaths to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last ten years, and for earlier periods back to 1891 :—

### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11·11	11·22	10·34	10·54	14·48	9·58	8·38
1902-6 ..	9·38	9·27	8·93	8·21	12·21	9·02	7·29
1907-11 ..	7·51	7·66	6·98	6·56	8·29	7·97	6·85
1912 ..	7·45	7·13	7·16	6·16	8·21	6·66	5·12
1913 ..	7·05	7·83	6·33	7·01	7·00	7·01	5·92
1914 ..	7·83	6·97	6·39	7·60	6·82	7·16	5·14
1915 ..	6·88	6·81	6·40	6·73	6·66	7·22	5·01
1916 ..	7·46	6·78	7·04	7·36	6·63	7·50	5·07
1917 ..	5·67	5·75	5·42	5·37	5·71	5·23	4·82
1918 ..	6·17	5·90	5·69	5·12	5·73	6·08	4·84
1919 ..	6·80	7·23	7·24	6·40	6·13	6·46	4·53
1920 ..	7·38	6·94	6·32	6·73	6·60	6·55	5·06
1921 ..	7·27	6·26	5·42	6·55	7·83	7·80	4·78

The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1921 were as follows :—Melbourne 7·40, Sydney 6·24, Brisbane 6·18, Adelaide 7·36, Perth 8·05, Hobart 7·52 and Wellington 6·09.

In 1921 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,873, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,456—the former being in the proportion of 21·62 per cent., and the latter of 19·41 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. The subjoined table gives the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the

Deaths of  
children  
under 5.

deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1910, and in the years 1911 to 1921.

### MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-1890..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-1910..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911 ..	1,309	201	71	58	42	1,681	20·12
1912 ..	1,515	266	96	66	51	1,994	21·97
1913 ..	1,419	241	83	55	41	1,839	21·65
1914 ..	1,634	291	110	70	43	2,148	23·82
1915 ..	1,401	200	82	60	46	1,789	20·19
1916 ..	1,403	246	100	77	57	1,883	21·15
1917 ..	1,099	176	71	59	38	1,443	18·15
1918 ..	1,102	188	85	51	52	1,478	18·29
1919 ..	1,208	223	101	63	58	1,653	15·73
1920 ..	1,540	294	118	84	54	2,090	23·01
1921 ..	1,479	213	86	50	45	1,873	21·62
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-1910..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911 ..	961	149	73	50	41	1,274	18·57
1912 ..	1,154	217	76	57	52	1,556	20·70
1913 ..	1,119	191	67	47	35	1,459	20·91
1914 ..	1,202	235	74	67	46	1,624	21·69
1915 ..	1,009	188	60	64	42	1,363	19·57
1916 ..	1,150	215	81	53	54	1,553	20·47
1917 ..	774	118	64	52	35	1,043	15·80
1918 ..	848	165	69	66	55	1,203	16·95
1919 ..	942	169	73	64	64	1,312	14·80
1920 ..	1,133	258	103	67	64	1,625	20·91
1921 ..	1,107	183	73	36	57	1,456	19·41

The number of persons of advanced ages was greater in the later than in the earlier years mentioned in the above table, and, as the mortality is very heavy at the older ages, this accounts to some extent for the gradual decrease in the proportion of deaths under the age of 5 years. After making allowance for this there is still a marked reduction in the mortality under 5 years of age in recent years as compared with that in periods prior to 1901.

Ages at  
death.

The ages of males and females who died in 1921 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

## AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1919 to 1921.

Ages.	1919.			1920.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,208	942	2,150	1,540	1,133	2,673	1,479	1,107	2,586
1 to 2	223	169	392	294	258	552	213	183	396
2 „ 3	101	73	174	118	103	221	86	73	159
3 „ 4	63	64	127	84	67	151	50	36	86
4 „ 5	58	64	122	54	64	118	45	57	102
5 „ 10	197	170	367	194	208	402	174	152	326
10 „ 15	129	118	247	112	103	215	125	82	207
15 „ 20	239	203	442	153	119	272	130	151	281
20 „ 25	360	364	724	195	199	394	201	219	420
25 „ 30	587	511	1,098	233	276	509	228	260	488
30 „ 35	641	488	1,129	225	264	489	227	274	501
35 „ 40	552	465	1,017	262	264	526	302	284	586
40 „ 45	515	393	908	279	276	555	315	283	598
45 „ 50	576	457	1,033	394	297	691	404	298	702
50 „ 55	684	522	1,206	495	354	849	498	398	896
55 „ 60	697	540	1,237	698	438	1,136	644	446	1,090
60 „ 65	693	553	1,246	746	487	1,233	777	549	1,326
65 „ 70	680	497	1,177	626	465	1,091	650	496	1,146
70 „ 75	612	508	1,120	604	543	1,147	588	531	1,119
75 „ 80	650	633	1,283	627	677	1,304	568	579	1,147
80 „ 85	504	603	1,107	553	575	1,128	471	522	993
85 „ 90	410	358	768	384	410	794	350	358	708
90 „ 95	107	129	236	165	151	316	114	132	246
95 ..	9	15	24	5	10	15	7	9	16
96 ..	8	6	14	5	10	15	7	7	14
97 ..	2	7	9	4	4	8	2	9	11
98 ..	1	4	5	3	7	10	4	3	7
99 ..	..	4	4	4	6	10	1	4	5
100 ..	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	1
101 ..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	1
102 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
103 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
105 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	10,508	8,862	19,370	9,060	7,772	16,832	8,662	7,503	16,165

Of the 52,367 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,478 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 15—eight males and seven females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years

The highest age at death recorded in the period 1919-21 was 105 years, which was attained by one man. To every 100 female deaths there were 115 male deaths in 1921 as against 117 in the previous year, 119 in 1919, and 114 in 1918.

The death rates from the chief diseases are shown in the appended table for the period 1908-12 and for the last five years :—

### DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	98	45	32	21	37	46
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	23	28	24	24	12
Measles .. .. .	33	11	5	17	146	4
Whooping Cough .. .. .	77	51	47	24	125	63
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	122	110	149	144	183	179
Influenza .. .. .	109	47	148	2,407	52	88
Hydatids .. .. .	22	14	21	18	13	14
Cancer .. .. .	833	925	942	870	908	954
Phthisis .. .. .	855	677	701	739	658	667
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	182	163	144	126	145	137
Syphilis .. .. .	51	48	42	40	46	36
Diabetes .. .. .	107	120	146	134	126	136
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	81	97	90	93	90	104
Simple Meningitis .. .. .	133	51	52	42	54	64
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	53	26	10	10	11
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	4	15	2	3	3
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	71	58	88	78	45	52
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	449	437	427	438	472	472
Epilepsy .. .. .	35	42	40	38	31	34
Convulsions .. .. .	76	43	49	55	45	47
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) .. .. .	1,441	1,442	1,400	1,402	1,287	1,267
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	348	201	233	284	273	222
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	834	656	694	904	801	676
Pleurisy .. .. .	45	40	32	42	23	35
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	63	57	56	51	84	59
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	60	48	51	49	41	22
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	833	408	504	501	639	657
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	113	104	115	111	118	100
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	99	83	83	98	106	79

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) ..	158	110	112	91	96	99
Biliary Calculi .. ..	27	27	32	27	31	25
Appendicitis .. ..	81	62	66	61	63	57
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)..	35	30	35	31	28	24
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease ..	576	568	586	510	540	516
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	94	94	97	88	82	57
Calculi of the Urinary System ..	7	5	6	6	6	8
Old Age .. ..	1,030	1,056	1,002	1,082	1,019	873
Suicide .. ..	102	88	72	89	95	95
Accidental Violence .. ..	531	417	408	424	451	452
Homicide .. ..	19	13	13	18	12	14

The above and other causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

**Vaccinations.** The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for the period 1876-1899, and for each year since, is given in the following table. A great reduction in the percentage of vaccinations to births is shown for the year 1921. This is due to a large number of persons having taken advantage of the "Conscience Clause" of the Health Act of 1919 which came into operation on 24th March, 1920.

## SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.	Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.
1876-1899 ...	72	1911 ...	62
1900 ...	67	1912 ...	60
1901 ...	62	1913 ...	69
1902 ...	53	1914 ...	65
1903 ...	71	1915 ...	69
1904 ...	69	1916 ...	61
1905 ...	67	1917 ...	60
1906 ...	67	1918 ...	48
1907 ...	67	1919 ...	44
1908 ...	67	1920 ...	12
1909 ...	68	1921 ...	11
1910 ...	69		

In 1921 the vaccinations of children were equal to 11 per cent. of the births, as compared with 12 per cent. in the preceding year, 44



per cent. in 1919, 64 per cent. in the period 1900-1918, and 72 per cent. in the period 1876-1899.

**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 1921 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last thirty-seven years of the period.

**Typhoid  
fever.**

The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-9 to 53 per 100,000 in 1914-18, and 27 per 100,000 in 1919-21, or by 91 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 90 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1921 were 13·3 as compared with 10·7 in 1914-18. The reported cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1890:—

**TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1921.**

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 reported Cases.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
1890-4 .. ..	2,932	253·9	381	33·0	13·0
1895-9 .. ..	3,397	288·4	355	30·1	10·4
1900-4 .. ..	2,152	178·1	213	17·6	9·9
1905-9 .. ..	1,569	125·4	135	10·8	8·6
1910 .. ..	2,124	163·5	139	10·7	6·5
1911 .. ..	1,303	98·6	95	7·2	7·3
1912 .. ..	1,122	82·8	98	7·2	8·7
1913 .. ..	1,127	80·9	95	6·8	8·4
1914 .. ..	1,195	84·0	106	7·4	8·9
1915 .. ..	958	67·2	86	6·0	9·0
1916 .. ..	727	51·6	72	5·1	9·9
1917 .. ..	511	36·4	64	4·5	12·5
1918 .. ..	354	25·0	46	3·2	13·0
1919 .. ..	263	17·9	31	2·1	11·8
1920 .. ..	433	28·8	55	3·7	12·7
1921 .. ..	532	34·6	71	4·6	13·3

The death rate from typhoid fever for Victoria is only about one-half of that for the Commonwealth.

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population, in Greater Melbourne, are given in the subjoined table for different periods during the past thirty-two years:—

## TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1921.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.
1890-4 .. ..	1,645	349·3	205	43·5
1895-9 .. ..	1,510	327·6	156	33·8
1900-4 .. ..	701	140·0	74	14·8
1905-9 .. ..	466	86·7	49	9·1
1910 .. ..	689	118·5	52	8·9
1911 .. ..	368	61·9	34	5·7
1912 .. ..	272	44·3	29	4·7
1913 .. ..	282	44·1	29	4·5
1914 .. ..	312	47·1	38	5·7
1915 .. ..	197	29·0	27	4·0
1916 .. ..	162	23·5	23	3·3
1917 .. ..	130	18·5	17	2·4
1918 .. ..	87	12·2	16	2·2
1919 .. ..	64	8·7	12	1·6
1920 .. ..	128	17·0	13	1·7
1921 .. ..	119	15·1	29	3·7

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 96 and 90 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1890-9 and 1921. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for this great improvement.

The number of cases of typhoid fever during each of the last five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-19 and the years 1920 and 1921, are given in the following table:—

## PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.					Annual Cases per 10 000 of Population.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1910-19.	1920.	1921.
Greater Melbourne ..	130	87	64	128	119	4·1	1·7	1·5
Ballarat and Suburbs	5	11	16	12	52	13·4	3·0	13·5
Bendigo and Suburbs	31	21	11	9	24	18·2	2·6	7·2
Geelong and Suburbs	8	3	5	10	35	9·0	2·9	9·7
Rest of the State ..	337	232	167	274	302	8·9	4·3	4·7

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 63 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 60 per cent. in Bendigo, and 47 per cent. in the rest of the State, and greater by .7 per cent. in Ballarat and 8 per cent. in Geelong in 1921 than in the period 1910-19.

**Death rates from typhoid fever at different ages.** The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex in the years 1900-2, 1910-12, and 1919-21, being the years adjoining the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921 :—

**DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1900-2, 1910-12,  
AND 1919-21.**

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
0-15 .. ..	0·97	0·38	0·09	1·46	0·44	0·27
15-20 .. ..	2·65	1·76	0·45	2·23	1·22	0·46
20-25 .. ..	4·39	1·82	0·80	1·84	1·32	0·59
25-35 .. ..	3·28	1·71	0·41	2·04	0·82	0·38
35-45 .. ..	2·25	1·26	0·52	1·21	0·68	0·39
45-55 .. ..	1·95	0·82	0·63	0·93	0·39	0·12
55-65 .. ..	0·66	0·20	0·48	0·34	0·50	0·16
65 and over .. ..	..	0·10	..	0·23	0·19	..
All ages .. ..	1·95	1·00	0·37	1·49	0·69	0·31

The experience of the three census periods mentioned shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 33 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period there were proportionately fewer deaths of boys than of girls under the age of 15.

**Scarlet fever.** In 1921 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 19, which corresponded to a rate of 12 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 24 in 1920 and 1919, 28 in 1918, 23 in 1917, 21 in 1916, 8 in 1915, slightly over 1 in 1914, and 34 in 1890-2. During 1921 there were 2,816 cases reported as against 2,259 in the previous year, 1,763 in 1919, 2,572 in 1918, and 1,994 in

1917. For the five years mentioned the deaths were equal to 1·3 per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the past ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 89 per cent. greater for females than for males

**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 1921 there were 6 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 4 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 146 in the previous year, 17 in 1919, 5 in 1918, 11 in 1917, 13 in 1916, 22 in 1915, 74 in 1914, 32 in 1913, and 64 in 1912.

On the average of the five years 1910 to 1914, 47 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 75 per cent. were under 5 years. The incidence of mortality at various ages for each sex for the period 1910-14 was as follows:—

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Measles per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males	4·02	7·41	4·39	2·04	0·97	0·73	0·06	0·03	0·06	0·55
Females	4·34	4·92	2·44	1·96	1·00	0·72	0·06	0·06	0·10	0·46

**Whooping cough.** There were 97 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1921, which equalled a rate of 63 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 125 in the previous year, 24 in 1919, 47 in 1918, 51 in 1917, 84 in 1916, 68 in 1915, 69 in 1914, 71 in 1913, and 115 in 1912. 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 68 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and, with the exception of 5, all the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. On the average of the past ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 28 per cent. higher among girls than boys.

**Diphtheria.** The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the past ten years was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1921 the number of cases was 9,458 as against a yearly average

of 5,161 in 1911-20, 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction took place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was 4·3 per cent. in 1920 as compared with 4·6 per cent. in 1912-16, 6·3 per cent. in 1905-9, 9·5 per cent. in 1900-4, and 13·9 per cent. in 1895-9.

The appended table shows for the whole State and the metropolis 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 1921.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	

#### VICTORIA.

1895-9	..	..	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-4	..	..	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-9	..	..	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910	..	..	2,415	185·9	112	8·6	4·6
1911	..	..	5,120	387·5	237	17·9	4·6
1912	..	..	5,289	390·5	257	19·0	4·9
1913	..	..	5,367	385·2	245	17·6	4·6
1914	..	..	4,868	342·3	211	14·8	4·3
1915	..	..	4,463	313·0	203	14·2	4·5
1916	..	..	5,377	381·5	266	18·9	4·9
1917	..	..	4,092	291·1	154	11·0	3·8
1918	..	..	6,568	463·3	211	14·9	3·2
1919	..	..	4,007	273·3	211	14·4	5·3
1920	..	..	6,458	429·2	276	18·3	4·3
1921	..	..	9,458	615·2	275	17·9	2·9

#### GREATER MELBOURNE.

1895-9	..	..	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-4	..	..	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-9	..	..	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910	..	..	1,655	284·6	74	12·7	4·5
1911	..	..	3,035	510·7	130	21·9	4·3
1912	..	..	2,451	399·0	130	21·2	5·3
1913	..	..	2,412	377·1	122	19·1	5·1
1914	..	..	2,164	326·6	116	17·5	5·4
1915	..	..	2,527	372·2	134	19·7	5·3
1916	..	..	3,214	465·9	173	25·1	5·4
1917	..	..	2,424	344·8	92	13·1	3·8
1918	..	..	3,807	531·8	125	17·5	3·3
1919	..	..	2,350	320·5	112	15·3	4·8
1920	..	..	2,698	357·5	117	15·5	4·3
1921	..	..	3,724	473·2	104	13·2	2·8

**Prevalence of diphtheria in different areas.** The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the past five years and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1920 and 1921, are given in the subjoined table :—

## CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1910-19.	1920.	1921.
Greater Melbourne ..	2,424	3,807	2,350	2,698	3,724	39·3	35·8	47·3
Ballarat and Suburbs	31	73	63	330	307	24·3	83·0	79·7
Bendigo and Suburbs	134	299	136	428	521	84·6	124·0	157·1
Geelong and Suburbs	148	314	165	369	405	43·4	107·0	112·0
Rest of the State ..	1,355	2,075	1,293	2,633	4,501	25·7	41·1	71·6

The cases in all divisions of the State, with the exception of Ballarat and suburbs, were much more numerous in 1921 than in the preceding year.

**Death rates from diphtheria at various ages.** Of the 533 males and 529 females who died from diphtheria during the five years 1910-14, 883, or 83 per cent., were under 10 years of age. The incidence of mortality for each sex at different ages, for the period mentioned, was as follows :—

## DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1910-14.

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males..	2·92	6·30	5·56	9·90	7·50	5·91	1·76	0·36	0·09	1·57
Females	2·68	5·16	6·27	6·43	7·14	6·84	1·68	0·39	0·11	1·54

**Hydatids.** The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1921 numbered 21, being equivalent to a rate of 14 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 13 in the preceding year, 18 in 1919, 21 in 1918, 14 in 1917, 21 in 1916, 18 in 1915, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-2. According to the experience of the past ten years the death rate from this disease is 30 per cent. higher among males than females. Hospital returns for the period 1914-21 show that 567 cases

of hydatids were treated therein and that 81, or 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

**Anæmia,  
chlorosis,  
leucæmia.**

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 160 deaths in 1921, which corresponded to a rate of 104 per million of the population, as against rates of 90 in the previous year, 93 in 1919, 90 in 1918, 97 in 1917, 94 in 1916, 83 in 1915, 100 in 1914, 76 in 1913 and 81 in 1908-12. Of the 47 persons who died from leucæmia in 1921, 22 were males.

**Diabetes.**

During 1921 diabetes was responsible for 81 male and 128 female deaths, representing a rate of 136 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 126 in the preceding year, 134 in 1919, 146 in 1918, 120 in 1917, 128 in 1916, 114 in 1915, 119 in 1914, 91 in 1913, and 107 in 1908-12. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1900-2, 1910-12, and 1919-21, are shown in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF  
EACH SEX.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
0-10 ... ..	·09	·10	·13	·05	·15	·26
10-20 ... ..	·24	·20	·36	·26	·36	·29
20-30 ... ..	·17	·64	·48	·36	·30	·51
30-40 ... ..	·32	·58	·54	·51	·53	·43
40-50 ... ..	·49	1·11	1·06	·42	·78	1·22
50-60 ... ..	1·38	1·80	2·23	1·42	3·18	2·92
60-70 ... ..	2·67	5·63	4·79	3·19	8·47	7·94
70-80 ... ..	4·36	7·34	8·98	5·01	11·54	13·49
80 and over ... ..	4·11	7·43	12·64	3·54	6·83	6·58
All Ages ... ..	·56	1·00	1·11	·60	1·26	1·47

In 1919-21 the female exceeded the male rate for each age group between 40 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 56 per cent. For all ages combined the rate for females was 32 per cent. higher than that for males.

In the next table are shown the number of deaths and the death rate from influenza in Victoria for each year from 1895 to 1921 :—

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
1895	223	199	422	35·8
1896	124	81	205	17·4
1897	103	63	166	14·2
1898	130	131	261	22·3
1899	528	435	963	81·2
1900	99	89	188	15·8
1901	150	145	295	24·5
1902	167	147	314	25·9
1903	68	61	129	10·7
1904	128	129	257	21·3
1905	71	62	133	11·0
1906	121	122	243	19·8
1907	149	127	276	22·1
1908	90	76	166	13·1
1909	61	49	110	8·6
1910	67	52	119	9·2
1911	70	80	150	11·4
1912	80	85	165	12·2
1913	56	38	94	6·7
1914	67	84	151	10·6
1915	45	50	95	6·7
1916	47	51	98	7·0
1917	39	27	66	4·7
1918	98	112	210	14·8
1919	1,969	1,561	3,530	240·7
1920	37	41	78	5·2
1921	70	66	136	8·8

Towards the end of January, 1919, an outbreak of influenza occurred in Melbourne and it rapidly spread throughout the whole metropolitan area. The first wave, which was the most virulent one, reached its greatest height in the second week of February and receded slowly during the subsequent six weeks. It was followed by a second wave of greater magnitude which commenced in the last week of March and attained its maximum height about one month later, after which it receded, though more slowly than the preceding wave. A recrudescence of the disease in a milder form occurred about the middle of July, but it had abated to very small dimensions by the end of September. The disease spread gradually throughout the State and accounted for 3,530 deaths, of which 2,391 occurred in Greater Melbourne, 91 in Ballarat, 87 in Bendigo, 65 in Geelong, and 896 in the rest of the State. To every 10,000 of population the deaths from this cause were 24·1 for the State



as a whole, 32·6 in Greater Melbourne, 22·8 in Ballarat, 25·0 in Bendigo, 19·0 in Geelong, and 14·4 in the rest of the State. The mortality rate from the disease was considerably higher in the industrial than in the residential areas of the metropolis. Further information in regard to the epidemic of 1919 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, pages 214 to 216.

The next table gives the death rate from influenza per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for five census periods, these periods being selected because the age distribution of the people was then accurately known:—

### DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.				1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
<i>Males.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	·34	2·50	1·10	·40	1·90
15-20	...	...	...	·07	·64	·34	·24	3·93
20-25	...	...	...	...	1·20	·59	·21	8·20
25-35	...	...	...	·07	1·50	·79	·17	19·06
35-45	...	...	...	...	3·04	1·31	·59	16·61
45-55	...	...	...	·24	5·12	3·20	·73	13·15
55-65	...	...	...	·24	12·65	5·25	2·38	7·02
65 and upwards	...	...	...	2·36	27·13	17·02	12·27	8·75
All ages	...	...	...	·25	3·94	2·30	1·10	9·17
<i>Females.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	·34	1·86	1·15	·42	1·60
15-20	...	...	...	...	·92	·83	·34	3·71
20-25	...	...	...	...	1·28	·69	·35	7·98
25-35	...	...	...	·07	2·35	·89	·22	12·76
35-45	...	...	...	·08	4·11	1·86	·30	10·30
45-55	...	...	...	...	5·39	2·02	·68	8·80
55-65	...	...	...	·62	11·46	5·53	1·61	8·71
65 and upwards	...	...	...	3·18	35·22	16·02	12·80	10·29
All ages	...	...	...	·24	3·72	2·13	1·10	7·16

The death rate for the period 1919-21 showed a substantial increase as compared with that for each of the four preceding periods, owing to an epidemic which occurred in 1919.

In 1921 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,754, which represented a rate of 1,141 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,329 in the previous year, 1,430 in 1919, 1,160 in 1918, 1,094 in 1917, 1,336 in 1916, 1,368 in 1915, 1,397 in 1914, and 1,279 in 1913. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 107 were referred to acute bronchitis, 235 to chronic bronchitis, 368 to broncho-pneumonia, 671 to pneumonia,

53 to pleurisy, and 30 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for 83 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in June, July, August, and September, which represented nearly 46 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the appended table, which gives for each sex the death rates relating to groups of ages at five census periods:—

### DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.				1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21
<i>Males.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	29.02	28.52	16.53	12.94	10.97
15-20	...	...	...	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.66	2.27
20-25	...	...	...	5.34	4.88	4.85	2.35	3.86
25-35	...	...	...	8.31	6.85	5.94	3.86	5.15
35-45	...	...	...	15.80	13.55	9.49	10.50	9.19
45-55	...	...	...	26.59	25.18	18.04	18.25	15.65
55-65	...	...	...	51.65	56.51	38.37	32.68	27.12
65 and upwards	...	...	...	136.54	141.07	112.38	138.87	110.80
All ages	...	...	...	24.48	24.30	18.66	17.17	14.83
<i>Females.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	24.18	24.13	13.85	10.50	9.28
15-20	...	...	...	2.02	3.52	2.34	1.56	2.32
20-25	...	...	...	4.23	3.05	3.34	2.48	2.22
25-35	...	...	...	5.72	5.65	3.75	3.55	4.13
35-45	...	...	...	12.53	11.55	7.68	5.85	5.69
45-55	...	...	...	13.63	17.01	11.80	8.28	8.32
55-65	...	...	...	29.15	32.10	27.42	16.64	15.98
65 and upwards	...	...	...	116.12	112.38	86.78	99.81	79.73
All ages	...	...	...	17.08	17.62	13.28	11.81	10.69

The mortality from respiratory diseases at all ages combined was less in the period 1919-21 than in any of the four previous census periods. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being 41 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 17 deaths in 1921, 15 in 1920, 14 in 1919, 37 in 1918, 75 in 1917, 326 in 1916, and 338 in 1915. The cases reported to the Public Health Department in those years numbered 1,668, and the proportion of these that ended fatally was 49 per cent. The numbers

Cerebro-spinal,  
tubercular,  
and simple  
meningitis.

of deaths from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis during the last ten years were as follows :—

### DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1912-21.

Year.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1912 ..	4	3	26	44	63	76	93	123
1913 ..	8	4	25	41	85	65	118	110
1914 ..	12	5	42	30	89	63	143	98
1915 ..	239	99	35	35	74	46	348	180
1916 ..	191	135	29	40	56	39	276	214
1917 ..	48	27	56	41	37	35	141	103
1918 ..	28	9	55	40	39	35	122	84
1919 ..	7	7	38	24	33	29	78	60
1920 ..	12	3	49	34	46	35	107	72
1921 ..	8	9	42	44	62	37	112	90

Age incidence  
of different  
forms of  
meningitis.

The next table shows the incidence of mortality at various ages from different forms of meningitis for the period 1912-21 :—

### DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM MENINGITIS, 1912-21.

Age Group.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ..	129	97	221	193	334	268	684	558
5 to 15 ..	71	56	88	89	72	51	231	196
15 „ 25 ..	159	52	32	48	33	50	224	150
25 „ 35 ..	78	26	28	22	28	18	134	66
35 „ 45 ..	50	24	19	10	39	26	108	60
45 „ 55 ..	47	27	5	9	44	22	96	58
55 „ 65 ..	16	12	2	1	14	9	32	22
65 and over	7	7	2	1	20	16	29	24
Total 1912-21	557	301	397	373	584	460	1,538	1,134

On the average of the last ten years the deaths of children under 5 years of age from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis represented 26, 54, and 58 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these diseases. Of the 17 persons who succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1921, 8 were under 5 and 11 were under 15 years of age. Up to the age of 15 years the incidence of the mortality from this disease in the period 1912-21 was 31 per cent. higher for males than

females, while for the age group 15 to 45 the rate for the former was about three times that for the latter.

**Diseases of the spine.** In 1921 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 57 male and 23 female deaths, representing a death rate of 52 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 45 in the previous year, 78 in 1919, 88 in 1918, 58 in 1917, 70 in 1916, 58 in 1915, 75 in 1914, 62 in 1913, and 71 in 1908-12. Of the 23 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 22 were males.

**Infantile paralysis.** Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for 4 deaths in 1921 as against 4 in the previous year, 3 in 1919, 21 in 1918, 6 in 1917, 4 in 1916, 2 in 1915, 9 in 1914, 3 in 1913, and 6 in 1912. Of the 62 persons who died during these ten years 36 were boys. Six of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 32 were under 5 years. The cases reported to the Public Health Department in 1921 numbered 27, as compared with 5 in the preceding year, 2 in 1919, 303 in 1918, and 32 in 1917.

**Heart disease.** During 1921 there were 1,661 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 47 to pericarditis, 194 to acute endocarditis, and 45 to angina pectoris. The total—1,947—from these causes represented a rate of 1,267 per million of the population, as compared with 1,287 in the previous year, 1,402 in 1919, 1,400 in 1918, 1,442 in 1917, 1,287 in 1916, 1,134 in 1915, 1,278 in 1914, 1,294 in 1913, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 1,947 persons who died from these diseases in 1921, only 74, or 3.7 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1919 to 1921 the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, were as follows:—

#### DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and upwards.	All Ages.
Males ..	1.12	2.12	1.93	2.78	5.43	15.15	41.95	113.17	253.64	13.95
Females ..	1.02	1.70	1.77	2.93	6.28	12.30	29.21	81.29	218.23	11.91

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 6 is due to some form of this disease.

**Diseases of the digestive system.** In 1921 there were 908 male and 775 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,095 per million of the population, as against rates of

1,147 in the previous year, 978 in 1919, 1,030 in 1918, 884 in 1917, 1,206 in 1916, 1,098 in 1915, 1,504 in 1914, 1,220 in 1913, 1,345 in 1912, 1,233 in 1911, and 2,382 in 1890-2. Diarrhoeal diseases were responsible for 1,010 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 657 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 639 in 1920, 501 in 1919, 504 in 1918, 408 in 1917, 731 in 1916, 590 in 1915, 941 in 1914, 709 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-2. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 1,010 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 727, or 72 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 127, or about 13 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 49 male and 34 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 53 male and 76 female deaths from other affections of that organ, and 83 male and 71 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

**Appendicitis.** The deaths from appendicitis numbered 88 in 1921, 95 in the previous year, 89 in 1919, 94 in 1918, 87 in 1917, 78 in 1916, 102 in 1915, and 103 in 1914, and corresponded to rates of 57, 63, 61, 66, 62, 55, 72, and 72 per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that during 1921 there were 1,834 cases treated, and that 40, or 2·2 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 2·7 per cent. in 1920, 3·3 per cent. in 1919, 3·0 per cent. in 1918, 2·5 per cent. in 1917, 4·1 per cent. in 1916, 5·3 per cent. in 1915, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the three years, 1919 to 1921, the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 59 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for that period were as follows :—

#### DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1919-21.

Sex.	Deaths from Appendicitis per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and over.	All Ages.
Males..	0·31	0·69	1·21	0·80	0·65	0·84	1·00	0·64	1·17	0·73
Females	0·26	0·71	0·93	0·30	0·45	0·49	0·36	0·32	0·77	0·46

**Diseases of urinary system.** In 1921 there were 987 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 643 per million of the population, as against rates of 697 in the previous year, 645 in 1919, 741 in 1918, 710 in 1917, 705 in 1916, 712 in 1915, 670 in 1914, 724 in 1913, and 700 in 1909-12. Bright's disease, uræmia, and acute nephritis were responsible for 794 deaths, or 80 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 87 deaths, or 9 per cent of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system.

The deaths per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, for the periods 1900-2, 1910-12, and 1919-21 are shown in the following table :—

### DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
0-10 ... ..	·93	·67	·76	·59	·79	·65
10-20 ... ..	·45	·73	·36	·82	·71	·66
20-30 ... ..	1·83	1·72	1·44	1·59	1·61	1·82
30-40 ... ..	3·55	3·03	2·72	4·21	3·76	2·72
40-50 ... ..	8·12	9·03	6·03	7·26	7·07	5·53
50-60 ... ..	17·43	18·95	15·61	11·36	13·81	9·95
60-70 ... ..	39·62	46·63	36·38	21·49	24·44	19·62
70-80 ... ..	80·68	96·18	99·50	27·70	38·53	39·29
80 and over ...	128·48	153·04	166·39	27·15	43·70	52·58
All Ages ... ..	8·05	9·18	8·08	4·28	5·34	4·94

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 64 per cent.

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

### DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Ages.	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
0-10 ... ..	2	2	5	12	3	4	7	3	6	2
10-15 ... ..	2	2	2	3	3	6	7	4	6	3
15-20 ... ..	21	18	22	17	16	38	38	43	33	27
20-25 ... ..	51	47	58	47	56	67	83	83	67	71
25-30 ... ..	41	39	77	64	64	74	86	75	76	79
30-35 ... ..	58	55	80	65	51	66	51	54	55	62
35-40 ... ..	70	67	72	57	68	50	50	54	45	54
40-45 ... ..	60	56	65	60	70	27	41	32	42	53
45-50 ... ..	63	58	68	70	69	29	30	35	26	34
50-55 ... ..	58	72	65	58	46	14	24	20	21	22
55-60 ... ..	50	54	67	46	42	13	16	16	15	20
60-65 ... ..	40	41	31	39	40	4	14	11	13	22
65-70 ... ..	16	19	17	16	18	5	2	6	6	8
70 and over ...	17	12	10	16	13	6	3	9	9	9
Total ... ..	549	542	639	570	559	403	452	445	420	466

The deaths from phthisis in 1921 numbered 1,025—559 being of males and 466 of females—and equalled a rate of 667 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 658 in the previous year, 739 in 1919, 701 in 1918, 677 in 1917, 743 in 1916, 661 in 1915, 724 in 1914, 755 in 1913, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-2. In England and Scotland in 1919, and in Ireland in 1920, the deaths from this cause were 996, 877 and 1,318 per million of their respective populations. The rates for Victoria are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods:—

### DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
<i>Males.</i>						
0 to 15 ...	1·22	1·74	·90	·38	·46	·39
15 " 20 ...	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71	2·72
20 " 25 ...	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45	8·63
25 " 35 ...	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11	10·96
35 " 45 ...	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63	13·68
45 " 55 ...	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07	15·65
55 " 65 ...	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88	14·04
65 and upwards ...	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55	8·75
All Ages ...	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98	7·80
<i>Females.</i>						
0 to 15 ...	·98	1·76	1·43	·93	·97	·36
15 " 20 ...	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62	5·26
20 " 25 ...	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79	12·68	10·94
25 " 35 ...	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03	9·98
35 " 45 ...	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51	9·12
45 " 55 ...	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18	6·39
55 " 65 ...	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47	5·16
65 and upwards ...	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29	4·12
All Ages ...	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61	5·70

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the census periods 1910-12 and 1919-21 shows that, except among males between 20 and 25, lower death rates obtained in each age group in 1919-21 than in 1910-12, and that the improvement was greater among females than males. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that the

section of the community represented by males aged 20 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1919-21 as compared with the preceding census period.

The distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and, as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. On the average of the past five years the tubercular death rate of Bendigo exceeded the rates of Ballarat and Melbourne by 63 and 80 per cent. respectively. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are given in the appended table for the periods 1891-1900, 1901-5, and 1906-10, and for each of the last eleven years :—

#### DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1921.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901-1905 ..	13·9	15·3	22·7	4·2	4·0	4·7	18·1	19·3	27·4
1906-1910 ..	10·8	11·5	21·2	3·0	2·1	2·0	13·8	13·6	23·2
1911 ..	9·9	9·4	19·5	2·6	3·3	2·5	12·5	12·7	22·0
1912 ..	10·0	10·0	17·7	2·0	1·7	2·1	12·0	11·7	19·8
1913 ..	8·8	10·9	20·0	2·2	2·8	2·3	11·0	13·7	22·3
1914 ..	8·9	11·2	11·8	2·0	·9	1·0	10·9	12·1	12·8
1915 ..	7·7	10·2	13·6	1·7	2·1	2·4	9·4	12·3	16·0
1916 ..	8·6	14·3	14·2	1·8	1·5	1·4	10·4	15·8	15·6
1917 ..	7·9	10·9	16·8	2·2	1·7	2·2	10·1	12·6	19·0
1918 ..	8·3	9·2	17·4	1·8	1·3	3·1	10·1	10·5	20·5
1919 ..	8·7	10·8	14·7	1·7	1·0	2·0	10·4	11·8	16·7
1920 ..	7·9	10·6	17·1	1·9	2·0	1·2	9·8	12·6	18·3
1921 ..	8·1	7·0	14·2	1·9	1·3	2·1	10·0	8·3	16·3



Prevalence  
of phthisis in  
different  
areas.

Relatively to population cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are fewer in country districts than in urban areas. The cases reported during each of the past five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the populations of these divisions for the period 1910-19 and the years 1920 and 1921 are given in the subjoined table :—

### PHTHISIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1910-19.	1920.	1921.
Greater Melbourne ..	1,052	982	889	653	878	13·9	8·7	11·2
Ballarat and Suburbs	43	40	28	21	36	12·8	5·3	9·4
Bendigo and Suburbs	53	56	31	21	45	18·0	6·1	13·6
Geelong and Suburbs	14	22	24	16	19	7·9	4·6	5·2
Rest of the State ..	400	380	213	211	324	5·8	3·3	5·0
Whole State ..	1,562	1,480	1,185	922	1,302	10·4	6·2	8·5

Phthisis in  
metropolitan  
municipalities.

In the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, page 226, a table is given showing the reported cases of phthisis to every 10,000 of population of each metropolitan municipality. The rates are based on the reports received by the Public Health Department for the two and one-half years ended 30th June, 1911.

Other phases  
of phthisis.

The results of an investigation of 3,198 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which occurred in the State during the two and a half years ended June, 1911, are given in the 1913-14 edition of this work. The matters dealt with were the sex and age of the patients, their usual place of residence, the chances of metropolitan and extra metropolitan residents contracting the disease at different ages, the time elapsing from the commencement of the complaint to the date on which medical advice is obtained, and the probability of recovering from the disease. In the issue referred to the medical and economic results of sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs in Germany are shown for a series of years.

Tubercular  
diseases  
(phthisis  
excepted).

In 1921 there were in Victoria 210 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 137 per million, as compared with rates of 145 in the previous year, 126 in 1919, 144 in 1918, 163 in 1917, 136 in 1916, 135 in 1915, 140 in 1914, 156 in 1913, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in

1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
<i>Males.</i>					
0—15 ...	7.98	10.36	5.64	2.75	2.03
15—20 ...	.81	1.17	1.12	1.12	.76
20—25 ...	1.23	.89	1.77	1.23	1.61
25—35 ...	.66	.84	1.91	1.71	1.72
35—45 ...	.88	.77	1.39	1.38	1.15
45—55 ..	.85	.67	1.64	.82	1.13
55—65 ...	1.07	.78	2.40	1.29	.96
65 and over	2.36	.56	1.17	.59	1.17
All ages	3.55	4.02	2.99	1.70	1.50
<i>Females.</i>					
0—15 ..	7.28	8.43	5.33	2.12	1.64
15—20 ...	1.30	1.27	1.95	2.34	1.08
20—25 ...	.69	1.23	2.09	2.59	1.18
25—35 ..	.41	.88	1.98	1.81	1.28
35—45 ..	.70	.42	1.77	1.33	.78
45—55 ..	.67	.34	1.01	.93	.84
55—65 ..	.62	.69	.71	1.11	.81
65 and over	1.19	.64	.71	.29	.51
All ages	3.39	3.58	2.91	1.76	1.17

As compared with the period 1910-12 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age who died from tubercular diseases (excluding

phthisis) during 1919-21 represented a decline of 26 per cent. for males and of 23 per cent. for females.

**Tubercular diseases—Deaths of recent arrivals from.** The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. Only seven of those who died in 1921 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 19 had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

**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.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
0-15 ..	6	2	6	4	7	10	4	4	7	5
15-25 ..	2	..	5	4	7	6	3	4	3	3
25-35 ..	8	7	8	9	7	24	16	13	16	21
35-45 ..	24	35	31	31	33	84	68	42	62	65
45-55 ..	116	108	106	118	111	121	145	160	139	164
55-65 ..	204	240	182	240	243	168	190	202	194	223
65-75 ..	140	159	173	162	185	154	130	134	159	168
75-85 ..	94	91	79	83	84	101	93	84	83	103
85 and over ..	15	23	18	27	18	23	22	24	25	20
Total ..	609	665	608	678	695	691	671	667	688	772

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1921 the average age of those who died from cancer was 62·1 years for males and 60·7 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 41·7 years for males and 36·7 years for females.

**Cancer—Death rates at different ages.** Deaths from cancer in 1921 numbered 1,467, and represented a death rate of 954 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 908 in the previous year, 870 in 1919, 942 in 1918, 925 in 1917, 921 in 1916, 812 in 1915, 830 in 1914, 838 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-2.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1919 the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,145, 1,156, and 852 respectively. Cancer death rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is 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.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1919-21.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·18	·30	·73	·38
5 to 10 ...	·10	·42	·25	·13
10 " 15 ...	·11	·20	·16	·14
15 " 20 ...	·17	·22	·15	·30
20 " 25 ...	·32	·33	·71	·64
25 " 35 ...	·81	1·26	·96	·65
35 " 45 ...	4·29	3·69	3·16	3·34
45 " 55 ...	14·83	14·14	16·03	14·02
55 " 65 ...	31·92	36·00	36·36	35·25
65 " 75 ...	52·75	59·04	74·15	71·72
75 and over	58·55	74·04	88·40	101·25
All ages	6·16	7·52	8·50	8·74
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·09	·26	·19	·39
5 to 10 ...	·10	·04	·10	·26
10 " 15 ...	·06	..	·27	...
15 " 20 ...	·12	·28	·44	·31
20 " 25 ...	·22	·23	·41	·15
25 " 35 ...	1·68	1·61	1·39	1·28
35 " 45 ...	7·43	6·05	7·26	5·50
45 " 55 ...	18·00	18·13	17·87	18·69
55 " 65 ...	31·79	33·05	38·03	33·25
65 " 75 ...	53·96	51·18	61·66	59·33
75 and over	49·55	62·70	86·19	87·45
All ages	5·57	6·64	8·76	9·13

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. From the figures for the periods 1910-12 and 1919-21 it will be seen that there was in the second period an increase in the death rate from cancer, and, further, the increase was greater among females than males.

**Seat of  
cancer.**

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1921 :—

### SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	81	13	94
„ the stomach and liver ...	292	227	519
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	88	108	196
„ the female genital organs ...	...	139	139
„ the breast ...	...	115	115
„ the skin ...	26	19	45
„ other and unspecified organs ...	208	151	359
Total Deaths ...	695	772	1,467

Thirty-five per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the females who died from the disease one-third were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

**Senile decay.**

During the year 1921, the deaths of 638 men and 704 women were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at ages 65 and over from all causes during the year numbered 5,415—2,764 of men and 2,651 of women.

**Accidental  
violence.**

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in late years than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning, the smaller proportion of the population engaged in country occupations, which are generally of a more hazardous nature than those in

towns, and the increasing proportion of females in the community. In 1921 there were 511 male and 184 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 452 per million of the population. This proportion was 3·0 per cent. above the average rate—439—for the previous five years, but 44 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The numbers of deaths from various accidents in 1921 are given in the appended table :—

## DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1921.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by Food .. .. .	9	3	12
Snake Bite .. .. .	3	3	6
Other Acute Poisonings .. .. .	8	7	15
Burns (including Conflagrations) .. .. .	31	33	64
Absorption of Poisonous Gases .. .. .	12	7	19
Suffocation in bed (infants) .. .. .	8	12	20
Drowning .. .. .	133	39	172
Firearms .. .. .	18	1	19
Falls .. .. .	47	8	55
In Mines and Quarries .. .. .	10	..	10
Machines .. .. .	8	..	8
Vehicular Accidents—			
On Railways .. .. .	48	7	55
Motor Car .. .. .	24	9	33
Motor Cycle .. .. .	5	..	5
Motor Lorry .. .. .	..	..	..
Aeroplane .. .. .	3	1	4
Bicycle .. .. .	2	2	4
Tram Car .. .. .	19	4	23
Vehicle drawn by Horses .. .. .	39	8	47
Vehicle, Undefined .. .. .	7	..	7
Injuries by Animals .. .. .	4	..	4
Effects of Heat .. .. .	12	19	31
Excessive Cold .. .. .	2	1	3
Electricity .. .. .	1	..	1
Lightning .. .. .	..	2	2
Fractures, Unspecified .. .. .	13	9	22
Other Violence .. .. .	45	9	54
Total .. .. .	511	184	695

On the average of the past three years the female mortality rate from accidents was 32 per cent. of the rate for males.

**Fatal accidents among males at different ages.** The mortality rate from accidents is only one-half as great among males aged 15 to 45 as among men over that age. The deaths per 10,000 males at certain ages from drowning, and other accidents for the period 1919-21 were as follows :—

### DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS—MALES, 1919-21.

	Accidental Deaths per 10,000 Males Aged—							
	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and over.	15 and upwards.
Drowning ..	2·27	1·29	1·07	1·15	1·25	1·76	2·04	1·43
Other Accidents ..	4·08	4·98	4·49	5·22	6·01	8·29	14·87	6·00
Total Accidents ..	6·35	6·27	5·56	6·37	7·26	10·05	16·91	7·43

For men aged 20 to 35 the death rate from accidental violence is about one-third of that for men over age 65 and slightly more than one-half of the rate for those aged 55 to 65.

**Occupations of men dying from accidents.** During the year 1921, 378 males aged seventeen years and upwards died from the results of accidents. The numbers for the different occupations were as follows :—

Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents, 1921.	Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents, 1921.
Labourer (undefined) ..	76	Engineer .. ..	3
Farmer, grazier .. ..	40	Manager .. ..	3
Carter, carrier, driver ..	17	Market gardener ..	3
Railway employee .. ..	14	Traveller .. ..	3
Clerk .. ..	14	Seaman .. ..	2
Carpenter .. ..	10	Soldier .. ..	2
Miner .. ..	8	Builder, contractor ..	2
Sawyer, timber-worker ..	6	Electrician .. ..	2
Wharf labourer, stevedore ..	5	Clergyman .. ..	2
Painter .. ..	5	Salesman .. ..	2
Engine-driver .. ..	5	Wool worker .. ..	2
Blacksmith .. ..	4	Others (specified) ..	109
Horse-trainer, jockey ..	4	Unspecified .. ..	27
Storeman .. ..	4		
Agent .. ..	4	Total .. ..	378

Of the above 378 deaths 84 were due to drowning.

**Suicide.** In the year 1921, 129 males and 23 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 99 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 95 in the preceding year, 89 in 1919, 72 in 1918, 88 in 1917, 83 in 1916, 105 in 1915, 90 in 1914, 103 in 1913, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-2. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being one-fourth of that for the latter on the average of the past five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1921 numbered 22, of which 11 were of males and 11 of females. These represented a rate of 14 per million of the population, as against rates of 12 in 1920, 18 in 1919, 13 in 1918 and 1917, 14 in 1916, 17 in 1915, 16 in 1914, 18 in 1913, and 19 in 1908-12.

**Deaths of married women in childbed.** The death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older age periods. The number of deaths of married mothers in childbed, and the death rates in various age groups are shown for the decade 1906-15 and the year 1921 in the following table :—

**DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1915 AND 1921.**

Age Group.	Married Mothers.			
	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.	
	1906-15.	1921.	1906-15.	1921.
Under 20 years .. ..	23	5	2·71	5·32
20 to 25 „ .. ..	184	34	2·85	4·94
25 „ 30 „ .. ..	326	48	3·60	4·61
30 „ 35 „ .. ..	334	31	4·59	3·72
35 „ 40 „ .. ..	346	29	6·86	5·92
40 years and over .. ..	156	16	6·90	8·02

The experience of the ten years 1906-15 shows that for the age period 35 years and upwards the deaths of mothers in childbed were 69 per 10,000 as against 37 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age. For the same term of years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women of all ages in first confinements was 5·57, as against an average of 4·04 for other confinements.



**Deaths in  
childbed.**

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportions for each of the last six years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below :—

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

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Sep- ticæmia.)	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Total.	
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64·38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59·19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56·01
1901-1905 ..	126	58	184	60·92
1906-1910 ..	101	46	147	47·17
1911-1915 ..	96	58	154	43·55
1916 ..	75	55	130	37·97
1917 ..	89	45	134	40·56
1918 ..	64	43	107	33·86
1919 ..	95	39	134	42·38
1920 ..	132	62	194	53·57
1921 ..	105	58	163	45·80

In recent periods a marked reduction has taken place in the death rate of women in childbed. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 43·23 in 1917-21, as compared with 43·5 in 1911-15, 47·2 in 1906-10, and 60·9 in 1901-5.

**Puerperal  
septicæmia.** In 1921 there were 58 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 16·3 per 10,000 births, as against 17·1 in 1920, 12·3 in 1919, 13·6 in 1918 and 1917, 16·1 in 1916, 11·4 in 1915, 16·8 in 1914, 18·1 in 1913, 16·0 in 1908-12, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

## NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand, for the periods 1902-6, 1907-11, and 1912-16, and for each of the last five years, is shown in the following table :—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION,  
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·30	15·76	15·41	13·28	18·04	18·12	14·68	16·94
1907-11	13·05	17·45	17·03	15·54	18·13	18·85	16·01	17·07
1912-16	13·72	18·04	18·51	17·21	18·65	19·62	16·82	16·70
1917	13·09	18·13	19·37	15·74	16·71	18·57	16·56	16·08
1918	11·53	16·42	17·72	15·43	13·88	17·54	15·01	8·60
1919	8·31	11·10	13·58	11·92	10·47	15·21	10·84	12·03
1920	12·82	15·97	16·47	14·27	14·45	17·60	14·95	15·10
1921	12·64	16·43	17·25	14·05	12·99	16·67	15·04	14·61
Mean 1917-21	11·68	15·61	16·88	14·28	13·70	17·12	14·48	13·28

The smallness of the natural increase in 1919 was very largely due to a heavy mortality rate from influenza in that year. The mean increase in the Australian States for the period 1917-21 was 14·48 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries and, partly as a

consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—14·48—would enable a population to double itself in slightly more than 48 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 11·68 per 1,000 of population a period of 60 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1921 the excess of births over deaths was 10·3 per 1,000 of population.

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## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

**Early  
legislation.**

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county, to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853, establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1854 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and such government is now practically universal throughout Victoria, the whole area of the State (except French Island) being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1915. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities, towns,  
boroughs, and  
shires.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 53 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 139 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Municipal  
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1915—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Every person of either sex liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, is qualified to hold the office of councillor, with the exception of (a) undischarged bankrupts or insolvents; (b) persons attainted of treason or convicted of felony or perjury or any infamous crime; (c) persons of unsound mind; and (d) persons holding an office of profit under the council or participating directly or indirectly in a contract with the council. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman; who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

**Municipal elections.**

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid by the 10th June, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

**IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.**

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50	..	..	One vote.
“ “ “ “	£50 to £100	..	..	Two votes.
“ “ “ “	£100 and upwards	..	..	Three votes.

**IN SHIRES.**

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25	..	..	One vote			
"	"	"	"	£25 to £75	..	..	Two votes
"	"	"	"	£75 and upwards	..	..	Three votes

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. No "immigrant" within the meaning of the *Chinese Act 1915* is entitled to be enrolled unless he is a naturalized or natural-born subject. The *Voting by Post Act 1915* may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

**Rateable property.** All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands unoccupied or used for public purposes; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, technical schools subsidized by Government, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality or local governing body, or for commissioners under the Water Acts; and land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust. The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent; provided that no rateable property shall be computed as of an

annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. A council may, however, with the consent of the ratepayers at a poll to be held, if demanded, levy rates on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the land. In the case of certain Crown lands occupied (other than under lease) for pastoral purposes only the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, and the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

**Rates—  
general,  
separate, &c.** Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz. :—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and must not exceed in any one year 3s. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or, if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 3s. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision ; but, where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, “ a separate rate ” may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The separate rates to be levied may be differential, according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or a sinking fund for, a loan raised on the security of such rate.

Several municipalities in the State have from the year 1920-21 levied the general rate on the unimproved capital value of land instead of on the net annual value of property. Authority for this change was given by an Act passed on 3rd February, 1914, and amended on 6th January, and 14th September, 1920.

**Recovery of  
rates.** Under the provisions of the *Municipal Rates Recovery Act* 1916 power is given to any municipality to sell vacant land charged with rates unpaid for not less than 10 years and which has been unoccupied for more than 5 years. Prior to the sale the owner of the land must be informed by registered letter, and notices must be posted on the land and at the municipal offices for not less than one month.

**Improvement  
charge.** Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

**Incorporation  
of Melbourne  
and Geelong.**

Melbourne and Geelong—the latter of which for many years ranked next in importance to the metropolis—having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

**Amalgamation  
of  
Municipalities.**

The Town of Ballarat East was united with Ballarat City on 19th May, 1921, and the Borough of Dunolly was amalgamated with the Shire of Bet Bet on 1st November, 1921.

**New  
Municipality.**

A portion of the North-East and South-East Ridings of the Shire of Kerang was excised on 2nd March, 1922, and a new shire created entitled Shire of Cohuna.

**Municipalities:  
1917-18 to  
1921-22.**

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1921 was 192. Of these, 23 ranked as cities, 2 as towns, 28 as boroughs, and the remainder (139) as shires. The following is a summary of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1921-22:—

## MUNICIPALITIES: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
<b>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—</b>					£	£	£
1917-18 ..	844,970	219,076	189,459	3,265	158,777,843	8,012,503	1,598,643
1918-19 ..	859,470	224,757	194,273	2,542	164,306,704	9,227,807	1,857,884
1919-20 ..	877,880	228,518	197,753	1,394	172,838,636	9,687,320	2,053,584
1920-21 ..	886,030	237,037	202,581	865	193,947,624	10,804,184	2,314,017
1921-22 ..	914,455*	245,589	204,144*		210,501,055	11,869,636	..
<b>Shires—</b>							
1917-18 ..	613,380	186,551	138,366	2,716	172,558,872	8,735,794	927,901
1918-19 ..	622,260	188,032	139,338	2,262	176,297,529	8,922,859	1,022,241
1919-20 ..	628,420	188,892	140,049	1,869	184,599,186	9,340,172	1,171,379
1920-21 ..	628,970	198,801	142,684	1,586	205,555,121	10,350,524	1,279,099
1921-22 ..	611,157*	201,956	141,842*		215,984,328	10,875,948	..
<b>Total—</b>							
1917-18 ..	1,458,350	405,627	327,825	5,981	331,336,715	17,648,097	2,526,544
1918-19 ..	1,481,730	412,789	333,611	4,804	340,604,233	18,150,666	2,880,125
1919-20 ..	1,506,300	417,410	337,802	3,263	357,437,822	19,027,492	3,224,963
1920-21 ..	1,515,000	435,838	345,265	2,451	399,502,745	21,214,703	3,593,116
1921-22 ..	1,525,592*	447,545	345,986*		426,485,383	22,745,584	..

\* Census figures.



Increases in  
value of  
rateable  
properties and  
municipal  
revenue.

It will be observed from the following figures that there has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table :—

### INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

	Increase.		
	1921-22 over 1917-18.		1920-21 over 1917-18.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual	
	£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... ..	51,723,212	2,957,333	715,374
Shires ... ..	43,425,456	2,140,154	351,198
Total Increase ... ..	95,148,668	5,097,487	1,066,572

The number of ratepayers returned for 1921-22 was 447,575, and the total capital value of rateable property £426,485,383, which is equivalent to about 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £22,745,584.

Unimproved  
Value of  
Rateable  
Property.

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1921-22 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £105,250,527, and in shires £143,989,552. Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand according to the valuations of the Valuer-General. A table showing the estimated annual, capital, and unimproved values in urban and rural districts in Victoria for a series of years appears on page 397 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1916-17.

**Properties rated in municipalities.** The number of properties upon which the municipalities have levied rates during the past five years has steadily increased, as is shown in the appended statement:—

### NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1917-18	258,614	257,528	516,142
1918-19	261,253	258,976	520,229
1919-20	266,559	263,106	529,665
1920-21	278,357	279,731	558,088
1921-22	289,099	287,299	576,398

**Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1921-22.** The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1921-22, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual endowment," the amounts of which are those for the year 1920-21:—

### CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1921-22.

Name.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1920-21.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>CITIES.</b>			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	34,672	9,240	2 6	4,254,645	283,643	60,594	..
Bendigo ..	25,693	6,390	2 3	3,079,944	219,996	51,140	..
Brighton ..	21,243	6,963	2 6	5,584,840	279,242	37,332	..
Brunswick ..	44,476	9,085	2 6	6,854,200	409,206	88,209	..
Camberwell ..	23,844	7,830	2 6	7,437,580	371,879	61,071	..
Canfield ..	40,692	12,400	*0 3½	10,805,999	585,174	81,351	..
Collingwood ..	34,243	7,611	2 3	5,804,716	348,283	39,533	..
Essendon ..	35,260	10,761	*0 4½	6,458,090	351,548	54,685	..
Fitzroy ..	34,938	7,676	1 10	7,296,156	400,342	36,127	..
Footscray ..	33,772	9,775	2 4	6,898,240	344,612	72,122	..
Geelong ..	14,818	4,330	2 7	3,378,820	168,941	36,662	..
Hawthorn ..	29,178	7,443	2 5	7,954,860	397,743	53,773	..
Kew ..	17,382	4,200	2 4	3,195,075	213,005	32,922	..
Malvern ..	32,308	8,480	2 6	10,121,020	506,051	75,365	..
Melbourne ..	103,269	30,849	2 0	52,247,400	2,612,370	802,247	..
Northcote ..	30,513	8,000	2 6	5,290,600	264,530	50,914	..
Port Melbourne ..	13,100	2,892	2 6	1,481,475	118,516	30,485	..
Prahran ..	50,288	12,496	1 10	10,183,656	848,638	86,345	..
Richmond ..	43,174	9,983	2 3	7,435,998	413,111	52,571	..
South Melbourne ..	46,879	10,452	2 6	12,059,560	602,978	78,977	..
St. Kilda ..	38,593	9,109	2 0	8,155,560	679,630	69,900	..
Warrnambool ..	7,739	1,669	2 6	1,412,456	80,149	36,789	..
Williamstown ..	19,445	4,576	2 6	2,304,600	153,640	51,832	..
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Coburg† ..	18,112	7,516	*0 4	3,244,360	162,218	48,146	..
Sandringham ..	11,306	4,900	2 6	2,183,600	174,688	20,521	..

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

† Proclaimed a city on 29th March, 1922.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1921-22—continued.

Name.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1920-21.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
BOROUGHES.							
Ararat ..	4,657	986	s. d. 2 6	£ 261,940	£ 26,194	£ 15,288	£ 25
Carrum ..	5,216	3,448	*0 2½	1,457,013	72,094	9,014	..
Castlemaine ..	5,330	1,400	2 6	493,175	39,454	7,755	25
Clunes ..	1,226	480	1 9	56,000	8,000	2,070	37
Creswick ..	1,670	567	1 9	75,590	7,559	2,651	38
Daylesford ..	3,330	767	2 6	296,265	19,751	4,534	25
Dunolly ..	853	274	2 0	53,520	5,352	1,197	25
Eaglehawk ..	4,719	1,410	2 3	288,000	24,000	7,775	25
Echuca ..	3,745	1,200	2 6	484,964	31,288	9,243	25
Geelong West ..	9,638	2,463	2 8	1,292,960	64,648	11,641	25
Hamilton ..	5,098	1,245	2 3	786,660	39,333	8,569	25
Horsham ..	3,788	835	2 6	740,000	37,000	7,728	50
Inglewood ..	1,118	330	2 0	78,336	6,528	2,320	25
Koroit ..	1,761	414	2 6	418,700	20,935	5,710	25
Maryborough ..	4,747	1,187	2 0	283,750	28,375	5,666	25
Mentone and Mordialloc ..	5,670	1,941	2 6	1,176,500	58,825	9,976	..
Mildura ..	5,100	1,215	2 6	1,200,000	60,000	17,329	..
Newtown and Chilwell ..	7,233	1,787	*0 4½	1,294,180	64,709	9,235	25
Oakleigh ..	6,076	2,003	*0 3½	1,336,564	68,433	13,773	50
Portland ..	2,554	717	*0 3½	495,760	24,788	6,162	25
Port Fairy ..	1,987	502	2 3	381,480	19,074	5,503	25
Queenscliffe ..	2,490	620	2 6	274,000	13,700	2,980	50
Sale ..	3,768	881	1 9	520,720	26,036	10,386	25
Sebastopol ..	1,744	454	2 6	88,872	7,406	1,413	40
Stawell ..	4,411	958	2 3	266,300	26,630	11,598	25
St. Arnaud ..	2,721	823	2 0	452,180	22,609	3,184	25
Wangaratta ..	3,692	925	2 6	591,040	29,552	6,248	25
Wonthaggi ..	5,176	1,131	2 6	323,136	26,928	5,556	..
Total ..	914,455	245,589	..	210,501,055	11,869,636	2,314,017	715

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Shires,  
1921-22.

The next table contains a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs:—

## SHIRES, 1921-22.

Name.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1920-21.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Alberton ..	5,629	1,288	s. d. 2 0	£ 2,069,760	£ 103,488	£ 12,190	£ 696
Alexandra ..	3,353	715	1 10	1,014,440	50,722	7,332	388
Arapiles ..	2,324	640	1 3	1,257,960	62,898	3,107	152
Ararat ..	5,958	1,675	1 6	3,252,280	162,614	15,750	640
Avoca ..	3,311	1,400	1 6	806,300	40,315	4,000	238
Avon ..	2,385	827	1 6	1,337,500	66,875	6,495	300
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,299	825	2 0	1,010,960	50,548	6,576	203
Bairnsdale ..	7,723	1,930	1 6	2,325,680	116,284	13,949	704
Ballan ..	3,081	1,205	1 6	1,109,680	55,484	5,191	284
Ballarat ..	3,953	902	1 6	1,221,600	61,080	5,186	284
Bannockburn ..	2,589	750	1 9	1,057,540	52,877	5,331	201
Barrabool ..	1,819	450	2 0	873,980	43,699	5,180	210
Beechworth ..	4,652	1,440	1 9	542,590	34,179	8,530	269
Belfast ..	2,489	672	1 6	1,454,160	72,708	6,951	321

## SHIRES, 1921-22—continued.

Name.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1920-21.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bellarine ..	4,004	1,090	1 9	1,235,840	61,792	6,844	238
Benalla ..	7,598	2,880	1 6	2,570,000	128,500	21,017	714
Berwick ..	8,951	3,200	2 0	2,251,960	112,598	12,972	494
Bet Bet ..	2,675	937	1 6	639,400	31,970	2,675	210
Birchip ..	1,852	561	1 0	1,021,720	51,086	3,601	198
Borong ..	4,757	1,363	1 0	2,095,200	104,760	8,252	491
Braybrook ..	4,427	2,368	1 9	1,328,880	66,444	7,822	129
Bright ..	4,005	1,390	2 0	692,080	34,604	6,089	370
Broadford ..	1,332	368	1 9	385,260	19,263	2,590	148
Broadmeadows ..	5,420	2,736	1 9	1,222,920	61,146	6,315	251
Bulla ..	2,598	450	1 6	628,340	31,417	5,142	172
Bulu Bulu ..	5,875	1,500	2 1	1,252,860	62,643	8,190	616
Bungaree ..	3,013	908	1 9	652,740	32,637	3,793	395
Buninyong ..	5,057	1,752	1 9	1,275,100	63,755	6,936	296
Charlton ..	2,465	778	1 6	1,065,600	53,280	6,129	271
Chiltern ..	2,144	830	1 6	465,000	31,000	3,376	216
Colac ..	12,108	2,870	1 6	6,585,720	329,286	30,703	138
Corio ..	3,945	1,178	2 0	1,622,640	81,132	9,191	255
Cranbourne ..	5,682	1,823	2 0	1,734,140	86,707	9,479	342
Creswick ..	3,044	1,008	1 3	1,137,640	56,882	5,697	383
Dandenong ..	6,900	2,500	*0 2½	1,722,640	86,132	18,381	259
Deakin ..	3,927	1,133	1 6	1,293,040	64,652	5,371	219
Dimboola ..	6,269	1,355	1 6	2,499,300	124,965	13,963	305
Donald ..	3,240	842	1 6	1,498,040	74,902	8,294	323
Doncaster ..	2,585	801	1 9	876,660	43,833	4,669	194
Dundas ..	3,486	1,153	1 6	2,723,380	136,169	11,404	517
Dunmunkle ..	4,585	1,093	1 0	2,395,520	119,776	9,416	612
East Loddon ..	1,770	473	2 0	1,211,600	60,580	5,753	271
Eltham ..	4,071	1,473	2 6	889,140	44,457	7,687	208
Euroa ..	3,908	1,136	1 6	1,404,620	70,231	6,956	321
Ferntree Gully ..	7,005	4,340	2 6	1,753,240	87,662	13,143	444
Flinders ..	4,760	5,000	1 9	1,252,700	62,635	7,430	128
Frankston and Hastings ..	4,648	2,917	2 0	1,090,860	54,543	14,820	213
Gisborne ..	2,377	710	1 9	624,820	31,241	4,272	168
Glenelg ..	5,483	1,639	1 6	2,506,860	125,343	12,121	591
Glenlyon ..	3,420	1,091	1 6	640,360	32,018	3,234	223
Gordon ..	3,150	870	1 6	1,050,480	52,524	4,948	365
Goulburn ..	2,147	612	1 0	753,900	37,695	4,190	172
Grenville ..	3,121	1,200	1 6	780,630	52,042	4,400	299
Hampden ..	10,595	2,175	2 0	6,124,020	306,201	41,957	370
Healesville ..	3,423	955	2 6	628,820	31,441	5,137	236
Heidelberg ..	16,611	9,800	1 6	3,517,400	175,870	50,558	245
Heytesbury ..	4,450	1,017	2 0	2,014,440	100,722	10,129	530
Huntly ..	3,095	1,005	1 6	969,060	48,453	4,569	198
Kara Kara ..	3,046	1,258	2 0	1,132,720	56,636	6,575	316
Karkaroc ..	5,495	1,477	1 0	2,924,520	146,226	13,219	469
Kellor ..	1,190	683	1 6	487,080	24,354	1,777	49
Kerang ..	10,479	2,490	1 3	4,753,560	237,678	31,358	494
Kilmore ..	1,790	538	2 0	205,070	20,507	4,019	136
Korong ..	4,873	1,550	1 6	2,022,320	101,116	7,908	321
Kowree ..	3,303	1,324	1 6	1,348,688	84,293	7,675	430
Kyneton ..	6,975	2,140	1 6	1,678,980	83,940	13,316	365
Lawloit ..	2,164	632	1 9	751,650	50,110	4,748	196
Leigh ..	1,522	556	1 6	1,035,600	51,780	4,379	272
Lexton ..	1,624	608	1 6	825,600	41,280	3,618	198
Lillydale ..	9,412	3,600	2 0	2,236,120	111,806	15,472	395
Lowan ..	3,630	1,300	1 6	1,900,000	95,000	9,421	296
Maffra ..	5,653	1,180	1 6	2,814,660	140,733	14,558	483
Maldon ..	3,138	1,110	1 6	715,940	35,797	3,556	185
Mansfield ..	3,995	1,330	2 6	1,275,380	63,769	9,243	542
Marong ..	5,878	1,886	1 6	2,042,580	102,129	8,908	454
Melton ..	1,429	432	1 9	834,720	41,736	4,316	145
Metcalfe ..	2,675	1,033	1 6	757,300	37,865	3,533	162
Mildura ..	8,083	2,877	2 6	1,879,920	93,996	14,681	234
Minhamite ..	1,881	636	1 0	1,631,200	81,560	7,611	321

## SHIRES, 1921-22—continued.

Name.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1920-21.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mirboo ..	1,539	320	2 6	512,000	25,600	4,241	355
Moorabbin ..	7,442	4,000	2 6	1,380,520	69,026	23,942	296
Mornington ..	2,200	999	2 3	591,780	29,589	5,443	114
Mortlake ..	2,913	701	1 3	3,541,680	177,084	12,093	346
Morwell ..	3,685	850	1 9	884,420	44,221	5,521	435
Mount Rouse ..	2,711	720	1 3	2,040,000	102,000	8,156	198
Mulgrave ..	3,206	1,162	2 6	923,820	46,191	4,959	221
Melvor ..	3,335	1,150	1 3	1,121,900	56,095	4,693	221
Narracan ..	6,920	1,350	2 0	2,000,000	100,000	13,132	920
Newham and Woodend ..	2,091	640	1 6	586,680	29,334	4,724	148
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	2,699	1,038	1 6	545,660	27,283	2,587	166
Numurkah ..	5,768	1,625	1 0	2,460,180	123,009	12,171	591
Newawading ..	12,625	6,100	2 6	3,085,480	154,274	28,514	469
Omoo ..	2,369	803	2 3	875,120	43,756	6,413	836
Orbost ..	3,826	970	2 0	1,052,560	52,628	7,130	472
Otway ..	4,042	1,080	2 6	118,620	5,931	6,120	471
Oxley ..	3,951	1,001	1 6	1,446,260	72,313	4,729	370
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	5,103	1,305	2 0	1,401,380	70,069	9,237	545
Poowong and Jeetho ..	7,185	1,936	1 9	2,555,400	127,770	17,070	982
Portland ..	5,277	1,849	1 6	1,759,420	87,971	7,553	494
Preston† ..	9,670	5,980	2 3	2,446,580	122,329	28,032	321
Pyalong ..	702	330	1 6	423,000	21,150	1,742	113
Ripon ..	3,429	1,200	1 6	1,818,940	90,947	8,768	221
Rochester ..	6,290	1,491	1 0	2,527,880	126,394	9,253	246
Rodney ..	7,402	1,712	1 6	3,142,660	157,133	15,672	432
Romsey ..	3,195	847	1 6	1,240,980	62,049	5,884	320
Rosedale ..	4,182	1,120	* 1	2,800,000	140,000	7,793	537
Rutherglen ..	3,947	1,070	1 6	1,026,000	51,300	6,503	257
Seymour ..	3,807	977	1 6	1,021,400	51,070	5,233	420
Shepparton ..	7,714	1,742	1 6	2,608,040	130,402	10,070	469
South Barwon ..	3,170	1,504	2 6	783,480	39,174	5,359	137
South Gippsland ..	4,672	1,162	1 9	1,372,800	68,640	6,370	517
Stawell ..	3,352	1,226	1 6	1,442,100	72,105	5,378	308
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,378	992	1 6	502,660	25,133	2,469	137
Swan Hill ..	11,552	2,400	1 6	3,560,000	178,000	20,708	272
Talbot ..	1,382	550	1 4	460,160	23,008	2,602	134
Tambo ..	4,238	1,018	2 0	1,118,500	55,925	5,769	513
Towong ..	4,330	1,200	1 9	1,872,000	93,600	10,270	578
Traralgon ..	3,336	728	1 9	1,232,540	61,627	9,178	441
Tullaroop ..	2,578	946	1 0	556,920	37,128	2,658	206
Tungamah ..	4,500	1,585	1 0	2,564,000	128,200	9,183	444
Upper Murray ..	2,111	430	1 9	972,000	48,600	4,334	307
Upper Yarra ..	5,525	1,262	2 3	724,160	36,208	4,971	221
Violet Town ..	1,888	712	1 3	759,820	37,991	2,823	221
Walpeup ..	5,472	1,675	1 6	1,473,000	73,650	8,196	321
Wangaratta ..	2,387	902	1 6	681,360	34,068	3,223	146
Wannon ..	2,843	855	1 3	2,105,780	105,289	8,338	426
Warranga ..	5,366	1,860	1 6	1,657,040	82,852	8,537	370
Warragul ..	4,954	1,192	2 3	1,797,800	89,890	12,315	385
Warrnambool ..	8,235	1,827	1 3	4,463,080	223,154	34,877	678
Warribee ..	7,035	4,420	2 6	2,102,700	105,135	13,574	296
Whittlesea ..	3,481	1,008	1 9	1,206,520	60,326	6,153	226
Wimmera ..	4,155	1,071	1 0	2,395,440	119,772	8,289	360
Winchelsea ..	4,310	1,420	2 0	1,770,360	88,515	11,335	413
Wodonga ..	2,556	598	1 6	689,800	34,490	3,814	169
Woorayl ..	5,972	1,416	2 3	1,994,580	99,729	10,798	1,030
Wycheproof ..	4,216	1,232	1 6	2,061,346	103,067	11,185	328
Yackandandah ..	2,926	903	1 6	791,420	39,571	4,089	337
Yarrawonga ..	2,620	835	1 0	1,211,860	60,593	7,058	281
Yea ..	2,696	820	* 2	1,050,200	52,519	6,634	377
Total ..	611,137	201,956	..	215,984,328	10,875,948	1,279,099	47,835

\* Levied on unimproved value of land. † Declared a borough on 14th March, 1922, and a town on 16th May, 1922.

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, Ratings in municipalities, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set forth in the first column :—

## RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
s. d.										
0 6 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	38	24	23	14	12
1 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
1 2 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	38	41	27	16	9
1 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	3	1
1 6 ..	5	5	4	3	..	35	43	50	60	55
1 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..
1 8 ..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 9 ..	3	4	5	4	3	8	8	13	15	20
1 10 ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
2 0 ..	16	10	5	7	6	7	9	11	19	19
2 1 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 2 ..	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
2 3 ..	12	16	17	9	7	1	1	3	1	6
2 4 ..	3	5	5	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
2 5 ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 6 ..	2	4	12	20	23	2	3	1	6	12
2 7 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 8 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	52	52	52	47	46	139	138	138	136	136

The figures in this table for 1920-21 and 1921-22 are exclusive of those for the municipalities which levied the rate for the years mentioned on the unimproved value of land.

The figures for the quinquennial period give an average rating of 2s. 2d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 6d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 8d. in the £ more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that only one municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., and that the highest rate imposed was 2s. 8d. in the £, which is 4d. less than the maximum of 3s.

A table showing the proportionate number of properties at different rateable values in the years 1901-2, 1905-6, and 1909-10 appears on page 261 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

**Municipal  
revenue and  
expenditure.**

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the last three financial years were as follows :—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,  
1919 TO 1921.**

Sources of Revenue.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>Taxation —</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Rates ... ..	1,560,968	1,750,778	2,083,931
Licences ... ..	136,517	135,383	126,952
Dog Fees ... ..	21,074	22,575	23,682
Government Endowment and Grants	96,429	74,563	65,581
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	93,900	73,182	84,936
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	85,240	87,845	91,448
Sanitary Charges ... ..	101,996	116,096	133,244
Rents ... ..	69,845	85,517	92,717
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	385,727	487,481	599,010
Other Sources ... ..	328,429	391,543	291,615
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,880,125</b>	<b>3,224,963</b>	<b>3,593,116</b>
<b>Heads of Expenditure.</b>			
Salaries, &c. ... ..	226,692	246,851	284,158
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	248,956	306,775	345,834
Lighting ... ..	100,679	102,945	115,968
Contributions to Fire Brigades ... ..	35,120	39,637	46,512
<b>Public Works—</b>			
Construction ... ..	294,874	208,326	238,165
Maintenance ... ..	869,946	997,289	1,181,897
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	282,301	388,058	501,722
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... ..	111,125	82,746	130,125
Redemption of Loans ... ..	137,688	128,664	133,786
Interest on Loans ... ..	257,057	264,147	276,065
Charities ... ..	21,103	25,031	29,468
Other Expenditure ... ..	332,347	313,650	315,085
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,917,888</b>	<b>3,104,119</b>	<b>3,598,785</b>

As compared with 1920, the revenue of 1921 increased by £368,153, as follows :—Rates increased by £333,153, sanitary charges by £17,148, rents by £7,200, dog fees by £1,107, electric light and gas works by £111,529, market and weighbridge dues by £3,603, and contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £11,754. The revenue from Government endowment and grants decreased by £8,982, from licences by £8,431, and from “other sources” by £99,928. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £494,666. All the items showed increases as under :—Salaries, £37,307; sanitary work and street cleansing, £39,059; lighting, £13,023; contributions to fire brigades boards, £6,875; public works construction, £29,839; public works maintenance, £184,608; electric light and gas works, £113,664; formation of private streets, &c., £47,379; redemption of loans, £5,122; charities, £4,437; interest on loans, £11,918; and other expenditure, £1,435.

**Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.**

Fifty-eight per cent. of municipal revenue in 1921 was derived from rates, 15 per cent. from electric light and gas works, 4 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 2 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 3 per cent. from rents, and 8 per cent. from all other sources.

**Salaries.** In 1921 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £284,158, or about 8 per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £29,468, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

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

### MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1919 TO 1921.

Assets.				1919.	1920.	1921.
				£	£	£
Municipal Fund—						
Uncollected Rates	...	...	...	133,585	133,573	158,301
Other Assets	...	...	...	550,283	483,724	591,508
Loan Funds—						
Sinking Funds—						
Amount at Credit	...	...	...	465,132	489,332	523,834
Arrears Due	...	...	...	1,093	3,098	483
Unexpended Balances	...	...	...	204,761	221,405	331,561
Property—						
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	...	...	...	2,955,345	2,993,337	3,117,266
Waterworks	...	...	...	271,581	270,147	256,169
Gasworks	...	...	...	114,505	117,704	123,454
Electric Light Works	...	...	...	982,723	1,084,555	1,340,261
Total Assets	...	...	...	5,679,008	5,796,875	6,442,837

  

Liabilities.				1919.	1920.	1921.
				£	£	£
Municipal Fund—						
Due on Current Contracts	...	...	...	64,037	85,368	102,191
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	...	...	...	1,093	3,098	483
Overdue Interest	...	...	...	6,611	7,091	5,379
Bank Overdrafts	...	...	...	484,785	442,326	542,462
Other Liabilities	...	...	...	280,475	281,675	352,518
Loan Funds—						
Loans Outstanding	...	...	...	5,041,429	5,192,069	5,595,614
Due on Loan Contracts	...	...	...	129,192	220,188	158,009
Total Liabilities	...	...	...	6,007,622	6,231,815	6,756,656



**Municipal  
assets and  
liabilities  
compared.**

The total of the assets of municipalities in 1921 was £6,442,837, and of the liabilities £6,756,656. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £1,003,033, against which there were assets amounting to £749,809. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,753,623, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £4,897,745. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, water works, &c., (£4,837,150), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £60,595.

The valuation of municipal properties is probably an under-estimate, as the particulars furnished under this heading were not in every case complete.

**Endowment of  
municipalities.**

An annual endowment to municipalities of £310,000 was authorized by the *Local Government Act* 1874, and it ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy, however, in lieu of such endowment, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, and this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-07, and from 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, but for the seven succeeding financial years it was reduced to £50,000 under the authority of Acts passed periodically. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received during the twelve months ended on the preceding 30th September, according to the following scale :—

To every borough or first-class shire	..	3s. in the £
„ second-class shire	..	5s. „
„ third-class shire	..	6s. „
„ fourth-class shire	..	8s. „
„ fifth-class shire	..	10s. „
„ sixth-class shire	..	12s. „

**RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.**

Rating on  
unimproved  
values.

An Act was passed by the State Parliament on 3rd February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. This measure did not come into operation until 1st October 1915.

Any municipality may adopt the method of rating set forth in the Act, but two months before doing so it must publish in the *Government Gazette* and twice in some newspaper circulating in the district a notice of its intention to take such a course. If one-tenth of the ratepayers in writing demand a poll the proposal must be submitted by the council to the ratepayers, and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless affirmed by a majority of the valid votes recorded, and unless the number of valid votes recorded forms at least one-third of the number of persons on the roll. Where a council of a municipality has not published a notice that it intends to adopt the Act one-tenth of the ratepayers may demand a poll. If a proposal is adopted or rescinded it cannot be again submitted to the ratepayers for three years. Special properties such as railways, tramways, waterworks, hydraulic works, electric light and power works, gas works, and any undertaking extending continuously beyond the boundaries of any municipal district which is subject to more than one separate valuation, although there is no actual separation of the different parts of the property, are not rateable on unimproved values.

By an amending Act (No. 3045), passed on 6th January, 1920, power is given to the municipalities to adopt the principle of rating on unimproved values, notwithstanding that an order has not been made under section 4 of the Principal Act, which requires that on adoption of such principle the valuations of land made by assessors under the *Land Act 1915* shall be the basis on which the taxation is levied. A further Act (No. 3069), passed on 14th September, 1920, provides that municipalities making valuations on the basis of the unimproved capital value shall also compute the capital improved value and the annual or net annual value of every rateable property. New valuations are to be made at least once in every five years.

Eight municipalities in the State levied the general rate for the year 1920-21 under the new system, and in 1921-22 two others adopted the method, making a total of ten. The following table gives

for these municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1921-22. —

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1921-22.

Municipality.	Capital Improved Value.	Capital Unimproved Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Rate on Annual Value.	Amount Collectable in 1922 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Carrum Borough ..	1,457,010	783,163	72,094	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6	8,974	53·8
Caulfield City ..	10,805,999	4,006,221	585,174	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	58,424	37·1
Coburg City ..	3,244,360	1,220,928	162,218	0 4	2 6	20,349	37·6
Essendon City ..	6,458,090	2,324,096	351,548	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	43,577	36·0
Newtown and Chilwell Borough ..	1,294,180	411,105	64,709	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,708	31·8
Oakleigh Borough ..	1,336,564	599,765	68,433	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	8,747	44·9
Portland Borough ..	495,760	206,484	24,788	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	3,011	41·6
Dandenong Shire ..	1,722,640	760,700	86,130	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	..	..	44·2
Rosedale Shire ..	2,800,000	1,535,507	140,000	0 1	0 11	6,398	54·8
Yea Shire ..	1,050,200	659,992	52,510	0 2	2 1	5,500	62·8

\* In addition, there are extra rates of 1d. in the Centre Riding, and of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the South Riding.

**HOUSING AND RECLAMATION ACT 1920.****ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.**

An Act (No. 3088) to provide dwellings for eligible persons, and for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying or overcrowded areas was passed by the State Parliament on 24th December, 1920. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Victoria and is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year. Power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank to acquire land and to erect dwelling-houses thereon, the capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house, together with the land on which it is erected, not to exceed £800.

A person who purchases a dwelling-house from the Commissioners is permitted to occupy it as a weekly tenant, and is required to pay a rental at such rate per cent. per annum on the capital cost, or (where the Commissioners have required the payment of a deposit) on the difference between the capital cost and the amount of deposit paid as may be determined by the Commissioners, also to pay all rates and taxes, and the cost of insurance, repairs, and maintenance. An appropriation is made from the rent to cover interest on the amount of the capital cost outstanding, and the remainder of the rent is allotted towards payment of the capital cost.

When the purchaser has paid 15 per cent. of the purchase money and the amount due by him up to that time by way of instalments he may, if he so desires, execute a mortgage of the property in favour of the Commissioners. Payments in respect of purchase money are to be made in equal weekly, fortnightly, or monthly instalments in accordance with the contract of sale or mortgage entered into, but the period of repayment is not to exceed 28 years. Advances not exceeding £650 may be made by the Commissioners upon the security of any land upon which a dwelling-house is about to be erected or upon which a dwelling-house has within six months before the application for the advance been erected.

**ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY MUNICIPALITIES.**

Part XXVI. of the *Local Government Act* 1915 dealing with the erection of "workers' dwellings" by municipalities is repealed, but power is given to a municipality to purchase or take compulsorily any land in the municipal district regarded as suitable for the erection of dwelling-houses thereon for persons of small means. Power is also given to erect or purchase dwelling-houses at a cost not exceeding £800 including the cost of the land. These may be sold by the municipality to eligible persons under conditions similar to those

existing in the case of the sales by the Savings Bank Commissioners referred to above. They may also be let upon such terms as the council of the municipality thinks fit. Sub-letting by tenants is ~~not~~ permitted.

For the purposes of any housing scheme the municipal council may, out of the municipal fund, advance any money required, if necessary increase the amount of the general rate to an extent not exceeding 6d. in the £ notwithstanding any statutory limit for such rate, and may borrow £100,000 over and above the amount authorized under the Local Government Act or any other Act. Once in every year a balance-sheet and statement of accounts must be prepared, setting out full particulars of the operations of the scheme.

Power is given to municipalities to borrow money for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying or over-crowded areas. The amount that may be borrowed for this purpose by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. The cities of Melbourne and Geelong are separately dealt with as regards borrowing powers. The amounts that may be borrowed by them are as follows:—For housing schemes—City of Melbourne, £300,000; City of Geelong, £100,000; for reclamation schemes—City of Melbourne, £300,000; City of Geelong, £50,000.

When the council of any municipality desires to carry out any housing scheme or reclamation scheme it must prepare a general plan or description of the scheme, showing the character and extent of the works proposed, the mode in which it is proposed to obtain funds for the scheme, an estimate of the cost, the area affected, and a description of the betterment area (if any), *i.e.*, the area within which it is proposed to impose a betterment charge. Power is given to a council to impose a betterment charge amounting to one-half of the amount of the enhanced market value derived by lands from reclamation after making all fair and proper deductions for rates, taxes, assessments and impositions on or in respect of such lands according to such enhanced value.

### 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: (Consolidated Act No. 2635), which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is to be paid an annual salary not exceeding £1,000, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £700 (Act No. 2986).

**Duties.**

The 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; and to record, publish, and make available for general information the results of all such surveys and investigations. The duty of furnishing information that may be required is imposed on the municipal authorities.

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.

**Finance.**

For the purpose of making permanent works, power was given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest were made a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised was to be placed to the credit of an account called "The Country Roads Board Loan Account," which was debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. A further sum of £500,000 was made available under Act No. 3057, passed in September, 1920, to be raised in the two financial years 1920-21 and 1921-22 at the rate of £250,000 per annum, and again by Act No. 3137 an additional sum of £500,000 has been made available for expenditure during the two financial years commencing 1st July, 1922. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is to be paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended is to be refunded by the municipalities affected. In the case of expenditure on permanent works an annual payment to the Treasurer of six per cent. on the amount due by each municipality is provided for, and the cost of maintenance allocated to each municipality must be paid out of the municipal fund before the 1st July in each year. A special rate not to exceed 6d. in the £ on the net annual value of rateable property, to meet the cost of permanent works, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. For maintenance works an annual payment of £50,000 to the Country Roads Board Fund from the Consolidated Revenue is provided for by Act No. 2986, and power is given to reduce contributions of the municipalities in respect to the maintenance of main

roads where the Board is satisfied that the cost of maintenance is excessive and that such cost is due to motor traffic not of local origin or to timber traffic. All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all moneys standing to the credit of the Municipal Fees and Fines Trust Fund, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown after the 30th June, 1912, under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903* (incorporated in the *Local Government Act 1915*), are to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

Since the appointment of the Board in March, 1913, the members have inspected the principal highways throughout the State. Every Shire Council and Borough Council with which the Board is likely to have dealings relating to the construction or maintenance of roads declared main roads under the Act has been interviewed and the provisions of the Act have been explained to it. A system for the continuous maintenance of all main roads has been evolved, by which it is hoped that those that are now being constructed or reconstructed will be kept in good condition, while those that are in a fair state of efficiency will be kept up to that standard.

During the year 1920-21 constructional work to the value of £271,869, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £221,395, were undertaken.

The loan expenditure to 30th June, 1921, for permanent works was £2,177,245, and for developmental roads £1,058,210.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

**Registration of motors, &c.** The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines are as follows:—The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of 5s. ; of traction engines, £3 3s. ; and of motor cars, £1 ls. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

**Developmental roads.** Realizing that a scheme for dealing with the principal arteries of traffic only, in a young country that needed development, was inadequate, the Government in 1918 provided a further sum of £500,000 for a system of subsidiary or developmental roads (Act No. 2944). This sum was subsequently increased to £2,000,000 (Act No. 2985). Under this scheme the State provides the whole of the money and makes provision out of State funds for liquidating the liability. The municipalities are required, however, to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan, and to maintain the roads when constructed. The amount expended under Acts Nos. 2944 and 2985 during the year ended 30th June, 1921, was £693,309.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Motor Car Act No. 2237—			By Balance 1st July, 1920	31,808	5 2
Registration Fees ..	93,516	10 0	„ Maintenance Works ..	224,232	13 6
Licence Fees ..	6,221	1 6	„ Less Refunds, &c. ..	2,888	0 1
Fines ..	3,356	18 0		221,394	13 5
	103,094	9 6	„ Miscellaneous ..	122,999	2 8
Less Refunds and Costs of Administration ..	4,959	12 0	„ Advances under Special Loan, Act No. 2938, repaid ..	20,000	0 0
			„ Advances to Loan Account on account of Permanent Works Expenditure..	275,380	8 4
„ Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act No. 1594—					
Licence Fees ..	23,012	11 5			
Less Refunds and Costs of Administration ..	1,571	18 0			
„ Country Roads Act No. 2635—					
Registration Traction Engines and Fines ..	1,065	6 0			
Less Refunds ..	3	3 0			
„ Municipalities Repayments—					
Permanent Works ..	50,036	7 1			
Maintenance Works ..	90,334	12 3			
„ Appropriation for Maintenance of Main Roads, Act No. 2986 ..					
„ Hire of Plant ..	5,893	13 3			
„ Stores and Materials Issued ..	23,780	10 0			
„ Sundries ..	2,181	19 8			
	31,856	2 11			
„ Advances to Loan Account on account of Permanent Works Expenditure refunded ..					
„ Balance ..					
	£671,582	9 7			

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments during 1920-21 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act :—

Municipal Statistics.



Loan receipts  
and  
expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works (main roads) for the year ended 30th June, 1921, is shown below :—

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.			Cr.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance, 1st July, 1920 ..	5,804	13 10	By Permanent Works	275,380	8 4		
„ Proceeds of Loans ..	290,697	6 4	Deduct refunds, &c.	3,511	3 11		
„ Transfer .. ..	19	8 8				271,869	4 5
„ Advances from Country Roads Board Fund ..	275,380	8 4	„ Temporary Advances from Country Roads Fund refunded ..	282,061	13 0		
			„ Balance .. ..	17,970	19 9		
	£571,901	17 2				£571,901	17 2

Developmental  
Roads Loan  
Account.

The following statement shows, for the year ended 30th June, 1921, the expenditure out of loan funds on the construction of developmental roads, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 2944 and 2985 :—

### DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS LOAN ACCOUNT.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.			Cr.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Proceeds of Loans ..	749,478	0 0	By balance, 1st July, 1920 ..	51,142	1 3		
„ Public Account—Advance Account .. ..	42,860	2 6	„ Expenditure ..	694,651	1 11		
„ Balance .. ..	71,336	6 6	Less Refunds, &c.	1,342	6 1		
						693,308	15 10
			„ Public Account—Advance Account .. ..	119,223	11 11		
	£863,674	9 0				£863,674	9 0

## LICENSING FUND.

Licensing  
fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1921:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1920-1921.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, 30th June, 1920 ... ..	755 17 6	Salaries and expenses of Board, office, &c. ...	4,973 13 2
Fees ... ..	3,011 9 0	Incidental Expenses ...	9,051 12 9
Fines ... ..	6,251 0 7	Annual payment to municipalities ...	66,002 0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor ... ..	64 10 1	Compensation ... ..	73,985 0 0
Licences.	Spirit Merchants and Grocers ...	Cost of taking Poll ...	3,052 19 8
	Victuallers ...	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855 ...	23,000 0 0
	Temporary ...	Transferred to Investment Account ...	67,000 0 0
	Railway Refreshment Rooms ...	Balance £156,978 13 6	
	Packet ...	Deduct	
	Australian Wine ...	Investments	
	Billiard-table ...	in Stock 146,000 0 0	
	Brewers ...		10,978 13 6
	Vignerons ...		
	Club certificates ...		
Permits—Extra Bars	766 13 4		
„ Extended Hours	842 10 0		
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ...	28 11 0		
Interest ... ..	3,096 13 10		
Cost of taking Poll ...	25 0 0		
Compensation assessment ...	Dr. 3 0 0		
Total ... ..	£258,043 19 1	Total ... ..	£258,043 19 1

Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1920-21 a sum of £66,002 out of the Licensing Fund under Acts Nos. 2683, 2855, and 2995, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties,

and forfeitures incurred under the *Licensing Act* 1915. The particulars of this payment are as follows :—

### EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1920-21.

					£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities	...	...	...	...	32,208	0	0
„ Towns	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
„ Boroughs	...	...	...	...	8,284	0	0
„ Shires—							
1st Class	...	...	...	...	288	0	0
2nd „	...	...	...	...	11,144	0	0
3rd „	...	...	...	...	9,360	0	0
4th „	...	...	...	...	767	0	0
5th „	...	...	...	...	3,268	0	0
6th „	...	...	...	...	1,229	0	0
Total					66,728	0	0
Add payments on account of 1919-20	...	...	...	...	90	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1920-21	...	...	...	...	816	0	0
Amount paid in 1920-21					66,002	0	0

### MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include the construction or alteration of streets, roads, bridges, culverts, levees, ferries, jetties, sewers, and drains, the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light works and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, sheep dips, market places and houses, weighbridges, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, libraries, museums, and places of public resort and recreation ; the construction and establishment of hospitals, asylums, and other buildings for charitable purposes.

the construction and laying down of any track, way, or pavement of iron, steel, wood, or stone; the erection of machinery for the treatment of refuse or night-soil, or for quarrying or crushing stone, the works and undertakings connected with the reclamation and improvement of low-lying or over-crowded areas, and the purchase of land or any easement, term, or privilege in, over, or affecting land compulsorily taken for any of the foregoing purposes.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1915* provides that, when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the Council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

Councils may borrow for not more than 40 years upon the credit of the municipality for permanent works or undertakings, or to liquidate moneys owing on account of any previous loan.

The amount of money borrowed by any municipality is not to exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised 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.

Power is given to any twenty persons whose names are inscribed on the municipal roll to demand the submission of any loan proposal to a poll of the ratepayers.

**Municipal indebtedness.** The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year 1920-21 was £5,595,614, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows :—

## MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1921.

				Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
				£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...			1,162,072	3,448,151
Shires	...	...	...	184,122	801,269
Total	...	...	...	1,346,194	4,249,420

Municipal loan  
receipts and  
expenditure.

The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure :—

### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1921.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	409,342	163,509	572,851
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	230,524	32,202	262,726
Expenditure during the year ... ..	370,636	133,380	504,016
Balance unexpended at the end of 1921 ...	269,230	62,331	331,561

Municipal loan  
expenditure,  
1917 to  
1921.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1921 amounted to £504,016, of which £370,636 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £133,380 by shires. The following return shows the loan receipts and expenditure for the last five years :—

### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1917 ... ..	402,965	290,824
1918 ... ..	149,860	190,184
1919 ... ..	162,602	194,627
1920 ... ..	275,708	259,498
1921 ... ..	572,851	504,016

Loans raised  
by municipi-  
alities,  
1921.

The loan receipts for the year 1920-21 amounted to £572,851, of which £23,850 was obtained from the Government. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1920-21 was £331,561—£269,230 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £62,331 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars:—

## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1921.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—	£	£	£
Bendigo .. .. .	..	..	42
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	1,350
Brunswick .. .. .	22,000	..	16,096
Camberwell .. .. .	..	..	26,863
Caulfield .. .. .	..	28,500	9,026
Coburg .. .. .	..	32,000	10,678
Collingwood .. .. .	..	..	817
Creswick .. .. .	500	..	..
Dunolly .. .. .	..	..	66
Essendon .. .. .	..	..	1,219
Fitzroy .. .. .	..	..	2,317
Geelong West .. .. .	..	..	806
Hawthorn .. .. .	..	..	21,437
Kew .. .. .	..	..	14,526
Malvern .. .. .	..	..	2,966
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	365
Melbourne .. .. .	..	289,892*	80,754
Northcote .. .. .	..	8,000	286
Oakleigh .. .. .	..	6,500	1,163
Portland .. .. .	..	..	454
Port Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	1,211
Prahran .. .. .	..	..	11,000
Queenscliffe .. .. .	..	..	127
Richmond .. .. .	..	..	36,635
Sandringham .. .. .	..	9,900	4,370
South Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	2,328
St. Kilda .. .. .	..	..	10,043
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	7,300	4,708
Warrnambool .. .. .	..	3,400	2,334
Williamstown .. .. .	..	..	5,243
Wonthaggi .. .. .	1,350	..	..
Total .. .. .	23,850	385,492	269,230

\* Of this amount, £40,811 was transferred from the Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund, and £4,278 from the General Depreciation and Renewals Fund, to Loan Account.

## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1921—continued.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
SHIRES—	£	£	£
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	6,000	..
Bannockburn .. .. .	..	2,000	1,350
Braybrook .. .. .	..	4,000	2,332
Bright .. .. .	..	..	1,381
Colac .. .. .	..	25,200	10,210
Corio .. .. .	..	1,507	1,611
Dandenong .. .. .	..	11,700	1,450
Dimboola .. .. .	..	2,500	..
Doncaster .. .. .	..	4,000	748
Ferntree Gully .. .. .	..	13,500	7,653
Frankston and Hastings .. .. .	..	3,500	..
Goulburn .. .. .	..	1,000	..
Healesville .. .. .	..	10,000	2,023
Heidelberg .. .. .	..	12,000	..
Huntly .. .. .	..	..	930
Lillydale .. .. .	..	4,000	1,599
Lowan .. .. .	..	5,000	..
Maffra .. .. .	..	..	1,606
Mansfield .. .. .	..	400	13
Melton .. .. .	..	..	200
Mildura .. .. .	..	4,500	3,649
Mornington .. .. .	..	2,000	306
Newham and Woodend .. .. .	..	500	..
Numurkah .. .. .	..	2,500	..
Nunawading .. .. .	..	5,000	252
Preston .. .. .	..	20,000	7,252
Rochester .. .. .	..	2,500	594
Seymour .. .. .	..	9,000	..
Shepparton .. .. .	..	1,200	6,789
South Barwon .. .. .	..	502	512
Tungamah .. .. .	..	..	28
Walpeup .. .. .	..	..	5,037
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	..	87
Wannon .. .. .	..	2,000	740
Werribee .. .. .	..	1,000	..
Whittlesea .. .. .	..	..	777
Winchelsea .. .. .	..	4,500	3,125
Wycheproof .. .. .	..	2,000	..
Yea .. .. .	..	..	77
Total .. .. .	..	163,509	62,331

### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995, a redemption fund was established at the State Treasury, into which the surplus revenue accumulations of the Tramway Board, the municipalities' sinking funds held by the State Treasurer, and annual contributions (in most cases for twenty years) from the

metropolitan municipalities concerned were made payable. The greater portion of the loan indebtedness of these municipalities was made a charge against this fund. The liability of the fund includes payments by the municipalities under the *Municipal Loans Act* 1915, No. 2591, and the *Municipalities' Loans Extension Act* 1898, No. 1552, except interest to date of discharge. The repayment of the principal of certain other municipal loans (except those of the City of Melbourne) raised from the public, but excluding loans expended on tramways, gas works, electric light works, and markets, is also to be made from the fund. The liabilities and assets of the fund at the date of its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts and expenditure of this fund to the 30th June, 1921, are given hereunder:—

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FUND TO 30TH JUNE, 1921.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	1920-21.	To 30th June, 1921.		1920-21.	To 30th June, 1921.
	£	£		£	£
Balance, 30th June, 1920 .. ..	332	..	Payment to the Treasurer of Victoria in reduction of the municipalities' liabilities for loan advances under—		
From the Tramway Fund .. ..	..	480,808	Act No. 1552 .. ..	65,280	309,138
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 2995 .. ..	..	170,512	Act No. 2591 .. ..	..	295,042
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 3023 .. ..	60,680	60,680	*Redemption of Municipal Loans—		
From the Tramway Board — Moneys recovered .. ..	..	115,000	Debentures matured ..	8,000	294,200
Contributions by municipalities ..	52,988	158,945	Redeemable in instalments ..	18,692	54,591
Stock realized ..	45,940	67,065	Ordinary loans .. ..	63,334	82,034
Other receipts .. ..	..	300	Interest due to the Treasurer of Victoria on account of municipalities' loan liability outstanding under Acts Nos. 1552 and 2591 ..	1,287	13,923
Total .. ..	159,940	1,053,310	Interest on debit balance of fund .. ..	3,337	4,372
			Sundries .. ..	10	10
			Balance, 30th June, 1921 ..	..	..
			Total .. ..	159,940	1,053,310

\* Act No. 2995, section 71, sub-section 5, provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the public account when moneys are not available in the Fund. The amount so charged at 30th June, 1921, was £131,391.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1921 of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder.

City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure under various heads.

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1921, about 35 per cent. was derived from rates, 41 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 6 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—6 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 6 per cent. from licences,



and 6 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 30 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and on bank overdraft and expenses of paying interest, 13 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 2 per cent.; for electric supply, 32 per cent.; for lighting, 3 per cent.; for street cleansing, 8 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 6 per cent.

### CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1921.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates—	£
General .. . . .	256,303
Lighting .. . . .	21,651
Licences—	
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act .. . . .	9,876
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees .. . . .	34,765
Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors .. . . .	301
Other Licences .. . . .	1,439
Fees under Dog Act .. . . .	680
Baths .. . . .	5,419
Market and Weighbridge Fees .. . . .	50,327
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. .. . . .	330,287
Closet and Street Cleansing Charges .. . . .	7,394
Fines and Costs .. . . .	2,773
Rents—	
Markets and Weighbridges .. . . .	37,570
Town Hall Premises and Rooms .. . . .	6,186
Other .. . . .	4,196
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. .. . . .	766
Miscellaneous—	
Desiccators—Sale of Manure .. . . .	13,757
Fees under Building Act .. . . .	1,886
Sundries .. . . .	16,671
Total .. . . .	802,247

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) .. . . .	£ 44,528
Allowance to Lord Mayor .. . . .	1,500
Closet Cleansing .. . . .	1,060
Street Cleansing, &c. .. . . .	67,212
Lighting—Electric and Gas .. . . .	24,365
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution .. . . .	10,533
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges .. . . .	129,920
Markets and Weighbridges .. . . .	25,402
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) .. . . .	58,764
Parks and Planting trees in streets .. . . .	33,397
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995 .. . . .	2,258
Interest on Loans from the Public .. . . .	102,110

## CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1921--continued.

Heads of Expenditure--continued.						Amount.
						£
Sinking Funds--Loans from the Public .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17,129
Electric Supply--Maintenance, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	263,704
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	433
Interest on Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	717
Contributions to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,105
"    "    Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,559
"    "    Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,273
Law Costs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	672
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,161
Miscellaneous--						
Rat Destruction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,279
Gas Conference .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	157
Fees--Dog Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	676
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,065
Elections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	391
Influenza Epidemic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,151
Band Performances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	781
Ceremonials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,980
Ambulance Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	500
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,413
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	819,695

## MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

Municipal  
Officers'  
Guarantee  
Fund.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and, in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro rata* to its contribution. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts

are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Its operation was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered, and since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union; such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320, was £1,115, but, under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October of that year, guarantees for the year ended 30th September, 1921, amounting to £243,070, were obtained from the Association for a contribution of £817. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1921, was £9,869. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1921, amounted to £2,548.

### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Melbourne  
Harbor Trust  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, which was established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent thereto, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners.

On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. For seventeen commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council, there were substituted five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the commissioners other than the chairman, one must be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, and one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one must be identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not more than £250 to be paid to any of these commissioners in any one year. The borrowing power of the Trust was increased in 1912 from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The

following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure for each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1917 TO 1921.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	267,739	259,175	255,234	310,805	415,737
Rents .. .. .	27,989	30,678	33,740	35,238	37,445
Interest .. .. .	31	123	193	45	43
Other Revenue .. .. .	23,158	33,233	43,453	41,885	45,148
	318,917	323,209	332,620	387,973	498,373
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	60,000	62,305	62,460	75,554	96,224
Total .. .. .	258,917	260,904	270,160	312,419	402,149
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	38,363	30,568	31,622	31,802	36,852
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. .. .	1,005	5,404	12,455	300	30,140
Maintenance—Dredging ..	44,231	15,279	47,382	71,017	78,689
" Harbor .. .. .	1,994	1,982	2,418	3,721	3,814
" Wharfs .. .. .	15,780	11,778	17,121	19,018	23,383
" Approaches .. .. .	8,107	6,667	10,845	11,391	14,526
Interest on Loans* .. .. .	85,206	87,190	94,698	96,961	104,342
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund .. .. .	51,747	52,000	52,500	52,500	65,000
Total .. .. .	246,433	210,868	269,041	286,710	356,746
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	12,484	50,036	1,119	25,709	45,403
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property .. .. .	588	1,153	964	3,221	2,420
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	50,871	108,037	68,746	80,720	81,699
Wharfs Construction .. .. .	62,246	37,321	77,305	50,084	79,206
Approaches Construction ..	6,201	11,417	3,774	2,364	1,565
Other Harbor Improvements ..	26,923	7,352	3,068	2,936	14,099
Floating Plant .. .. .	3,814	811	1,435	834	2,957
General Plant .. .. .	1,728	130	509	883	991
Stock Account .. .. .	4,686	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	157,057	166,221	155,801	141,042	182,937

\* Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.**

**Geelong Harbor Trust**  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £591,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last five years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure :—

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	8,772	9,988	13,004	12,772	17,415
Rents, Fees, and Licences ..	3,829	5,488	5,125	4,237	4,189
Sparrovale Farm ..	5,933	7,042	7,403	9,375	8,789
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	10,683	15,180	20,999	19,548	15,042
Other Revenue ..	3,157	4,919	1,682	4,088	4,200
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>32,374</b>	<b>42,617</b>	<b>48,213</b>	<b>50,020</b>	<b>49,635</b>
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
General Management and Expenses ..	5,933	6,251	6,381	7,765	7,909
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches ..	555	1,336	670	3,393	2,733
" Harbor ..	435	613	701	493	874
" Floating Plant ..	383	1,202	1,204	278	467
" Other ..	852	1,393	1,397	1,972	1,213
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund ..	25,926	27,595	27,755	25,540	25,501
Sparrovale Farm ..	4,317	4,869	4,894	6,511	6,507
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	1,024	1,209	2,845	3,383	3,451
Corio Quay Power-house ..	1,947	3,557	9,826	10,109	3,755
Miscellaneous ..	883	753	533	1,181	1,194
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,255</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>56,206</b>	<b>60,625</b>	<b>53,604</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property ..	33,638	21,965	22,911	16,896	5,707
Deepening Waterworks ..	52	..	..	..	..
Wharfs and Approaches Construction ..	25	314	270	113	135
Other Harbor Improvements ..	900	71	..	..	..
Floating and General Plant ..	209	..	48	260	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>34,825</b>	<b>22,350</b>	<b>23,229</b>	<b>17,269</b>	<b>5,842</b>

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.****Creation and  
constitution  
of Board.**

The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1197, which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it 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 members must also be members of the respective councils which they represent, and are elected as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, and St. Kilda Councils, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Footscray, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg, Heidelberg, and Preston.

Thirteen of the members retire annually in the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

**Functions of  
the Board.**

The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including water-sheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of sewerage and drainage; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and other public streams and water-courses within the metropolis.

**Area under  
Board's  
control, and  
population.**

Under the provisions of section 71 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1915*, and with the consent of the Governor in Council, on 14th December, 1920, the land within 13 miles of the General Post Office was included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes (*vide Victoria Government Gazette*, 22nd December, 1920). This land has an area of 434 square miles (277,760 acres), and on 31st December, 1921, comprised 18 cities, 3 towns, 1 borough and part of another, 1 shire, and parts of 13 other shires, or 37 municipalities in all. The whole of the Borough of Mentone and Mordialloc, and of the Shire of Moorabbin, are included in the metropolis for water supply purposes, and the Board also exercises control (under Orders in Council) for these purposes over a portion of certain other municipalities outside the 13-mile radius, and supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, the Outfall Sewer area, and elsewhere. Various other shires also arrange with it for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1921, was 802,831.

**Board's  
borrowing  
powers and  
liability on  
loans.**

The Board is authorized to borrow £10,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board.

The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1921, was £938,182, and for loans raised by the Board, £12,075,979, a portion of the latter amount having been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £125,773 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

**WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.****Water supply  
assessments  
and rates.**

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year 1920-21 was 6d. in the £ on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £20 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 wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

**Water meters.**

Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable quarterly in advance:— For a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d.; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

**Garden rate.**

Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

**Assessed  
value of  
property.**

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £8,567,419 in 1920-21, and £9,682,391 in 1921-22.

**Water rate  
receipts.**

In 1920-21 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears)	..	195,123	10	10
Meters	..	187,341	3	0
Special rates	..	3,455	18	4
Total	..	385,920	12	2

**Revenue and  
expenditure  
of water  
supply  
system.**

The total revenue was £407,093, as against £398,173 in the previous year. The cost in 1920-21 of maintenance and management was £78,755, and the amount paid in interest was £173,550, the total charge being £252,305, as compared with a payment in 1919-20 of £62,941 for maintenance and

management, and of £156,588 for interest, or a total charge of £219,529.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.**

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1921, was as follows :—

Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c.	..	..	..	..	£84,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	..	635,493
Maroondah system	..	..	..	..	835,891
O'Shanassy system	..	..	..	..	479,751
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	..	251,286
Large mains..	..	..	..	..	1,195,639
Reticulation	..	..	..	..	1,597,397
Total	..	..	..	..	£5,080,342

### DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

**The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks.**

The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

**Total catchment area.**

The total catchment area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 102,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

**Total daily supply.**

The total daily quantity of water which can be sent into Melbourne at present from the three systems is 90,000,000 gallons.

### YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

**Yan Yean system.**

The Yan Yean watershed embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, 12,000 acres; Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected



into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean Reservoir, where it is stored. This reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city in a northerly direction, and 602 feet above sea level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank, 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1921 was 26 ft. on 2nd January, and the minimum depth 22ft. on 13th May. Its total capacity is 6,400,000,000 gallons, of which 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1921, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 5,635,656,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,616,976,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang Pipe Head Reservoir through an open aqueduct capable of delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston Reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

**High-level system.** There is also a direct main, called the high-level system from Yan Yean to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne in conjunction with the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra System. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

### MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about  $41\frac{1}{2}$  miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons) which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

### O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

**O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra watershed.** The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 33,000 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is diverted by means of a weir and conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct, and in tunnels, syphons, and a pipe line of an aggregate length of  $48\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 20,000,000 gallons daily, but it has been completed in the tunnels and some other parts to a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons to provide for further diversions from the Upper Yarra and its tributaries.

## OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1921.

**Output of Water.** The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1921 was as follows :—

		Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	.. ..	4,616,976,000
„ Maroondah Streams	.. ..	7,552,612,000
„ O'Shanassy River ..	.. ..	5,034,635,000
Total Output .. ..		17,204,223,000

**Storage and service reservoirs.**

There are two storage and thirteen service reservoirs, and it is proposed to have three other service reservoirs. The Year-Book for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

**Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.** The average number of people supplied with water during 1921 was 787,160, and the average daily consumption was 59.88 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1921 :—

## TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1921.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ... ..	1,724,652,000	55,633,935
February ... ..	1,709,710,000	61,061,071
March ... ..	1,695,314,000	54,687,548
April ... ..	1,449,624,000	48,320,800
May ... ..	1,281,463,000	41,337,516
June ... ..	1,117,104,000	37,236,800
July ... ..	1,136,758,000	36,669,612
August ... ..	1,234,918,000	39,836,065
September ... ..	1,309,695,000	43,656,500
October ... ..	1,415,561,000	45,663,258
November ... ..	1,513,345,000	50,444,833
December ... ..	1,616,353,000	52,140,419
Total for the year ...	17,204,497,000	...
Daily average for the year ... ..	...	47,135,608

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1921 occurred on 10th February of that year when 73,343,000 gallons were used.

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

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN  
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1912 TO 1921.

Year.	Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses supplied with Water to 30th June.	Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1912 ...	604,275	133,122	118,350	38,569,566	63·83
1913 ...	628,430	140,351	125,103	41,642,926	66·27
1914 ...	651,000	147,442	131,168	40,778,844	62·64
1915 ...	668,155	150,825	138,108	36,567,614	54·73
1916 ...	687,571	155,208	143,737	36,910,680	53·68
1917 ...	700,321	158,086	148,395	38,604,178	55·12
1918 ...	716,521	161,743	151,622	40,838,819	57·00
1919 ...	731,154	163,046	155,238	42,455,225	58·07
1920 ...	755,536	170,550	158,735	45,187,536	59·81
1921 ...	787,160	177,998	161,955	47,135,608	59·88

### SEWERAGE FINANCE.

**Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.** In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1921-22 was £10,012,170, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £ in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for 1920-21 was 11d. in the £ in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 11d. rate was £8,036,609 in 1920-21.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1920-21 amounted to £375,656.

The sewerage revenue for 1920-21 was £411,177, as against £409,057 in the previous year. The outlay in 1920-21 for management, working expenses and repairs was £119,304, and for interest £378,023, the total charges being £497,327, compared with an outlay in 1919-20 of £95,287 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £373,925 for interest, or a total charge of £469,212.

Cost of the  
Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
sewerage  
system.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1921, was £8,080,570, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation .. ..	£599,384
Outfall sewer and rising mains.. ..	423,820
Pumping station buildings and engines .. ..	265,059
Main and branch sewers .. ..	2,214,108
Street reticulation .. ..	2,488,252
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. ..	1,141,641
House connexions branches .. ..	470,043
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital ..	478,263
Cost of sewerage system .. ..	£8,080,570
Householders' debts for house connexions ..	130,588
River improvements .. ..	3,977
Total .. ..	£8,215,135

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system). The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, 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.

#### PROGRESS OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

On the 31st December, 1921, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following municipalities:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, and St. Kilda, and the thickly-populated portions of Essendon, Nunawading, and Sandringham. The sewerage system was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Caulfield, Footscray, Malvern, and the thickly-populated portions of Brunswick, Camberwell, Coburg, Kew, Northcote, Preston, and Williamstown. Considerable

progress had been made in the municipality of Heidelberg, and a commencement had been made in the municipality of Oakleigh.

During the twelve months ended December, 1921, work was carried out principally in Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Caulfield, Coburg, Essendon, Footscray, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Oakleigh, and Sandringham.

*Mains and Branch Sewers.*—Moreland-road branch sewer (Essendon, Brunswick, and Coburg) and Oakleigh branch sewer (Oakleigh and Caulfield) have been constructed to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas, while the North Yarra main, Heidelberg, has been extended to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas and the Austin Hospital reticulation extension. Reticulation contracts have been completed in Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Coburg, Essendon, Footscray, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Oakleigh, and Sandringham. Reticulation extensions have been carried out principally in Caulfield, Malvern, Camberwell, Brunswick, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, and, in a lesser degree, in other municipalities.

*Work in Progress.*—South Camberwell branch sewer (Camberwell) is now in course of construction, and reticulation contracts are being carried out in Caulfield, Coburg, Hawthorn, and Heidelberg, while contract and day labour reticulation extensions, to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh subdivisions, are being carried out in Caulfield, Essendon, Northcote, South Melbourne, Williamstown, and other municipalities.

In all  $1,565\frac{1}{16}$  miles of reticulation and  $168\frac{7}{16}$  miles of main and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of  $1,733\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1921, 167,678 houses had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and applications had been received *re* 212 outside gazetted areas, making a total of 167,890 houses. Of this number 426 had no sanitary fittings to connect, leaving 167,464 which required to be connected with the sewerage system, the number connected was 164,143, including the 212 outside gazetted areas. Of the remaining 3,321 houses, 2,682 were in progress of connexion, while on 639 houses connexions work had not been commenced.

During the year 1920-21, 4,598 houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and 3,220 houses were connected with the sewerage system.

Tenements  
connected  
with the  
sewerage  
system.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1921 :—

NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE PROVIDED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Municipality.	No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1921.
Melbourne City ... ..	27,012
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,798
Prahran City ... ..	12,066
Fitzroy City ... ..	7,998
Richmond City ... ..	10,338
St. Kilda City ... ..	8,302
Collingwood City ... ..	8,504
Footscray City ... ..	6,946
Hawthorn City ... ..	6,813
Brunswick City ... ..	9,483
Essendon City ... ..	7,819
Malvern City ... ..	6,830
Caulfield City ... ..	9,122
Northcote City ... ..	6,402
Camberwell City ... ..	3,985
Brighton City ... ..	4,583
Port Melbourne City ... ..	3,013
Williamstown City ... ..	3,795
Kew City ... ..	3,191
Coburg City ... ..	2,241
Sandringham Town (part of) ... ..	1,450
Heidelberg Shire (part of) ... ..	1,816
Preston Shire* ... ..	1,357
Nunawading Shire (part of) ... ..	279
Total ... ..	164,143

\*Declared a borough on 14th March, 1922, and a town on 16th May, 1922.

The house connexions pipes join the reticulation pipes, and these are gradually collected into branch sewers, which connect with the sub-mains and mains.

### PUMPING STATION.

When collected at Spotswood, the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 45 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. Most of the solid *debris* and fibrous matter is caught in the straining cages, and is transferred to a drier. This is in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure, and, consequently, to a high temperature, which renders the

Pumping station.

material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value, and is carted away. There are ten steam pumping engines installed, of about 300 horse-power each, which are together capable of pumping a maximum of 80,000,000 gallons of sewage daily. In addition to these there are two electrical centrifugal pumping units installed, each of 18,000,000 gallons daily capacity, making a total capacity of 116,000,000 gallons daily. The sewage—relieved of the bulk of the solids in suspension—is raised by the pumps. The average difference in pumping levels is from 40 feet below low-water mark at the pumping station, to 67 feet above low-water mark at the head of the outfall sewer at Brooklyn. The total equivalent head, however—including friction—is taken to be 125 feet. The sewage is raised and forced through two 6-ft. and one 4-ft. wrought-iron and mild steel rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each 2.794 miles long (an aggregate length of 8.38 miles). From Brooklyn it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

#### METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

**Sewage farm.** The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 12,877 acres 2 roods 24½ perches of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, and had an average annual rainfall to 31st December, 1921, of 18.174 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, and a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River), to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The head of the rising main at Brooklyn is, as has been mentioned, 67 feet above low-water mark and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37.25 feet above low-water mark.

To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping. At present most of the high land is being used for dry farming, cereal crops being grown.

The land required for sewage filtration purposes is divided into 20-acre blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays of about half-an-acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main carriers and drains which run parallel north to south through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers and drains which branch east and

west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south, through the farm.

Of the area under irrigation in the year 1920-21, 300 acres were sown with maize for grain, and 36 acres with barley for grain, while 340 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, and there were 7,489 acres available for grazing live stock.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable profit is derived from the farming and grazing operations. The principal sources of revenue are from breeding of beef cattle, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment. The transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1920-21 were—from sheep, loss £1,305; from cattle, profit £17,569. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £2,771.

The following are particulars of the sales of produce for the year ended 30th June, 1921:—Lucerne (chaff and hay), £1,634; maize, £8,642; wheat, oats, and barley, £1,713; other, £175. Total, £12,164.

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1920-21, or as at 30th June, 1921, are as follows:—

Total area of farm .. .. .	12,878 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1920-21 = in gallons .. .	37,846,292
= 139·412 acre-feet per day = 6·28 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 8,100 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1921 ..	£599,384
Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses of farm ..	£15,750
Net cost of sewage disposal (after charging working expenses of sewage disposal and £23,550 interest on capital cost), 1920-21 .. .	£23,369
Population served by sewerage system .. .	717,460
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1921 ..	20·29 inches
"    "    "    31st December, 1921 ..	18·33 "
Average rainfall for 28 years to 31st December, 1921 .. .	18·174 "

#### GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted under the *Geelong Municipal Water Act* 1907, and gazetted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act No. 2230 (Consolidated Act No. 2661)*.



The Commissioners number five. Two of these represent the City of Geelong, one the Town of Geelong West, one the Borough of Newtown and Chilwell, and one the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £725,000 for water supply undertaking; £502,000 for sewerage undertaking; and £200,000 for sewerage installations to properties. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1922, was:—Water supply, £450,000; sewerage, £398,000; and sewerage installation, £130,000. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1922, amounted to £31,100 on account of waterworks, and £27,700 on account of sewerage.

The population supplied is about 36,000. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage Area" is 8,800, the number within the "Sewered Areas" 7,200, and the number connected with the sewers 5,800.

**Water Supply.** The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and of the storage capacity of reservoirs are given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs is 2,709,335,280 gallons.

**Sewerage.**—The sewerage scheme provides for 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. The drainage area is 8,081 acres, and includes the city of Geelong, the town of Geelong West, the borough of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

**Rating.**—The water rate is 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net annual value of properties as certified to by the municipalities, with a minimum rate of £1 per annum for properties supplied.

The sewerage rates are—

- (a) A general sewerage rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now sewered or may become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.
- (b) An additional rate of 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now or may hereafter become sewered as mentioned under (a).
- (c) A rate of 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all properties within the drainage area which are not sewered.

In addition to the general and additional sewerage rates, the Trust, to prevent or minimize the pollution of the River Barwon, has power to strike a differential or special rate on properties whose drainage flows into the River Barwon.

### BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted under the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 (No. 2761) on 20th November, 1916, and the Sewerage District proclaimed. This District includes the whole area of the City

of Bendigo, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Bendigo Sewerage Authority. The Chairman is Cr. D. Andrew, J.P. The permanent surveys, designs, and estimates for the proposed scheme have been made, and approved by the Governor in Council, and authority has been obtained to borrow £120,000 to sewer the central portion of the city—an area of 935 acres, called Sewerage Area No. 1—and to construct the main outfall sewer and treatment works. A loan of this amount has been obtained from the Commonwealth Bank at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It is secured by debentures repayable in twenty years on a 30 years' basis of half-yearly payment of sinking fund and interest. For the purpose of meeting the loan repayments a special rate of 2d. in the £1 of net annual value was struck on 22nd December, 1921, and levied upon all property within the Sewerage District for the financial year ending 30th September, 1922, the whole city being rated, although the present sewerage proposals are confined to the central area.

Construction of the main outfall sewer was begun on 30th January, 1921, and a length of 4,000 feet commencing at the lowest end had been completed by the end of April, 1922, 61 men being employed thereon.

This sewer will be 4 miles long, on a grade of 1 in 700, and the method of disposal will be by septic tanks and bacterial filters, with secondary land filtration if necessary; the effluent being available for growing fodder crops. The disposal site is surrounded by Crown lands and unimproved grazing lands, and is at Ironstone Hill, a mile west of Epsom-road, and 4 miles north of Bendigo Post Office. The Act provides for a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1 on the annual value in sewered areas, and a special annual rate not exceeding 1s. in the £1 in sewered or 6d. in the £1 in unsewered areas. The Act further provides for the Sewerage Authority sewerage tenements at the request of the owners, repayment of the cost being made in 40 half-yearly instalments. The whole scheme is expected to cost about £250,000.

### FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

#### Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards.

Connected with the water service of the State generally is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915 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. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, provision for the service being made by the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of 10 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office, as well as certain districts outside of that area.

The districts referred to are portions of the shires of Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Doncaster, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin, beyond the 10-mile radius. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and it extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc (16 miles from Melbourne), that township being included.

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.

**Outfit of the  
Metropolitan  
Fire Brigade.**

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1922, had under its control the following:—Forty-one stations, 270 members of permanent staff, 50 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 31 men engaged in the workshops, 100 partially paid firemen, 5 motor-drawn steam fire engines, 2 steam fire engines, 4 petrol motor fire engines, 2 motor salvage waggons, 7 combination hose carriages and pumps, 4 motor combination appliances, 35 motor hose waggons, 3 motor cycles, 2 motor lorries, 1 special service van, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 6 extension ladders and fire escapes, 2 pompier ladders, 6 inspection cars, 1 instruction car, 96,397 feet of hose, 5 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 363 fire alarm circuits having 1,092 street fire alarms, of which 1,072 were with telephones and 20 were fire alarms only. There were also 954 auxiliary boxes and 24 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 139 direct telephone lines, 59 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 49 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 90 sprinkler call-transmitting instruments.

During 1921-22 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £125,695, 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 1.01665d. in the £ over an area wherein the property was valued at £9,894,861, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £4 12s. 7d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1920 amounted to £904,778, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1921-22 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £41,898.

**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 are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1921 was £19,995, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £6,699; (b) municipalities, £6,334; (c) insurance companies, £6,699;

and (d) other sources, £263. The expenditure for the year amounted to £20,451. There are 113 municipal councils and 77 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1921 amounted to £286,605, and the total of their contributions in that year for the upkeep of the brigades was £6,699. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1921 was £2,051,786. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are also employed. There are 135 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,429. In many brigades there are, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members."

**Powers of the Boards.**

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking superintending and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and for the protection of life and property in case of fire and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively." The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades and schools of instruction, maintain fire alarms, and establish communication, telephonic and other.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works **Water Supply.** is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and must allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1921, the Board had fixed to its 230 miles  $66\frac{1}{2}$  chains of leading mains and 1,421 miles  $59\frac{3}{4}$  chains of reticulation mains 4,585 pillar hydrants, 36 Tregear patent hydrants, and 15,500 ball fire plugs, viz., 15,479 Bateman and Moore (of which 2,156 are with spring) and 21 Fowler patent—a grand total of 20,121. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the water supply provisions of its Act of 1915, must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board, at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost of installation and maintenance.

**Receipts and expenditure.** Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1921, are as follows :—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

—	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions -- Government, Municipal, and Insurance ...	96,874	98,272	100,442	112,976	137,626
Receipts for Services ...	5,589	6,645	7,200	9,651	10,808
Interest and Sundries ...	1,606	1,950	3,180	4,658	12,059
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>104,069</b>	<b>106,867</b>	<b>110,822</b>	<b>127,285</b>	<b>160,493</b>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	57,511	63,114	66,767	74,038	101,392
Fire Expenses ...	3,325	3,343	3,439	3,349	3,834
Administrative Charges, &c. ...	22,620	19,843	17,655	17,942	28,844
Plant—Purchase and Repairs ...	7,560	7,934	6,607	9,443	9,653
Interest ...	10,567	9,927	9,255	9,156	9,595
Sinking Fund ...	2,604	1,644	5,727	3,814	4,666
Firemen's Accident Fund ...	250	250	...	...	250
Miscellaneous ...	3,308	3,454	2,812	7,808	3,732
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>107,745</b>	<b>109,509</b>	<b>112,262</b>	<b>125,550</b>	<b>161,966</b>
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. ...	5,209	14,721	8,344	7,046	23,782

## ACCUMULATION.

Property left  
by deceased  
persons.

The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1921, also the average amount left by each person whose estate passed through the Probate Office, and by each person dying, and the amount of duty collected on the estates. The resident adults who left property at death in 1921 numbered 5,243, the sex distribution being 3,209 males, or nearly 51 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 2,034 females, or 36 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is 85 per cent. more than that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1921 reached its maximum in the age group 90 years and upwards in the case of males, and in the age group 70 to 80 in the case of females. In the estates dealt with during 1918 and 1919, wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males, but in 1920 and 1921 wills made by males and females were in equal proportion.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1921.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percent- age Intes- tate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average per Death in Victoria in each Age Group.	
MALES.								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 5 years..	2	100.0	24	280	304	152	0.14	4
15 to 21 " "	8	87.5	640	2,800	3,263	408	19	86
21 to 30 " "	149	60.4	21,255	51,861	53,664	360	138	1,089
30 to 40 " "	250	44.0	139,618	175,646	240,030	960	454	9,704
40 to 50 " "	304	38.2	390,655	405,170	628,550	2,088	874	35,455
50 to 60 " "	625	28.0	739,863	985,810	1,378,976	2,206	1,208	61,634
60 to 70 " "	747	26.1	1,004,340	1,472,897	2,140,533	2,866	1,500	116,450
70 to 80 " "	630	17.6	943,787	1,269,251	1,947,139	3,091	1,684	104,261
80 to 90 " "	488	10.2	922,136	1,072,997	1,889,510	3,872	2,301	99,988
90 years and up- wards	79	8.9	184,821	171,377	331,384	4,195	2,419	18,134
Absentees ..	283	17.0	128,782	702,138	801,841	2,833	..	50,379
Total Males	3,565*	25.6	4,475,921	6,310,227	9,415,214	2,641	1,087	497,184
FEMALES.								
Under 15 years..	2	100.0	20	205	225	112	0.13	3
15 to 21 " "	7	100.0	..	2,507	2,379	340	12	68
21 to 30 " "	42	66.7	4,666	27,062	29,462	701	68	1,214
30 to 40 " "	118	49.2	47,673	65,765	97,962	830	176	3,729
40 to 50 " "	190	44.2	78,581	120,379	171,795	904	296	5,973
50 to 60 " "	343	32.7	255,550	309,260	489,170	1,426	580	23,141
60 to 70 " "	441	25.9	315,006	397,296	649,321	1,472	621	27,761
70 to 80 " "	505	18.6	381,787	543,058	860,798	1,705	775	37,623
80 to 90 " "	346	11.0	209,504	313,382	497,792	1,439	566	18,290
90 years and up- wards	49	4.1	18,394	41,425	55,784	1,138	338	1,784
Absentees ..	161	16.8	118,892	201,400	284,963	1,770	..	16,013
Total Females	2,204	25.7	1,430,073	2,021,739	3,139,651	1,425	418	135,599
Total Males and Females—								
1921	5,769	25.6	5,905,994	8,331,966	12,554,865	2,176	777	632,783
1920	5,837	27.8	5,701,914	10,641,149	14,672,239	2,514	872	908,170
1919	7,404	28.5	5,972,686	9,862,003	13,844,186	1,870	715	749,218
1918	6,935	27.0	5,360,428	7,216,040	11,009,294	1,587	725	590,330
1917	5,835	27.2	4,651,213	6,330,801	9,486,584	1,626	652	509,856

\* Including 74 estates of soldiers who died while on service abroad. These estates are distributed in age groups as follows:—2 between 15 and 21; 31 between 21 and 30; 19 between 30 and 40; 9 between 40 and 50; and 4 between 50 and 60; those of 9 soldiers whose ages could not be ascertained are included in "absentees."

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value, and distinguishing estates of males from those of females, are as follows :—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1918 TO 1921.

Value.	1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.								
Under £100 ..	933	£ 41,308	685	£ 33,980	520	£ 23,479	422	£ 20,588
£100 to £300 ..	1,415	265,322	1,333	252,692	751	140,850	625	121,326
£300 to £500 ..	780	302,070	760	298,096	472	185,607	498	198,408
£500 to £1,000 ..	666	476,370	745	530,695	557	408,913	612	449,209
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	501	710,590	534	753,632	442	640,212	498	715,964
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	201	501,146	239	592,030	232	571,869	217	534,027
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	118	408,796	145	505,273	139	483,476	148	509,761
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	99	444,836	114	509,014	105	465,899	106	471,360
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	182	1,301,834	218	1,519,432	190	1,311,939	229	1,589,705
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	62	743,521	81	983,051	82	996,761	95	1,144,823
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	40	743,902	61	1,166,826	54	1,072,867	63	1,174,236
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	26	941,816	36	1,217,645	29	965,117	33	1,080,936
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	10	711,317	10	859,388	14	983,770	17	1,101,279
Over £100,000 ..	6	1,312,329	13	1,776,959	9	3,490,702	2	303,592
Total Males ..	5,039	8,905,157	4,974	10,998,713	3,596	11,741,461	3,565	9,415,214
FEMALES.								
Under £100 ..	271	14,504	321	15,670	293	14,788	246	12,752
£100 to £300 ..	505	94,778	634	119,042	561	106,008	471	89,622
£300 to £500 ..	311	121,345	392	153,328	342	134,829	371	146,479
£500 to £1,000 ..	336	240,914	446	321,167	424	301,825	416	301,051
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	241	346,584	318	453,608	306	428,675	338	477,434
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	83	200,015	125	309,159	112	277,499	136	336,522
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	55	190,231	56	196,610	60	206,070	77	268,958
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	21	94,849	35	156,176	46	205,656	45	210,149
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	50	323,920	67	450,945	60	410,759	63	435,505
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	11	134,734	23	263,451	14	171,681	23	268,734
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	6	114,135	6	118,382	13	244,066	8	147,144
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	5	168,764	6	181,920	8	268,069	7	261,489
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	1	59,364	..	..	1	54,152	3	183,812
Over £100,000 ..	..	..	1	106,015	1	106,701	..	..
Total Females ..	1,896	2,104,137	2,430	2,845,473	2,241	2,930,778	2,204	3,139,651
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,935	11,009,294	7,404	13,844,186	5,837	14,672,239	5,769	12,554,865

Compared with the returns for 1920, the figures for 1921 show a small decrease in the number of estates of persons of each sex. There was a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. in the value of the estates belonging to males, and an increase of 7 per cent. in the value of the estates of females.



The following figures prove that the economic conditions existing in Victoria during the last forty-three years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people :—

Period	Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office.
	Yearly Average.
1879-83 ... ..	22·6
1884-88 ... ..	25·9
1889-93 ... ..	30·3
1894-98 ... ..	33·3
1899-1903 ... ..	36·7
1904-1908 ... ..	37·5
1909-1913 ... ..	37·9
1914-1918 ... ..	38·0
1919 ... ..	39·4
1920 ... ..	45·0
1921 ... ..	45·9

### ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint returns.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. The following table shows for the period 1872 to 1917 and for each of the last four years the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

#### GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1921.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ... oz.		27,588,775	173,362	155,079	173,537	115,863
„ New Zealand „		3,817,309	6,636	2	38	...
„ Western Australia „		2,929,222	6,322	5,422	15	13
„ elsewhere „		2,964,814	1,306,350	47,053	41,959	31,298
Total ... „		37,300,120	1,492,670	207,556	215,549	147,174
Coinage Value ... £		146,628,219	5,618,877	738,578	799,573	525,866
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
<i>Coin—</i>						
Sovereigns ... No.		134,813,500	4,969,493	514,257	530,266	240,121
Half-Sovereigns ... „		1,893,559	...	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ... oz.		2,606,435	161,817	61,598	69,376	21,614
„ Value ... £		10,872,625	630,074	239,848	305,837	84,162
Total value, Coin and Bullion ... }		146,632,904	5,599,567	754,105	836,103	324,283

Since the opening of the Mint 39,363,069 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard being £154,311,113, thus averaging about £3 18s. 5d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 28,206,616 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,823,985 ounces in New Zealand, 2,940,994 ounces in Western Australia, and 1,305,501 ounces in Tasmania. The number of deposits received during 1921 was 1,241, of a gross weight of 147,174 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 841·2, silver 104·2, and base 54·6 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1921 was £3 18s. per ounce gross, £3 17s. 10d. being the value of the gold and 2d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 141,067,637 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 2,920,840 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £154,146,962.

The coinages of silver and bronze pence for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury were begun on 10th January, 1916, and 6th June, 1919, respectively. The number of pennies issued by the Mint was 7,020,000 in 1920, and 7,291,200 in 1921. In the following table particulars of the issue of silver coins are shown for each of the last five years:—

### COINAGE OF SILVER AT ROYAL MINT, 1917 TO 1921.

Denomination.	Number of Pieces Issued to Commonwealth Treasury.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
2s. ..	4,305,000	2,095,000	1,677,000	..	1,247,000
1s. ..	5,274,000	3,762,000	..	520,000	1,122,000
6d. ..	1,632,000	916,000	1,520,000	1,476,000	2,636,000
3d. ..	3,808,000	3,118,000	3,200,000	4,196,000	7,216,000
Total Pieces ..	15,019,000	9,891,000	6,397,000	6,192,000	12,221,000
Value .. ..	£782,600	£459,475	£245,700	£115,350	£336,900

The next table shows the quantity and value of silver extracted from gold at the Mint and the quantities of silver and gold issued for industrial purposes in each of the last five years :—

**ROYAL MINT—EXTRACTIONS OF SILVER AND ISSUE OF  
SILVER AND GOLD FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES,  
1917 TO 1921.**

Year.	Silver extracted from Gold at Mint.		Silver extracted from Victorian Gold at Mint.		Silver issued by Mint to Jewellers, &c.	Gold issued by Mint to Jewellers, &c.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	Standard ozs.
1917	25,884	4,745	7,669	1,406	39,574	38,477
1918	118,126	24,610	6,333	1,319	117,147	161,817
1919	20,275	5,322	6,121	1,607	30,192	61,598
1920	13,963	3,840	6,231	1,714	32,188	69,376
1921	12,843	2,127	5,204	862	28,410	21,614

### BANKING.

Including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on 31st December, 1921, sixteen institutions, having 760 branches or agencies, which were engaged in the ordinary business of banking in Victoria.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within Victoria* of all the banks (including the figures of the Commonwealth Bank) and the capital and profits of the ordinary banks, i.e., the banks other than the Commonwealth Bank, at 31st December in each of the years 1917 to 1921. The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank

include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution, as it issues one general statement only of assets and liabilities.

### VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1917 TO 1921.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
Deposits bearing interest <sup>1</sup>	35,665,492	40,107,372	41,533,941	47,565,334	48,729,908
Deposits not bearing interest	28,377,165	36,283,131	36,984,246	38,520,089	33,519,521
Notes in circulation ...	96,454	94,756	93,621	92,719	88,665
Other ...	1,190,561	1,811,673	1,417,153	1,871,608	1,402,928
Total ...	65,329,672	78,296,932	80,028,961	88,049,750	83,741,022
<b>ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	5,220,667	5,176,696	5,185,730	5,214,505	5,282,862
Australian Notes ...	10,263,291	11,852,478	11,031,512	9,752,051	11,646,665
Debts due to Banks <sup>2</sup>	40,993,959	54,102,886	50,983,836	69,700,739	62,235,105
Property ...	1,464,606	1,436,703	1,436,559	1,513,551	1,512,303
Other ...	1,795,005	2,920,329	2,265,601	2,356,047	3,356,830
Total ...	59,737,528	75,489,092	70,903,238	88,536,893	84,033,765
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	27,006,166	27,013,981	28,155,048	35,915,745	36,001,087
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	14,900,521	15,695,567	16,589,381	18,337,759	19,259,457
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	1,405,281 <sup>3</sup>	1,423,088 <sup>4</sup>	1,553,931 <sup>4</sup>	1,893,394 <sup>5</sup>	2,452,752 <sup>4</sup>
Average rate per cent. per annum	8·25	8·51	8·86	8·63	10·15

<sup>1</sup> Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1921 amounted to £1,107,732, also Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits.—<sup>2</sup> Including notes, bills of exchange, municipal securities, and all stock and funded debts of every description, but excluding notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—<sup>3</sup> Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.—<sup>4</sup> Half-yearly dividend in the case of ten banks and quarterly dividend in the case of two banks.—<sup>5</sup> Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of two banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders in 1921 were less by £4,308,728 than the liabilities in 1920. During the period 1917–21 the Victorian assets increased by £24,296,237. There have been considerable fluctuations in recent years in the relation of assets to liabilities, the assets having been in excess of the liabilities in 1920 and 1921, and the liabilities having exceeded the assets in 1917, 1918, and 1919. The excess of liabilities

in the last mentioned years is accounted for by the unusual financial operations due to the war and by the fact that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to 36 millions on 31st December, 1921. The reserves at the end of 1921 exceeded those of the previous year by £921,698, and amounted to 53 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

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

### DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1912 TO 1921.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances (including Government and Municipal Securities).	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1912	30,316,863	16,941,185	47,258,048	38,538,647	8,719,401
1913	31,582,236	17,103,885	48,686,121	37,242,982	11,443,139
1914	32,668,387	18,228,149	50,896,536	38,267,480	12,629,056
1915	32,859,239	21,180,863	54,040,102	41,245,334	12,794,768
1916	33,639,033	25,563,798	59,202,831	45,141,466	14,061,365
1917	35,665,492	28,377,165	64,042,657	40,993,959	23,048,698
1918	40,107,372	36,283,131	76,390,503	54,102,886	22,287,617
1919	41,533,941	36,984,246	78,518,187	50,983,836	27,534,351
1920	47,565,334	38,520,089	86,085,423	69,700,739	16,384,684
1921	48,729,908	33,519,521	82,249,429	62,235,105	20,014,324

The Victorian advances of the ordinary banks showed an increase of £16,496,281 during the past five years, and those of the Commonwealth Bank an increase of £597,358. These advances include Government and municipal securities. As compared with five years ago, deposits in the ordinary banks have increased by £23,445,281 and those of the Commonwealth Bank (including Savings Bank deposits) have decreased

by £398,683. The proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was about 98 per cent. in each of the last nine years.

**Rates of exchange.** The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1921 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are given below. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand.

### RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1911, 1916, AND 1921.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1911.	1916.	1921.
London ... ..	5s. to 7s. 6d. per cent. discount	2s. 6d. to 9s. 2d. per cent. premium	17s. 6d. per cent. premium
New South Wales	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ... ..	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Western Australia	8s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ... ..	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ... ..	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium

**Rates of discount.** The average rates of discount on local bills in the same years are given in the next statement. It will be seen that there are only slight variations in those years.

### RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1911, 1916, AND 1921.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1911.	1916.	1921.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ... ..	5 to 6	5 to 6½	6 to 6½
65 to 95 „ ... ..	5 to 6	5 to 7	6 to 7
95 to 125 „ ... ..	5 to 7	5½ to 7	6½ to 7
Over 125 „ ... ..	5 to 7	5½ to 7½	6¾ to 7

**Rates of  
Interest.**

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the ordinary banks to depositors for twelve months :—

Year.					Average rate of Interest per annum allowed to depositors for 12 months.
					Per cent.
1912	...	...	...	...	3 to 4
1913	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1914	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1915	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1916	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1917	...	...	...	...	4
1918	...	...	...	...	4
1919	...	...	...	...	4 to 4½
1920	...	...	...	...	4½ to 4½
1921	...	...	...	...	4½

NOTE.—The average rate of interest paid by the Commonwealth Bank in 1921 was 4 per cent.

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1911, 1916, and 1921 gives the following results :—

**Analysis of  
bank returns.**

For every £100 of assets the	{	£97·60 in	...	...	1911
liabilities were		£94·89 „	...	...	1916
		£99·65 „	...	...	1921

Coin and bullion* formed	..	{	17·76 per cent. of the assets in	1911
			23·80 „	1916
			20·14 „	1921

Of the moneys deposited	...	{	62·81 per cent. bore interest in	1911
			56·82 „	1916
			59·25 „	1921

\* Including Australian notes.

The foregoing statements relate to all banks in Victoria including the Commonwealth Bank. The assets and liabilities of that bank *within Victoria* at 31st December in each of the last five years were as follows:—

**LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1917 TO 1921.**

	December Quarter—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Bills in circulation ..	22,310	62,864	48,323	57,509	39,403
Balances due to other banks .. ..	259	39	739	349,352	..
Deposits not bearing interest ..	6,957,568	13,342,676	6,091,042	3,613,752	3,750,527
Deposits bearing interest .. ..	1,480,272	1,721,479	1,567,025	1,931,581	1,918,261
Savings Bank deposits	3,081,122	3,543,470	4,243,129	4,873,313	5,073,967
Total ..	11,541,531	18,670,528	11,950,258	10,825,507	10,782,158
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and bullion ..	261,766	257,571	290,231	437,980	440,079
Australian notes ..	3,981,664	6,948,088	2,501,072	644,104	2,513,462
Government and Municipal securities	3,239,974	3,806,831	3,792,478	3,611,045	3,283,117
Landed property .. ..	..	..	90,308	82,192	91,636
Notes and bills of other banks ..	313,229	313,442	323,273	163,449	1,177,462
Balances due from other banks ..	644,708	1,235,839	567,496	674,898	639,632
Advances ..	1,246,666	2,307,896	2,012,967	2,375,769	1,772,250
Total ..	9,688,007	14,869,667	9,577,825	7,989,437	9,917,638



**Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.**

The following table contains particulars in regard to the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for each of the last eight years :—

**MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,  
1914 TO 1921.**

Year.	Clearances.		Average Weekly Clearances.
	By exchange of Cheques, Bills, &c.	By payments in Australian Notes, balances, etc.	
	£	£	£
1914 ..	299,668,000	36,669,000	5,762,800
1915 ..	299,295,000	37,524,000	5,755,700
1916 ..	357,788,000	48,441,000	6,880,500
1917 ..	377,301,000	56,120,000	7,255,800
1918 ..	493,769,000	97,305,000	9,548,400
1919 ..	544,211,000	98,466,000	10,465,600
1920 ..	725,006,000	122,290,000	13,942,400
1921 ..	609,336,000	105,682,000	11,718,000

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1920 was much greater than in any previous year. The next highest amount was in 1921, when the aggregate of the clearances by cheques, bills, &c., was £609,336,000.

**Victorian  
Savings  
Bank.**

The subjoined table shows the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit in the State Savings Bank at various dates since the year 1875. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and

in the Penny Bank Department of the State Savings Bank, are excluded.

### VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1921.

(Exclusive of Penny Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposit Stock.)

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s d.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880 ... ..	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ... ..	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ... ..	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ... ..	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900 ... ..	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 10
1905 ... ..	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1910 ... ..	560,515	429	15,417,887	27 10 2
1915 ... ..	721,936	506	24,874,811	34 9 1
1920 ... ..	886,344	589	37,232,543	42 0 2
1921 ... ..	928,009	604	42,956,461	46 5 9

The year 1920-21 was the most progressive in the history of the bank; the amount at credit of depositors increased during the year by £5,723,918. On 30th June, 1921, sixty persons out of every hundred in the State (including children under 15 years of age, who represent 30 per cent of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average, of £46 5s. 9d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1921, these inoperative accounts numbered 209,079; omitting these, the balance of 718,930 accounts averaged

£59 14s. 2d. each, as compared with an average of £54 2s. 5d. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with the ordinary accounts for each of the last five years :—

### SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Year ended 30th June.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.*
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1917	21,883,168	20,579,441	118,174	84,632	780,139	28,344,042
1918	24,235,037	22,829,291	117,271	84,379	813,031	30,756,929
1919	30,335,221	28,065,731	131,687	94,232	850,486	34,104,110
1920	38,920,981	36,971,307	155,675	119,817	886,344	37,332,543
1921	43,747,702	39,462,795	157,805	116,140	928,009	42,956,461

\* Excluding Penny Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

The State Savings Bank on 30th June, 1921, had 945,165 depositors with £43,665,392 to their credit, of whom 17,156 depositors in the Penny Bank Department with £11,657 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £697,274 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. Since 1st November, 1920, the rate of interest allowed to depositors in this bank has been 4 per cent. on all sums from £1 to £500. Depositors are allowed, however, to place an additional sum, not exceeding £1,000, in Deposit Stock account, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice—ten days for each £10, three months for each £100, and a maximum notice of two years for £1,000. Interest is allowed on this stock at the same rate as on ordinary deposits, viz.:—4 per cent. Of the amount (£42,956,461) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank on 30th June, 1921, about 23 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 37 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £300, and 28 per cent. to those with accounts over £300 and up to £500. The aggregate of the excess over £500—the amount on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was £782,141.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank as at 30th June, 1921, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
30TH JUNE, 1921.

<i>Assets.</i>	£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits taken over on 30th September, 1897 ..	137,421
Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds .. .. .	21,870,976
Fixed Deposits with eight Banks .. .. .	7,247,000
Crédit Foncier Debentures .. .. .	5,128,661
Municipal Debentures .. .. .	1,537,266
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Stock and Debentures .. .. .	1,922,560
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock, Treasury Bonds, War Savings Certificates, etc. .. .. .	2,249,429
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Stock .. .. .	76,155
Mortgage Securities .. .. .	1,245,446
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments .. .. .	579,408
Bank premises .. .. .	560,000
Current Accounts with Bankers, Deposits at short notice .. .. .	1,151,188
Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit .. .. .	683,582
Other Assets .. .. .	14,240
Total .. .. .	<u>£44,403,332</u>
 <i>Liabilities.</i>	
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date .. .. .	43,665,392
Other liabilities .. .. .	58,520
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—	
Reserve Fund .. .. .	£600,000
Fidelity Guarantee Fund .. .. .	12,607
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	66,813
Total Surplus Funds .. .. .	<u>679,420</u>
Total .. .. .	<u>£44,403,332</u>

The amount of the funds held in a liquid state (cash on hand and deposits with eight other banks) was £9,260,914, or nearly 21 per cent. of the total funds, which amount is readily available, if required.

**State Savings  
Bank—  
Advances  
department.**

The “Crédit Foncier” or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *Savings Banks Act* 1915 gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to purchase debentures. The balance of debentures and stock current on 30th June, 1921, amounted to £6,796,850. Of this amount, £1,611,750 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1920-21 was £2,236,925, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £11,716,627, of which £4,957,943 had been repaid by 30th June, 1921; leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £6,758,684, representing 3,865 loans to farmers for £2,124,058, which thus averaged £549, and 13,817 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £4,634,626, or an average per borrower of £335. Under the provisions of Act No. 3007 the Commissioners were empowered to extend the “Crédit Foncier” loan facilities granted by the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act* 1917. In the first mentioned Act provision is made for advances to soldiers and sailors and their dependants, also to Red Cross and transport workers, at a lower rate of interest and on longer terms than are allowed to others, to assist them to acquire farms or to purchase or erect dwellings. The total amount advanced on these conditions to 30th June, 1921, was £1,254,860 (including £109,165 transferred from ordinary loans). Of this sum £81,089 had been repaid, leaving outstanding at that date £1,173,771, which is included in the total of £6,758,684 shown above. As a measure of the safety with which the advances department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1921, to £532, and the interest in arrear to £985.

The transactions in the "Crédit Foncier" department are shown below :—

### STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

		At 30th June, 1920.	During 1920-21.	At 30th June, 1921.
Stock and debentures issued ...	£	10,408,600	2,500,000	12,908,600
„ „ redeemed	£	5,014,550	1,097,200	6,111,750
„ „ outstanding	£	5,394,050	..	6,796,850
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received ...	No.	19,383	952	20,335
„ „ amount ...	£	10,496,490	770,600	11,267,090
Applications granted ...	No.	11,817	572	*12,389
„ „ amount ...	£	5,825,165	454,220	*6,279,385
Amount advanced ...	£	4,565,242	380,095	4,945,337
„ repaid ...	£	2,620,115	201,164	2,821,279
„ outstanding ...	£	1,945,127	...	2,124,058
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>				
Applications received ...	No.	23,031	5,757	28,788
„ „ amount ...	£	7,704,185	2,839,655	10,543,840
Applications granted ...	No.	18,494	4,646	†23,140
„ „ amount ...	£	5,873,117	2,126,350	†7,999,467
Amount advanced ...	£	4,914,460	1,856,830	6,771,290
„ repaid ...	£	1,622,534	514,130	2,136,664
„ outstanding ...	£	3,291,926	...	4,634,626

\* Including £852,555 offered to, but not accepted by 1,481 applicants.

† Including £703,587 offered to, but not accepted by 2,050 applicants.

The net profit for the year in the advances department was £10,088 on ordinary funds, and £7,434 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £17,522. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £212,587, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 2729, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

#### Housing and Reclamation Act.

The *Housing and Reclamation Act* 1920 authorizes the Commissioners of the Savings Bank to purchase and build houses for persons who have an income of not more than £400 per annum, and who do not own a house. Business under this Act was commenced in March, 1921. On 30th June of that year tenders had been accepted for 133 houses to be built in various localities, and the purchases completed numbered 49 for a total of £27,842. The applicants are required to pay a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total cost of house and land (which is limited to £800 in each case), and the

rate of repayment is now  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., including interest at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; the period in which a loan will be repaid at this rate is  $21\frac{1}{3}$  years.

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 last five years :—

**COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1916-17  
TO 1920-21.**

Year ended 30th June—	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1917 ..	2,680,125	2,273,165	23,168	9,066	74,416	2,924,271
1918 ..	3,244,133	2,823,180	24,385	11,042	87,759	3,494,849
1919 ..	5,137,528	4,535,147	34,198	17,918	104,039	4,260,456
1920 ..	6,571,812	6,431,865	38,591	27,046	115,584	4,572,636
1921 ..	7,276,259	6,739,330	35,771	23,966	127,389	5,305,597

**PRICES OF VICTORIAN STOCK.**

The highest and lowest London prices of Victorian representative stocks are shown for each of the last five years in the following statement :—

**QUOTATIONS OF VICTORIAN STOCK IN LONDON.**

Year.	3 Per Cents. (19-9-49.)		3½ Per Cents. (1923.)		3½ Per Cents. (1929-49.)		4 Per Cents. (1940-60.)		5½ Per Cents. (1924-34.)	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1917 ..	63¾	60¾	89½	83¾	71½	66	83¾	78½	101½	99¾
1918 ..	70	61	93¾	88	75	69	84½	76¾	101½	99¾
1919 ..	67¾	59	93¾	88	76¼	66	84½	76¾	101½	99¾
1920 ..	60¾	54	90½	87¼	68	58½	78¾	66¼	100¾	92½
1921 ..	58	54	97	88½	64½	61	73¼	67¼	95¾	91

The annual interest return to investors in the above Victorian stocks, based on the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year, is shown hereunder. Allowance is made for an average of

three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made, and the gain by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account.

### INVESTORS' ANNUAL INTEREST RETURN FROM VICTORIAN STOCKS.

Year	3 Per Cents. (1929-49.)	3½ Per Cents. (1923.)	3½ Per Cents. (1929-49.)	4 Per Cents. (1940-60.)	5½ Per Cents. (1924-34.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1917 .. ..	5 12 4	6 7 11	5 13 10	5 3 3	.. ..
1918 .. ..	5 6 9	5 16 8	5 8 9	5 3 3	.. ..
1919 .. ..	5 11 7	6 7 5	5 10 11	5 4 2	5 11 7
1920 .. ..	6 5 5	8 1 8	6 7 2	5 17 1	6 0 2
1921 .. ..	6 9 8	7 19 6	6 8 10	6 1 4	6 8 9

NOTE.—The latest date of redemption in each case was adopted in the calculation.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures under certain loans repayable in Melbourne, which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the annual return to the investor per cent. for each year since 1917, are shown in the statement which follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.

### PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June.	Price in January.	Annual Return to Investor per cent.
	£	£	£ s. d.
3 PER CENT. STOCK, DUE 1917 OR AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER.			
1918 .. ..	3,143,801	60-63	4 17 7
1919 .. ..	3,182,530	60	5 0 0
1920 .. ..	3,012,491	60½	4 19 2
1921 .. ..	2,930,869	60	5 0 0
1922 .. ..	..	57	5 5 3
3 PER CENT. DEBENTURES, DUE 1921-30.			
1918 .. ..	967,450	74½	6 0 3
1919 .. ..	967,450	73-76	6 4 9
1920 .. ..	962,450	74	6 11 10
1921 .. ..	959,650	72	7 6 0
1922 .. ..	..	74½	7 5 2

The prices quoted in the above table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange



differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted. The 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, as the Government has the option of redeeming it at any time after giving twelve months' notice. In the case of the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930.

### INSURANCE.

There are twenty-three companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Seven of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, seven in New South Wales, one in New Zealand, three in America, and five in the United Kingdom. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Australasia, for the years 1912 to 1921 :—

#### LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1912 TO 1921.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
1912 .. ..	326,511	732	4,603	331,846
1913 .. ..	346,238	680	4,332	351,250
1914 .. ..	363,691	645	4,145	368,481
1915 .. ..	376,588	609	3,909	381,106
1916 .. ..	397,304	574	3,713	401,591
1917 .. ..	421,423	552	3,506	425,481
1918 .. ..	449,954	516	3,254	453,724
1919 .. ..	481,490	435	3,040	484,965
1920 .. ..	521,293	435	2,792	524,520
1921 .. ..	559,330	427	2,575	562,332
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
1912 .. ..	38,119,403	336,198	1,676,745	40,132,346
1913 .. ..	39,675,710	312,101	1,559,014	41,546,825
1914 .. ..	41,512,853	298,186	1,494,336	43,305,375
1915 .. ..	42,741,257	282,693	1,378,139	44,402,089
1916 .. ..	44,565,105	267,423	1,313,045	46,145,573
1917 .. ..	46,881,320	259,157	1,248,869	48,389,346
1918 .. ..	50,145,800	241,572	1,176,262	51,563,634
1919 .. ..	54,364,714	171,226	1,120,676	55,656,616
1920 .. ..	60,179,831	155,085	1,070,989	61,405,905
1921 .. ..	64,939,475	148,966	1,014,189	66,102,630

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

In addition to the 23 companies included in the above table there is one which is registered as a life assurance company with its head office in Victoria but has not transacted ordinary life assurance business. It contracts for medical, sick and funeral benefits, and its premium income for the financial year ended 31st July, 1921, was £13,402.

Of the total amount assured at the end of 1921, viz., £66,102,630, 98·24 per cent. was in Australasian, ·23 per cent. in British, and 1·53 per cent. in American offices. The corresponding percentages at the end of 1911 were 94·53, ·93, and 4·54.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of four of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance cannot be effected.

Industrial Assurance policies are usually for small amounts, and the premiums are collected at weekly or fortnightly intervals by agents of the insurance company who call at the homes of the assured. Many of these policies are on the lives of children. The *Commonwealth Life Assurance Companies Act 1905* places a limitation on the amount which may be assured on the life of a child under the age of ten years, the amount varying from £5 in the first to £45 in the tenth year.

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, 1917 TO 1921.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	193,589	200,361	210,588	225,136	234,326
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	11,066	11,633	11,696	13,278	12,915
Pure Endowment .. .. .					
Total .. .. .	204,655	211,994	222,284	238,414	247,241
Amount Assured—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 42,113,619	£ 44,383,872	£ 47,479,895	£ 51,714,473	£ 54,814,045
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,158,811	1,283,694	1,322,540	1,572,427	1,529,844
Pure Endowment .. .. .					
Total .. .. .	43,272,430	45,667,566	48,802,435	53,286,900	56,343,889
Annual Premiums*—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 1,486,561	£ 1,541,628	£ 1,642,497	£ 1,795,827	£ 1,892,059
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	47,359	52,765	54,486	63,763	60,704
Pure Endowment .. .. .					
Total .. .. .	1,533,920	1,594,393	1,696,983	1,859,590	1,952,763
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	52,661	53,327	53,560	54,032	54,084
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	150,932	171,661	192,326	216,458	243,958
Pure Endowment .. .. .	17,233	16,742	16,795	15,616	17,049
Total .. .. .	220,826	241,730	262,681	286,106	315,091
Amount Assured—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 926,235	£ 967,810	£ 999,175	£ 1,068,777	£ 1,104,292
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	3,837,054	4,566,225	5,465,499	6,677,990	8,181,188
Pure Endowment .. .. .	353,627	362,033	389,507	372,238	473,261
Total .. .. .	5,116,916	5,896,068	6,854,181	8,119,005	9,758,741
Annual Premiums*—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 49,651	£ 52,421	£ 54,585	£ 57,846	£ 59,645
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	262,377	312,777	371,307	444,651	529,972
Pure Endowment .. .. .	24,565	25,318	27,328	26,122	31,949
Total .. .. .	336,593	390,516	453,220	528,619	621,566

\* Including extra premiums for war risks in the years 1917 and 1918.

There has been an increase of 8,827 ordinary and 28,985 industrial policies since 1920, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £3,056,989 and in that by the industrial policies £1,639,736. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1921 was £228, and—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £393, and that of the endowment assurance policy £168,

the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £19,324,641 for simple assurance, and £22,447,351 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,529,844, or an average of £118 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £30·9, the average policies of the three classes being :—simple assurance, £20·4 ; endowment assurance, £33·5 ; and pure endowment, £27·8. The total amounts assured in the three classes were £1,104,292, £8,181,188, and £473,261 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned) a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary branch of the business of the companies where the distinction is made there were 49,162 simple assurance, and 133,959 endowment assurance policies, and, in the industrial branch, 54,084 and 243,958 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

The following statement shows for each of the last ten years the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary and Industrial branches of the business respectively, also the amount assured and the premium payable per head of population in both branches combined :—

**AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL  
POLICIES, AND BUSINESS PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
1912 TO 1921.**

Year.	Average Amount of Policy.		Ordinary and Industrial Business per head of Population.	
	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Payable.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1912 .. .. .	212	20·9	29 0 6	1 1 0
1913 .. .. .	211	21·1	29 7 0	1 1 6
1914 .. .. .	210	21·5	30 3 5	1 2 2
1915 .. .. .	209	21·8	31 3 4	1 3 2
1916 .. .. .	210	22·9	32 17 0	1 5 0
1917 .. .. .	211	23·2	34 2 10	1 6 5
1918 .. .. .	215	24·4	35 17 5	1 7 7
1919 .. .. .	220	26·1	37 0 6	1 8 7
1920 .. .. .	223	28·4	40 3 8	1 11 3
1921 .. .. .	228	30·9	42 12 5	1 13 2

**Annuity policies.**

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

**ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA,  
1912 TO 1921.**

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1912 ..	158	11,635	419	21,509	577	33,144
1913 ..	173	12,268	427	20,418	600	32,686
1914 ..	179	12,310	441	21,454	620	33,764
1915 ..	188	11,208	429	20,195	617	31,403
1916 ..	192	11,541	419	19,836	611	31,377
1917 ..	194	11,598	437	20,427	631	32,025
1918 ..	196	11,934	415	19,364	611	31,298
1919 ..	201	12,464	396	18,875	597	31,339
1920 ..	204	12,584	388	18,484	592	31,068
1921 ..	203	12,880	376	17,846	579	30,726

Of the 376 annuities held in 1921 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 318 for £15,048 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £172 in English offices, and 52 for £2,626 in American offices. The figures in the above table include annuities granted by industrial departments of life assurance companies, of which there was one for £49 in force on 31st December, 1921.

**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. The annual premiums are exclusive of extra premiums for war risks.

## LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1917 TO 1921.

	1917	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	4,207	4,856	5,692	6,572	5,758
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	14,086	14,558	16,513	19,636	18,764
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,837	2,230	1,869	3,255	1,993
Total .. .. .	20,130	21,644	24,074	29,463	26,515
Annuities .. .. .	32	19	23	23	22
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	1,663,396	2,223,911	2,816,363	2,953,065	2,960,958
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	2,341,301	2,538,304	3,056,997	3,904,365	3,662,190
Pure Endowment .. .. .	210,193	297,487	261,465	456,866	325,416
Total .. .. .	4,214,890	5,059,702	6,134,825	7,314,296	6,948,564
Annuities .. .. .	1,817	860	1,442	1,127	1,131
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	1,565	3,680	2,798	1,539	932
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,757	362	1,936	2,047	1,538
Pure Endowment .. .. .	743	585	212	466	115
Total .. .. .	4,065	4,627	4,946	4,052	2,585
Annuities .. .. .	13,958	6,497	10,066	9,284	11,037
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	56,392	79,803	94,915	97,199	96,566
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	93,280	102,299	124,175	155,844	144,813
Pure Endowment .. .. .	8,775	12,490	11,057	17,953	13,018
Total .. .. .	158,447	194,592	230,147	270,996	254,397
Annuities .. .. .	199	13	113	37	17
<i>Industrial Business</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	3,933	4,872	4,098	4,366	3,987
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	42,408	44,851	48,041	51,501	54,882
Pure Endowment .. .. .	2,271	2,083	2,411	2,999	4,694
Total .. .. .	48,612	51,806	54,550	58,866	63,563
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	96,907	142,951	128,721	178,490	142,744
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,204,431	1,404,821	1,720,990	2,159,445	2,566,352
Pure Endowment .. .. .	77,700	69,841	104,470	123,390	215,507
Total .. .. .	1,379,038	1,617,613	1,954,181	2,461,325	2,924,603
Single Premiums—			£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	..	..	9	9	11
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	15	9	11
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	5,914	8,423	7,989	9,617	8,754
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	90,523	100,736	120,090	140,076	155,158
Pure Endowment .. .. .	5,423	5,256	7,465	9,080	13,354
Total .. .. .	101,860	114,415	135,544	158,773	177,266

The new business for 1921 includes 26,515 ordinary assurance policies for £6,948,564 and 63,563 industrial policies for £2,924,603,

the former averaging £262 and the latter £46 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 8,827 for £3,056,989 and 28,985 for £1,639,736 respectively. Those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1921 must therefore, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 17,688 for £3,891,575 in ordinary, and 34,578 for £1,284,867 in industrial assurance business.

There were 103 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1921. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for that year in the following statement:—

### GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1921.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Other Revenue.	Total.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Expenses of Management.		Total.
					Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. ..	1,539,167	73,256	1,612,423	463,854	234,339	474,007	1,172,200
Marine .. ..	403,027	20,474	423,501	157,239	27,973	91,844	277,056
Guarantee .. ..	13,281	786	14,067	1,399	1,300	4,019	6,718
Live Stock .. ..	10,200	158	10,358	4,790	1,596	2,458	8,844
Plate Glass .. ..	29,917	796	30,713	12,174	5,154	7,614	24,942
Motor Car .. ..	106,569	3,303	109,872	60,118	13,255	24,580	97,953
Accident (personal) ..	48,672	1,133	49,805	18,732	9,405	11,392	39,529
Workers' Compensation	268,181	13,369	281,550	133,759	22,820	65,269	221,848
Other .. ..	82,186	7,329	89,515	39,508	12,379	25,473	77,360
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,501,200</b>	<b>120,604</b>	<b>2,621,804</b>	<b>891,573</b>	<b>328,221</b>	<b>706,656</b>	<b>1,926,450</b>

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business which operated in Victoria during the period 1917 to 1921 :—

## INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1917 TO 1921.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.*	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire ..	1917	1,026,377	40,838	1,067,215	221,945	419,772	641,717
	1918	1,092,090	46,595	1,138,685	260,861	457,384	718,245
	1919	1,224,824	51,354	1,276,178	540,706	523,740	1,064,446
	1920	1,455,671	58,986	1,514,657	341,809	633,117	974,926
	1921	1,539,167	73,256	1,612,423	463,854	708,346	1,172,200
Marine ..	1917	259,736	11,436	271,172	79,561	71,925	151,486
	1918	308,792	13,015	321,807	41,791	81,220	123,011
	1919	315,869	13,189	329,058	61,903	84,967	146,870
	1920	380,194	14,800	394,994	98,532	109,625	208,157
	1921	403,027	20,474	423,501	157,239	119,817	277,056
Guarantee ..	1917	12,932	1,009	13,941	1,701	5,671	7,372
	1918	12,497	973	13,470	2,005	4,987	6,992
	1919	14,488	858	15,346	871	5,705	6,576
	1920	13,520	776	14,296	1,044	5,030	6,074
	1921	13,281	786	14,067	1,399	5,319	6,718
Live Stock ..	1917	22,348	663	23,011	12,848	3,727	19,575
	1918	25,996	274	26,270	13,637	6,397	20,034
	1919	10,961	269	11,230	5,650	4,550	10,180
	1920	11,952	262	12,214	4,683	4,737	9,420
	1921	10,200	158	10,358	4,790	4,054	8,844
Plate Glass ..	1917	12,935	184	13,119	5,069	5,716	10,785
	1918	18,289	395	18,684	6,600	7,433	14,033
	1919	22,591	522	23,113	8,219	8,379	16,598
	1920	26,399	584	26,983	11,214	10,312	21,526
	1921	29,917	796	30,713	12,174	12,768	24,942
Motor Car ..	1917	38,221	968	39,189	18,221	14,098	32,319
	1918	45,008	1,327	46,335	22,201	17,059	39,260
	1919	60,246	1,700	61,946	27,451	21,214	48,665
	1920	82,946	2,867	85,813	35,763	30,393	66,156
	1921	106,569	3,303	109,872	60,118	37,835	97,953
Accident (Personal)	1917	33,851	909	34,760	9,446	15,718	25,164
	1918	41,492	933	42,425	18,667	17,184	35,851
	1919	44,525	967	45,492	22,646	17,503	40,149
	1920	52,269	873	53,142	18,279	20,422	38,701
	1921	48,672	1,133	49,805	18,732	20,797	39,529
Workers' Compensation ..	1917	200,320	6,851	207,171	91,628	67,534	159,162
	1918	189,679	8,288	197,967	99,849	66,668	166,517
	1919	209,036	9,699	218,735	110,829	70,050	180,879
	1920	233,129	9,876	243,005	127,693	74,895	202,588
	1921	268,181	13,369	281,550	133,759	88,089	221,848
Other ..	1917	38,912	5,707	44,619	17,948	17,821	35,769
	1918	34,668	5,984	40,652	12,338	17,799	30,137
	1919	37,545	7,566	45,111	16,224	17,824	34,048
	1920	68,620	12,186	80,806	37,469	28,274	65,743
	1921	82,186	7,329	89,515	39,508	37,852	77,360
Totals ..	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	676,181	1,154,080
	1919	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	704,499	753,912	1,548,411
	1920	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	916,805	1,593,291
	1921	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	1,034,877	1,926,450

\* Including Commission and Agents' Charges.

The particulars given in the above 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, and in the



case of premiums exclude all re-insurances in Australasia, and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures given above. The item "Other Expenditure" excludes the amounts expended in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, which was about £31,000 in 1921, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large. The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years given in the table represent 32·4 per cent. of the premiums.

### COMPANIES.

Trading  
companies  
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1921 is appended :—

### TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1921.

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
MANUFACTURING—		MANUFACTURING— <i>continued.</i>	
Sausage casings .. ..	1	Smelting .. ..	1
Tanneries .. ..	5	Bacon curing .. ..	2
Fellmongering .. ..	1	Butter, cheese .. ..	1
Oil, grease .. ..	2	Flour milling .. ..	4
Brick, pottery, tile .. ..	9	Sauce .. ..	1
Concrete .. ..	5	Preserves .. ..	2
Lime .. ..	1	Confectionery .. ..	4
Glass .. ..	2	Other foods .. ..	5
Filter, stone .. ..	1	Cordials .. ..	2
Sawmill (forest) .. ..	3	Maltsters .. ..	1
Box making, &c. .. ..	6	Distilling .. ..	1
Woodworking .. ..	5	Ice .. ..	1
Engineering, ironfounding, and machinery .. ..	35	Ice Cream .. ..	1
Other metal working .. ..	4	Woollens and Knitting .. ..	11
Sheet-iron, tin .. ..	2	Clothing, dressmaking, &c. ..	5
Metallurgical .. ..	9	Corset .. ..	1
		Millinery .. ..	1

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1921—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
MANUFACTURING— <i>continued.</i>		TRADING—	
Hats, caps .. ..	3	Warehousemen, merchants, dealers, &c. .. ..	77
Mercer .. ..	4	FINANCIAL—	
Hosiery .. ..	5	Land and property invest- ment .. ..	14
Oilskin .. ..	1	Auctioneering .. ..	3
Boot, shoe, heel .. ..	16	Indenting, agency, importers &c. .. ..	44
Furriers .. ..	2	Insurance, brokers, and under- writers .. ..	6
Dyeing .. ..	2	Financiers .. ..	8
Other textile .. ..	5	TRANSPORT—	
Printing and publishing ..	13	Shipping .. ..	2
Manufacturing stationers ..	1	Motor garage, taxi-cab ..	9
Embossing .. ..	1	Carriers .. ..	1
Musical instruments .. ..	1	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Ammunition .. ..	1	Associations, Institutes ..	15
Coach, carriage .. ..	3	Hotels, restaurants, &c. ..	6
Lamp .. ..	1	Builders and contractors ..	4
Motor bodies .. ..	4	Clubs .. ..	1
Cabinet .. ..	2	Educational .. ..	3
Furniture .. ..	2	Caterers for amusement ..	13
Polish .. ..	2	Weighbridge .. ..	2
Drugs, Chemicals .. ..	10	Undertaker .. ..	2
Paint, varnish, whitelead ..	4	Surveyor .. ..	1
Face powders, etc. .. ..	2	Advertising .. ..	1
Ammonia products .. ..	1	Bookseller .. ..	1
Wax .. ..	2	Architect .. ..	2
Surgical appliances .. ..	1	Newspaper .. ..	1
Jewellery, Electroplating ..	2	Laundry .. ..	3
Electric apparatus .. ..	4	Bond Store .. ..	2
Leather .. ..	1	Analytical Chemist .. ..	1
Film .. ..	2	Debt Collector .. ..	1
Rubber goods (including tyres) .. ..	5	Preparation Taxation Re- turns .. ..	1
Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.) .. ..	11	Hair and Skin Specialists ..	1
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—		Orchestra .. ..	1
Plantations .. ..	1		
Pastoralists .. ..	3		
Farmers .. ..	1		
Mining and prospecting ..	8		
Orchardists .. ..	4		
Tobacco .. ..	1		
Quarries .. ..	3		

The figures in the above table refer only to companies floated and registered in Victoria under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1915, and are

exclusive of 64 foreign companies registered during the year. Fifty ordinary mining companies were registered during 1921 under Part II. of the Act. These, as well as insurance companies doing life business only, and building societies, are also excluded from the table. Of the 496 companies registered during 1921 as shown above, 420, or about 85 per cent., were registered as proprietary companies.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act* 1915, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown for the last three and a half years in the following statement :—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1919 TO 30TH  
JUNE, 1922.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1915.)

Year ended 31st December.	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.		Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Year in Nominal Capital of existing Victorian Trading Companies (excluding Foreign and Mining).*
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	
1919 ..	253	21	28	302	£ 9,324,499	£ 525,250	1,941	466	£
1920 ..	542	58	76	676	47,165,357	2,173,750	2,379	505	(No record)
1921 ..	496	64	50	610	48,287,648	1,218,375	2,202	698	11,150,562
1922 (to 30th June)	255	32	23	310	13,563,180	516,100	..	..	3,572,632
									1,606,750

\* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

**Building  
Societies.**

Since the *Building Societies Act* 1874 came into operation, 156 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since declined. The number of companies still carrying on business is 30, of which 6 were established

on the Starr-Bowkett principle. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the last five years:—

## BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number of societies ...	31	31	31	30	30
" shareholders	7,524	7,324	7,400	7,551	7,893
" borrowers ..	9,680	9,047	9,402	9,537	9,520
Transactions during the Year—					
	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	163,766	164,703	176,842	205,329	214,392
Loans granted ...	338,979	462,910	739,772	963,211	834,992
Repayments ...	518,835	606,253	649,299	985,779	770,114
Deposits received	552,447	797,308	626,732	961,029	925,533
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	66,818	65,353	73,458	74,584	81,529
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	2,035,768	2,024,902	2,264,083	2,452,168	2,661,272
Properties in possession or surrendered	460,627	427,132	380,391	203,899	181,625
Other advances ...	13,301	11,691	13,084	18,791	16,075
Cash in hand, &c. ...	40,541	42,222	47,407	48,894	56,914
Other assets* ...	24,775	49,806	68,217	84,909	76,321
Total ...	2,575,012	2,555,753	2,773,182	2,808,661	2,992,207
Liabilities—					
To shareholders ...	1,307,860	1,307,022	1,334,075	1,272,203	1,358,458
" depositors ...	746,750	707,829	848,787	900,656	959,206
Bank overdraft ...	18,185	23,901	41,041	38,252	51,343
Other ...	85,994	82,000	83,003	82,694	92,069
Total ...	2,158,789	2,120,752	2,306,906	2,293,805	2,461,076
Reserve Funds ...	354,073	370,830	387,867	399,734	429,478

\* Including Commonwealth War Loans Stock, £20,300 in 1916-17, £40,075 in 1917-18, £66,800 in 1918-19, £81,100 in 1919-20, and £70,225 in 1920-21.

**Co-operative  
societies.**

The appended table contains particulars for the last five years of societies registered under the Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information regarding co-operative societies, since it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. It is known that there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the Companies Act and are not represented in the table here given.

### PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1917 TO 1921.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Number of Societies .. ..	53	64	70	75	74
Number of Shareholders ..	13,589	19,789	20,697	18,592	19,328
Total Sales during Year ..	£ 888,213	£ 1,096,170	£ 1,244,416	£ 1,718,301	£ 1,619,420
Other Revenue .. ..	22,949	33,682	49,333	88,602	87,052
Wages and Salaries for Year ..	57,821	71,045	91,391	119,912	132,133
Other Working Expenses ..	61,512	83,369	102,164	131,282	107,153
Net Profit .. ..	27,077	29,077	38,987	62,733	28,980
Liabilities at end of Year—					
Paid-up Capital .. ..	124,208	147,442	173,088	216,689	253,469
Reserves .. ..	46,455	56,284	61,310	75,139	76,531
Bank Overdraft .. ..	63,791	86,446	127,648	143,972	139,188
Sundry Creditors .. ..	93,376	151,848	175,229	262,490	272,470
Other Liabilities .. ..	75,918	70,160	72,382	93,149	90,572
Total Liabilities .. ..	403,748	512,180	609,657	791,439	832,230
Assets at end of Year—					
Real Estate .. ..	100,519	115,557	148,582	212,768	239,705
Stock .. ..	136,899	194,141	235,281	293,430	246,859
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery	28,574	54,220	51,104	60,568	77,323
Sundry Debtors .. ..	140,251	144,885	186,965	245,656	254,189
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	14,431	15,292	20,336	25,529	21,062
Other Assets .. ..	6,703	10,785	12,785	20,957	37,283
Total Assets .. ..	427,377	534,880	655,053	858,908	876,421

The number of societies which were registered under the Provident Societies Act up to 31st December, 1921, was 185, and of these 143 had been registered subsequently to the year 1900. The nature of the business carried on by the 74 societies in existence in 1921 is shown in the subjoined statement :—

## EXISTING PROVIDENT SOCIETIES, 1921.

Nature of Business.	No. transacting Business.
General merchants .. .. .	17
Farmers' associations acting as general merchants and commission agents, &c. .. .. .	11
Fruitpackers, merchants, and salesmen .. .. .	10
Cool storage .. .. .	9
Breadmaking and sale of groceries .. .. .	6
Supplying fruitgrowers' requisites .. .. .	3
Purchase of real and personal property .. .. .	2
Printing and publishing .. .. .	2
Jam manufactures, &c. .. .. .	1
Co-operative credit banking .. .. .	1
Fish selling .. .. .	1
Eucalyptus oil distilling .. .. .	1
Storage of wheat .. .. .	1
Erection of building .. .. .	1
Supplying butchers' requisites .. .. .	1
„ farriers' requisites .. .. .	1
„ bakers and pastrycooks' requisites .. .. .	1
Egg-laying competition .. .. .	1
Egg selling .. .. .	1
Employees' general store .. .. .	1
Importers and indentors .. .. .	1
Leather and grindery store .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	74

The co-operative cool stores societies have been formed chiefly to provide cool storage accommodation for the fruit grown by their members, who are orchardists. Several of these societies have availed themselves of the provisions of Part I. of the *Fruit Act 1917*, which empowers the Government to make advances to companies for the purpose of constructing fruit-works.

Trustees,  
Executors,  
and Agency  
Companies.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1920-21 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £365,530; reserve funds, &c., £235,803; other liabilities, £111,479; total liabilities, £712,812. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £122,404; other investments in public securities, &c., £161,911; loans on mortgage, £52,325; property, £239,393; other assets, £136,779. The net profits for the year were £55,389, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £40,014. The net profits are equivalent to 9·21 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

### MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Land  
mortgages.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 3 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the Transfer of Land Act included, they being registered as absolute transfers. The number and amount of releases registered during the year are excluded from the table, as it is considered that the information obtainable in regard to them is misleading and of no value for statistical purposes.

### LAND MORTGAGES: 1917 TO 1921.

Transactions Registered.		1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Mortgages—						
Number	..	10,188	10,694	13,425	18,850	20,881
Amount	£	5,761,855	6,678,497	8,287,079	13,329,379	15,469,446

Stock  
mortgages,  
liens on wool  
and crops.

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 of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS :  
1917 TO 1921.

Security.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	566	607	384	258	2,736
Amount £	241,293	128,161	89,002	69,415	640,841
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	51	49	38	32	35
Amount £	39,073	41,915	31,613	27,667	55,899
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	3,392	1,222	874	3,114	2,795
Amount £	170,913	230,830	223,300	586,632	590,675
Total—					
Number ..	4,009	1,878	1,296	3,404	5,566
Amount £	451,279	400,906	343,915	683,714	1,287,415

Bills and  
contracts of  
sale.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale (absolute or conditional) or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. Before filing a bill of sale fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. 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: 1917 TO 1921.

Security.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>Bills of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	835	1,315	1,043	1,122	1,235
Amount £	142,100	232,882	192,777	160,694	430,475
<b>Contracts of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	27	46	29	18	19
Amount £	3,802	5,150	2,320	1,384	2,008

**LAW, CRIME, ETC.****THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.**

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and, in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851 the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

**LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.**

Supreme  
Court civil  
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1922 six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years :—

### SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1921.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1870 ..	5,583	154,296	237	165	133	29	29,298
1880 ..	5,065	185,131	221	161	133	28	47,401
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1910 ..	743	69,182	129	85	37	16	7,984
1917 ..	563	58,142	102	50	27	6	7,756
1918 ..	543	291,640	101	56	35	17	15,621
1919 ..	629	90,818	116	61	24	14	6,151
1920 ..	632	74,288	132	80	39	17	9,036
1921 ..	822	164,898	198	82	46	17	13,623

**Decline in Litigation.** There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1921 the writs issued were one-eighth; the amount sued for was about one-fourth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth of the corresponding numbers in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

**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 1921 there were 101 sessions lasting 496 days and held in 38 places. Particulars of litigation in the last

year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last five years are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1921.

Year.	Number of Cases Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.	Costs Awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1870 ..	11,866	277,236	102,822	13,815	4,268
1880 ..	9,498	215,929	99,338	13,765	3,956
1890 ..	12,635	340,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1900 ..	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1910 ..	626	144,550	45,196	5,199	1,992
1917 ..	523	168,875	80,421	*	*
1918 ..	527	195,693	93,298	*	*
1919 ..	600	206,164	94,049	*	*
1920 ..	680	283,238	113,804	*	*
1921 ..	824	399,801	213,113	*	*

\* No record.

The number of cases tried in 1921 was above the average of recent years, but was less than 7 per cent. of the number in 1890. The amounts sued for and awarded were, however, slightly greater than the amounts for that year. The decline in the number of cases would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

The number of requests for arbitration under the **Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.** Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1921 was 184. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £36,387, and the amount awarded £31,424. These figures are not included in the above table.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 225 places in Victoria in 1921 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 such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder :—

### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1921.

Year.			Cases Heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
				£	£
1870	..	..	27,722	190,242	105,086
1880	..	..	19,983	75,684	50,764
1890	..	..	30,466	196,917	132,663
1900	..	..	17,577	95,890	80,960
1910	..	..	29,902	186,538	146,284
1917	..	..	32,187	222,825	143,469
1918	..	..	31,870	192,281	149,755
1919	..	..	34,841	213,418	155,009
1920	..	..	38,300	218,408	158,198
1921	..	..	45,319	271,634	202,606

In addition to the ordinary cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1921, 709 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,604 maintenance cases, 711 fraud summonses against debtors, 61,261 electoral revision cases, 8,359 cases relating to licences and certificates, 744 garnishee cases, 1,099 ejectment cases, 219 prohibition cases, and 321 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 263 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

**Writs by the Sheriff.** A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and the last five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease since 1890 is very considerable :—

### WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1921.

Year.			King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
				The Person.	Property.	
1870	...	...	35	75	2,146	2,256
1880	..	...	35	58	1,944	2,037
1890	...	...	13	21	2,282	2,316
1900	...	...	4	3	199	206
1910	...	...	...	4	166	170
1917	...	...	1	1	171	173
1918	...	...	3	3	116	122
1919	...	...	3	6	109	118
1920	...	...	...	3	124	127
1921	...	...	...	9	186	195

**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.

**Intestate  
Estates.**

The rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are by law distributed are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 437.

**INSOLVENCIES.****Insolvencies,  
&c.**

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last five years were as follows :—

**INSOLVENCIES AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT,  
1870 TO 1921.**

Year.	Insolvencies.			Deeds of Arrangement.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1870 ..	996	479,491	150,170	*	*	*
1880 ..	768	526,130	298,384	*	*	*
1890 ..	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	*	*	*
1900 ..	344	183,531	88,760	149	168,700	159,771
1910 ..	359	132,841	54,381	131	113,597	91,271
1917 ..	222	152,338	94,390	125	120,452	77,813
1918 ..	243	131,247	77,089	91	200,448	118,864
1919 ..	207	184,041	130,328	68	108,181	91,689
1920 ..	186	154,658	53,229	69	82,692	73,591
1921 ..	300	180,044	92,048	100	186,305	140,430

\* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1921 was higher than in each of the preceding four years, but lower than in any other year subsequent to 1857. The average number during the ten years 1909 to 1918 was 358, and the average declared liabilities, £226,517. During the ten years 1899 to 1908 the average yearly number was 445, with declared liabilities of £244,538, whereas, during the ten years 1889 to 1898, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis of that period swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 833, with declared liabilities of £2,213,592. During the ten years 1879 to 1888 the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory. The following table shows the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years :—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1917 ... ..	... 200	22	222
1918 ... ..	... 218	25	243
1919 ... ..	... 185	22	207
1920 ... ..	... 165	21	186
1921 ... ..	... 270	30	300

**Occupations  
of Insolvents.**

In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1921, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 41 whose occupations were not stated :—

**OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1917 TO 1921.**

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1921.	Average Number of Insolvents, 1917 to 1921.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	60,585	12	1·98
Domestic .. ..	58,225	10	1·72
Commercial .. ..	108,011	89	8·24
Transport and Communication	53,332	16	3·00
Industrial .. ..	234,245	141	6·02
Primary Producers .. ..	147,438	46	3·12
Total .. ..	661,836*	314	4·74

\* Exclusive of 7,617 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

A table showing the occupations of insolvents in detail for the years 1912 to 1916 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 444.

**DIVORCE.**

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act* 1915, and a summary thereof is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 445. The Act of 1915 was amended by Acts passed in 1919 and 1922, but the amendments relate to minor matters and do not affect the main features of the principal Act. The grounds upon which divorce might be granted were considerably extended by an Act passed in 1889.

**Number of Divorces.**

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 5,420 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 107 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 5,072 and 36 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890, only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890, no fewer than 164 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

**Divorces, Sex.**

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husband and wife respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1921 :—

**DIVORCES, 1921.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	194	252	446	170	210	380
Judicial Separation ...	...	4	4	...	1	1
Nullity of Marriage ...	5	8	13	2	6	8
Total ...	199	264	463	172	217	389

**Grounds of divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1921 were as follows :—

Grounds on which Granted.	Divorce.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery ...	89	76	...	1	...	...
Assaults (violent) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bigamy ...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Consanguinity ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Desertion ...	64	119	...	...	...	...
Desertion and adultery ...	5	3	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty	1	8	...	...	...	...
Impotence ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanity ...	11	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	170	210	...	1	2	6



**Divorces, 1881 to 1921.**

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the State of Victoria during the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1911 and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

### DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1921.

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
	Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1881	18	10	9	..	7
1891	153	1	99	..	57
1901	148	2	83	..	46
1911	262	2	211	..	99
1917	263	2	201	..	78
1918	304	9	230	3	88
1919	481	9	345	2	129
1920	510	8	370	2	134
1921	446	4	380	1	136

The extension of the grounds upon which divorce might be obtained had the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

In New South Wales, where the law in regard to divorce does not differ much from that in Victoria, there were, in 1921, 794 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 203. The average annual number for the five-year period 1917-21, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 154, as compared with an average of 113 for the same period in Victoria.

## CRIME.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation, and, if they are satisfied that

a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information; or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General also has the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury, which consists of 23 men, investigates the charge, and, if it is of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

#### Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its 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. Its present members are:—The Hon. S. Mauger (chairman), Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. W. R. Anderson, I.S.O., P.M., formerly Secretary to the Crown Law Department.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries

as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Other important powers were vested in the Board under the provisions of the Amending Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1915, chief among which are:—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform;
- (b) To impose conditions of release;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishment at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals, the power formerly conferred on visiting justices in this regard being cancelled;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
  - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital; or
  - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying; or
  - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

An important alteration under the Amending Act is the substitution of "Minister" for "Governor in Council" as the authority by whose direction a prisoner may be released on probation on the Board's recommendation. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17 the Board was enabled to bring into operation two valuable aids to the reformation of the inmates of the reformatory prisons, by the Government sanctioning the purchase of a farm in connexion with the Castlemaine Reformatory, and the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island. The equipment of the Castlemaine Reformatory was further improved in 1917 by the addition of the necessary plant and tools for imparting technical instruction to the inmates, this being given by an expert of the local technical school. The lads are now receiving practical training in the use of tools, framing, jointing, &c., and they have turned out much useful work. This instruction, coupled with the experience they are gaining in farming operations, promises to be of value to them

in gaining suitable employment in the country on release. The improvements carried out on the farm have added considerably to the value of the property, and include the clearing, fencing, ploughing, trenching and planting of a 10-acre block for an orchard, the enlargement of dams for water supply, and the erection of poultry pens, and of a building containing a dining room and five sleeping rooms for inmates who are allowed to sleep at the farm.

The Afforestation camp at French Island has yielded good results, and the industry of the prisoners has received the commendation of the officers of the Forests Department. In addition to the work of afforestation, considerable improvements have been effected about the camp and additional buildings erected. The tree-planting season usually extends from May to September in each year, and in the course of the season upwards of 200,000 trees, *pinis insignis*, may be planted by the prisoners. During other months the men are occupied in cutting fire breaks, clearing, and preparing for the next planting season. The experiment is of value, as it provides strenuous work for the men, who are drawn from those under indeterminate detention at Pentridge, and enables the "Honor" system to be carried out. At no time are the men under lock and key, and they are given a considerable amount of freedom, yet with few exceptions they have responded loyally to the trust placed in them. Any who fail to rise to the standard required of them are immediately returned to Pentridge. Some years ago, a few men, before their perfidy could be discovered, managed to reach the mainland by appropriating a boat belonging to the Forests Department, but with two exceptions they were recaptured. Both here and at Castlemaine the open air life and work have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the prisoners, and the privileges and freedom they enjoy have not made them less amenable to discipline.

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.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	52	66	55	54	39
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	28	32	51	47	42
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	3	5	1	2	2
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	30	27	28	30	31
Total .. ..	113	130	135	133	114

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1915 are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. The number of such officers who have been appointed to date is 241.

**OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.**

Arrests and  
summonses  
for various  
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1921 :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1921.**

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Convicted, &c.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Against the Person—</b>							
Murder and attempts at	29	...	...	4	2	22	1
Manslaughter ...	6	...	...	1	...	4	1
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	54	...	...	18	...	33	3
Assaults ...	1,517	761	66	585	104	1	...
Others ...	234	34	5	57	22	104	12
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,840</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	486	79	..	99	8	291	9
Larceny and similar offences ...	2,761	1,891	155	448	56	198	13
Wilful damage ...	407	257	19	108	22	1	...
Others ...	667	432	20	164	27	22	2
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,321</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</b>	<b>22</b>	...	...	1	...	21	...
<b>Against Good Order—</b>							
Drunkenness ...	7,621	3,815	519	2,863	424	...	...
Others ...	7,739	5,407	639	1,429	261	3	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>15,360</b>	<b>9,222</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>3</b>	...
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Perjury ...	8	...	...	1	..	6	1
Breaches of—							
Defence Act ...	626	467	17	142	...	...	...
Education Act ...	9,586	7,376	1,065	988	157	...	...
Electoral Act ...	146	95	25	22	4	...	...
Licensing Act ...	3,769	2,441	402	724	202	...	...
Pure Food Act ...	605	497	32	71	5	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	26,119	19,073	1,335	5,390	293	28	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>40,859</b>	<b>29,949</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>62,402</b>	<b>42,625</b>	<b>4,299</b>	<b>13,115</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>42</b>

These particulars include the arrests and summonses disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in the next table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the persons dealt with in the 47,153 summons cases, 37,293 were summarily convicted, 9,799 were discharged, and 61 were com-

mitted for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (62,402) 46,924 were summarily convicted, 14,702 were discharged, and 776 were committed for trial.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1921 :—

**CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1921.**

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Offences.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—								
Assaults .. ..	17	..	28	4	..	..	45	4
Others .. ..	3	..	14	..	..	..	17	..
Total .. ..	20	..	42	4	..	..	62	4
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c. .. ..	344	9	984	31	..	..	1,328	40
Wilful Damage .. ..	19	..	157	1	..	..	176	1
Others .. ..	2	..	31	..	..	..	33	..
Total .. ..	365	9	1,172	32	..	..	1,537	41
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness .. ..	5	3	5	..	..	..	10	3
Others .. ..	47	10	660	4	..	..	707	14
Total .. ..	52	13	665	4	..	..	717	17
Other Offences—								
Breaches of Defence Act .. ..	..	..	61	..	..	..	61	..
„ Licensing Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	171	56	1,119	48	91	44	1,381	148
Total .. ..	171	56	1,180	48	91	44	1,442	148
Grand Total .. ..	608	78	3,059	88	91	44	3,758	210

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1921 numbered 112, viz., 65 males and 47 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.

Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the past five years, 24 per cent. were arrested, and 76 per cent. summoned. The great increase in summons cases since 1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the Licensing, Pure Foods, Commonwealth Electoral, and Defence

**Arrests and  
summons  
cases.**

Acts, and is also partially accounted for by more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. Particulars for the last year of each of the four decennial periods ended with 1911, and for each of the last five years, are given in the subjoined table :—

### ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1881 TO 1921.

Year.	Arrested by the Police.	Brought before Magistrates on Summons.	Total.
1881 ... ..	22,640	19,384	42,024
1891 ... ..	31,971	24,525	56,496
1901 ... ..	27,853	21,130	48,983
1911 ... ..	19,398	25,128	44,526
1917 ... ..	12,689	39,406	52,175
1918 ... ..	10,346	48,619	58,965
1919 ... ..	11,993	46,477	58,470
1920 ... ..	14,582	42,116	56,698
1921 ... ..	15,249	47,153	62,402

**Neglected  
children  
arrested.**

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 1,338 in 1917, 1,327 in 1918, 1,190 in 1919, 193 in 1920, and 112 in 1921.

The principal reason for the great falling off in 1920 and 1921 is the fact that children boarded out with their own mothers by the Neglected Children's Department are not now arrested by the police.

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, and convicted after commitment, also the number per 10,000 of the population :—

### NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SUMMONS CASES, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1917 ... ..	52,175	38,757	12,923	495	303
1918 ... ..	58,965	44,900	13,659	406	245
1919 ... ..	58,470	44,623	13,272	575	347
1920 ... ..	56,698	43,088	12,815	795	461
1921 ... ..	62,402	46,924	14,702	776	520

#### Number per 10,000 of Population.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1917 ... ..	369.6	274.6	91.5	3.5	2.1
1918 ... ..	414.0	315.3	95.8	2.9	1.7
1919 ... ..	396.9	302.9	90.1	3.9	2.4
1920 ... ..	374.9	284.9	84.7	5.3	3.0
1921 ... ..	405.9	305.2	95.6	5.1	3.4

In regard to persons arrested, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case was most prominent is taken account of; but, in summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

### CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the number per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made :—

#### CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1921.

Year.	Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	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
1917	1,359	3,196	7,575	40,045	52,175
1918	1,426	3,484	5,987	48,068	58,965
1919	1,542	4,034	6,237	46,657	58,470
1920	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1921	1,840	4,321	7,621	48,620	62,402
Year.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.				
	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
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
1917	·96	2·26	5·37	28·37	36·96
1918	1·00	2·45	4·20	33·75	41·40
1919	1·05	2·74	4·23	31·67	39·69
1920	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1921	1·20	2·81	4·96	31·62	40·59

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in the last five years as compared with earlier years.

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.



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 1921 only 43 of such crimes out of a total of 48,620 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. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

### SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1921 were as follows:—

#### SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1921.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	4,422	520	4,942
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	2,067	398	2,465
1 and under 6 months ... ..	910	108	1,018
6 and under 12 months ... ..	194	37	231
1 to 2 years ... ..	7	...	7
2 years ... ..	3	...	3
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	476	55	531
Admonished ... ..	253	19	272
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	81	...	81
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	63	18	81
Total sentenced ... ..	8,476	1,155	9,631
Discharged ... ..	4,251	652	4,903
Total summarily disposed of ...	12,727	1,807	14,534
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	111·9	14·8	62·7

Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1921 :—

### SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1921.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	...	1	1
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	1	...	1
1 and under 6 months ... ..	72	3	75
6 " 12 " ... ..	178	7	185
1 " 4 years ... ..	78	...	78
4 " 7 " ... ..	8	...	8
7 years ... ..	1	...	1
12 " ... ..	1	...	1
15 " ... ..	2	...	2
Death recorded ... ..	1	...	1
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	86	11	97
Sent to Reformatory Prison ... ..	29	...	29
" Lunatic Asylum ... ..	3	1	4
Total convicted ... ..	460	23	483
Acquitted ... ..	189	18	207
Not prosecuted ... ..	26	2	28
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	6.07	30	3.14

Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

In compiling the criminal statistics of the State each year a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect of each arrest. It is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison

Arrest of  
distinct  
individuals.

### DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1921.

[illegible]

of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This has been done for 1921, so far as sex and age of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table :—

**Individuals  
arrested more  
than once.**

Of the total number of arrests, 15,249, only 12,041, or 79 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 10,187, or 85 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,223, or 10 per cent., twice; 352, or 3 per cent., three times; 133, or 1 per cent., four times; and 146, or 1 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested nineteen times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1921 with 1907—a year in which an important Act relating to the obtaining and holding of licences came into force. From this it will be seen that there was a large decrease in the later year in the number of distinct persons arrested:—

### DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1907 AND 1921.

Year.	Distinct Persons Arrested.						Percentage Arrested.				
	Number.			Per 100,000 of the Population.			Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	More than Four Times.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1907 ...	14,519	2,297	16,816	2,410	369	1,372	83	10	3	2	2
1921 ...	10,819	1,222	12,041	1,428	157	783	85	10	3	1	1

**Sexes of those  
arrested more  
than once.**

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 15 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once in 1921, as many as 23 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

**Distinct persons  
arrested more  
than once for  
drunkenness.**

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1921 numbered 5,828, and, of these, 938, or 16 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 590 twice; 193 thrice; 71 four times; 28 five times; and 56 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested eighteen times.

**Drunkenness,  
1907 and 1921.**

The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,944 in the year 1907, and 5,828 in 1921. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 8·93 and 3·79 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 58 per cent.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1921 was 5,828, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 7,542; these persons were also charged with 1,261 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 8,803. Forty-nine per cent. of the arrests during 1921 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

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,  
1917 TO 1921.

Year.	Number of Persons —			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1917 ...	7,502	73	7,575	5·37
1918 ...	5,924	63	5,987	4·20
1919 ...	6,161	76	6,237	4·23
1920 ...	7,090	64	7,154	4·73
1921 ...	7,542	79	7,621	4·96

The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, 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	1914 .. ..	69
1879-85 .. ..	88	1915 .. ..	64
1886-92 .. ..	106	1916 .. ..	55
1893-97 .. ..	65	1917 .. ..	37
1898-1902 .. ..	84	1918 .. ..	29
1903-07 .. ..	77	1919 .. ..	29
1908-12 .. ..	68	1920 .. ..	32
1913 .. ..	72	1921 .. ..	34

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 limiting the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further limitation was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in drunkenness in the last six years. It will be noticed that the index numbers for the last five years are the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the number per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence :—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED  
WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1921.

Year.					Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895	...	...	...	...	185	35·60
1900	...	...	...	...	222	42·38
1910	...	...	...	...	128	24·19
1917	...	...	...	...	106	19·61
1918	...	...	...	..	80	14·67
1919	...	...	...	...	138	24·45
1920	...	...	...	...	140	24·15
1921	...	...	...	...	110	18·72

The crimes for which juvenile offenders were arrested in 1921, and their ages are given in the subjoined statement :—

### OFFENCES CHARGED AGAINST JUVENILES ARRESTED DURING 1921.

Nature of Offence.	Ages.										Total.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. <i>Against the Person</i> —											
Assaults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Others .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	5	13
2. <i>Against Property with Violence</i> —											
Housebreaking .. ..	..	1	2	4	6	10	5	6	17	17	78
Malicious injury .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
3. <i>Against Property without Violence</i> —											
Larceny, &c. .. ..	..	1	2	5	8	7	5	13	20	21	121
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	2	2	5	20
4. <i>Against Good Order</i> —											
Drunk and disorderly .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Offensive behaviour, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	18
Vagrancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	6
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	11
5. <i>Miscellaneous</i> —											
Defence Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Breaches of By-laws, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	7	10
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	7
Total .. .. .	2	4	12	16	22	15	26	46	51	99	293

Two per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1921 were entirely illiterate, over 97 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

### CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The next table shows for a period of years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia and New Zealand. It is not possible to give the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909, as the Commonwealth Government discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade in the following year.

# AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1st July, 1916, to 30th June, 1921.			Consumption per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,339,500	63,232,700	1,448,500	·46	12·29	·28
*Dominion of New Zealand ..	794,900	13,074,700	181,800	·69	11·35	·15

\* Average for five years ended 31st December, 1921.

The quantities consumed per head in Australia during the quinquennium 1909-13 were : spirits, ·82, beer, 12·40, and wine, ·42 gallons ; and for New Zealand : spirits, ·79, beer, 9·69, and wine, ·14 gallons.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year. The following table shows the average yearly consumption over a period of years :—

## AUSTRALIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE.

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Commonwealth of Australia ..	7,007,300	11,830,500	972,500	19,810,300	3 16 7	7 6 9
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	2,522,400	2,495,200	128,900	5,146,500	4 9 8	7 16 11

\* Average for five years ended 30th June, 1921.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1921.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the five years ended 30th June, 1921, was £19,810,300, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium 1917 to 1921 it was £5,146,500. The expenditure per head for the Commonwealth was £3 16s. 7d., and for New Zealand £4 9s. 8d. The corresponding expenditures for the quinquennium 1909-13 were £3 10s. 2d., and £2 18s. 2d. per head.



## LOCAL OPTION.

**Local  
Option.**

At the general elections for the State Legislative Assembly, held on 21st October, 1920, the provision in the *Licensing Act 1903* (incorporated in the Act of 1915), which required a poll of the electors to be taken on the question of the number (if any) of liquor licences to be held in the various licensing districts of the State, was submitted to the electors. The resolutions were :—

- A. That the number of licences existing in this district continue.
- B. That the number of licences existing in this district be reduced.
- C. That no licences be granted in this district.

If resolution C had been previously carried and was in force in the district, the following was to be submitted instead of the resolutions mentioned above :—

- D. That licences be restored in this district.

Resolution A or B was carried if a majority of the votes given was in favour of such resolution. Resolution C was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution, it being provided that, where less than such number was given, the votes recorded in favour of resolution C should be added to the votes given for resolution B. Resolution D was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution. Resolutions C and D could not be carried unless 30 per cent. or more of the number of electors on the electoral rolls for the district voted for the resolution.

In two licensing districts in the State, viz., Boroondara and Nunawading, resolution C was carried. Seven hotels in the former district and three in the latter had therefore to be closed. The amount of compensation awarded by the Licences Reduction Board was £12,100, or an average of £1,210 for each hotel.

During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £212,771, or an average of £980 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of the general revenue.

In the year 1915 an Act was passed (No. 2584) which fixed the hours during which alcoholic liquors might be sold in hotels during the period of the war at from 9 o'clock in the morning until half-past 9 at night. By an Act passed in 1916 (No. 2827) the closing hour was fixed at 6 o'clock instead of 9.30. The latter provision was made permanent by Act No. 3028, passed on 19th December, 1919.

**Restricting the  
hours for the  
sale of  
intoxicants.**

## LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Licences  
Reduction  
Board.

The Licences Reduction Board, provided for by the *Licensing Act* 1906, was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time a Compensation Fund was instituted which was raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The duties of the Board are referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476. Just before the close of the year 1916 an amending *Licensing Act* (No. 2855) was passed, by which the members of the Licences Reduction Board were constituted a Licensing Court for the whole State. The taking of a local option poll was postponed to the second general election after January, 1917, and the court was authorized in the meantime to close hotels to the extent of the Compensation Fund available, as if reduction had been carried in every Licensing District. No alteration was made in the provisions abolishing the statutory number of hotels for a district, so that the number existing on 1st January, 1917, is now the maximum number, a similar provision applying to spirit merchants' licences, grocers' licences, Australian wine licences, and club licences. The Mallee area was made the subject of special legislation, under which it is possible after a petition and a poll to obtain victuallers' licences in proclaimed areas containing at least 500 electors. These hotels are to be 12 miles apart, except at Mildura, where there can be three hotels. The whole system of licence-fees was re-cast, fixed fees in the retail liquor trade being abolished and percentage fees substituted. In the wholesale section there are now percentage fees for the sales to private customers, and fixed fees in respect of the balance of the trade. The percentage fee in the case of hotels has been fixed at 6 per cent. of the annual liquor purchases, the owner paying three-eighths, and the licensee five-eighths. This combines and takes the place of the old fixed fees, the 3 per cent. compensation fee, and the assessments for lost licence fees arising out of the closing of hotels. Spirit merchants and holders of grocers' licences and Australian wine licences pay 4 per cent. of the cost of liquors sold to non-licensed purchasers.

Provision was also made for the adjustment of rents owing to the reduction in the hours for selling liquor. This work was intrusted to the Board under the "9.30 Closing Act," and was subsequently extended to include alterations due to the "6 o'clock Closing Act." Under the provisions of these Acts over 700 applications were received from licensees for adjustment of rent and licence-fee rebates.

Up to 30th June, 1922, 1,475 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 1,451 cases, and the total sum paid has been £321,231, or an average of £566 each. Four hundred and fourteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with them totalled £380,782, making an average of

£920 each. There were 1,037 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £440,449, or an average of £425 for each hotel.

Particulars of the hotels closed and compensation awarded in metropolitan and country districts in each year since the constitution of the Board are set forth in the following table :—

**NUMBER OF HOTELS CLOSED AND COMPENSATION  
AWARDED, 1907 TO 1922.**

Year Ended—	Number of Hotels Closed.			Amounts Awarded Owners and Licensees.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.
31st December—				£	£	£
1907 ..	26	37	63	26,471	6,125	32,596
1908 ..	43	90	133	33,764	32,817	66,581
1909 ..	30	78	108	20,021	21,648	41,669
1910 ..	28	78	106	27,636	26,507	54,143
1911 ..	17	85	102	15,501	32,953	48,454
1912 ..	24	72	96	20,511	30,877	51,388
1913 ..	26	76	102	24,775	25,346	50,121
1914 ..	19	70	89	20,040	30,033	50,073
1915 ..	30	82	112	25,800	35,883	61,683
1916 ..	40	103	143	35,485	48,658	84,143
1917 ..	23	60	83	19,193	30,415	49,608
30th June—						
1918 ..	10	34	44	7,475	15,802	23,277
(six months)						
30th June—						
1919 ..	22	57	79	19,825	29,635	49,460
1920 ..	39	36	75	39,080	21,595	60,675
1921 ..	35	57	92	43,355	34,230	77,585
1922 ..	7	41	48	1,850*	17,925†	19,775
Total ..	419	1,056	1,475	380,782	440,449	821,231

\* Compensation for two hotels.

† Compensation for twenty-two hotels.

A table showing the number of hotels closed in each licensing district to 30th June, 1921, appears in the *Year-Book* 1920-21, pages 296 to 299.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1922, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years.

Hotels, 1885,  
1906 and 1922.

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, 1906 AND 1922.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885       ...       ...       ...	969,200	4,339	223
1906       ...       ...       ..	1,244,474	3,520	354
1922 (30th June)       ...       ...	1,570,640	2,016	779
Increase, 1885 to 1922       ...	601,440	...	556
Decrease,       "       "       ...	...	2,323	...

\* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 62 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 54 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 249 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885–1922, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,465 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 631 were closed voluntarily.

**Race-course licences and percentage fees.** The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act* 1915) provides that all race-courses shall be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. It is stipulated that, in addition to this fee, there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent. of the revenue, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past ten years were as follows :—

### REVENUE FROM RACE-COURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1913 TO 1922.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
	£		£
1913       ..       ..	10,019	1918       ..       ..	11,346
1914       ..       ..	12,034	1919       ..       ..	11,557
1915       ..       ..	13,611	1920       ..       ..	13,416
1916       ..       ..	11,758	1921       ..       ..	17,731
1917       ..       ..	13,380	1922       ..       ..	17,578

### GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

**Gaols and prisoners.** There are seven gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and four reformatory prisons, also four police gaols which are used as receiving stations,

and the figures below show that there is accommodation in the gaols for about three times the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1921 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, 1921.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement. 31.12.21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	669	..	432	..	912	..	409	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	68	..	50	..	68	..	46	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	13	..	197	9	14	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	12	..	156	6	23	2
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	84	..	54	..	80	..	47	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	40	..	156	..	34
Coburg Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	15	..	2	..	2	..	3
Geelong ..	187	29	54	..	305	4	63	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	40	..	26	..	31	..	22	..
Melbourne ..	222	70	90	12	2,985	530	90	9
Sale ..	30	5	6	..	93	2	3	..
Police Gaols ..	91	21	4	..	146	..	6	..
Total ..	1,569	510	741	54	4,973	709	723	48

**Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1921—decrease.**

A statement is given below of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last years of the decennial periods 1871 to 1911 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. From this it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in late years as compared with earlier periods. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1921, 17 per cent. less than in 1911, 49 per cent.

less than in 1901, 71 per cent. less than in 1891, 75 per cent. less than in 1881, and 81 per cent. less than in 1871.

### PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1921.

Year.	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
1917 ...	669	85	754	14·43	1·61	7·61
1918 ...	566	86	652	12·10	1·62	6·52
1919 ...	576	59	635	11·63	1·10	6·14
1920 ...	706	50	756	13·68	·92	7·12
1921 ...	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40

Birthplaces,  
religions,  
and ages of  
prisoners.

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the six decennial periods ended with 1921 :—

### BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1921.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Total .. ..	1,619	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	795
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	259	584	845	689	595	660
England and Wales ..	628	401	420	149	87	64
Scotland .. ..	129	105	129	56	26	18
Ireland .. ..	430	378	336	160	62	23
China .. ..	75	27	14	18	4	1
Others .. ..	98	103	156	79	39	29
Religion—						
Protestants .. ..	977	888	1,098	651	476	479
Roman Catholics ..	556	671	729	465	317	293
Jews .. ..	7	7	14	8	4	4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c..	74	27	14	12	1	..
Others .. ..	5	5	45	15	15	19
Age—						
Under 20 years .. ..	Information not available.	229	129	75	54	85
20 to 30 years .. ..		473	669	316	205	287
30 to 40 years .. ..		312	457	337	211	190
40 to 50 years .. ..		294	279	234	193	126
50 to 60 years .. ..		166	193	102	96	68
60 years and over ..		124	173	87	54	39

**BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED, PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1871 TO 1921.\***

—	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	7·23	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	4·92
England and Wales ..	36·75	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	} 6·53
Scotland ..	22·95	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78	
Ireland ..	42·80	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95	} 3·54
China ..	42·00	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	
Others ..	35·22	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	13·05
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants ..	18·88	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·12
Roman Catholics ..	32·59	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	9·08
Jews ..	19·60	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	5·21
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	41·63	24·20	20·75	21·95	3·89	..
Others ..	2·27	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·11	4·97
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years ..	Information not available.	35·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·45
20 to 30 years ..		34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	10·93
30 to 40 years ..		34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	8·35
40 to 50 years ..		20·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	7·20
50 to 60 years ..		34·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	4·50
60 years and over ..		30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	3·07

\* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

**POLICE PROTECTION.**

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1921 :—

**POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1921.**

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner ..	1	..	1
Superintendents ..	4	8	12
Inspectors ..	9	..	9
Sub-Inspectors ..	9	7	16
Sergeants, First class ..	41	9	50
„ Second class ..	31	19	50
Senior Constables ..	116	77	193
Constables ..	836	286	1,122
Detectives ..	26	5	31
Others ..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,073	411	1,484

## POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1921—continued.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, Second class ... ..	...	...	...
Senior Constables ... ..	2	...	2
Constables ... ..	35	215	250
Total ... ..	37	215	252
Grand Total ... ..	1,110	626	1,736

Strength of  
police force in  
proportion to  
population.

The number of police in Victoria per 100,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States at the end of 1921 were as follows:—Victoria, 111·9; New South Wales, 128·7; Queensland, 143·6; South Australia, 113·79; Western Australia, 147·7; Tasmania, 109·4; and Northern Territory, 722·5.

Expenditure  
on police,  
gaols, &c.

The next table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in the year 1871-2 and every tenth year thereafter until 1911-12 inclusive, also in each of the five years ended with 1920-21:—

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1920-21.

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.
1872 ..	190,711	57,855	5,722	2,133	256,421	6 10
1882 ..	201,063	53,032	14,996	3,328	272,419	6 2
1892 ..	283,409	65,679	19,113	23,319	391,520	6 9
1902 ..	271,561	51,948	7,064	3,613	334,186	5 6
1912 ..	316,456	48,514	12,856	2,300	380,126	5 8
1917 ..	332,322	56,459	1,688	3,155	393,624	5 7
1918 ..	339,292	53,151	2,072	1,876	396,391	5 7
1919 ..	363,189	51,543	2,890	2,725	420,347	5 10
1920 ..	459,425	60,561	2,878	1,386	524,250	7 0
1921 ..	528,168	73,902	5,752	2,079	609,901	8 0



The police perform a number of duties in addition to those connected with the maintenance of law and order. The actual cost to the community of the police protection afforded is, therefore, less than the expenditure shown in the above table for maintenance of the police force.

**Executions.** During the seventeen years ended with 1921 there were only six executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, and two in 1918. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 174 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 490 a table showing the offences for which criminals were executed, also their birthplaces and religions, for the years 1842 to 1916.

**Inquests.** The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during each of the last five years is given below:—

#### INQUESTS, 1917 TO 1921.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident .. .. .	387	370	385	466	509
Homicide .. .. .	12	13	12	12	8
Suicide .. .. .	111	93	129	143	165
Execution .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..
Doubtful .. .. .	35	30	28	24	20
Disease or Natural Causes .. .. .	616	583	720	697	645
Intemperance .. .. .	1	6	1	1	1
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes .. .. .	..	5	10	7	7
Being "Still Born" .. .. .	1	2	..	..	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,357</b>
<b>Number per 10,000 of Population ..</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>8.83</b>

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 71 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 22 per cent. to suicide, while in 5 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

## POPULATION.

Population of  
Victoria, 1836  
to 1921.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George* with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years later, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. At the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself,

owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870 the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records. The net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounted to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of the emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by Victoria as well as all the other Eastern States. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was able not only to retain its own people but also to attract a considerable number of immigrants from other States and countries. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there were record harvests in 1915 and 1916

there was a decrease of population in both of these years on account of the departure of soldiers for the front, and the practical cessation of immigration. In 1917 and 1918 there were increases in spite of the fact that 20,633 soldiers left the State in the earlier and 4,532 in the later year to take part in the war. In 1919 there was a substantial addition to the population. The increases in the three years mentioned were entirely due to the return of soldiers to Victoria, the number who returned being 16,266 in 1917, 25,900 in 1918, and 77,468 in 1919. In the years 1920 and 1921 there were increases of 24,910 and 22,801 respectively, included in which were 3,474 soldiers in the earlier year, and about 4,000 assisted immigrants in the later year. The subjoined table contains a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1921 :—

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1921.

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 .. ..	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 .. ..	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 .. ..	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 .. ..	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 .. ..	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 .. ..	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 .. ..	608,436	601,464	1,209,900	1,203,137
1902 .. ..	604,318	603,913	1,208,231	1,207,527
1903 .. ..	599,950	604,792	1,204,742	1,205,296
1904 .. ..	597,617	607,991	1,205,608	1,202,814
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 .. ..	668,810	671,105	1,339,915	1,320,661
1912 .. ..	690,037	692,574	1,382,611	1,357,864
1913 .. ..	707,414	708,096	1,415,510	1,395,958
1914 .. ..	713,267	722,049	1,435,316	1,427,626
1915 .. ..	694,160	730,433	1,424,593	1,431,769
1916 .. ..	666,186	738,645	1,404,831	1,414,638
1917 .. ..	671,008	746,231	1,417,239	1,411,555
1918 .. ..	684,167	753,266	1,437,433	1,424,238
1919 .. ..	739,872	763,369	1,503,241	1,473,209
1920 .. ..	753,710	774,441	1,528,151	1,512,317
1921 .. ..	764,810	786,142	1,550,952	1,537,263

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 298.

Population,  
1921.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1921 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER,  
1921.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1920.. ..	..	..	753,710	774,441	1,528,151
Births, 1921 .. ..	18,288	17,303	..	..	..
Deaths, 1921 .. ..	8,662	7,503	..	..	..
Natural Increase ..	..	..	9,626	9,800	19,426
Migration by Sea, 1921—					
Arrivals (as adjusted)	36,665	30,104	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	36,060	28,379	..	..	..
Gain Seawards ..	..	..	605	1,725	2,330
Migration by Land, 1921—					
Arrivals .. ..	170,268	88,177	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	169,399	88,001	..	..	..
Gain Overland ..	..	..	869	176	1,045
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1921.. ..	..	..	764,810	786,142	1,550,952
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1921 census, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	80	64	144

Increase of  
Population,  
1891-1921.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405; in 1901 it was 1,201,341; in 1911, 1,315,551; and, in 1921, 1,531,280. The table which follows shows the increase of

population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration in each year since the first-mentioned date :—

**INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1921.**

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+ 1,414	17,273
1892 .. .. .	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893 .. .. .	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894 .. .. .	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895 .. .. .	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896 .. .. .	16,464	22,134	- 5,670
1897 .. .. .	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898 .. .. .	11,477	11,127	350
1899 .. .. .	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900 .. .. .	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+ 251	3,864
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	172,513	111,848	60,665
1901 (from 1st April) .. ..	11,491	2,661	8,830
1902 .. .. .	14,284	15,953	- 1,669
1903 .. .. .	13,974	17,463	- 3,489
1904 .. .. .	15,370	14,504	866
1905 .. .. .	15,431	10,618	4,813
1906 .. .. .	15,607	6,196	9,411
1907 .. .. .	16,826	3,851	12,975
1908 .. .. .	15,331	+ 2,311	17,642
1909 .. .. .	17,108	+ 9,465	26,573
1910 .. .. .	16,705	+ 7,681	24,386
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,694	+ 9,449	14,143
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April) .. ..	13,116	+ 11,248	24,364
1912 .. .. .	19,207	+ 23,489	42,696
1913 .. .. .	20,496	+ 12,403	32,899
1914 .. .. .	19,719	+ 87	19,806
1915 .. .. .	19,186	29,909	- 10,723
1916 .. .. .	17,746	37,508	- 19,762
1917 .. .. .	18,478	6,070	12,408
1918 .. .. .	16,420	+ 3,774	20,194
1919 .. .. .	12,249	+ 53,559	65,808
1920 .. .. .	19,381	+ 5,529	24,910
1921 (to 4th April, Census) ..	4,634	1,505	3,129
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	180,632	+ 35,097	215,729
Total (30 years) .. ..	509,966	119,091	390,875

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the arrivals in exceeded the departures from the State by the number against which it is placed.

**Emigration to  
Western  
Australia.**

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. The State which has been by far the greatest gainer is Western Australia. In the *Year-Book* for 1915-16 the arrivals from and departures to that State are shown for the years 1891 to 1915 inclusive. Since 1905 the arrivals from Western Australia have exceeded the departures thereto in each year except three, when there was a small excess of departures. The net seaward migration for each of the last five years is given on page 280.

**Emigration to  
South Africa.**

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 and in 1913, 1914, 1917, and 1918 this State gained from South Africa, but in the four years 1909 to 1912 and in 1915, 1916, 1919, 1920, and 1921 there was a loss due to emigration to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11, and, for the last five years, on page 280 of this volume.

**Immigration  
and  
emigration,  
1917-1921.**

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1917 to 1921 :—

**RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,  
1917 TO 1921.**

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1917 .. ..	58,976	58,774	202
1918 .. ..	48,566	51,631	— 3,065
1919 .. ..	33,621	37,099	— 3,478
1920 .. ..	65,595	59,956	5,639
1921 .. ..	66,537	63,944	2,593

NOTE.—The figures in this table are exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

**Migration of Soldiers.**

The number of soldiers belonging to the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in Victoria from or left the State for overseas countries from the commencement of the war to the 31st December, 1920, is shown hereunder :—

**SOLDIERS FROM VICTORIA WHO LEFT FOR AND ARRIVED FROM THE FRONT, 1914 TO 1920.**

Year.	Arrivals by Sea.			Departures by Sea.		
	Males.	Females (Nurses).	Total.	Males.	Females (Nurses).	Total.
1914 .. ..	..	..	..	15,355	46	15,401
1915 .. ..	5,252	47	5,299	36,474	327	36,801
1916 .. ..	8,158	136	8,294	49,094	319	49,413
1917 .. ..	16,184	82	16,266	20,065	368	20,433
1918 .. ..	25,647	253	25,900	4,425	107	4,532
1919 .. ..	76,885	583	77,468	125	12	137
1920 .. ..	3,387	87	3,474	..	..	..
Total ..	135,513	1,188	136,701	125,538	1,179	126,717

The above figures include departures for and arrivals from the front a second time of soldiers who had been in Australia on furlough.

**Arrivals and departures by rail, 1917 to 1921.** The Inter-State railway passenger traffic, as well as the seaward traffic, is taken into account in framing estimates of population. The effect of the railway traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return :—

**RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1917 TO 1921.**

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917	148,313	72,920	221,233	148,050	74,583	222,633	263	1,663	1,400
1918	169,499	92,269	261,768	181,654	93,931	275,585	— 12,155	1,662	13,817
1919	139,473	66,313	205,786	158,853	66,446	225,299	— 19,380	133	19,513
1920	184,554	95,084	279,638	184,233	98,099	282,332	321	3,015	2,694
1921	170,268	88,177	258,445	168,224	88,571	256,795	2,044	394	1,650
Total	812,107	414,763	1,226,870	841,014	421,630	1,262,644	— 28,907	6,867	35,774

Since the beginning of 1913 a systematic count has been made of the passengers who travel by rail between the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

During 1921 Victoria lost by rail 811 persons to New South Wales, but gained 2,461 from South Australia.

**Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.** The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries (exclusive of soldiers) during each of the five years ended 1921 is shown



in the following table. Where a minus sign ( - ) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed :—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA,  
1917 TO 1921.

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—										Crews of Vessels.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	United States.	Other Foreign Ports.	
1917	-1,662	- 725	-264	1,443	1,057	-190	80	190	237	7	48	202
1918	-1,605	- 669	- 29	694	-2,059	-157	73	525	538	- 2	- 55	-3,065
1919	-1,196	- 181	-549	-163	-3,618	393	-215	2,456	-313	1	34	-3,478
1920	- 454	- 681	115	326	- 33	-373	97	6,873	-167	2	137	9 5,639
1921	- 158	- 649	9	175	-2,228	413	-163	5,876	- 8	10	105	-789 2,593
Total	-5,075	-2,905	-718	2,475	-6,881	86	-322	15,920	287	18	269	-1,263 1,891

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 1,891 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Other British Dominions. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, on the other hand, attracted persons from this State during that period.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1921 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END  
OF 1921.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50 .. ..	28,632	1910 .. ..	1,690
1851-60 .. ..	87,963	1911 .. ..	6,776
1861-70 .. ..	46,594	1912 .. ..	15,119
1871-80 .. ..	5,545	1913 .. ..	12,146
1881-90 .. ..	2	1914 .. ..	7,496
1891-00 .. ..	..	1915 .. ..	1,724
1901 .. ..	..	1916 .. ..	327
1902 .. ..	..	1917 .. ..	146
1903 .. ..	..	1918 .. ..	101
1904 .. ..	..	1919 .. ..	139
1905 .. ..	..	1920 .. ..	2,763
1906 .. ..	..	1921 .. ..	3,987
1907 .. ..	127		
1908 .. ..	360		
1909 .. ..	652		
		Total .. ..	222,289

In 1921 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 3,987, of whom 2,260 were nominated. Of the immigrants, 1,633 were married. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males, 2,312; and females, 1,675.

Upon the outbreak of war in August, 1914, instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men who were within the limits of the recruiting ages should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England. Partly for this reason and partly because of the existence of prosperous conditions in Great Britain the number of assisted immigrants to Victoria declined during the years 1915 to 1919.

A statement of the arrangements which have been made for assisting immigrants to come to Victoria is given in a later portion of this volume under the heading "Immigration, Intelligence, and Labour Bureau."

#### CENSUS OF 1921.

A census of Australia was taken on 4th April, 1921, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The officer in charge of the collection in each State was the Commonwealth electoral officer for that State with the designation of deputy supervisor of census. Under him an enumerator was in charge of each Commonwealth electoral division, and under each enumerator there was a sub-enumerator in respect of each electoral subdivision or a group of subdivisions. In all cases the position of enumerator was filled by the divisional returning officer. Each subdivision was further cut up into collectors' districts for the actual work of collection. The collecting organizations for the States comprised six deputy supervisors, 75 enumerators, and about 1,100 sub-enumerators, and 7,000 collectors.

A deputy supervisor was appointed for each of the Territories, viz., Northern Territory, Federal Territory, Norfolk Island, and Papua, and for the late German New Guinea. In these cases the collectors worked under the immediate direction of the deputy supervisor.

Census  
Population of  
Municipalities.

The following statement shows the population and number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of the State at the census of 4th April, 1921 :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA IN VICTORIA AS AT  
THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.</i>						
Ararat .. ..	2,306	2,347	4,653	857	2	859
Ballarat .. ..	9,359	11,856	21,215	4,950	12	4,962
Ballarat East .. ..	6,194	7,258	13,452	3,308	3	3,311
Bendigo .. ..	11,755	13,927	25,682	5,970	15	5,985
Brighton .. ..	9,491	11,744	21,235	4,620	59	4,679
Brunswick .. ..	21,339	23,145	44,484	9,685	91	9,776
Camberwell .. ..	10,703	13,132	23,835	5,729	124	5,853
Carrum .. ..	2,490	2,735	5,225	1,850	17	1,867
Castlemaine .. ..	2,509	2,822	5,331	1,249	1	1,250
Caulfield .. ..	18,667	22,026	40,693	9,672	162	9,834
Clunes .. ..	510	715	1,225	354	1	355
Coburg .. ..	8,952	9,162	18,114	3,857	40	3,897
Collingwood .. ..	15,956	18,283	34,239	7,564	1	7,565
Creswick .. ..	764	906	1,670	429	..	429
Daylesford .. ..	1,468	1,860	3,328	771	..	771
Dunolly .. ..	405	448	853	242	..	242
Eaglehawk .. ..	2,134	2,585	4,719	1,171	..	1,171
Echuca .. ..	1,836	1,909	3,745	859	1	860
Essendon .. ..	16,525	18,744	35,269	8,050	36	8,086
Fitzroy .. ..	16,311	18,627	34,938	7,708	4	7,712
Footscray .. ..	16,785	16,990	33,775	7,147	46	7,193
Geelong .. ..	6,850	7,955	14,805	3,245	2	3,247
Geelong West .. ..	4,518	5,123	9,641	2,221	10	2,231
Hamilton .. ..	2,406	2,691	5,097	1,155	2	1,157
Hawthorn .. ..	12,870	16,295	29,165	6,563	29	6,592
Horsham .. ..	1,805	1,985	3,790	833	12	845
Inglewood .. ..	517	600	1,117	289	..	289
Kew .. ..	7,711	9,671	17,382	3,650	57	3,707
Koroit .. ..	856	904	1,760	364	..	364
Malvern .. ..	14,054	18,252	32,306	7,626	127	7,753
Maryborough .. ..	2,216	2,528	4,744	1,172	2	1,174
Melbourne .. ..	51,084	52,167	103,251	21,533	22	21,555
Melbourne South .. ..	22,167	24,706	46,873	10,153	16	10,169
Mentone and Mordialloc ..	2,629	3,045	5,674	1,361	7	1,368
Mildura .. ..	2,665	2,436	5,101	1,064	16	1,080
Newtown and Chilwell .. ..	3,312	3,928	7,240	1,596	5	1,601
Northcote .. ..	14,694	15,825	30,519	6,841	112	6,953
Oakleigh .. ..	2,932	3,144	6,076	1,366	17	1,383
Port Fairy .. ..	983	1,005	1,988	435	..	435

*Population.*

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POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—continued.</i>						
Portland .. ..	1,135	1,420	2,555	561	2	563
Port Melbourne .. ..	6,495	6,594	13,089	2,806	2	2,808
Prahran .. ..	21,706	28,584	50,290	11,479	18	11,497
Queenscliff .. ..	1,102	1,384	2,486	502	..	502
Richmond .. ..	20,606	22,565	43,171	9,505	6	9,511
Sale .. ..	1,766	2,003	3,769	824	6	830
Sandringham .. ..	5,142	6,174	11,316	2,761	63	2,824
Sebastopol .. ..	867	875	1,742	420	..	420
St. Arnaud .. ..	1,214	1,507	2,721	638	2	640
St. Kilda .. ..	16,736	21,843	38,579	8,307	64	8,371
Stawell .. ..	2,041	2,372	4,413	1,046	1	1,047
Wangaratta .. ..	1,769	1,920	3,689	751	4	755
Warrnambool .. ..	3,718	4,012	7,730	1,655	4	1,659
Williamstown .. ..	9,916	9,526	19,442	4,335	30	4,365
Wonthaggi .. ..	2,809	2,361	5,170	1,045	19	1,064
Total—Cities, Towns, and Boroughs .. ..	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
<i>Shires.</i>						
Alberton .. ..	3,114	2,508	5,622	1,339	5	1,344
Alexandra .. ..	1,890	1,464	3,354	920	1	921
Arapiles .. ..	1,198	1,126	2,324	480	..	480
Ararat .. ..	3,162	2,793	5,955	1,349	1	1,350
Avoca .. ..	1,658	1,649	3,307	818	4	822
Avon .. ..	1,287	1,097	2,384	543	3	546
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	1,738	1,561	3,299	675	9	684
Bairnsdale .. ..	3,888	3,831	7,719	1,794	3	1,797
Ballan .. ..	1,603	1,477	3,080	798	1	799
Ballarat .. ..	1,894	2,059	3,953	733	4	737
Bannockburn .. ..	1,345	1,244	2,589	633	..	633
Barrabool .. ..	968	843	1,811	411	..	411
Barwon South .. ..	1,529	1,639	3,168	857	1	858
Beechworth .. ..	2,358	2,293	4,651	1,014	1	1,015
Belfast .. ..	1,322	1,166	2,488	524	..	524
Bellarine .. ..	2,040	1,969	4,009	969	4	973
Benalla .. ..	3,895	3,692	7,587	1,771	3	1,774
Berwick .. ..	4,832	4,119	8,951	2,156	10	2,166
Bet Bet .. ..	1,424	1,255	2,679	698	1	699
Birchip .. ..	1,014	836	1,850	395	2	397
Borong .. ..	2,532	2,219	4,751	1,056	2	1,058
Braybrook .. ..	2,335	2,096	4,431	944	75	1,019
Bright .. ..	2,044	1,958	4,002	1,000	..	1,000
Broadford .. ..	710	622	1,332	347	1	348

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Broadmeadows ..	3,626	1,804	5,430	820	7	827
Bulla ..	1,264	1,337	2,601	370	..	370
Bulu Buln ..	3,264	2,618	5,882	1,472	..	1,472
Bungaree ..	1,528	1,490	3,018	717	..	717
Buninyong ..	2,637	2,427	5,064	1,225	3	1,228
Charlton ..	1,325	1,140	2,465	535	..	535
Chiltern ..	1,063	1,077	2,140	536	..	536
Colac ..	6,248	5,851	12,099	2,662	23	2,685
Corio ..	2,256	1,685	3,941	766	8	774
Cranbourne ..	3,219	2,462	5,681	1,403	10	1,413
Creswick ..	1,505	1,539	3,044	774	..	774
Dandenong ..	3,439	3,441	6,880	1,583	27	1,610
Deakin ..	2,163	1,761	3,924	926	2	928
Dimboola ..	3,370	2,899	6,269	1,256	4	1,260
Donald ..	1,727	1,513	3,240	709	..	709
Doncaster ..	1,342	1,242	2,584	670	3	673
Dundas ..	1,788	1,699	3,487	794	1	795
Dunmunkle ..	2,486	2,097	4,583	982	2	984
Eltham ..	2,092	1,981	4,073	1,104	1	1,105
Euroa ..	1,994	1,914	3,908	898	1	899
Ferntree Gully ..	3,372	3,632	7,004	2,255	37	2,292
Flinders ..	2,505	2,250	4,755	1,237	3	1,240
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,299	2,347	4,646	1,431	2	1,433
Gippsland South ..	2,615	2,058	4,673	1,037	1	1,038
Gisborne ..	1,089	1,286	2,375	564	..	564
Glenelg ..	2,815	2,664	5,479	1,235	4	1,239
Glenlyon ..	1,638	1,783	3,421	847	2	849
Gordon ..	1,717	1,433	3,150	708	1	709
Goulburn ..	1,145	1,001	2,146	506	1	507
Grenville ..	1,557	1,565	3,122	803	..	803
Hampden ..	5,370	5,133	10,503	2,282	6	2,288
Healesville ..	1,550	1,864	3,414	710	5	715
Heidelberg ..	7,942	8,674	16,616	3,420	43	3,463
Heytesbury ..	2,326	2,123	4,449	961	1	962
Huntly ..	1,696	1,402	3,098	767	1	768
Kara Kara ..	1,649	1,392	3,041	709	4	713
Karkarooc ..	3,139	2,354	5,493	1,210	5	1,215
Keilor ..	663	528	1,191	265	..	265
Kerang ..	5,697	4,779	10,476	2,353	12	2,365
Kilmore ..	942	848	1,790	431	..	431
Korong ..	2,611	2,262	4,873	1,141	2	1,143
Kowree ..	1,748	1,550	3,298	792	2	794
Kyneton ..	3,341	3,630	6,971	1,705	4	1,709
Lawloit ..	1,150	1,016	2,166	443	..	443
Leigh ..	807	716	1,523	387	..	387

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Lexton .. ..	894	729	1,623	414	..	414
Lilydale .. ..	4,651	4,758	9,409	2,463	35	2,498
Loddon East .. ..	971	800	1,771	407	..	407
Lowan .. ..	1,906	1,722	3,628	772	..	772
Maffra .. ..	3,082	2,571	5,653	1,282	9	1,291
Maldon .. ..	1,508	1,630	3,138	764	..	764
Mansfield .. ..	2,119	1,874	3,993	980	2	982
Marong .. ..	3,053	2,822	5,875	1,342	1	1,343
Melton .. ..	786	644	1,430	341	..	341
Metcalfe .. ..	1,350	1,323	2,673	647	1	648
Mildura .. ..	4,891	3,189	8,080	2,189	9	2,198
Minhamite .. ..	1,017	863	1,880	468	24	492
Mirboo .. ..	892	646	1,538	367	..	367
Moorabbin .. ..	3,786	3,657	7,443	1,499	19	1,518
Mornington .. ..	987	1,215	2,202	588	2	590
Mortlake .. ..	1,497	1,414	2,911	697	4	701
Morwell .. ..	2,105	1,580	3,685	969	1	970
Mt. Rouse .. ..	1,361	1,348	2,709	597	..	597
Mulgrave .. ..	1,600	1,610	3,210	714	3	717
Murray Upper .. ..	1,169	942	2,111	460	1	461
McIvor .. ..	1,744	1,590	3,334	811	..	811
Narracan .. ..	3,810	3,110	6,920	1,671	3	1,674
Newham and Woodend ..	984	1,108	2,092	481	..	481
Newstead and Mt. Alexander .. ..	1,356	1,344	2,700	733	..	733
Numurkah .. ..	3,000	2,765	5,765	1,327	..	1,327
Nunawading .. ..	6,238	6,393	12,631	2,855	52	2,907
Omeo .. ..	1,303	1,065	2,368	665	2	667
Orbost .. ..	2,204	1,624	3,828	999	1	1,000
Otway .. ..	2,339	1,701	4,040	997	4	1,001
Oxley .. ..	2,172	1,776	3,948	864	1	865
Phillip Island and Woolamai .. ..	2,721	2,379	5,100	1,111	2	1,113
Poowong and Jeetho .. ..	3,891	3,286	7,177	1,657	4	1,661
Portland .. ..	2,742	2,525	5,267	1,260	3	1,263
Preston .. ..	4,717	4,953	9,670	2,102	86	2,188
Pyalong .. ..	370	331	701	189	..	189
Ripon .. ..	1,730	1,700	3,430	803	..	803
Rochester .. ..	3,397	2,889	6,286	1,399	7	1,406
Rodney .. ..	3,913	3,481	7,394	1,642	7	1,649
Romsey .. ..	1,690	1,503	3,193	800	..	800
Rosedale .. ..	2,260	1,920	4,180	1,002	4	1,006
*Rutherglen .. ..	2,086	1,859	3,945	885	..	885
Seymour .. ..	2,028	1,778	3,806	870	2	872

\*The borough of Rutherglen has recently been amalgamated with the shire, and the figures which are given above relate to the municipality in its altered form. In Census publications the population of the borough is shown as Males 572, Females 588—Total 1,160; and that of the shire as Males 1,514, Females 1,271—Total 2,785.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Shepparton .. ..	4,019	3,692	7,711	1,685	5	1,690
Stawell .. ..	1,840	1,510	3,350	802	..	802
Strathfieldsaye .. ..	1,687	1,687	3,374	788	..	788
Swan Hill .. ..	6,723	4,830	11,553	2,721	16	2,737
Talbot .. ..	646	736	1,382	388	..	388
Tambo .. ..	2,235	1,993	4,228	929	1	930
Towong .. ..	2,412	1,915	4,327	1,008	2	1,010
Traralgon .. ..	1,729	1,609	3,338	791	4	795
Tullaroop .. ..	1,314	1,264	2,578	637	..	637
Tungamah .. ..	2,402	2,098	4,500	1,030	2	1,032
Upper Yarra .. ..	3,017	2,512	5,529	1,308	10	1,318
Violet Town .. ..	960	924	1,884	461	2	463
Walpeup .. ..	3,278	2,195	5,473	1,199	5	1,204
Wangaratta .. ..	1,268	1,117	2,385	525	..	525
Wannon .. ..	1,519	1,322	2,841	636	3	639
Waranga .. ..	2,909	2,462	5,371	1,321	2	1,323
Warragul .. ..	2,543	2,412	4,955	1,048	4	1,052
Warrnambool .. ..	4,256	3,978	8,234	1,760	..	1,760
Werribee .. ..	3,737	3,299	7,036	1,559	7	1,566
Whittlesea .. ..	1,835	1,645	3,480	788	..	788
Wimmera .. ..	2,346	1,810	4,156	870	2	872
Winchelsea .. ..	2,247	2,061	4,308	980	1	981
Wodonga .. ..	1,368	1,185	2,553	608	7	615
Woorayl .. ..	3,311	2,656	5,967	1,358	4	1,362
Wycheproof .. ..	2,428	1,785	4,213	1,000	..	1,000
Yackandandah .. ..	1,515	1,412	2,927	677	2	679
Yarrawonga .. ..	1,354	1,265	2,619	611	..	611
Yea .. ..	1,488	1,208	2,696	646	10	656
Total—Shires .. ..	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
SUMMARY.						
Cities, Towns and Boroughs .. ..	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
Shires .. ..	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
Not Incorporated .. ..	106	68	174	64	..	64
Whole State .. ..	750,061	775,471	1,525,532	346,050	2,009	348,059
Shipping .. ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	..	..	..
Total Population .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	346,050	2,009	348,059

**Conjugal Condition, 1921.** The conjugal condition of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1921, is shown in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 4TH APRIL,  
1921.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never married—			
Under age 15 years .. ..	231,086	224,850	455,936
Age 15 years and over .. ..	222,177	211,833	434,010
Married .. ..	277,183	282,494	559,677
Widowed .. ..	21,279	54,928	76,207
Divorced .. ..	1,092	1,221	2,313
Unspecified .. ..	1,907	1,230	3,137
Total .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

**Occupations of the People, 1911 and 1921.**

The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the last two censuses, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, AS RETURNED  
AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

Occupation.	1911.	1921.
Breadwinners—		
Professional .. ..	43,819	60,585
Domestic .. ..	62,175	58,225
Commercial .. ..	91,611	108,011
Transport and Communication .. ..	39,238	53,332
Industrial .. ..	187,773	234,245
Primary Producers .. ..	144,384	147,438
Indefinite .. ..	8,053	7,617
Total Breadwinners .. ..	577,053	669,453
Dependents .. ..	721,137	856,379
Occupation not stated .. ..	17,361	5,448
Total .. ..	1,315,551	1,531,280



Ages of the  
people.

The following table shows the ages of the people at the dates of the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921, and the proportionate numbers living in successive age groups :—

# AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 . . .	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417	79,210	76,426
5-10 ..	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904	79,452	77,680
10-15 ..	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523	72,424	70,744
15-20 ..	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719	66,020	64,589
20-25 ..	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217	62,096	67,503
25-30 ..	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651	62,845	69,647
30-35 ..	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694	59,244	63,439
35-40 ..	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549	50,696	53,790
40-45 ..	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480	44,885	47,914
45-50 ..	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477	39,556	42,378
50-55 ..	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420	40,174	40,391
55-60 ..	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457	35,923	34,841
60-65 ..	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316	26,660	27,016
65-70 ..	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603	15,054	15,717
70-75 ..	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972	9,035	10,204
75-80 ..	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934	5,415	6,826
80-85 ..	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387	2,991	3,831
85-90 ..	603	587	1,133	1,129	1,336	1,672
90-100 ..	160	152	301	321	404	567
100 and over ..	12	11	8	10	9	8
Unspecified ..	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780	1,295	1,373
Total ..	603,883	597,458	655,591	659,960	754,724	776,556

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921—*continued.*

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	11.11	10.94	11.20	10.73	10.51	9.86
5-10 ..	11.98	11.83	10.06	9.74	10.55	10.02
10-15 ..	11.21	11.19	9.74	9.53	9.61	9.13
15-20 ..	9.80	10.03	10.40	10.32	8.76	8.33
20-25 ..	8.41	9.68	9.48	9.94	8.24	8.71
25-30 ..	7.56	8.87	7.96	8.48	8.34	8.98
30-35 ..	7.76	8.08	6.89	7.42	7.86	8.18
35-40 ..	7.77	7.28	6.33	6.79	6.73	6.94
40-45 ..	6.17	5.63	6.52	6.47	5.96	6.18
45-50 ..	4.02	3.66	6.29	5.87	5.25	5.47
50-55 ..	3.05	2.96	4.89	4.48	5.33	5.21
55-60 ..	2.55	2.54	2.99	2.81	4.77	4.49
60-65 ..	2.49	2.40	2.12	2.18	3.54	3.49
65-70 ..	2.67	2.32	1.75	1.92	2.00	2.03
70-75 ..	1.96	1.40	1.44	1.52	1.20	1.32
75-80 ..	.95	.71	1.11	1.06	.72	.88
80-85 ..	.41	.35	.60	.52	.40	.49
85-90 ..	.10	.10	.18	.17	.18	.22
90 and over ..	.03	.03	.05	.05	.05	.07
Specified Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Persons at  
dependent  
and support-  
ing ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The subjoined table shows the numbers and

proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted :—

### NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
1921	231,086	224,850	345,786	366,882	142,313	144,626	34,244	38,825
	Proportions per cent.							
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24
1921	30·67	29·00	45·89	47·33	18·89	18·66	4·55	5·01

#### Australian Born and other Population in State.

wealth :—

The next table shows the length of residence in Australia, at the date of the census of 1921, of persons included in the population of the State who were born outside the Common-

### POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

No. of Completed Years of Residence.	Enumerated Population.			No. of Completed Years of Residence.	Enumerated Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 1 ..	8,559	9,588	18,147	90 and upwards	3	12	15
2 " 4 ..	1,389	1,595	2,984	Not stated ..	3,666	4,205	7,871
5 " 9 ..	24,576	20,039	44,615	Total ..	108,603	92,349	200,952
10 " 19 ..	12,586	7,338	19,924	Born in Com-wealth ..	646,121	684,207	1,330,328
20 " 39 ..	29,898	19,232	49,130	Grand Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
40 " 59 ..	17,226	16,034	33,260				
60 " 79 ..	10,570	14,080	24,650				
80 " 89 ..	130	226	356				

There were 17 persons—9 males and 8 females—  
**Centenarians** aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the 1921  
**in Victoria.** census was taken.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the  
**Density of** square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons  
**population, &c.** to a room are shown for the seven census years  
 1861–1921 :—

### DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SEVEN CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to an Inhabited Dwelling.	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·39
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·88	1·24
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·43	1·14
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·09	1·00
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·38	·93
1911 ..	14·915	3·103	4·80	5·51	·87
1921* ..	17·360	3·766	4·61	..	..

The population returned at the census of 1921 represents a proportion of 17·4 persons to the square mile. In 1911 the proportion was 14·9; in 1901, 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 461 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1921, a number smaller than in any of the five preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

## BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1921.

Birthplaces  
of the people,  
1921.

The census of 1921 gave the birthplaces of the people as follows :—

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	646,121	684,207	1,330,328
New Zealand .. ..	5,451	5,740	11,191
British Isles .. ..	83,597	77,283	160,880
British India .. ..	1,003	536	1,539
Union of South Africa .. ..	817	849	1,666
Canada .. ..	519	339	858
Denmark .. ..	835	200	1,035
Germany .. ..	2,463	1,230	3,693
France .. ..	394	352	746
Italy .. ..	1,421	447	1,868
Sweden .. ..	1,020	95	1,115
Norway .. ..	636	92	728
Russia .. ..	600	342	942
Greece .. ..	504	54	558
United States .. ..	952	641	1,593
China .. ..	2,740	84	2,824
Japan .. ..	52	20	72
Switzerland .. ..	326	122	448
Other Countries .. ..	2,729	1,515	4,244
At Sea .. ..	524	587	1,111
Unspecified .. ..	2,020	1,821	3,841
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>
Allegiance—			
British .. ..	747,459	774,525	1,521,984
Foreign .. ..	7,265	2,031	9,296

**Australian  
born.**

The residents of Victoria at the date of the Census who were born in the Commonwealth of Australia numbered 1,330,328 or 87 per cent. of the total population. The number born in Australia or New Zealand was 1,341,519, the ratio to population being 88 per cent. The corresponding ratios in 1911 and 1901 were 85 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively.

The number of persons in the State in 1921 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 19,486, or 1·3 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1911, when they numbered 21,252, or 1·6 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 natives of China decreased from 4,302 to 2,824. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria (including Chinese born in Australia) was 5,601 in 1911 and 4,083 in 1921.

**Increase of  
population in  
seven decades.**

The enumerated population at each of the last seven censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, were as shown hereunder :—

**POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT  
SEVEN CENSUS PERIODS.**

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu- lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu- lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu- lation.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.		Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.		Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48
1921	1,531,424	215,677	16·39	754,804	99,110	15·12	776,620	116,567	17·66

NOTE.—The figures in this table include full-blooded aboriginals. \*These numbered 144 in 1921, viz., 80 males and 64 females.

The increase in population between the censuses of 1911 and 1921, viz., 215,677, was larger than in any intercensal period subsequent to 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1881–1891, when it was 278,059 persons.

**Proportions  
of sexes,  
Victoria.** The masculinity of the population, or the ratio of males to females, at each of the last seven census enumerations, was as follows :—

Year.	Males to 100 Females.	
1861	..	155·26
1871	..	121·36
1881	..	110·19
1891	..	110·41
1901	..	101·08
1911	..	99·34
1921	..	97·19

The number of males to every 100 females in age-groups at the date of the 1921 census were as follows:—Age-group 0–10, 103·0; 10–20, 102·3; 20–40, 92·5; 40–60, 97·0; 60–80, 94·0; and 80 and over, 78·0. The ratios for certain age groups in the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915–16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the census of 1911 in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

**Population of Greater Melbourne, 1921.** The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1921 of the various municipalities of Greater Melbourne, also the number of persons to the acre in these municipalities at the same date and the estimated population at the end of 1921:—

**POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT  
CENSUS OF 1921, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1921.**

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Persons to the Acre, 1921 (Census).	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1921.
Melbourne City .. ..	7,555	103,251	13·7	103,370
Fitzroy City .. ..	923	34,938	37·9	35,000
Collingwood City .. ..	1,139	34,239	30·1	34,310
Richmond City .. ..	1,430	43,171	30·2	43,350
Brunswick City .. ..	2,719	44,484	16·4	45,200
Northcote City .. ..	2,850	30,519	10·7	31,100
Prahran City .. ..	2,320	50,290	21·7	50,350
South Melbourne City .. ..	2,303	46,873	20·4	46,950
Port Melbourne City .. ..	2,366	13,089	5·5	13,120
St. Kilda City .. ..	2,049	38,579	18·8	39,200
Brighton City .. ..	3,308	21,235	6·4	21,700
Essendon City .. ..	4,000	35,269	8·8	35,950
Hawthorn City .. ..	2,400	29,165	12·2	29,300
Kew City .. ..	3,553	17,382	4·9	18,000
Footscray City .. ..	2,577	33,775	13·1	34,100
Williamstown City .. ..	2,775	19,442	7·0	19,650
Oakleigh Borough .. ..	2,658	6,076	2·3	6,150
Caulfield City .. ..	5,600	40,693	7·3	42,300
Malvern City .. ..	4,000	32,306	8·1	34,200
Camberwell City .. ..	8,320	23,835	2·9	24,700
Preston Town .. ..	8,800	9,670	1·1	10,120
Coburg City .. ..	4,800	18,114	3·8	19,150
Sandringham Town .. ..	3,740	11,316	3·0	11,600
Remainder of District .. ..	81,181	40,557	·5	41,520
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ..	..	4,711	..	4,710
Total, including Shipping ..	163,366	782,979	4·8*	795,100

\* In making this calculation persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

NOTE.—Kew was proclaimed a city on 1st March, 1921, and Coburg on 29th March, 1922. Preston was proclaimed a borough on 14th March, 1922, and a town on 16th May, 1922.

**Density of metropolitan population.** Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 38 persons to the acre; Collingwood and Richmond have 30; Prahran, 22; South Melbourne, 20; St. Kilda City, 19; Brunswick, 16; and Melbourne City 14 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,969 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 497; Williams-

town, 446; Caulfield, 305; St. Kilda, 298; Richmond, 227; and Brighton, 193 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 6,212½ acres; if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 36; South Melbourne, 26; St. Kilda, 22; Melbourne City, 18; Williamstown, 8; Caulfield, 8; Brighton, 7; and Kew, 6.

In the following return Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the remaining portions of the State, which are termed "rural districts." The second division includes not only all existing cities, towns and boroughs, but also the larger towns in shires. The population of each of these divisions at the census of 1921, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

#### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1921.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan .. ..	255	782,979	51·13	3,070
Other Urban .. ..	376	207,774	13·57	553
Total Urban	631	990,753	64·70	1,570
Rural	87,253	540,527	35·30	6·2
Total, Victoria ..	87,884	1,531,280	100·00	17·4

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is slightly more than 51 per cent. of that of the whole State. The results of each census (except that of 1901), after the census of 1861, showed an increase in the proportion of the total population resident in the metropolitan area. The marked nature of this increase will be apparent from the following statement:—

#### PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1861 (Census) .. ..	25·9	1901 (Census) .. ..	41·3
1871 " .. ..	28·9	1911 " .. ..	45·1
1881 " .. ..	32·8	1921 " .. ..	51·1
1891 " .. ..	43·0		



The next return gives the population of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne at the last three census dates. There was a slight falling-off in the cities of Melbourne and Port Melbourne between 1911 and 1921, but in all other districts there were increases during each decennial period. The most remarkable of these increases was in the City of Caulfield, where the population was enumerated at 9,541 in 1901 and 40,693 in 1921. Northcote, Malvern, and Camberwell also made great progress in the twenty-year period, their respective populations being trebled.

### RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Municipal District.	Population at the Census of—		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
<b>Cities—</b>			
Melbourne .. .. .	97,440	103,593	103,251
Fitzroy .. .. .	31,687	34,283	34,938
Collingwood .. .. .	32,749	34,190	34,239
Richmond .. .. .	37,824	40,442	43,171
Brunswick .. .. .	24,141	32,215	44,484
Northcote .. .. .	9,677	17,519	30,519
Prahran .. .. .	40,441	45,367	50,290
South Melbourne .. .. .	40,619	46,190	46,873
Port Melbourne .. .. .	12,176	13,515	13,089
St. Kilda .. .. .	20,542	25,334	38,579
Brighton .. .. .	10,047	12,083	21,235
Essendon .. .. .	17,426	23,749	35,269
Hawthorn .. .. .	21,430	24,450	29,165
Kew .. .. .	9,469	11,152	17,382
Footscray .. .. .	18,318	23,643	33,775
Williamstown .. .. .	14,052	15,275	19,442
Caulfield .. .. .	9,541	15,919	40,693
Malvern .. .. .	10,619	15,969	32,306
Camberwell .. .. .	8,602	12,551	23,835
<b>Towns—</b>			
Coburg .. .. .	6,772	9,505	18,114
Sandringham .. .. .	*	*	11,316
<b>Borough—</b>			
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,273	2,151	6,076
<b>Shires—</b>			
Preston .. .. .	4,059	5,049	9,670
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District .. .. .	15,445	24,873	40,557
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. .. .	1,730	4,220	4,711
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>496,079</b>	<b>593,237</b>	<b>782,979</b>

\* Included with Moorabbin Shire in 1901 and 1911.

Population of  
chief extra-  
metropolitan  
towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising two municipalities; Geelong, three; Bendigo, two; and Warrnambool, Castlemaine, Mildura, Hamilton, and Wonthaggi one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the censuses of 1911 and 1921, were as follows :—

### POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1921.

Name of Town.	1911 (Census).	1921 (Census).
Ballarat .. .. .	42,403	38,500
Geelong .. .. .	30,273	36,170
Bendigo .. .. .	39,417	33,170
Warrnambool .. .. .	7,010	7,739
Castlemaine .. .. .	7,020	7,000
Wonthaggi .. .. .	3,200	5,176
Mildura .. .. .	4,608	5,100
Hamilton .. .. .	4,900	5,098

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1921 :—

Town.	Enumerated Population in 1921.	Town.	Enumerated Population in 1921.
Maryborough ..	4,747	Echuca .. ..	3,745
Ararat .. ..	4,657	Wangaratta ..	3,692
Stawell ... ..	4,411	Camperdown ..	3,650
Colac .. ..	4,150	Daylesford ..	3,330
Horsham .. ..	3,788	Bairnsdale ..	3,200
Sale .. ..	3,768		

Rates of  
increase of  
population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in the remainder of the State are shown hereunder :—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1921.**

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-60 ..	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1861-70 ..	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1871-80 ..	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1881-90 ..	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1891-1900 ..	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901-10 ..	1·26	·89	1·05	1·74	1·42	·25
1911 ..	1·37	2·96	1·18	4·11	1·52	2·01
1912 ..	1·43	3·19	1·35	3·92	1·50	2·57
1913 ..	1·48	2·38	1·48	3·77	1·48	1·20
1914 ..	1·39	1·40	1·39	3·08	1·40	·07
1915 ..	1·34	·75	1·35	1·24	1·33	-2·54
1916 ..	1·25	-1·39	1·26	1·92	1·23	-4·48
1917 ..	1·32	·88	1·30	2·00	1·33	·23
1918 ..	1·16	1·42	1·13	2·05	1·19	·79
1919 ..	·85	4·54	·67	2·75	1·04	6·47
1920 ..	1·29	1·66	1·30	3·45	1·27	·13
1921 ..	1·27	1·49	1·26	2·35	1·28	·60

\* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has during all periods, except the years 1915, 1916, and 1920, been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates prevailing there, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The light mortality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The small natural increase both in Melbourne and the remainder of the State in 1919 is accounted for by a heavy death rate in that

year due to the existence of an epidemic of influenza. The rate of total increase in 1919 was large on account of the return to the State of soldiers, and the extra-Metropolitan districts benefited to a greater extent proportionally by their return than Melbourne and suburbs.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1921 :—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1861-1921.

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Victoria ..	540,322	731,523	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280
New South Wales ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448	2,102,335*
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	757,634
South Australia ..	126,830	135,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868	499,206†
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,213
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,877
Australia ..	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,436,545
New Zealand ..	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407	1,218,270

\* Including Federal Territory, 2,572.

† Including Northern Territory, 3,870.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1921, also the increase of population since the census of 1921, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

State.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1921.			Increase since Census of 1921 (4th April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	764,810	786,142	1,550,952	19,672	17·6
New South Wales ..	1,083,926	1,043,345	2,127,271	27,508	6·9
Queensland ..	405,593	364,423	770,016	12,382	1·1
South Australia ..	252,170	250,433	502,603	7,267	1·3
Western Australia ..	178,222	156,951	335,173	2,960	0·3
Tasmania ..	110,050	108,363	218,413	4,536	8·3
Territories—					
Northern ..	2,718	1,019	3,737	— 133	0·01
Federal ..	1,128	936	2,064	— 508	2·2
Australia ..	2,798,617	2,711,612	5,510,229	73,684	1·9
New Zealand ..	633,025	606,923	1,239,948	21,678	12·0

**Australian States—  
Increase of  
population,  
1851 to 1921.**

The subjoined table contains particulars of the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and of the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851 :—

**TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN  
AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1851 TO 1921.**

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	171,061	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	393,537
1891-01 "	- 111,848	- 4,064	16,693	- 15,568	118,441	- 2,179	1,475
1901-11 "	- 42,340	45,564	19,708	- 5,406	53,723	- 14,592	56,657
1911-21 "	35,097	134,926	30,800	16,146	- 1,748	- 13,782	201,439
Total ..	424,371	629,584	309,521	64,739	196,150	- 22,804	1,601,561

  

Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
1911-21 "	180,632	318,961	121,021	71,192	51,847	36,448	780,101
Total ..	1,029,564	1,311,711	418,054	370,767	130,177	166,551	3,426,824

  

Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	380,766	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	930,620
1891-01 "	60,665	222,612	104,411	42,726	134,342	25,808	590,564
1901-11 "	114,481	293,602	107,684	48,711	97,990	18,736	681,204
1911-21 "	215,729	453,887	151,821	87,338	50,099	22,666	981,540
Total ..	1,453,935	1,941,295	727,575	435,506	326,327	143,747	5,028,385

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1911-21 Australia gained 201,439 persons by immigration

—there being increases from this source in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Tasmania losing 13,782 persons. Over the whole period of 70 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 68 per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 32 per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 22,804 persons.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 50 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made great progress, the most noticeable advance having been in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase of population was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158 and in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 persons. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 926,400 inhabitants in 1921. These two cities contain about 31 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

#### POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1921.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1921.	Persons to the Acre, 1921.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	795,100	4.87
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	926,400	7.83
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	217,714	1.11
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	260,542	1.53
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	154,866	1.80
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	54,195	1.16
Wellington	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	107,491	109,730	3.38

\* Not available.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, the population of Melbourne being spread over about one and a half times the corresponding area. In Adelaide and Perth there is less than two persons, and in Brisbane and Hobart about one person, to the acre.

Density of  
population in  
capital cities.

A list of cities in the British Empire which had a population exceeding 300,000 was given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 335.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last seven census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished.

### POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SEVEN 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	1,315,551	655,591	659,960	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303
1921	1,531,280	754,724	776,556	4,083	3,329	754	573	265	308

During each of the five years ended 1921 (except 1918) the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater than the number who entered the State. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 545. The figures for each year are as follows:—

### CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.				Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1917	..	..	..	457	475	- 18
1918	..	..	..	350	270	+ 80
1919	..	..	..	187	408	- 221
1920	..	..	..	300	410	- 110
1921	..	..	..	315	591	- 276
Total				1,609	2,154	- 545

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. When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1921 census there were enumerated 573 Aborigines, consisting of 144 of pure blood and 429 half-castes. Between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 there was a decrease of 70, the reduction in

the pure race being 51 and in the half-castes, 19. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that most of the natives are under the care of that body, the numbers in the different stations being as under :—

**NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT  
STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1920-21.**

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderk .. .. .	10	42	52
Lake Condah .. .. .	3	16	19
Lake Tyers .. .. .	54	100	154
Framlingham .. .. .	1	65	66
Antwerp .. .. .	2	3	5
Swan Hill .. .. .	4	1	5
Other Depôts. . . . .	9	14	23
In Institutions .. .. .	3	..	3
In Service .. .. .	2	2	4
Total .. .. .	88	243	*331

\* Including all who received intermittent rations during the year.

In addition to the above there are 60 half-castes at Antwerp and Cove Dam whom it is proposed to transfer to Lake Tyers under a concentration scheme.

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1920-21, 11 deaths occurred—6 at Lake Tyers, 3 at Coranderk, and 2 at Framlingham. There were 6 births—2 at Lake Tyers, 1 at Framlingham, and 3 at Coranderk. Two marriages were celebrated—1 at Lake Tyers, and 1 at Framlingham. All the births recorded were those of half-castes, while, of the deaths, 6 were those of full-blooded Aborigines, and 5 of half-castes.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £5,690. The following statement shows the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1921 :—

Amount expended .. .. .	£413,102
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	14,648*
Net cost .. .. .	£398,454

\* This includes a sum of £1,496 paid into a Trust Fund in the Treasury.



**Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1921.** With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the small number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since it commenced to operate. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901 :—

**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS  
(OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1st APRIL, 1901, TO 31st  
DECEMBER, 1921.**

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (—).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1905	1,118	1,311	— 193
1906-10 .. .. .	382	495	— 113
1911-15 .. .. .	491	406	+ 85
1916 .. .. .	80	92	— 12
1917 .. .. .	67	208	— 141
1918 .. .. .	52	46	+ 6
1919 .. .. .	46	151	— 105
1920 .. .. .	59	86	— 27
1921 .. .. .	70	64	+ 6
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>— 494</b>

**Coloured persons in Victoria, 1921.** The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1921. Chinese were found to number 4,083, and other coloured persons 1,896—a total of

5,979, as compared with 7,631 at the previous census in 1911. The figures for the different races are given below :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
<b>Asiatic—</b>						
Chinese .. .. .	2,858	471	251	503	3,109	974
Hindus .. .. .	360	60	16	49	376	109
Japanese.. .. .	36	10	12	10	48	20
Syrians .. .. .	282	19	237	29	519	48
Cingalese.. .. .	14	10	2	4	16	14
Other .. .. .	49	75	29	33	78	108
<b>African—</b>						
Negroes .. .. .	11	23	..	11	11	34
Other .. .. .	2	3	1	1	3	4
<b>American—</b>						
American Indians ..	1	1	..	3	1	4
Other .. .. .	8	8	2	8	10	16
<b>Polynesians—</b>						
Maoris .. .. .	2	2	1	2	3	4
Other .. .. .	7	2	1	1	8	3
Australian Aborigines (H.C.) ..	..	185	..	244	..	429
Indefinite .. .. .	23	..	7	..	30	..
Total .. .. .	3,653	869	559	898	4,212	1,767

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 Naturalization. of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. An epitome of its principal provisions is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 340.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1921 was 309 ; in the fifty-one years, 1871 to 1921 inclusive, it was 15,255.

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**SOCIAL CONDITION.****MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which 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 and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. 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. In the matter of endowment by private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present held as the result of private benefactions, together with donations which have been expended on buildings and equipment, amount to about £250,000. The Act of 1853 (now incorporated in the *University Act* 1915) provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by

Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. These amounted to £62,702 in 1920-21. Since 1853 the amount received from the Government has been £1,270,780—£249,461 for building and apparatus, £731,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £289,819 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. In addition to grants from the Government the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas.

**Examinations.** The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject at any previous public examination are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1921 :—

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1921.

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Intermediate ... ..	3,831	1,346	35·13
Leaving ... ..	2,238	827	36·95
Junior, Public ... ..	5	—	—
Senior, Public ... ..	4	4	100·00

In addition, under certain conditions, pupils of approved schools, who produce Headmasters' Certificates are granted the Intermediate Certificate without further examination. In 1921, 553 candidates were granted the Intermediate Certificate under this regulation.

**Degrees.** The number of degrees taken in 1921 was 380, all of which were direct, as against a total of 1,431 for the preceding five years, or an average of 286 per annum for that period. During those five years 1,429 persons obtained direct and 2 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 7,887 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 1,032 have been conferred on women, 1,026 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows :—487 Bachelor of Arts, 194 Master of Arts, 109 Bachelor of Medicine, 7 Doctor of Medicine, 98 Bachelor of Surgery, 14 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Master of Laws, 5 Doctor of Science, 71 Bachelor

of Science, 25 Master of Science, 20 Bachelor of Music, 8 Bachelor of Dental Science, and 1 Bachelor of Agricultural Science. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1921—the particulars for the years 1920 and 1921 being given separately :—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1920.			During 1920.			During 1921.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ..	1460	118	1578	97	..	97	95	..	95	1652	118	1770
Master of Arts ..	692	184	876	38	..	38	34	..	34	764	184	948
Doctor of Letters	8	1	9	1	..	1	1	..	1	10	1	11
Bachelor of Medicine	1353	15	1368	62	..	62	59	..	59	1474	15	1489
Doctor of Medicine	215	107	322	15	..	15	13	..	13	243	107	350
Bachelor of Surgery	1284	4	1288	62	..	62	58	..	58	1404	4	1408
Master of Surgery	30	..	30	3	..	3	2	..	2	35	..	35
Bachelor of Laws	503	12	515	29	..	29	35	..	35	567	12	579
Master of Laws ..	97	3	100	7	..	7	4	..	4	108	3	111
Doctor of Laws ..	16	23	39	5	..	5	..	..	..	21	23	44
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ..	215	2	217	10	..	10	12	..	12	237	2	239
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ..	45	1	46	2	..	2	2	..	2	49	1	50
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	6	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	1	8	..	8
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	9	..	9	2	..	2	2	..	2	13	..	13
Master of Engineering ..	83	..	83	1	..	1	3	..	3	87	..	87
Doctor of Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Bachelor of Science	195	5	200	22	..	22	28	..	28	245	5	250
Master of Science	84	2	86	4	..	4	8	..	8	96	2	98
Doctor of Science	26	20	46	..	..	..	1	..	1	27	20	47
Bachelor of Music	25	2	27	3	..	3	2	..	2	30	2	32
Doctor of Music ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ..	158	..	158	18	..	18	12	..	12	188	..	188
Doctor of Dental Science ..	16	..	16	1	..	1	1	..	1	18	..	18
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ..	66	..	66	2	..	2	1	..	1	69	..	69
Master of Veterinary Science ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Doctor of Veterinary Science ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	10	..	10
Bachelor of Agricultural Science	24	..	24	2	..	2	3	..	3	29	..	29
Total ..	6619	501	7120	387	..	387	380	..	380	7386	501	7887

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1921 having been 2,654 as compared with 1,220 in 1911, thus showing an advance of 118 per cent. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 151 per cent. in the period mentioned. Details for the last five years are given in the following statement :—

**PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1917 TO 1921.**

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917 ..	237	136	373	842	490	1,332
1918 ..	297	133	430	910	538	1,448
1919 ..	495	141	636	1,415	572	1,987
1920 ..	591	155	746	1,910	620	2,530
1921 ..	560	150	710	2,003	651	2,654

Of the number attending lectures in 1921—2,654—698 were students in Arts and Education, 323 in Laws, 191 in Engineering, 795 in Medicine, 219 in Science, 178 in Music, 142 in Dentistry, 17 in Agriculture, 25 in Veterinary Science, and 62 in Architecture, and 4 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1921 is given below :—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1921.**

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
	£	£	£
Receipts—			
Government Grants ..	23,375	15,537	38,912
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	56,653	14,925	71,578
Other sources .. ..	3,711	9,813	13,524
Total .. ..	83,739	40,275	124,014
Expenditure .. ..	93,044	35,775	128,819

In addition to the amounts shown above, the University received £35,377 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

## AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

**The  
affiliated  
colleges.**

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. 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 recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges is given in the *Year-Book* for 1917-18 on pages 319 to 321.

**Trinity  
College.**

This college, which was established by the Anglican Church, is open to students of all religious denominations, and the same remark applies to Janet Clarke Hall. The latter was established for the benefit of women students of Trinity College, and is an integral part of that college. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-room, libraries, billiard-room, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students.

The Warden of the college is J. C. V. Behan, M.A., LL.B. (Melb.), M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.)—first Rhodes Scholar for the State of Victoria, formerly Stowell Civil Law Fellow and Dean of University College, Oxford—who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. The college holds annually, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

**Ormond  
College.**

This college, which was established by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, is a residential college for students of the University of Melbourne (without restriction as to religious denomination). It has a staff of lecturers and tutors from whom the students receive the assistance they require in their University work; non-resident students are also admitted to the college classes. The work of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria is carried on in the Victoria Wing; there is an independent staff of professors and lecturers for this work. Theological students may reside in the college if they are matriculated students of the University.



The *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contained a statement of the nature of the college buildings, and reference was made to recent additions and alterations.

The new buildings have now been completed. The official opening by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria (the Earl of Stradbroke) was held in the presence of a large gathering representative of the University, the Church, and the College, on Tuesday, 23rd May, 1922. The oak furniture for 15 of the new rooms was provided by a gift of £500 from the Hon. Mr. Justice Schutt, M.A., LL.M.; and for 8 by a gift of £250 from Mr. R. C. Meares, B.A., LL.B.; both old students of the college. The total cost is upwards of £35,000; about £7,500 has been contributed by old students; about £20,000 will ultimately accrue from the estate of Mr. Ormond; about £10,000 further is necessary to put the college in a strong position for carrying on its work. The MacFarland library is unfurnished except for the two fine bookcases presented by Mrs. Robert Harper; these contain some 2,000 volumes from the late Mr. Harper's library.

The Master of the College is D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb., Glasg., Melb.), formerly Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z. All inquiries as to admission, scholarships, &c., should be made to him.

**Queen's College.** This college was founded by the Methodist Church of Victoria and its lectures are open to non-resident as well as resident students. It is capable of accommodating about 80 students in residence. The buildings comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the Master, tutors, and students. The building is now being enlarged at a cost of some £40,000, and, when completed, will include a central tower, a memorial chapel to soldiers who were connected with the college, a new common room, a large library, and additional lecture rooms; as well as some 40 additional students' rooms. The new building will be opened early in 1923. The Master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc., Litt.D.

**Newman College.** Newman College is built in the section of the University Reserve granted by the Government of Victoria to the Roman Catholic Church in the Act of Incorporation of 2nd October, 1882. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Archbishop of Melbourne (the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D.), on 11th June, 1916. It was founded by the generosity of the Roman Catholic people of the State of Victoria, and cost nearly £70,000. The Archbishop Carr Memorial Chapel, to be erected at a cost of £20,000, will be a striking addition to the College. A separate study and a bedroom are provided for each student. There is also provision of hot and cold shower and plunge baths, a large covered-in swimming bath, a gymnasium, and billiard and recreation rooms. The library consists of more than 10,000 volumes. Lectures, demonstrations, and private tuition are given in the College with the special object of assisting

students in their University work. Women students as well as men extern students are admitted to all college lectures. Students of the college enjoy the advantage of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and tuition supplementary to University lectures.

All applications for information, &c., should be made to the Rector. The present Rector is the Very Rev. Albert Power, S.J., M.A. He is assisted by the Rev. Dominic Kelly, S.J., M.A., the Rev. Wilfrid Ryan, S.J., M.A., F.G.S., and a staff of competent lecturers and tutors.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

#### University extension.

Tutorial Classes have been organized by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives from the Extension Board and the Workers' Educational Association respectively. The Government grants a sum annually (now £2,250) for the development of Tutorial Class work. In addition to these classes, which are in operation in the city and suburbs, the University Extension Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence for the benefit of country students. This advice is confined to social and cultural subjects, and 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 more social functions of his daily life and citizenship. The Government grant in this connexion is £1,500.

Mr. R. Bronner, B.A., is Acting Director of Tutorial Classes. The Secretary to the Board is Mr. S. D. Thompson, Education Department, Melbourne.

### 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. Subsequently, this Act and two amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889 were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn was amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911, and is now, with its amendments, incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644.

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, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a most important 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. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for that purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, and physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

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 a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:— (1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default

**Compulsory  
Clauses.**

may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

**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. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under eleven who reside between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 miles from the nearest school, and 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 4 miles or over from the nearest school.

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301 (now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2641) Boards of Advice were abolished and a School Committee for each school consisting of not more than seven persons was substituted therefor. The members of School Committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school; and (g) to arrange, where necessary, for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

**Free subjects.** The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material.

**New Features.** The course of study (issued February, 1920) contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual

instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years a large number of teachers have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, and, in addition, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

Drill,  
swimming,  
school  
gardens, &c.

There were, on 30th June, 1921, 74 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of approximately 10,000 boys; and 57 cookery centres, with an attendance of 5,733 girls, also two laundry centres, with 286 girls in attendance. Five Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by about 1,000 girls, have been established. In these schools girls over twelve years of age are given during the last two years of their school life a training in the subjects of a comprehensive domestic arts course. At the same time their general education is continued. In addition to the instruction given in the woodwork centres woodwork is being taught to about 600 boys in 53 country schools by the head teachers as one of the ordinary subjects. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, assists teachers in obtaining the best seeds, seedlings, ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs. It has a nursery of its own at Oakleigh, maintained partly by members' subscriptions (2s. 6d. yearly), and partly by a Government grant. Most of the State schools are affiliated with the Society, which sent out last year at reduced rates to its members 19,000 packets of seeds, 200,000 seedlings, and 50,000 rooted roses.

**Special days.** In addition to Arbor Day (to which reference has been made), other special days—Anzac Day, Discovery Day, Empire Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25th April, 1915, has been commemorated in the schools each year since, on Anzac Day, by the holding of a special service, consisting of hymns and addresses together with the saluting of the flag. The schools of Victoria held a celebration of Empire Day in 1905, being among the first of the oversea Dominions to recognise the day, and have since enthusiastically kept it in remembrance year by year. The first sighting of Australia by Captain Cook in April, 1770, is commemorated on Discovery Day. Bird Day has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. Over 61,000 of the older school children have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which was established for the protection of bird life.

**Patriotic Fund.** During the Great War the teachers and children in the State schools, with the aid of departmental officers, school committees, and parents, were instrumental in raising a sum of £440,000 for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920.

**League of Young Gardeners.** A widespread movement is being fostered for the carrying out of "home projects," as has been done in the United States of America. The idea is to link school, home, and farm in one common interest. The growing of sugar-beet, the culture of the potato, the selection of wheat, and the rearing of poultry and stock have engaged the united attention of children, teachers, and parents in various Victorian school districts.

**Medical Inspection.** The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing four medical inspectors. Two of these went abroad during the war period, and were engaged on war service. The medical officers devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

**Dental Clinic.** A dental clinic has been established and is under the charge of four dental officers. Great service is being rendered by this clinic.

**Teachers' remuneration and classification.**

Under the provisions of Act No. 3059, assented to on 14th September, 1920, male teachers are divided into five and female teachers into four classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries of males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £420. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are three classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging for males from £60 to £84 and for females from £50 to £70. An annual allowance of £12 (in addition to salary) is paid to junior teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Melbourne, and of £24 to those who have passed the Leaving Examination. Sewing mistresses receive £60 yearly.

**State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1920.**

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the eight years ended 1916-17; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for returns for years prior to 1901-2 and for the years 1917 to 1920 :—

**STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE,  
1872 TO 1920.**

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
1910-11 ... ..	2,059	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ... ..	2,093	5,533	238,111	151,247	205,695
1912-13 ... ..	2,127	5,683	241,042	152,600	209,172
1913-14 ... ..	2,175	5,710	246,447	158,213	214,986
1914-15 ... ..	2,227	6,085	250,264	160,885	218,427
1915-16 ... ..	2,225	6,194	257,726	161,632	221,777
1916-17 ... ..	2,202	6,275	254,033	161,034	221,202
1917 (31st Dec.) ...	2,236	6,455	+214,048	+161,574	+186,523
1918     "     ...	2,272	6,570	240,664	164,350	208,861
1919     "     ...	2,280	6,518	235,292	160,345	207,633
1920     "     ...	2,333	*6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738

\* In addition to these teachers, 379 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1920.

† These are the figures for the *six months* ended 31st December, 1917; hence the apparent falling off in "number enrolled" as compared with the number for the preceding year. Had the figures been compiled to June, 1918, probably the new number would have been greater, not less than that of the previous year. An increase in the same ratio as the increase in average attendance would fix the number at 255,280.

**Ages of State school scholars.** The following table shows the number and percentage of children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1920 :—

## AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1920.

Ages.	Net Enrolment of Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	13,040	6·1	...	...	13,040	6·1
6 to 14 ,, ...	186,002	87·1	5	3·9	186,007	87·0
14 years and upwards ...	14,569	6·8	122	96·1	14,691	6·9
Total ...	213,611	100·0	127	100·0	213,738	100·0

**Children of school age receiving instruction.**

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 31st December, 1920,\* was 231,800, and of these 229,188 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 2,612. If allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it will be apparent that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is very small.

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

**Registration of teachers and schools.**

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

\* The latest statistics published by the Education Department of Victoria, (*vide* "Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1920-21") are for the period ended 31st December, 1920.



Registered  
schools, 1872  
to 1920.

The appended statement shows the number of registered schools, of instructors in same, and of individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, and in a number of subsequent years, including the latest year for which particulars are available :—

**REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE,  
1872 TO 1920.**

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872     ...     ...     ...	888	1,841	24,781
1880     "     ...     ...	643	1,516	28,134
1890     "     ...     ...	791	2,037	40,181
1900     ...     "     "	884	2,348	48,483
1909-10     ...     ...     ...	641	2,067	49,964
1914-15     ...     ...     ...	509	1,879	52,638
1915-16     ...     ...     ...	495	1,909	57,400
1916-17     ...     ...     ...	495	1,970	56,193
1917-18     ...     ...     ...	499	2,002	58,366
1918 (31st December)     ...     ...	493	1,903	56,996
1919     "     ...     ...	486	1,991	56,684
1920     "     ...     ...	489	1,950	59,314

Scholars  
attending  
State and  
registered  
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 22 per cent. of the scholars during 1920 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 78 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

**THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.**

Teachers'  
College.

In recent years the training of teachers for the State Department has been much modified and altered. Formerly, young people who had completed the State School course of education were employed as pupil teachers to teach the whole of each day, and during their three or four years' course they received instruction, usually in the mornings or in the late afternoons, from the head masters and other qualified teachers of the staff. Now such young persons enter one or other of the High Schools throughout the State, where they stay for at least two years, receiving the groundwork of a good secondary education, also instruction in certain subjects which are considered essential for a teacher. The rules relating to

entrance into the Service as junior teachers provide that candidates must be not less than 16 years of age and must hold the School Intermediate Certificate or an approved equivalent or higher qualification. Where a vacancy for a junior teacher exists, and there is no candidate qualified in accordance with the foregoing conditions, the Director may appoint the best qualified candidate, if necessary by competitive examination. Teachers can, in the course of a few years after being appointed, possess second class and first class certificates, and be enrolled as fully qualified teachers. The more ambitious of the intending teachers remain at the High Schools for at least three years, when they pass the Leaving Certificate examination. In some cases they remain a year longer in order to qualify themselves to enter for the course of training for Secondary Teachers. Intending teachers who wish to get higher certificates and to receive the best course of training available enter the Teachers' College. This is situated in a corner of the University Grounds, Carlton, and is at the present time in close connexion with the University.

There are three full courses of training at the Teachers' College. The first of these is for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, the second for Primary Teachers, and the third for Secondary Teachers. In the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 338 to 340, particulars are given of the nature of the work carried on at the College, the qualifications which must be possessed by students desiring admission thereto, the fees payable, &c.

### DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

#### District High Schools.

The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and the University. A further important function of these institutions is to give the necessary preliminary education to boys and girls intending to take up teaching. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the work of grade VI. in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a high school. The course of study lasts for six years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after obtaining the qualifying certificate, or for four or five years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Ten of the District High Schools are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. There are district high schools at

Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Ballarat,\* Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Coburg, Colac,\* Dandenong, Echuca, Essendon, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Kyneton, Leongatha,\* Mansfield,\* Maryborough, Melbourne, Mildura,\* Sale,\* Shepparton,\* St. Arnaud, Stawell, University (Carlton), Wangaratta,\* Warragul,\* Warrnambool,\* and Williamstown. The schools the names of which are asterisked are equipped with farms.

During the term ended 31st December, 1920, there were in attendance at these schools 6,617 pupils, of whom 3,359 were boys and 3,258 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged. Travelling expenses (up to £5 per annum) are provided for children living beyond four miles from the school, if the parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum. In special cases the Department has power to make grants in aid of school requisites up to £2 per annum, and of the cost of maintenance up to £26 per annum, to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

#### 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 a State building 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. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the University.

### HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

#### Higher Elementary Schools and Classes.

There are now forty-two higher elementary schools—at Beechworth, Birchip, Boort, Bright, Camperdown, Casterton, Charlton, Chiltern, Clunes, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, Dimboola, Donald, Euroa, Foster, Hampton, Heathcote, Inglewood, Korumburra, Kyabram, Lilydale, Mirboo North, Murtoa, Nathalia, Nhill, Orbost, Portarlinton, Portland, Rainbow, Rochester, Rushworth, Rutherglen, Sea Lake, Seymour, Swan Hill, Traralgon, Warracknabeal, Werribee, Yarram, Yarrawonga, and Yea. During the term ended 31st December, 1920, there were in attendance at thirty-four of these schools 2,718 pupils, of whom 1,313 were boys and 1,405 were girls. The remaining eight schools have been established recently. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There are also nineteen schools, twelve in the metropolitan area and four in urban and three in country centres—known as "Central" schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education is provided. These were attended by 2,076 pupils in 1920.

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, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Minister of Public Instruction may annually award scholarships as under :—

No. and Kind.	Age Requirement of Candidate.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
100 Junior	Under 14½ years	4 years ..	Free tuition at a district high school and £4 for school requisites, or £12 for tuition and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school ; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
40 Senior..	Under 18½ years	4-6 years	£40 towards expense of any course at the University
50 Junior Technical	Under 14 years	2 years ..	Free tuition at a junior technical school, or in the industrial course at an approved district high or higher elementary school, and £4 for school requisites ; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
55 Senior Technical at a Technical School	.. ..	3-5 years	Free tuition for full length of approved courses at approved technical schools ; also £30 for day students or £10 for night students
4 Senior Technical at the Melbourne University	.. ..	2-3 years	£40 towards expense of a course in architecture, engineering, or science at the University
60 Teaching	14-17 years ..	3 years	As for "Junior"
20 Nominated courses	.. ..	4-6 years	Free tuition in agriculture, mining or veterinary science at the University ; also, in certain cases, an allowance up to £26 for maintenance

In addition, 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 in the case of pupils of State junior technical and secondary schools who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances. Free tuition at State technical and secondary schools may also be granted in

the case of children of sailors or soldiers who lost their lives or became physically incapacitated while on active service in the Australian Imperial Force.

### STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

**Signing with marks.** The number of marriages celebrated in 1921 was 13,676, and there were only 14 men and 9 women who showed their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing. This indicates a very high elementary standard of education in this State, which in this respect, with the exception of Queensland, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

**Technical schools.** The whole of the technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Act No. 2301, passed in that year, provided for the schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 31st December, 1920, was 25.

The former lack of organized method in preparing pupils for courses in technical schools largely neutralized the efforts of the instructors in these institutions. In order to overcome this difficulty, junior or preparatory technical schools have been established in connexion with all the higher technical schools. These schools offer a course of two or three years' instruction for boys between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen years. The course has been very popular, and the accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of students coming forward.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects, and, as far as possible, to provide for the training of the expert technologist. The various branches of engineering and its subdivisions, mining, metallurgy, technical and agricultural chemistry, subjects connected with the building and other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. Of the smaller schools, some in country districts have courses in mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical schools for women's industries are the College of Domestic Economy and the girls' junior technical departments in the Swinburne, Ballarat, and Prahran Schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1920-21. The expenditure in 1920-21 was greater than in any previous year:—

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Name.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	143
Bairnsdale .. .. .	1,179	1,796	2,757	2,561	4,750
Ballarat .. .. .	8,383	10,800	11,668	11,922	18,943
Beechworth .. .. .	723	1,480	778	797	1,106
Bendigo .. .. .	5,396	6,814	7,442	7,317	9,982
Brighton .. .. .	..	757	23	833	5,967
Brunswick .. .. .	5,216	4,043	4,116	5,603	13,405
Castlemaine .. .. .	2,100	5,305	3,239	3,249	4,902
Caulfield .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,173
College of Domestic Economy ..	795	973	1,389	1,655	2,356
Collingwood .. .. .	4,353	4,993	6,017	6,291	7,264
Daylesford .. .. .	1,028	950	1,122	1,549	1,997
Echuca .. .. .	600	1,136	2,755	1,697	2,650
Footscray .. .. .	4,906	8,342	4,500	6,438	9,740
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	8,291	5,585	6,109	5,116	7,259
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	11,338	16,579	16,160	10,216	13,963
Horsham .. .. .	475	475	600	700	926
Maryborough .. .. .	1,386	1,415	1,736	2,964	3,275
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	18,324	21,909	21,514	19,258	26,782
Prahran .. .. .	3,914	4,444	4,492	5,272	6,474
Sale .. .. .	410	475	831	1,690	2,405
South Melbourne .. .. .	5	11,033	1,898	5,053	7,533
Stawell .. .. .	1,211	1,759	1,724	2,010	2,742
Sunshine .. .. .	1,818	1,689	1,819	1,940	3,341
Warrnambool .. .. .	2,860	4,464	2,861	2,646	3,842
West Melbourne .. .. .	6,780	7,589	7,743	8,226	10,243
Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	..	629	932	3,164
Other votes for technical schools	..	..	7,783	9,860	10,579
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,514	1,592	1,761	1,698	2,309
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,005</b>	<b>126,397</b>	<b>123,466</b>	<b>127,494</b>	<b>192,215</b>

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 WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

College of  
Dentistry and  
Pharmacy.

**Fees.** All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in November, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

*Fees Payable.*

Full Day Courses.					Fee.	
					£	s.
Preparatory School for Diploma Courses—						
First year	...	...	...	...	2	10 per term
Second year	...	...	...	...	3	0 "
Diploma Courses—Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—						
First year	...	...	...	...	4	0 "
Second year	...	...	...	...	5	0 "
Third year	...	...	...	...	6	0 "
Diploma Course—Metallurgy—						
First year	...	...	...	...	4	0 "
Second year	...	...	...	...	5	0 "
Third year	...	...	...	...	5	0 "
Diploma Courses—Applied Chemistry—						
First year	...	...	...	...	4	0 "
Second year	...	...	...	...	5	0 "
Third year (Inorganic Diploma)	...	...	...	...	6	0 "
Fourth year (Organic Diploma)	...	...	...	...	6	0 "
Woolsorting	...	...	...	...	6	0 "
Art Course, Full	...	...	...	...	2	10 "
" " Half-Day	...	...	...	...	1	10 "

*Evening Classes.*

Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Algebra	...	...	...	...	
Geometry	...	...	...	...	
Trigonometry	...	...	...	...	
Differential and Integral Calculus	...	...	...	...	
Practical Geometry	...	...	...	...	
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	
Millinery	...	...	...	...	
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	
Applied Electricity	...	...	...	...	
Architecture	...	...	...	...	
Building Construction	...	...	...	...	
Surveying	...	...	...	...	
Hydraulics	...	...	...	...	
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	
Assaying	...	...	...	...	
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	
Engineering Drawing	...	...	...	...	
Science, Trade, Commercial, Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...	
Evening Art and Applied Art Courses (Drawing, Design, Modelling, &c.)	...	...	...	...	20s. per term.
Preliminary Year for Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	25s. per term.
Evening Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	From 25s. per term.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The Magee prize, of the annual value of £3, is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize, which is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the council at the beginning of each year. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, and the Green Field Tap and Die Corporation awards a set of stocks and dies to the best student in fitting and turning.

The Beazley Bequest Scholarships, of which there are twenty-eight of the value of £810, are awarded annually for trade subjects. The following scholarships cover four years' free instruction in the day courses :—The Danks (2), The Arnot, The Lady Gillott, and The Colin Thompson.

The receipts from the Government in 1921 amounted to £28,054.

About 180 classes are held in the following departments :—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering and Science, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life in the following complete courses :—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Municipal Engineering, (4) Marine Engineering, (5) Mining Engineering, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the Applied Art School classes are held in the following subjects :—Drawing, Design, Modelling, Architecture, Building Construction, Geometrical Drawing, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Blackboard Drawing, Still Life Painting, Anatomy, Figure Drawing, Figure Composition, Book Illustration, Lettering, Illuminating, Stencilling, Leather Embossing, Decorative Metalwork, Silver-smithing, Jewellery, Engraving, Die Sinking, Lead Glazing, Stained Glass, Plaster Casting, Signwriting, Ticket Writing, Lithography, Process Engraving, Weaving, Dressmaking, Millinery, and Plain and Decorative Needlework.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers, geologists, electrical engineers, civil engineers



(municipal and hydraulic), mechanical and marine engineers, land surveyors, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. The following figures give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1917 to 1921 :—

### STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1917 TO 1921.

—	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,483	2,566*	2,640*	2,634*	2,604*
Males over 21 .. ..	390	503	488	449	586
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	754	730	772	778	601
„ „ Others .. ..	937	991	1,049	1,095	1,109
Females .. ..	402	342	331	312	308
Fees received during the year ..	7,985	7,928	8,033†	16,300†	11,015†
Average fee per student ..	64s. 8d.	62s. 0d.	60s. 10d.	124s. 0d.	96s. 3d.
Number of classes .. ..	172	175	173	173	180
„ instructors .. ..	95	103	102	97	115
Salaries paid instructors ..	16,411	16,864	17,666	20,027	24,390

\* In addition, over 400 students were receiving vocational training for the Repatriation Department during 1918 and 1919, 370 in 1920, and 230 in 1921.

† This does not include fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £2,120 in 1919, £4,461 in 1920, and £1,752 in 1921. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

### LIBRARIES.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

**Public Library of Victoria.** The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £326,946. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance (including salaries) and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,643,664 at the end of 1921. 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 4,646 volumes were purchased, 2,488 volumes presented, 297 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 49,706 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1921. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 282,103 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 140,277 volumes during 1921, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 9,162. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 39,017, of which 1,507 were added during the year.

**National Gallery.** The National Gallery at the end of 1921 contained 20,097 works of art, viz., 634 oil paintings, 5,015 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,448 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 23 students, and the school of drawing by 94 students. The average annual income from the Felton bequest amounts to £8,000, which is expended on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial Museum.** The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor front of the institution. At the end of 1921 it contained more than 9,000 exhibits.

**National Museum.** The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1921 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £400.

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

**Patent Office Library.** There is a free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, which contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, official Gazettes and patents specifications of the principal countries of the world. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

**Supreme Court Library.** The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and Rules of Court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

### OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free Libraries.** Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1920–1921 having been £3,000. Of these libraries 459 furnished returns in 1921, which show that they possessed 921,426 volumes, and received £82,045 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £75,388—£12,104 on

books, &c., and £63,284 on maintenance—and that 2,641,905 visits were paid to the 404 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors.

### EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

**Exhibition  
Buildings,  
Aquarium,  
and Museum.**

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened for the purpose of an exhibition, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure, temporary annexes, &c., was £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On that occasion a further sum of £262,954 was expended. At the close of the exhibition there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904.

The receipts for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1921, amounted to £9,235, consisting of rents, £4,650, aquarium receipts, £3,189, and other receipts, £1,396. The expenditure totalled £12,817, viz.:—£2,726, expenses of the aquarium; and £10,091 for general maintenance, improvements to buildings, insurance and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust at 30th June, 1921, amounted to £3,100, against which the trust had incurred bank overdrafts to the amount of £3,260.

### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

**Botanic  
Garden.**

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established over 70 years ago, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The Botanic Gardens and the Domain are administered by the Lands Department, the Government House Grounds temporarily by the Federal Government, Alexandra Park by a Committee representing the Board of Land and Works and the Melbourne City Council, and Queen Victoria Gardens solely by the Melbourne City Council. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres, and, in addition to the divisions mentioned above, includes the grounds and buildings of the Observatory and the National Herbarium.

Records of the commencement and the progress of the Gardens until 1908 are to be found in the *Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens*, published by the Government Printer in that year, and obtainable at a price of 1s.

The Gardens are open to the public daily from 7 a.m. in summer and 7.30 a.m. in winter, and are closed at sunset.

The present Director is Mr. J. Cronin, who was appointed to the office in 1910.

### ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

**Royal  
Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
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, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office, and can be reached by tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by electric train to Royal Park Station. 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. Most of the large animals of the world, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., are exhibited there, as well as many native animals. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. W. H. D. La Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c., &c.

### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

A brief statement of the history of this society and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529. The membership subscription is 10s. per annum. Two shows are held each year, one in the autumn and one in spring. The members' monthly meeting is held on the second Thursday of each month.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. Stanley E. R. Church, at 243 Collins-street, Melbourne, 'Phone Central 6097.

**Other  
societies.**

There are about 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres.

### PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public  
reserves.**

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 6,212½ acres in 1921. A list of the public reserves in 1917, together with a statement of their respective areas, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 529 to 533.

A further statement showing the number and area of reserves in 17 of the largest towns outside Melbourne was given on page 533 of the same volume.

At the end of 1921 there were in the State 3,214 regular churches and chapels, and 1,783 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,997 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,200 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

### CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1921.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	417	713	575	1,288
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	285	603	370	973
Free Presbyterian ...	4	9	1	10
Methodist ...	326	827	406	1,233
Independent or Congrega- tional ...	79	87	46	133
Baptist ...	85	112	80	192
Lutheran ...	25	54	10	64
Salvation Army ...	522	156	30	186
Church of Christ ...	75	88	20	108
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	1	1	...	1
Other Protestant ...	18	26	19	45
Roman Catholic Church ...	351	525	221	746
New Church (or Sweden- borgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	6	1	7
Re-organized Church of Latter- Day Saints ...	2	3	4	7
Total ...	2,200	3,214	1,783	4,997

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,947, and the teachers 21,443; the number of scholars on the rolls was 220,547—99,601 males and 120,946 females.

Religions of  
the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1921 :—

### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England .. ..	300,159	301,650	601,809	39·88
Protestant so stated .. ..	10,127	8,509	18,636	1·23
Presbyterian .. ..	125,741	131,331	257,072	17·04
Methodist .. ..	86,834	96,975	183,829	12·18
Independent or Congregational .. ..	7,175	8,718	15,893	1·05
Baptist .. ..	14,531	17,774	32,305	2·14
Lutheran .. ..	4,905	3,779	8,684	·58
Salvation Army .. ..	4,071	5,112	9,183	·61
Unitarian .. ..	233	173	426	·03
Church of Christ .. ..	9,862	12,388	22,250	1·47
Seventh Day Adventists .. ..	920	1,515	2,435	·16
Roman Catholic Church (including Catholic undefined, 6,847) .. ..	156,329	166,236	322,565	21·38
Other Christians .. ..	5,801	6,120	11,921	·79
Other Denominations—				
Jews .. ..	3,949	3,723	7,677	·51
Buddhist, Confucian, &c. .. ..	1,021	42	1,063	·07
Mohammedan .. ..	280	24	304	·02
Others (Non-Christian) .. ..	437	164	621	·04
Sceptics, &c. .. ..	8,334	3,991	12,325	·82
Total specified .. ..	740,769	768,229	1,508,998	100·00
„ unspecified .. ..	13,955	8,327	22,282	..
Grand Total .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	..

Religions per  
cent. of  
population,  
1871 to 1921.

The next table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1871 to 1921 :—

### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1871 TO 1921.

Religion.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Protestant Churches—						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated) .. ..	36·01	36·74	37·33	36·52	37·02	41·11
Presbyterian .. ..	15·78	15·65	14·94	16·16	18·27	17·04
Methodist .. ..	13·16	13·58	14·14	15·21	13·76	12·18
Independent or Congregational .. ..	2·54	2·35	1·98	1·45	1·28	1·05
Baptist .. ..	2·28	2·40	2·50	2·75	2·43	2·14
Lutheran .. ..	1·47	1·32	1·39	1·18	·91	·58
Salvation Army .. ..	..	..	1·21	·74	·61	·61
Church of Christ .. ..	·50	·57	·74	·90	1·29	1·47
Other Protestant Churches .. ..	·51	·37	·66	1·45	·78	·78
Total Protestant Churches..	72·25	72·98	74·89	76·36	76·35	76·96
Roman Catholic Church .. ..	23·83	24·02	22·24	22·26	22·31	21·38
Jews .. ..	·50	·51	·58	·50	·49	·51
Others .. ..	3·42	2·49	2·29	·88	·85	1·15
Total specified .. ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognised by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force relating to friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the table of contributions should be certified to by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary appointed by the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, for this purpose was only of a provisional nature, issued subject to the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was no power under the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected with rates of contribution which afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a barrister of not less than seven years' standing as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average not more than three-pence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers, should they so desire, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and nearly all the valuations have been made by the Government Actuary. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

In accordance with its provisions, an actuary was appointed under the Government Statist in 1881, whose chief duty was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies, and the result of these valuations disclosed the fact that, in almost every instance, the rates then being paid by the members were insufficient to provide the benefits which the societies had by their rules agreed to pay. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end. It is only just to the managing bodies of these institutions, however, to state that most of the principal societies made a serious effort to carry out the suggestions of the actuary. Several of them passed rules requiring future members to pay adequate rates of contribution, and in nearly every case some effort was made to improve the financial position.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that, if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect on societies. Of fifteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, thirteen have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely approximates to, 20s. in the £1, and of all the societies only two have a lower ratio than 18s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

If, on an actuarial valuation being made, a surplus is found to exist in any one fund of a society, the Government Statist may authorize the utilization of the whole or a portion of such surplus for the purposes of the same or any other fund.

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 consolidates all Acts passed up to 1914 inclusive. An Act passed in 1915—the *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 (No. 2)—gave power to societies to reinsure with the Government or with an approved life assurance company their liabilities to members who were engaged on naval or military service in connexion



with the war. The number of societies which took advantage of the scheme was twelve, and the number of their enlisted members was about 15,120. The sum paid by them in sickness and mortality benefits on account of those members under the contracts which were reinsured was about £232,000, and of this sum £46,500 was reimbursed to the societies by the Government in accordance with the arrangement made with it.

The amounts of the sickness and mortality benefits paid by all societies on account of members who took part in the war was about £286,000. In addition, they paid the contributions of enlisted members during their absence from Australia. The amount of these contributions was about £152,000.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the usual practice in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. Every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society is liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest is extended to any securities on which a trustee is under any Act authorized to invest any trust funds in his hands. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing on mortgage if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies, investment in which is optional and on which interest is payable at 4 per cent. The amount invested in the stock at the end of 1921 was £350,316. Prior to the year 1907 it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended, so that all benefit members, who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary and the full amount payable to their society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover

**Benefits  
and  
contributions.**

funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual sickness benefits are 20s. per week during the first six months of sickness, 10s. per week during the second six months, and 5s. per week thereafter so long as the sickness continues. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case member, wife, and children up to the age of 16 years in the case of males and 18 years in the case of females, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after death of member on payment of medical fees.

The funds of the societies are divided into two or more portions. Of these the most important are the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 8d. to 10d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

**Progress of  
friendly  
societies.**

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies decreased from 148,603 in 1911 to 143,820 at the close of 1921 — a decrease during the ten years of 4,783 members.

There was a slight decline in the membership between the ends of the years 1914 and 1917 due to deaths of members while on active service and to the absence from Victoria of many young men who might otherwise have joined the societies. A marked decrease in the membership of nearly all societies occurred in 1918 and 1919—the decrease in the earlier year being 7,004 in male and 1,619 in female members, and in the later year 3,918 in male and 1,360 in female members. In 1920 there was a further decline of 757 male and 502 female members, making a total loss for the three years of 11,679 males and 3,481 females. This numerical decrease was principally due to a dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies which led to the resignation of nearly all the medical officers as from 1st February, 1918. A settlement of the dispute has now been arrived at between the Association and nearly all the larger societies. In 1921 numerical recovery set in, there being an increase during that year of 618 male and 181 female members.

The funds increased during the ten-year period 1911–21 from £2,246,396 to £3,375,050, there being an addition of £1,128,654. They are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund for the year 1921 averaging 4.84 per cent. There is a number of female

societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of 1921 these had a membership of 9,875 and funds amounting to £77,295.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1917-1921 :—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1917 .. ..	158,181	653,055	547,730	3,017,503
1918 .. ..	149,558	658,435	602,855	3,073,083
1919 .. ..	144,280	664,526	680,943	3,056,666
1920 .. ..	143,021	681,232	564,220	3,173,678
1921 .. ..	143,820	763,031	561,659	3,375,050

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1917 to 1921 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1917 TO 1921.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Number of societies ..	46	46	49	55	56
Number of branches ..	1,516	1,496	1,489	1,475	1,464
Average number of members ..	158,035	153,870	146,919	143,651	143,421
Number of members sick	26,468	28,326	46,612	29,063	27,342
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	275,388	306,054	406,817	294,818	258,540
Deaths of members ..	2,479	2,525	2,211	1,381	1,302
Deaths of registered wives	478	473	751	471	526
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	357,525	352,973	367,878	358,726	408,193
Income of incidental fund ..	264,710	275,022	265,672	289,367	319,957
Other Income ..	30,820	30,440	30,976	33,139	34,881
Total Income ..	653,055	658,435	664,526	681,232	763,031
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	251,250	308,804	375,733	250,589	235,593
Expenditure of incidental fund ..	268,647	265,954	276,442	282,592	295,447
Other Expenditure ..	27,833	28,097	28,768	31,039	30,619
Total Expenditure ..	547,730	602,855	680,943	564,220	561,659
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	2,840,549	2,884,718	2,876,863	2,985,000	3,157,600
Amount to credit of incidental fund ..	104,830	113,898	103,128	109,903	134,413
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	2,762,036	2,808,057	2,783,425	2,889,409	3,046,251
Amount invested—incidental fund ..	93,519	105,329	103,128	109,871	134,413
Amount invested—other funds ..	67,916	71,047	71,268	76,680	80,144
Total invested ..	2,923,471	2,984,433	2,957,821	3,075,960	3,260,808
„ funds ..	3,017,503	3,073,083	3,056,666	3,173,678	3,375,050

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 table.

**Secessions and expenses.**

Societies lost through secessions 7.8 per cent. of their members in 1921, 8.2 per cent. in 1920, 8.5 per cent. in 1919, 7.5 per cent. in 1918, and 6.0 per cent. in 1917. The higher secession rates in the last four years were due mainly to the dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies, which is referred to in a previous paragraph. They were due, in part, to a number of members who had been on active service and whose contributions had been paid for them while absent from Australia having failed to resume payment of contributions on their return. 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. Expenses of management absorbed slightly less than 19½ per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1921. This ratio is considerably below the usual rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the benefits and contributions are usually payable fortnightly and that this entails a great deal of administrative work, it will be seen that the rate of expense is very moderate.

**Sickness and mortality experience, 1903-7.**

An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-7. This relates to male lives only. Tables containing rates of sickness and mortality obtained by the investigation are given in the *Year-Book* for 1913-14.

**Sickness and mortality, 1914-21.**

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies, and the number per effective member, in respect of which claims for sick pay were received in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921; also the number of deaths of male members of such societies in those years and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
		Number.	Number per Effective Member.		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks.	Days.		
1914..	125,952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1917..	128,989	257,847	2	0	2,409	18·68
1918..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1920..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1921..	113,666	240,207	2	1	1,224	10·77

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their

return to the Commonwealth 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.

### 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.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed, in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, and guarding of machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent than formerly, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employees, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

From that time onwards further legislative provisions have been passed at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognise the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factories laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted and ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The Minister may now require the occupier of any factory, shop, or place to provide for the use of the employees a dining-room and a bath-room, and for the use of the female employees a rest-room. The closing time of shops is carefully

regulated. The hours of shop employees are also restricted, and they must be given a half-holiday every week.

**Wages  
Boards.** The Wages Board system of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1896 by Sir Alexander Peacock. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board scheme. The Boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employees. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or by a meeting of employees. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason, the Governor in Council may appoint a Special Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from six to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employees), who nominate some outside person as chairman ; or, if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor in Council appoints the chairman. The Board may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both ; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid ; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours ; the times of beginning and ending work, including the hours of each shift ; a higher rate for work done outside such times ; special rates for casual work, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work ; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. Casual work is now defined in the Act as work or labour during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed by the Special Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question. •

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the *Factories and Shops Act 1920* to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were exercised in the following eleven cases during 1921:—

- Boarding Houses Board (to take over a portion of the powers formerly conferred on the Restaurant Board).
- Boot Repairers Board, now known as Shops Board No. 2 (Boot Repairers).
- Cemetery Employees Board.
- Fourth Schedule Shops Board.
- Lime Burners Board.
- Paint and Colour Board.
- Shops Board No. 17 (Tobacconists).
- Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous).
- Shops Board No. 19 (Confectionery, Pastry, Fruit, and Vegetable).
- Shops Board No. 20 (Florists).
- Shops Board No. 21 (Booksellers and News Agents).

Powers were transferred in the following two cases:—

- The Watchmen's Board was appointed in lieu of the Night Watchmen's Board with a re-definition of powers so as to include all Watchmen.
- The Drapers and Men's Clothing Shops Board was appointed in lieu of the Drapers Board and of the Men's Clothing Board. It is now known as Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing).

Powers were varied in four cases, viz.:—

- Chaffcutters Board.
- Charworkers Board.
- Shops Board No. 7 (Country Shop Assistants).
- Motor Drivers Board.

Boards were re-named in seventeen cases, as follows:—

Former Title.	Altered Title.
Boot Dealers Board.	Shops Board No. 1 (Boot Dealers).
Boot Repairers Board.	Shops Board No. 2 (Boot Repairers).
Butchers Board.	Shops Board No. 3 (Butchers).
Country Butchers Board.	Shops Board No. 4 (Butchers—Country).
Provincial Butchers Board.	Shops Board No. 5 (Butchers — Provincial).
Chemists Shops Board.	Shops Board No. 6 (Chemists).
Country Shop Assistants Board.	Shops Board No. 7 (Country Shop Assistants).
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat Board.	Shops Board No. 8 (Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat).
Drapers and Men's Clothing Shops Board.	Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing).
Fish and Poultry Board.	Shops Board No. 10 (Fish and Poultry).
Fourth Schedule Shops Board.	Shops Board No. 11 (Fourth Schedule).*
Fuel and Fodder Board.	Shops Board No. 12 (Fuel and Fodder).
Country Fuel and Fodder Board.	Shops Board No. 13 (Fuel and Fodder —Country).
Furniture Dealers Board.	Shops Board No. 14 (Furniture Dealers).
Grocers Board.	Shops Board No. 15 (Grocers).
Hardware Board.	Shops Board No. 16 (Hardware).
Tobacconist Board.	Shops Board No. 17 (Tobacconist).

\* This Board was re-named the Shops Board No. 11 (Fourth Schedule) and its powers have been taken over by three Boards appointed in its stead, viz.:—

- Shops Board No. 19 (Confectionery, Pastry, Fruit, and Vegetable).
- Shops Board No. 20 (Florists).
- Shops Board No. 21 (Booksellers and News Agents).

On 31st December, 1921, there were 170 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 171,000 employees.

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets (until the first Determination is made) as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Department of Labour acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. Members are paid for not more than seven meetings in the first twelve months after the constitution of the Board, and for not more than four meetings in any subsequent year. The chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Department of Labour to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Department of Labour, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may make an order for arrears of wages, that may be due for any period not exceeding twelve months, to be paid. It is, however, open to any worker, if he has made demand in writing on the employer within two months from the date same became due, to sue in a civil court for the amount of wages owing to him.

Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Special Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court has been asked to make or alter fifty-five Determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, it has consisted of a President and two other persons. The President, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holds such office for such period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, and must sit in every Court of Industrial Appeals. Mr. Justice S. McArthur has been appointed President. The other members can only act in the Court for which they are appointed, and one must be a representative of employers and the other a representative of employees. Each must be nominated in writing by the side which he represents, and must have been *bonâ fide* and actually engaged in the trade concerned for at least six months during the three years immediately preceding his nomination. Subject to the Act a majority decision decides every reference to the Court. Since its re-constitution in 1915 it has dealt with thirty-six cases. The determination of the Court may now be altered by the Wages Boards without the leave of the Court if twelve months has elapsed since the date of the last Determination of the Court.

**Rise in earnings.** During the year 1921 Determinations made by 155 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to employees in certain trades (1) before the first Determination was made, (2) in 1914, and (3) in 1921, the figures for the two last



mentioned years being the amounts paid to the employees under the Determinations of Wages Boards:—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	Before First Determination was made.	In 1914.	In 1921.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. .. .	1 6 7	1 17 8	3 9 9
Agricultural Implements .. .. .	1 19 5	2 10 1	4 4 3
Asphalters .. .. .	2 2 10	2 13 8	4 6 0
Bedsteadmakers .. .. .	1 12 2	2 9 6	4 4 6
Boot .. .. .	1 3 2	2 1 7	3 6 10
Bread .. .. .	1 12 6	3 2 7	5 2 11
Brewers .. .. .	1 14 4	2 10 2	4 8 8
Brushmakers .. .. .	1 3 1	2 4 9	3 7 3
Candlemakers .. .. .	1 4 8	2 4 2	3 19 7
Carpenters .. .. .	2 7 6	3 3 10	5 2 6
Clothing .. .. .	1 0 0	1 6 9	2 12 1
„ Waterproof .. .. .	1 2 3	1 17 4	2 11 10
Commercial Clerks .. .. .	1 10 7	2 9 6	3 7 1
Coopers .. .. .	1 15 7	3 6 3	5 5 7
Engravers .. .. .	1 16 11	2 5 11	4 0 3
Farriers .. .. .	1 15 2	2 4 5	4 11 10
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.)	1 9 1	2 5 10	3 14 1
(b) European (Mantelpieces) ..	1 13 6	2 9 7	3 19 10
Glassworkers .. .. .	1 14 11	2 7 3	4 11 1
Hairdressers .. .. .	1 2 9	2 2 7	3 5 9
Ice .. .. .	2 10 3	3 4 7	4 19 7
Jewellers .. .. .	1 13 10	2 9 8	3 14 7
Lift Attendants .. .. .	1 5 0	2 7 8	3 12 3
Malt .. .. .	2 1 1	2 17 1	4 7 9
Marine Store .. .. .	1 5 7	2 5 0	3 14 11
Millet Broom .. .. .	1 7 11	2 2 9	3 5 1
Painters .. .. .	2 0 9	2 14 11	4 12 5
Picture Frame .. .. .	1 3 11	1 19 9	3 11 4
Plate Glass .. .. .	1 7 6	2 5 11	4 5 9
Plumbers .. .. .	1 12 8	2 14 4	4 9 11
Pottery .. .. .	1 8 1	2 0 8	3 13 0
Saddlery .. .. .	1 7 1	2 2 11	4 1 4
„ Country .. .. .	1 10 7	1 16 11	2 16 2
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers)	1 6 11	2 0 11	2 11 2
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) ..	1 17 8	3 1 2	4 2 7
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) ..	1 7 4	2 6 8	3 15 10
Slaters and Tilers .. .. .	2 0 8	3 7 3	4 12 9
Starch .. .. .	1 0 9	2 0 6	3 18 5
Stonecutters .. .. .	1 15 11	3 2 0	5 3 7
Tanners .. .. .	1 11 9	2 10 6	4 4 2
Watchmakers .. .. .	1 14 2	2 19 2	3 19 1
Wicker .. .. .	1 2 11	2 2 4	3 4 2
Woodworkers .. .. .	1 13 2	2 11 9	4 7 4
„ Country .. .. .	2 9 0	2 14 11	4 9 8

**Apprentices.** The wages of apprentices in Victoria are fixed by the Wages Boards in each trade. These Boards also prescribe the form of indenture and the term of apprenticeship. Once a boy is

indentured, it becomes the duty of the Department of Labour on the one hand to see that he is taught his trade properly, and on the other to enforce his proper attendance at his work, and generally to protect both parties and see that they carry out the agreement.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1915 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, No. 2650. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The existing Acts were merely consolidated.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1919 (No. 3048), passed at the close of the year 1919, made some important changes in the law, but it consists mainly of machinery clauses designed in the interests of the smooth working of the law.

Two short Amending Acts passed at the close of the year 1920 made important alterations in the law.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1920, No. 3093, altered the procedure regarding the appointment of Wages Boards. In the past these Boards could only be created whilst Parliament was in session. The Governor in Council now has the power to appoint a Wages Board whenever it is deemed expedient to do so, and to alter the scope of any existing Wages Board.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1920, No. 3112, introduced a new principle in the Legislation. For many years the closing hour of shops has been fixed by law. This Act for the first time fixed a legal opening hour which affects butchers' shops in the Metropolitan District.

Shops,  
Metropolitan  
District. Shortly stated, in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, the hours for closing shops are as follows:—Hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p.m., on Friday at 9 p.m., and on Saturday at 1 p.m. Tobacconists' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.; if the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 9 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open until 8 p.m. on Friday and 9 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6 p.m. on Friday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. They are required to be closed till 6 a.m. on Saturday and 7.30 a.m. on other week days. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 9 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are:—

Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

Confectionery and pastry shops.

Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.

Eating-houses.

Fish and oyster shops.

Flower shops.

Fruit and vegetable shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but the Governor in Council is given power to make Regulations for their closing.

The following are the only cases where such Regulations have been made :—

	Regulation Gazetted.	Sun.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	F.	Saturday.
		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)..	27th October, 1920	..	6	6	6	6	9	1
Fruit and Vegetable (May to September inclusive only) ..	16th October, 1918	..	7	7	7	7	..	..

Chemists' and tobacconists' shops have been excised from the Fourth Schedule, the former having to close at the same hours as ordinary shops and the latter now having their closing hours regulated.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1915* the Minister can grant permission to keepers of certain shops known as "small shops," who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and only applies to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under the Acts for overtime and tea money for shop employees.

**Outside the Metropolitan District.** The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, passed in November, 1914, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. (now altered to 9 p.m.) on Fridays, and the Country Districts were thus brought into line with the Metropolitan District, in which the Saturday half-holiday had been observed for years. In certain cases an exemption may be petitioned for and the half-holiday fixed for a day other than Saturday.

The hours of closing on other days outside the Metropolitan District are fixed at 7 p.m., but, if a petition be received from a majority of any class of shopkeepers, they may be fixed earlier or later. The hours have been altered in accordance with this provision in a few municipalities. Hairdressers and tobacconists outside the Metropolitan Districts may choose either Wednesday or Saturday as the day on

which they will observe the half-holiday, but, if they choose Wednesday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Friday and 10 p.m. on Saturday. If they choose Saturday they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and 10 p.m. on Friday. Fourth Schedule shops are not affected by these provisions. Petrol may be sold at any hour to travellers to enable them to continue their journey.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915, the registration fee ranging from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed. During the year 1921, 28,967 shops, employing 30,910 persons, were registered, as compared with 27,332 shops, employing 31,123 persons, in 1920.

Registered shops are divided into 27 classes. There was an increase for the year 1921 as compared with 1920 of 1,635 shops, and a decrease in the number of persons employed in shops of 213. Particulars of the increases and decreases in shops registered are given below:—

#### INCREASES AND DECREASES IN SHOPS REGISTERED, 1921.

	Metropolitan and Provincial Cities.		Country.		Whole State.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bread .. ..	243	..	100	..	343	..
Confectionery and Pastry	83	..	13	..	96	..
Booksellers, News Agents						
Fancy Goods Dealers						
Boot Dealers .. ..	3	..	..	15	..	12
Boot Repairers .. ..	46	..	15	..	61	..
Butchers .. ..	96	..	78	..	174	..
Chemists .. ..	35	..	..	..	35	..
Crockery .. ..	8	..	..	2	6	..
Cycle and Motor .. ..	17	..	29	..	46	..
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat .. ..	4	..	..	5	..	1
Drapery .. ..	86	..	87	..	173	..
Fish .. ..	11	..	..	10	1	..
Florists .. ..	26	..	2	..	28	..
Fruit and Vegetable .. ..	68	..	3	..	71	..
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	37	..	..	8	29	..
Furniture .. ..	..	64	11	..	..	53
Grocers .. ..	187	..	56	..	243	..
Hairdressers .. ..	37	..	16	..	53	..
Hardware .. ..	46	..	40	..	86	..
Jewellery .. ..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Leather Goods .. ..	18	..	31	..	49	..
Men's Clothing .. ..	60	..	10	..	70	..
Musical Instruments .. ..	19	..	6	..	25	..
Tobacconists .. ..	116	..	34	..	150	..
Mixed .. ..	..	38	59	..	21	..
Shops not classified .. ..	..	98	22	..	..	76
Totals .. ..	1,246	213	612	40	1,760	155

**Factories.**

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons, other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale, or in which electricity is generated for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression "handicraft" includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment of all females and of males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the object of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employee in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week, this provision being, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. All wages must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories, with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1921 the figures were 8,922 factories, with 117,633 employees.

**GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.****Government  
Labour  
Exchange.**

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment

in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1921 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

## GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1921—January .. ..	1,407	502
February .. ..	1,465	311
March .. ..	1,490	184
April .. ..	1,683	118
May .. ..	1,962	115
June .. ..	1,725	98
July .. ..	1,500	35
August .. ..	1,263	73
September .. ..	1,217	61
October .. ..	1,011	110
November .. ..	928	243
December .. ..	684	63

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the last five years :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1917 .. ..	10,448	2,127	3,885
1918 .. ..	8,743	1,729	4,807
1919 .. ..	11,792	1,400	6,656
1920 .. ..	11,798	1,357	4,457
1921 .. ..	15,376	1,274	1,913

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the Exchange states that the number of men who are regular applicants

at the Exchange is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently a large allowance must be made for duplication of registrations. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. Also in connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year allowance must be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1921 the number of railway tickets advanced was 6,762, valued at £3,551, of which £4,410 has been refunded. During the past twenty-one years 47,615 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £37,562, of which £25,024 has been refunded.

### 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. On that date the Commonwealth Government established the Department of Repatriation, with Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen as first Minister. Its objects are 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 to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

**Organization of Department.** A description of this is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 369.

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.

**Activities of Department.** The activities of the Department include the administration of a wide variety of benefits, such as employment, vocational training, medical treatment, children's education, land settlement and assistance. Under "assistance" establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, educational grants, equipment with tools of trade, and funeral expenses are provided. In

co-operation with the State Governments a land settlement scheme has been devised, whereby the Federal Government loans the States money to provide the required holdings and to construct railways or other works necessary to their successful operation. Under this scheme the Commonwealth Government will also make available an average grant of £625 per settler. This will afford every ex-soldier possessing the natural aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm. With the exception of South Australia, all the States have agreed to extend the benefits of the Land Settlement scheme to persons who were munition or war workers, and the Commonwealth Government's advance of £625 will be available for such persons.

**Summary of Work of Department.** The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1922 :—

**Employment—**

Number of applications received	..	..	78,304
Number of positions filled	..	..	44,633

**Assistance other than vocational training and employment—**

Number of applications received	..	..	170,457
Number of applications approved	..	..	154,205

**Assistance granted—**

Gifts	..	..	..	..	£2,733,893
Loans	..	..	..	..	462,766
General	..	..	..	..	746,472
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>£3,943,131</u>

**Workers' Compensation Act.** The principal provisions of this Act are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558. It has recently been amended by an Act (No. 3,217) passed in December, 1922.

**STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.**

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the 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 year since the establishment of the office :—

**PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1914-15 to 1921-22.**

Year.	Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1914-15* ..	27,502	3,006	2,750	1,494
1915-16 ..	25,647	12,370	9,750	5,459
1916-17 ..	26,249	13,977	14,750	†7,506
1917-18 ..	27,426	14,250	19,000	3,824
1918-19 ..	28,650	17,567	23,000	6,986
1919-20 ..	32,473	21,412	26,000	†10,080
1920-21 ..	39,363	26,863	28,500	2,702
1921-22 ..	42,475	26,765	32,000	6,747

\* Refers to a period of eight months only (7th November, 1914, to 30th June, 1915). Insurance was not compulsory until 7th May, 1915.

† Bonus distributed amongst policy holders.

In spite of the various reductions in rates made by the Department, in accordance with the experience gained, the net premium income for the year 1921-22 is the largest amount secured since the office was established. The ratio of expenses to premiums for that year (16·5 per cent.) is low and includes 5 per cent. commission to agents. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned and in course of settlement at the end of the year was 2,512.

**Compulsory Insurance.** 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, 1922, was 53. One of the conditions of approval was that the company should deposit with the Treasurer a sum of not less than £6,000 (except in the case of subsidiary or acquired companies, where provision has been made for a smaller deposit), which sum was to be held in trust to insure the due fulfilment of policy obligations. The total amount lodged by all the companies which had been approved at the date mentioned was £297,500.

**Schemes of Compensation.** Up to the present (November, 1922) one scheme of compensation has been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

**Accounts.** The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1922, and the Balance-sheet as at the end of that year are appended :—

# STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1922.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims .. .. .				25,025	10	3			
Less claims recovered .. .. .	180	12	11						
Provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1921 .. .. .	5,580	0	0						
				5,760	12	11			
							19,264	17	4
Provision for unearned premiums .. .. .							19,113	0	0
Provision for unadjusted claims .. .. .							7,500	0	0
Net Revenue, carried down .. .. .							13,133	0	5
Total .. .. .							£59,010	17	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Premiums for year .. .. .	44,565	2	2			
Less reinsurances and rebates .. .. .	2,089	12	5			
				42,475	9	9
Provision for unearned premiums, 30th June, 1921 .. .. .				16,535	8	0
Total .. .. .				£59,010	17	9

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1922.

	£	s.	d.
Administration Expenses, Act No. 2750 .. .. .	200	0	0
Agents' Expenses and Commission .. .. .	2,068	0	9
Expenses of Management, including Salaries .. .. .	4,746	1	6
Net Profit .. .. .	7,544	13	10
Total .. .. .	£14,558	16	1

	£	s.	d.
Net Revenue, brought down .. .. .	13,133	0	5
Interest on investments and funds at Treasury .. .. .	1,425	15	8
Total .. .. .	£14,558	16	1

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1922.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unearned Premiums .. .. .				19,113	0	0
Outstanding Claims .. .. .				7,500	0	0
Sundry Accounts unpaid—						
On account Agents .. .. .	150	19	1			
Others .. .. .	27	13	3			
				178	12	4
Bonus Distribution Account 1920 (amounts unclaimed) .. .. .				984	18	9
General Reserve .. .. .				23,500	0	0
Bonus Reserve .. .. .				2,701	14	0
Profit for year 1921-22 to be appropriated—						
To General Reserve .. .. .	3,500	0	0			
To Bonus Reserve .. .. .	4,044	13	10			
				7,544	13	10
Total .. .. .				£66,522	18	11

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Funds at Treasury .. .. .				33,698	9	10
Premiums due .. .. .				140	19	8
Treasury Interest Accrued .. .. .				369	6	2
Stamps on Hand .. .. .				127	10	6
General Reserve Fund .. .. .				28,500	0	0
Bonus Reserve Fund .. .. .				2,701	14	0
Bonus Distribution Fund, 1920—						
Balance at Bank .. .. .	959	18	9			
Cash on hand .. .. .	25	0	0			
				984	18	9
Total .. .. .				£66,522	18	11

Social Condition.

## CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1921, was 226. The total receipts of all the organizations were £3,137,188, of which £2,428,177 were contributed by the Government and £709,011 were received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,068,574. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 15,938, and there were no less than 171,493 distinct cases of out-door relief. With regard to the out-door relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.— INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1920-21.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
General Hospitals ..	53	2,308.5	58,871	64,552	310,619	375,171	346,220
Women's Hospital ..	1	181.0	3,463	3,500	25,385	28,885	28,664
Children's Hospital ..	1	156.5	15,327	2,500	32,203	34,703	40,832
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	35.8	4,084	532	25,295	25,827	4,858
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	1	55.0	..	6,071	467	6,538	6,538
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	93.5	..	6,000	6,437	12,437	12,437
Convalescent Homes ..	2	32.0	..	2.0	2,586	2,576	2,498
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions ..	4	341.0	11,916	3,965	39,457	43,422	28,606
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving Houses ..	12	5,926.0	..	378,534	36,898	415,402	415,402
Foundling Hospitals ..	2	300.5	..	3,809	5,049	8,858	10,635
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	358.0	..	21,207	24,904	46,111	48,390
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>9,787.8</b>	<b>93,661</b>	<b>490,930</b>	<b>509,300</b>	<b>1,000,230</b>	<b>945,080</b>

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,  
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1920-21—continued.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	1,916·9	414	22,855	41,232	64,087	68,056
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	70·0	12	..	6,536	6,536	3,320
Freemasons' Homes ..	1	18·0	..	..	4,927	4,927	2,527
Benevolent Societies ..	80	..	17,259	9,923	29,566	39,489	35,898
Orphan Asylums ..	10	1,795·1	..	4,060	45,900	49,960	46,736
Total ..	100	3,800·0	17,685	36,838	128,161	164,999	156,537
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	12	544·5	12,912	283,770	12,280	296,050	296,050
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	38·0	..	3,019	2,462	5,481	5,481
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	26·4	..	441	3,159	3,600	2,661
Female Refuges ..	10	697·5	..	2,398	37,141	39,539	39,400
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	3	146·5	..	340	6,024	6,364	5,101
Prison Association of Victoria	1	..	690	380	526	906	996
Gaols and Penal Establishments	15	795·0	..	75,981	..	75,981	75,981
Total ..	43	2,247·9	13,602	366,329	61,592	427,921	425,670
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	41,559	1,533,430	..	1,533,430	1,533,430
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	102·8	..	650	6,601	7,251	4,679
Charity Organization Society	1	..	391	..	2,268	2,268	2,152
Free Dispensaries ..	2	..	4,595	..	1,089	1,089	1,026
Total ..	4	102·8	46,545	1,534,080	9,958	1,544,038	1,541,287
Grand Total..	226	15,938·5	171,493	2,428,177	709,011	3,137,188	3,068,574

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1920-21 amounted to £1,527,777, of which £818,766, or 54 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £1,459,163. Of the Government contribution, £677,364 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale and Heatherton Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1912 it was £810,560, and it had increased to £1,459,163 in 1921.

This is equivalent to an advance of about 80 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 84 per cent., and that from other sources by a like percentage in the period mentioned. Information in regard to the receipts and expenditure in each year of the period is given in the accompanying table :—

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1912 TO 1921.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra-ordinary Repairs.	Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912 ..	446,332	384,722	831,054	192,712	614,705	3,143	810,560
1913 ..	468,588	347,963	816,551	179,514	668,084	4,484	852,082
1914 ..	485,018	347,053	832,071	154,565	705,768	6,529	866,862
1915 ..	541,668	349,421	891,089	137,589	774,873	6,685	919,147
1916 ..	525,682	418,050	943,732	89,904	846,339	8,863	945,106
1917 ..	543,225	502,598	1,045,823	132,601	850,357	10,619	993,577
1918 ..	541,817	465,809	1,007,626	67,254	895,919	8,968	972,141
1919 ..	578,055	497,945	1,076,000	62,144	963,647	16,504	1,042,295
1920 ..	681,626	638,356	1,319,982	66,191	1,155,558	8,817	1,230,566
1921 ..	818,766	709,011	1,527,777	95,153	1,351,856	12,154	1,459,163

**Charitable  
Institutions  
—average  
cost per  
inmate.**

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate :—

## COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1920-21.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,308	314,980	136 9 6
Women's Hospital ... ..	181	27,920	154 5 1
Children's Hospital ... ..	156	25,789	165 6 3
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	70	10,747	153 10 7
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	36	4,652	129 10 0
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	358	48,390	135 3 4
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	106	2,987	28 3 7
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	194	6,633	34 3 10
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	55	6,538	118 17 5
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	94	7,805	83 0 8
Receiving Houses for the Insane	5,926	391,216	66 0 4
Hospitals for the Insane			
Idiot Asylum ... ..			
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	1,917	61,795	32 4 8
Convalescent Homes ... ..	32	2,115	66 1 11
Blind Asylums ... ..	166	6,798	40 19 0
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	105	4,838	46 1 6
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,795	34,729	19 6 11
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	13,457*	294,660	21 17 11
Female Refuges ... ..	698	38,185	54 14 2
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	147	4,074	27 14 3
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	70	3,299	47 2 7
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	38	4,481	117 18 5
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ... ..	26	2,661	102 6 11
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	103	4,060	39 8 4
Freemasons' Home ... ..	18	2,422	134 11 1
Total ... ..	28,056	1,311,784	46 15 1

\* Including children boarded out with their own mothers.

In calculating the average cost of each inmate the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Ophan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory

Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being somewhat higher. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospitals, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospitals, and for infants in the other institutions mentioned.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1920-21 more than half was contributed by the Government, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was collected from patients. The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings are shown hereunder :—

#### SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN VICTORIA, 1920-21.

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	64,552	3,560	2,500	1,500	21,207	4,341	721,166	818,766
Municipal Grants .. ..	17,446	434	516	335	24,553	312	10,213	53,509
Private Contributions ..	42,123	1,673	7,294	648	..	2,217	50,679	104,634
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	23,651	987	607	2	..	199	3,924	29,370
Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates .. ..	113,486	7,860	15,904	2,624	..	23,153	54,141	217,168
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	18,066	1,948	2,591	1,314	..	751	2,910	27,580
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	53,224	7,587	1,964	1,621	..	1,637	86,729	152,822
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	12,682	510	1,982	2,062	..	848	..	18,084
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,034	37,034
Interest or Rent .. ..	15,602	895	756	565	50	805	10,113	28,786
Other Sources .. ..	14,279	3,491	589	453	301	422	20,189	39,724
Total .. ..	375,171	28,855	34,703	11,124	46,111	34,685	997,098	1,527,777

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1921, except in the case of the

Charitable Institutions  
—accommodation.

Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1921. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, seven of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows :—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1920-21.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ..	53	443	4,835,223	3,635	1,330
Women's Hospital ..	1	27	229,970	201	1,144
Children's Hospital ..	1	18	143,100	181	791
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	4	25,730	36	715
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	1	16	89,248	92	970
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	50	499,098	514	971
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ..	1	8	75,965	167	455
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ..	1	10	135,250	116	1,166
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	1	13	58,582	90	651
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	13	99,728	96	1,039
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	2	22	63,782	93	686
Hospitals for the Insane ..	9	1,382	3,522,265	4,993	705
Idiot Asylum ..	1	20	114,288	312	366
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	184	1,985,770	2,378	835
Convalescent Homes ..	2	24	68,790	61	1,128
Blind Asylums ..	2	13	97,200	98	992
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	1	4	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ..	10	93	910,059	1,787	509
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	12	56	267,196	594	450
Female Refugees ..	10	178	641,303	849	755
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	3	16	84,418	173	488
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	39	46,151	55	839
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	22	73,669	104	708
Total ..	125	2,666	14,201,185	16,765	847



Charitable  
Institutions  
—inmates  
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

### INMATES AND DEATHS, 1920-21.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				per cent.
General Hospitals .. .. .	35,233	2,308·5	3,088	8·8
Women's Hospital .. .. .	4,994	181·0	102	2·0
Children's Hospital .. .. .	2,862	156·5	464	16·2
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	1,571	70·3	11	·7
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	515	35·8	23	4·5
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	4,778	358·0	157	3·3
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) .. .. .	190	106·0	8	4·2
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home .. .. .	262	194·5	8	3·1
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	335	55·0	14	4·2
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	229	93·5	81	35·4
Receiving Houses for the Insane .. .. .	966	85·0	29	3·0
Hospitals for the Insane .. .. .	6,547	5,483·0	420	6·4
Idiot Asylum .. .. .	391	358·0	22	5·6
Benevolent Asylums .. .. .	3,560	1,916·9	448	12·6
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	838	32·0	1	·1
Blind Asylums .. .. .	205	166·0	..	..
Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. .. .	132	104·7	..	..
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	2,475	1,795·1	4	·2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools .. .. .	14,417	13,457·0	99	·7
Female Refuges .. .. .	1,305	697·5	19	1·5
Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. .. .	529	146·5	1	·2
Old Colonists' Association .. .. .	75	70·0	5	6·7
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	223	38·0	1	·5
Brightside Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	90	26·4	1	1·1
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	118	102·8	3	2·5
Freemasons' Home .. .. .	21	18·0	2	9·5
Total .. .. .	82,861	28,056·0	5,011	6·1

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 49 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 78 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 291 infants in the Female Refuges, and 208 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The following statement contains particulars as to the number of beds, the number of patients treated, and the deaths which occurred in general hospitals during the year 1920-21. The receipts, distinguishing moneys received from the

Patients  
treated, etc.,  
in hospitals.

Government and other sources, and the expenditure per head for maintenance (based on the average number of indoor patients) are also shown :—

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS;  
ALSO DEATHS, TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
PER HEAD FOR MAINTENANCE, 1920-21.**

Hospital.	Number of Beds.	Total Indoor Patients treated during Year.	Average Daily Number of Indoor Patients treated.	Number of Deaths.	Receipts.			Expenditure per Head for Maintenance.	
					From Government.	Other.	Total.		
					£	£	£	£	s. d.
Amherst ..	100	335	52·6	16	2,307	970	3,777	62	19 4
Ararat ..	70	453	34·7	34	1,100	2,099	3,199	92	19 11
Ballarat ..	170	1,656	90·8	146	1,955	7,111	9,066	111	6 3
Beechworth ..	95	315	18·3	22	565	1,982	2,547	127	13 8
Bendigo ..	222	2,296	143·3	177	3,218	18,034	21,252	129	16 8
Castlemaine ..	75	582	31·7	34	1,050	2,482	3,532	116	4 3
Daylesford ..	52	272	24·1	16	458	1,672	2,130	109	2 7
Geelong ..	217	1,669	96·5	91	1,425	8,010	9,435	129	10 8
Hamilton ..	91	566	38·8	45	725	3,627	3,752	112	15 8
Kyneton ..	54	362	19·4	32	450	2,059	2,509	125	11 4
Maryborough ..	95	457	31·0	25	1,050	3,478	4,528	86	4 6
Melbourne ..	358	6,466	355·4	870	17,500	58,623	76,123	206	17 8
Alfred ..	168	2,453	162·0	256	8,113	60,149	68,262	203	17 11
Austin ..	290	607	260·0	247	5,050	23,269	28,319	97	13 10
Homeopathic ..	98	1,409	85·5	118	1,500	11,767	13,267	127	2 5
St. Vincent's ..	126	2,440	126·0	160	4,500	18,659	23,159	167	12 8
Mooroopna ..	104	1,358	85·7	74	1,290	7,455	8,745	80	0 4
Sale ..	68	878	58·1	66	810	6,431	7,241	100	15 2
Stawell ..	66	319	18·0	22	390	1,868	2,258	134	5 7
Swan Hill ..	52	580	38·3	35	405	3,911	4,316	103	11 6
Wangaratta ..	65	875	38·9	42	900	3,131	4,031	94	6 5
Warrnambool ..	92	543	44·4	42	800	9,886	10,686	104	10 6
*Other Hospitals	907	8,342	455·0	518	8,441	54,596	63,037	126	17 6
Total ..	3,635	35,233	2,308·5	3,088	64,502	310,669	375,171	136	8 10

\* 31 in number.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very 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 recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain 358 beds, in which 6,466 in-patients were treated in 1920-21. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 39,058 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 157,782.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1921, numbered 284,888, and the out-patients, 1,225,154.

In 1920-21 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £17,500; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £1,696; private contributions amounted to £8,790; entertainments in aid to £49; bequests to £21,281; Hospital Sunday collections to £4,638; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £6,673; and out-patients' fees to £4,533; interest yielded a revenue of £5,003; and £5,955 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £76,123, and the expenditure was £77,868.

Attached to the Melbourne 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 is proving of valuable assistance in the many lines of Research which are being conducted by an efficient and highly-trained staff.

**Other Hospitals, &c.** 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 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

#### CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

**Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium.** The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient and early stage cases was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. It was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1921, 299 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 61 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 120 did very well and were discharged apparently cured or greatly benefited; 55 were discharged benefited but with the disease not arrested, and 53 were discharged not benefited or incurable. The last-mentioned cases include patients who were discharged either at their own request after a brief stay, or for disciplinary reasons, and some who were sent in for a short period for educational purposes. Ten deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 61 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that the institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 4,705 patients. Of these, 3,037 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 894 were not benefited or were incurable; 90 died; 623 left of their own accord; and 61 remained at the end of 1921. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

**Amherst  
and  
Heatherton  
Sanatoria.**

The Amherst Sanatorium, for early-stage cases, is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department. It is for the treatment of females only. At this institution there is accommodation for 56 patients. During the year 1921, 140 patients were treated, of whom 78 were discharged with their condition much improved; 7 left of their own accord; 7 left, not benefited; 6 died; and 42 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,885 patients. Of these, 1,579 were discharged cured or relieved; 52 left of their own accord; 170 were incurable; 42 died; and 42 remained on 31st December, 1921.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, containing 96 beds. There were on 1st January, 1921, 94 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 135, making a total of 229 who received treatment during the year 1921. Of these, 65 were discharged, 72 died, and 92 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 125 beds are provided at Austin Hospital.

**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. Full information in regard to the formation of classes may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. J. Harold Lord, 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone, Central 1370.)

**Victorian Civil  
Ambulance  
Service.**

This service attended to 9,619 calls, of which 1,495 were accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1922; the mileage travelled was 93,406. In 1,712 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 477, were undertaken during the year. The registered office and head depôt is situated at 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone, Central 121.)

**Charity  
Organization  
Society.**

A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1921, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £1,475; expenditure, £1,411; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £639; expenditure, £636; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £154; expenditure, £105. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,891, of which 946 were new cases investigated. More than half of these new cases concerned returned soldiers or soldiers' dependants who came under the notice of the society, not as normal cases of distress, but through various patriotic and repatriation organizations. Since the outbreak

of war in 1914 the Society has been called upon to investigate over 8,000 cases of this class. During the year under review, 60 men and women obtained temporary or permanent employment through the Society's assistance, and 331 men were provided with work at the Society's wood-yard. The records of the Society now contain more than 31,000 social histories of distressed families and individuals.

**Royal  
Humane  
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1922, 78 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 22 bronze medals, 1 clasp to bronze medal, and 6 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1921-22 amounted to £477, and the expenditure to £423. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1921-22, 26 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 in Western Australia, 19 in Queensland, 4 in South Australia, and 2 in Tasmania. The society has 156 honorary correspondents residing as follows:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society makes a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

**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." Its objects are:—(1) To promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; (2) To stimulate public opinion in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, &c.; (3) To encourage floating, diving, plunging, and such other swimming arts as would be of assistance to a person endeavouring to save life; (4) To arrange and promote public lectures, demonstrations and competitions, and to form classes of instruction, so as to bring about a widespread and thorough knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of natation.

The work done by the society has increased greatly since its inauguration, and in 1921-22 the awards granted totalled 1,451. The whole

of the State schools in Victoria have become affiliated to the society, and it is expected that the awards will be considerably increased as the result of this connexion.

**Society for the Protection of Animals.** The objects of the society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1921, 2,064 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 1,738 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 291 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 £4,408 and the expenditure to £2,619.

**Hospital Saturday and Sunday.** In Melbourne and suburbs the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The following amounts were collected in each of the last six years:—1916, £18,525; 1917, £19,020; 1918, £22,447; 1919, £18,586; 1920, £19,750; and 1921, £29,723.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £474,950.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions in 1921 are given hereunder:—

	£
Melbourne Hospital .. ..	7,558
Children's Hospital .. ..	3,290
Alfred Hospital .. ..	3,515
St. Vincent's Hospital .. ..	2,294
Women's Hospital .. ..	2,665
Benevolent Asylum .. ..	1,125
Austin Hospital .. ..	2,284
Homœopathic Hospital .. ..	1,310
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	1,277
St. John Ambulance Association ..	900
Melbourne District Nursing Society	900
Queen Victoria Hospital .. ..	596
Other Institutions .. ..	1,345
Total distributed .. ..	<u>29,059</u>

**Wattle Day.** On a day fixed, about the beginning of September in each year, ladies attired in white costumes sell sprigs of wattle blossom in the streets and elsewhere, and the amounts obtained

are allotted to charities for children. The sums which have been raised each year during the last eight years are as follows:—1914, £2,115; 1915, £2,553; 1916, £8,604; 1917, £7,000; 1918, £7,238; 1919, £5,393; 1920, £4,304; and 1921, £5,951. From 1915 to 1920 the Wattle Day collection was organized and controlled by the Commonwealth Button Fund, and emblematic “buttons” and badges were sold in addition to wattle blossom. The Commonwealth Button Fund was wound up in January, 1921, and the organization of the annual Wattle Day appeal is now undertaken by the Children’s Welfare Association, Temperance and General Buildings, Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

### INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal  
Invalid and  
Old-age  
Pensions Act.

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 amounts of pensions payable and the persons entitled to receive them. The amounts have since been increased.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is 15s. per week, and 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 number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1922, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 11,607; women, 19,351; total, 30,958. Invalid pensioners—men, 5,447; women, 5,997; total, 11,444.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, 31 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1922.

Pensioners,  
1901 to  
1921-22.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1922, it had reached a total of 30,958 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year from the inception of

the system and the amount expended each year are shown in the following statement :—

### OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1922.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	...	12,368	270,827
1909-10 (under Federal Act)...	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924
1913-14	27,150	4,844	31,994	795,449
1914-15	28,365	6,054	34,419	839,718
1915-16	28,446	6,869	35,315	908,159
1916-17	29,064	7,921	36,985	1,070,386
1917-18	29,159	8,901	38,060	1,168,498
1918-19	29,179	9,337	38,516	1,199,787
1919-20	29,565	10,277	39,842	1,348,100*
1920-21	30,385	11,171	41,559	1,533,430*
1921-22	30,958	11,444	42,402	1,581,898*

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week to inmates of Benevolent Asylums. There were 722 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1922.

**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. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1922, was 334,167 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £1,670,835.

For the year ended 30th June, 1922, the number of claims granted was 36,257, and the amount paid in allowances, £181,285.

**War Pensions.** The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1922, was 75,664, and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £2,064,114. Of the total number of pensioners, 25,141 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 50,523 were dependants of deceased and incapacitated members.



## LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

**Lunacy Department.** The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1920 and 1921 :—

**INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1920 AND 1921.**

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1920.	1921.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	5,261	5,255	- 6
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	454	484	+ 30
Boarded Out .. .. .	115	103	- 12
In Licensed Houses .. .. .	82	76	- 6
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	13	23	+ 10
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane ..</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>+ 16</b>
<b>In Receiving Institutions .. .. .</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>- 10</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>+ 6</b>
 Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	 51	 52	 + 1
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	100	112	+ 12

The above figures reveal the fact that there is no real increase in insanity in Victoria, either in the direction of freshly occurring cases of insanity or in the accumulation of irrecoverable cases that may cause any serious embarrassment to the Government.

Neglecting for the time being the voluntary boarder patients, the tables show that there were six less patients at the end of 1921 than there were in the State hospitals at the beginning of the year, six less in the licensed houses, 10 less in the receiving houses, and 12 less boarded out from the State hospitals. On the other hand, there was an increase (12) in the number of military mental cases and an increase of 40 in those on trial leave.

As the annual increment, taken over a number of years, was usually about 100 cases, the result of 1921 may be considered as very satisfactory.

Having regard to the fact that our population is steadily rising, the ratio of insanity to population is falling and is now 1 in 261, and that refers to the registered insane rather than to the numbers actually under certified care.

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1917 to 1921 is given below :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1917	363	325	688	39	35	74	762
1918	305	356	661	41	60	101	762
1919	353	317	670	31	44	75	745
1920	421	354	775	44	45	89	864
1921	341	335	676	42	84	126	802

The voluntary boarders are not included in the above figures. The number of such boarders admitted during the last six years was as follows :—136 in 1916, 140 in 1917, 163 in 1918, 167 in 1919, 193 in 1920, and 198 in 1921.

### NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected and reformatory children. There were at the end of 1921 three industrial and five 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 depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1921, numbered 6,250—6,104 neglected and 122 reformatory children—and there were 24 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 last five years :—

### NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.	NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN 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.	
1917 ...	9,130	848	532	444	12	10,966
1918 ...	9,305	909	493	454	6	11,167
1919 ...	3,989	985	502	472	3	*5,951
1920 ...	4,128	1,021	448	497	...	*6,094
1921 ...	4,281	860	458	498	7	*6,104

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.	
1917 ...	120	26	27	4	...	177
1918 ...	110	40	25	5	...	180
1919 ...	114	33	20	13	...	180
1920 ...	86	30	13	3	...	132
1921 ...	78	13	27	4	...	122

\* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, 5,392 children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1921 there were 7,534 such children.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by **Children boarded out, &c.** honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for children under 18 months, and 8s. per week for those over that age. These rates have been payable since 1st December, 1921. For the previous twelve months the rates were 11s. 6d. per week for children under 12 months, and 8s. per week for those of an older age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children  
committed to  
the care of the  
State, 1921.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1921 were as follows :—

Cases in which Parents were held to be—	Number.
<b>Blamable—One Parent—</b>	
Father deserted and mother an invalid .. ..	5
" " " " dead .. ..	36
" " " " in asylum .. ..	4
" " " " in hospital .. ..	2
" " " " poor .. ..	312
" drunkard " " poor .. ..	16
" " " " dead .. ..	2
" in gaol and mother poor .. ..	9
" " " " dead .. ..	2
" of doubtful character and mother poor .. ..	5
" " " " " dead .. ..	1
" unknown and mother dead .. ..	8
" " " " " poor .. ..	31
Mother deserted and father dead .. ..	3
" " " " an invalid .. ..	4
" " " " poor .. ..	6
" drunkard and father poor .. ..	5
" of doubtful character and father dead .. ..	26
" divorced and father poor .. ..	3
<b>Both Parents—</b>	
Father deserted and mother of doubtful character ..	12
" " " " drunkard .. ..	2
" unknown " " deserted .. ..	10
" " " " of doubtful character .. ..	2
" " " " in hospital .. ..	1
Parents deserted .. ..	20
" of doubtful character .. ..	13
" unknown .. ..	14
Total .. ..	554
<b>Blameless—Both Parents—</b>	
Father an invalid and mother dead .. ..	28
" " " " " poor .. ..	20
" dead and mother poor .. ..	83
" " " " invalid .. ..	5
" " " " in asylum .. ..	15
" " " " blind .. ..	2
" in asylum; mother poor and of doubtful character .. ..	3
" in hospital; mother poor .. ..	1
" poor and mother dead .. ..	14
" " " " in asylum .. ..	12
Parents poor .. ..	105
" dead .. ..	68
Total .. ..	356
Total number of children placed under control during the year..	910

## CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT 1919, No. 3001.

A statement of the principal provisions of this Act is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 2,128 children, and 7,534 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 606 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 6,928.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1911 to 1921 inclusive :—

## WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1911 TO 1921.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year.	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded out Children.	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children† boarded out with Mothers.
				£		
1911 ..	2,958	2,358	5,316	74,719	1,865	7,181
1912 ..	2,991	2,978	5,969	83,327	1,815	7,784
1913 ..	3,090	3,696	6,786	93,509	1,767	8,553
1914 ..	3,342	4,144	7,486	102,051	1,853	9,339
1915 ..	3,359	4,681	8,040	127,898*	2,136	10,176
1916 ..	3,817	4,984	8,801	140,752	1,979	10,780
1917 ..	3,979	5,151	9,130	147,794	2,013	11,143
1918 ..	3,981	5,324	9,305	153,350	2,042	11,347
1919 ..	3,989	6,206†	10,195	161,044*	2,142	12,337
1920 ..	4,128	6,928†	11,056	210,457*	2,098	13,154
1921 ..	4,281	7,534†	11,815	240,555*	1,945	13,760

\* Payment for children over the age of two years was increased from 5s. to 6s. per week from 1st April, 1915, and from 6s. to 7s. per week from 1st December, 1919. On 1st November, 1920, payment was increased from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per week for children under the age of 12 months, and from 7s. to 8s. per week for all over that age. From 1st December, 1921, the rate of pay for children under the age of 12 months was increased from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week, and for those between 12 and 18 months from 8s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

† Not wards of State.

‡ These children were wards of State prior to 1919.

**Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.** The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1921 to £280,070, and that for reformatory school children to £2,846; the expenses of administration amounted to £11,744, making a total gross expenditure of £294,660. A sum of £12,191 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £89 from other sources, making the net expenditure £282,380. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1921, was 6,104; of this total, 4,281 were maintained in foster homes, 166 were in Government receiving dépôts, 23 were in private industrial schools, 270 were in other institutions, 458 were at service earning their own living, 38 were in hospitals, 1 was in gaol, and 867 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1921, was 122. Of this number 78 were maintained in private schools, 27 were in service earning their own living, 2 were in hospital, 2 were in gaol, and 13 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the statement which follows :—

**NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND  
REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1912 TO 1921.**

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1912	..	..	103,092	1917	..	..	167,214
1913	..	..	114,264	1918	..	..	171,474
1914	..	..	122,564	1919	..	..	181,385
1915	..	..	149,324	1920	..	..	238,448
1916	..	..	159,929	1921	..	..	282,380

**Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.** Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act*, 1915 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference, if there be sufficient cause, to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the

provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1921 :—

# WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII. OF THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT.

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.20.	Admissions during 1921.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.21.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home ..	50	1	1	30	38
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	125	5	6	13	145
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	21	..	..	..	..
Gordon Institute, Melbourne..	96	4	8	17	86
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East ..	69	..	1	33	65
Methodist Homes for Children	227	5	22	45	268
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East ..	4	..	1	1	4
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	288	10	21	18	302
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick ..	34	2	10	1	38
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	273	..	119	98	293
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn ..	46	53	..	9	51
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	140	..	2	33	135
Sutherland Home ..	198	7	5	80	195
Ragged Boys' Home, Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	49	1	1	47	49
Total .. ..	1,620	88	197	425	1,669

**Total number of neglected and orphan children.** The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1921, reached the large total of 17,575, viz., 6,250 (6,226 State wards and 24 incapacitated) under the control of the Neglected Children's Department; 7,534 boarded out with mothers, 1,669 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Neglected Children's Act, 310 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,812 in Orphan Asylums.

**Infant Life Protection Act.** With the view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act, No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. These Acts are now incorporated in the Infant Life Protection Act 1915 (No. 2670).

On 31st December, 1921, there were 466 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The deaths during the year numbered 46. In addition, 89 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of section 15 and 3 under section 17 of the Act. One hundred and ninety-seven cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Six female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

## RELIEF FUNDS.

### VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.** In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. 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, and a fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances. On 31st December, 1921, there remained five widows, who were receiving 20s. per week each, and at that date the amount at credit was £17,614, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £5,607 was in Government inscribed stock and debentures, and £7 was cash in hand.

### VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund.** A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240)—now the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1915* (No. 2630)—relates to the constitution of a Fund called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employers' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at the collieries (numbering 6 in 1921), their principal functions being to collect contributions and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During 1921 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,459, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £855. For the year ended 31st December, 1921, the total revenue was £2,725—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £716, and interest



to £619, and the balance being contributed by the mine-owners (£693) and the Government (£697). The expenditure included £1,045 paid in allowances in addition to the amounts paid at the mines, and £402 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £15,917—£8,700 invested in Victorian Government  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. inscribed stock, £6,850 in Commonwealth war loans, and £367 bank balance. Relief was given in 343 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 15 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 14. Four (4) fatal accidents occurred during the year. There are 11 widows, 2 mothers, and 28 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities in 1921 and previous years.

### WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

**The Watson  
Sustentation  
Fund.**

The circumstances under which this fund was inaugurated are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612. Payments to beneficiaries were first made in 1891 at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made as necessity arose.

The following are the particulars of members (of the Bendigo Miners' Association) relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—From the inception of the fund in 1891 to the end of 1921 the total expenditure was £36,225, of which £32,435 represented sick pay and £3,128 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1921, 88 members were relieved and 11 died, and 62 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £1,163. Sick pay for 1921 amounted to £1,192, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £22, and expenses of administration to £30; the total expenditure being £1,244. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1920 was £787, and at the end of 1921 £706.

### QUEEN'S FUND.

**Queen's Fund.** This fund was inaugurated 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 arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1921-22 was 63, to whom £540 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £130. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1922, was £15,49. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for that year (£775) an amount of £381 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall

Trust for distribution to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living. A sum of £373 was distributed in this manner, £1 was expended on management, and £23 remained in the bank at the date of balancing.

### PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

**Patriotic  
Funds.**

The *Year-Book* for 1918-19 contains, on pages 391 and 392, a statement of the collections in money and the value of the goods contributed in the State of Victoria to the various Patriotic Funds from the outbreak of hostilities to the 31st December, 1918. The total amount for the State, including contributions received after the last-mentioned date, is estimated to have been well over £4,000,000.

### IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

**Immigration  
Bureau.**

The Immigration Bureau, which is a branch of the Labour Department, deals with the subject of assisted immigration to Victoria.

On 1st March, 1921, a joint Commonwealth and State Scheme of Immigration came into operation, and from that date the Government of the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the booking of passages for nominated and other settlers proceeding to Australia, and took over all administrative work in London, including advertising and the medical inspection of prospective settlers.

Approval of nominations is dealt with by the State Authorities, who also indicate the classes and numbers of persons who it is considered may be absorbed in the population without detriment to local artisans and other residents, and for whom it is desired that passages be arranged. To the States is also intrusted the matter of settling on the land or providing employment for new arrivals.

The Government, through this Bureau and in other ways, affords all advice and assistance possible to prospective settlers arriving from overseas, whether desiring to take up land or to obtain employment. In the cases of private purchasers of land by new arrivals, valuations on their behalf will, if desired, be made by expert officers free of charge. Nominated passages may be arranged from Great Britain and certain European countries, also under special conditions from Canada and the United States of America. In the case of those not eligible to receive free passages under the British scheme,

the Commonwealth Government contributes £12 per adult and proportionately for children towards the fares of approved nominees.

Nomination forms and all particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the Officer-in-Charge, Immigration Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with whom nominations should be lodged. Inquiries in Great Britain should be addressed to the Director, Commonwealth Migration and Settlement Office, Australia House, Strand, London.

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## INTERCHANGE.

### COMMERCE.

**Customs and Excise.** By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States 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 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Since then various amendments have been made. The present Tariff was assented to on 16th December, 1921, but it has been operative as from 25th March, 1920. It contains three scales of duties—British Preferential, Intermediate, and General. The first relates to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom but its provisions may be applied wholly or in part to any of the British Dominions. The Intermediate Tariff may be applied to any part of the British Dominions, or to any foreign country.

**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*. The value of goods is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, plus 10 per cent. to cover the cost of insurance, freight and other charges. The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the State.

Oversea  
Imports and  
Exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the ten and a half years 1912 to 1921-22 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
IMPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1912 .. .. .	24,623,646	457,428	25,081,074	18 9 5
1913 .. .. .	23,940,233	446,840	24,387,073	17 9 5
1914 (first six months) ..	12,518,720	200,074	12,718,794	8 18 2
1914-15 .. .. .	20,657,539	392,771	21,050,310	14 15 5
1915-16 .. .. .	26,485,281	276,641	26,761,922	18 15 9
1916-17 .. .. .	25,427,527	47,312	25,474,839	18 2 8
1917-18 .. .. .	20,669,696	443,892	21,113,588	14 18 0
1918-19 .. .. .	35,026,311	..	35,026,311	24 7 4
1919-20 .. .. .	33,785,847	2,440	33,788,287	22 9 6
1920-21 .. .. .	57,607,798	979	57,608,777	37 14 0
1921-22† .. .. .	36,343,172	8,995	36,352,167	23 8 10
EXPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1912 .. .. .	15,887,767	3,225,354	19,113,121	14 1 6
1913 .. .. .	17,168,918	668,673	17,837,591	12 15 7
1914 (first six months) ..	8,889,560	105,138	8,994,698	6 6 0
1914-15 .. .. .	11,883,465	466,197	12,349,662	8 12 1
1915-16 .. .. .	14,418,652	330,078	14,748,730	10 7 1
1916-17 .. .. .	19,024,830	5,316	19,030,146	13 10 11
1917-18 .. .. .	18,715,252	2,001,436	20,716,688	14 12 4
1918-19 .. .. .	27,823,980	271,179	28,095,159	19 10 11
1919-20 .. .. .	42,117,153	1,007,787	43,124,940	28 13 9
1920-21 .. .. .	34,868,871	3,090	34,871,961	22 16 5
1921-22† .. .. .	34,700,978	9,522	34,710,500	22 7 7

\* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† The figures for this year are subject to slight revision.

The aggregate trade of the year 1922 (£71,062,667) represents a decrease in imports of £21,256,310, and in exports of £161,461, as compared with the totals of the preceding year. The decrease in the imports was due partly to falling prices and partly to small importations in the earlier months of the year. The latter was probably a reaction from the record imports of the year 1920-21.

The principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victoria during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1918-19 TO 1921-22.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>				
<b>Fish—</b>				
Preserved in Tins .. ..	70,847	190,498	191,304	290,308
All other .. ..	15,512	46,952	69,114	82,076
Meats .. ..	30,695	65,804	94,671	90,957
Milk and Cream .. ..	30,029	34,014	9,248	2,681
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	4,714	7,452	11,893	25,974
<b>Total, Class I. .. ..</b>	<b>151,797</b>	<b>344,720</b>	<b>376,230</b>	<b>491,996</b>
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.</b>				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, &c. ..	52,875	45,700	58,756	109,101
Confectionery .. ..	394	4,280	16,527	6,156
Fruits, Dried .. ..	19,855	57,881	45,734	36,320
Fruits, Fresh .. ..	32,331	33,197	64,581	3,379
Fruits and Vegetables .. ..	10,260	6,339	7,193	7,013
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>				
Rice .. ..	101,829	214,593	81,246	165,037
All other .. ..	41,223	53,121	44,759	16,601
Hops .. ..	16,549	9,941	85,499	21,671
Mustard .. ..	9,599	23,575	38,375	21,106
Nuts, Edible .. ..	50,188	127,303	66,120	123,020
Pickles and Sauces .. ..	14,950	13,582	14,385	8,853
Sago and Tapioca .. ..	22,989	43,502	30,968	30,024
Spices .. ..	66,630	92,497	59,843	57,020
Sugar (Cane) .. ..	516,392	2,216,281	2,163,097	9,008
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs ..	48,623	102,177	104,157	58,117
<b>Total, Class II. .. ..</b>	<b>1,004,687</b>	<b>3,043,969</b>	<b>2,881,240</b>	<b>672,426</b>
<b>CLASS III.—BEVERAGES (NON-ALCOHOLIC) AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>				
Cocoa and Chocolate .. ..	206,216	324,750	209,590	94,236
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	42,498	66,847	34,106	43,863
Tea .. ..	732,463	1,337,626	486,640	643,115
All other Non-alcoholic Beverages	2,751	4,549	2,137	1,631
<b>Total, Class III. .. ..</b>	<b>983,928</b>	<b>1,733,772</b>	<b>732,473</b>	<b>782,845</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS IV.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.	£	£	£	£
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	14,666	28,167	39,201	52,859
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy .. ..	15,522	50,205	97,646	43,846
Gin .. ..	27,490	43,526	44,025	26,521
Whisky .. ..	217,098	136,231	219,203	160,390
Other .. ..	9,791	7,908	15,501	7,845
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling .. ..	5,483	46,966	43,000	7,957
Other .. ..	3,928	20,450	13,377	4,458
Total, Class IV. ..	293,978	333,453	471,953	303,876
CLASS V.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured .. ..	8,355	22,980	16,967	79,761
Unmanufactured .. ..	470,501	621,484	851,998	672,444
Cigars .. ..	20,874	26,692	33,780	19,193
Cigarettes .. ..	16,539	34,074	34,442	27,435
Snuff .. ..	388	717	783	316
Total, Class V. ..	516,657	705,947	937,970	799,149
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	10,498	16,627	14,975	20,213
CLASS VII.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds ..	29,518	14,415	16,440	14,094
Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	230,825	251,871	322,541	310,214
Other .. ..	104,654	134,799	56,546	85,400
Yarn—Wool, including Hosiery				
Yarn .. ..	669,322	445,660	971,471	583,121
All other Animal Substances ..	11,837	17,733	17,103	20,377
Total, Class VII. ..	1,046,156	864,478	1,384,101	1,013,206

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>CLASS VIII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES.</b>	£	£	£	£
Bark, Tanning .. ..	22,534	10,009	11,920	9,435
Copra .. ..	509	..	12	1,739
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp .. ..	175,600	252,071	332,004	220,106
All other .. ..	150,857	191,780	138,696	146,217
Grass Straw, &c. .. ..	88,890	115,483	95,033	50,124
Yarns—				
Cotton .. ..	125,298	72,537	199,853	162,231
All other .. ..	65,785	30,582	149,691	78,006
All other Vegetable Substances ..	266,950	276,538	292,289	153,456
Total, Class VIII. ..	896,423	949,000	1,219,498	821,314
<b>CLASS IX.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.</b>				
(a) Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c. ..	88,562	70,072	62,877	61,206
Boots and Shoes .. ..	68,379	75,296	106,277	47,552
Hats and Caps .. ..	114,658	89,900	119,401	98,925
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stockings) .. ..	851,863	495,495	1,221,552	598,671
Men's and Boys' Clothing .. ..	25,842	35,567	49,590	4,694
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. .. ..	72,785	45,709	69,373	33,299
Trimmings and Ornaments .. ..	496,833	301,618	602,417	541,629
Other .. ..	860,329	666,539	1,227,795	881,994
(b) Textiles (not Apparel) .. ..	10,632,054	7,910,489	14,002,618	9,180,258
(c) Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder .. ..	280,307	340,810	494,716	124,060
Corn and Flour .. ..	998,160	225,819	1,634,633	715,129
All other .. ..	272,322	113,021	89,282	74,341
Cordage and Twines .. ..	106,165	50,388	64,913	41,594
Total, Class IX. ..	14,868,259	10,420,723	19,745,444	12,403,352
<b>CLASS X.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.</b>				
Oils (bottled and in bulk) .. ..	1,056,601	1,332,085	2,453,633	1,575,987
Waxes .. ..	115,716	116,180	77,274	44,485
Other Oils and Fats .. ..	24,758	15,322	21,524	24,780
Total, Class X. ..	1,197,075	1,463,587	2,552,431	1,645,252
<b>CLASS XI.—PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES</b> .. ..	183,271	160,656	206,954	150,382



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS XII.—STONES AND MINERALS USED INDUSTRIALLY ..	£ 19,051	£ 22,709	£ 45,313	£ 32,303
CLASS XIII.—ORES AND METALS UNMANUFACTURED OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED.				
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. .. ..	203,203	199,798	471,109	389,858
Pig and Scrap .. ..	355	7,144	14,999	49,853
All other Ores and Metals, &c. ..	42,269	32,934	66,017	74,057
Total, Class XIII. ..	245,827	239,876	552,125	513,768
CLASS XIV.—(a) MACHINES AND MACHINERY; (b) OTHER MANUFACTURES OF METAL.				
(a) Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural) ..	240,398	138,531	376,483	170,574
All other Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,023,986	1,307,527	3,115,368	2,708,155
(b) Electrical and Gas Appliances	201,755	216,767	469,399	354,052
Iron and Steel—				
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. .. ..	26,465	80,764	181,654	84,625
Pipes and Tubes .. ..	257,543	280,040	656,014	192,276
Plate and Sheet .. ..	679,173	815,744	1,398,724	632,668
Tinned Plates and Sheets (Plain) .. ..	817,337	676,027	1,506,659	222,619
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) .. ..	217,708	232,523	408,597	214,867
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c.	42,076	95,733	126,513	76,335
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c.	29,818	41,901	27,501	26,870
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c.	324,935	667,633	1,198,808	986,408
Other, and Parts. .. ..	230,794	412,511	493,599	300,685
Wire .. ..	335,146	306,445	496,391	222,280
All other Metal Manufactures	1,141,603	1,162,874	2,293,588	1,548,924
Total, Class XIV. ..	5,568,737	6,435,020	12,749,298	7,741,338
CLASS XV.—(a) INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES; (b) LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Indiarubber, &c. .. ..	787,688	465,224	987,697	449,422
Leather, &c. .. ..	317,120	378,410	446,049	218,053
Total, Class XV. ..	1,104,808	843,634	1,433,746	667,475

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—*continued*.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS XVI.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.	£	£	£	£
Timber .. .. .	508,531	702,790	2,062,497	868,273
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture ..	109,568	131,949	307,409	132,040
Wood Pulp .. .. .	7,785	12,474	39,262	39,310
Total, Class XVI. ..	625,884	847,213	2,409,168	1,039,623
CLASS XVII. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE.				
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	160,363	148,338	295,693	252,048
Glass and Glassware .. ..	274,482	212,263	592,421	256,698
All other Earthenware, &c. ..	37,378	27,685	173,178	99,007
Total, Class XVII. ..	472,223	388,286	1,061,292	607,753
CLASS XVIII.—(a) PAPER; (b) STATIONERY.				
Paper .. .. .	1,841,214	1,079,155	2,674,364	1,300,020
Stationery .. .. .	377,025	450,031	621,267	493,346
Total, Class XVIII. ..	2,218,239	1,529,186	3,295,631	1,793,366
CLASS XIX.—JEWELLERY, TIME- PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Fancy Goods .. .. .	212,910	227,124	336,428	261,855
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	228,424	334,408	323,106	176,001
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	97,905	98,315	158,890	110,590
Total, Class XIX. ..	539,239	659,847	818,424	548,446
CLASS XX.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	168,180	223,337	255,920	183,305
CLASS XXI.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Drugs and Chemicals—				
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	166,079	121,403	142,448	78,742
Dyes .. .. .	145,056	101,590	345,274	144,771
Sulphur (Brimstone).. ..	117,669	85,325	157,110	60,643
All other .. .. .	983,813	721,147	1,036,331	736,522
Fertilizers .. .. .	190,578	238,338	397,233	214,986
Total, Class XXI. ..	1,603,195	1,267,803	2,078,396	1,235,664

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.	£	£	£	£
Brushware .. .. .	59,645	56,290	99,270	58,975
Electrical Articles and Materials .. .. .	293,377	347,709	589,051	484,263
Instruments, Musical .. .. .	122,245	122,871	293,502	142,140
Matches and Vestas .. .. .	111,333	26,750	98,200	22,339
All other Articles .. .. .	721,599	738,384	1,305,193	2,168,403
Total, Class XXII. ..	1,308,199	1,292,004	2,385,216	2,876,120
CLASS XXIII.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold .. .. .	..	346	389	312
Silver .. .. .	..	2,087	590	8,660
Bronze Specie .. .. .	..	7	..	23
Total, Class XXIII. ..	..	2,440	979	8,995
Grand Total .. .. .	35,026,311	33,788,287	57,608,777	36,352,167

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to 55 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Compared with the previous year the imports for 1922 showed a decrease of £21,256,610. The items showing the largest decreases were as follows :—Textiles, £4,822,360; metal manufactures, £4,394,838; sugar (cane), £2,154,089; paper and stationery, £1,502,265; manufactured fibres, £1,328,420; timber, £1,194,224; apparel, £1,191,312; oils, £877,646; drugs and chemicals, £660,485; machines and machinery, £613,122; and indiarubber, £538,275.

**Principal Exports.**

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during each of the last four years are shown hereunder in accordance with the statistical classification :—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS, 1918-19 TO 1921-22.**

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>	£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	1,860,415	2,089,296	4,027,256	3,026,447
Cheese .. .. .	40,052	184,107	48,251	39,900
Meats—				
Potted or Concentrated ..	32,638	27,758	14,041	1,300
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef .. .. .	4,115	44,532	42,803	33,046
Lamb .. .. .	18,143	1,287,528	483,359	751,077
Mutton .. .. .	727,750	2,470,354	362,296	306,199
Rabbits and Hares ..	87,333	224,737	131,130	35,385
Preserved in Tins .. .. .	798,645	875,108	50,789	16,331
Other .. .. .	119,563	308,731	163,210	163,810
Milk and Cream .. .. .	339,893	787,627	1,123,352	1,530,172
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	98,415	67,603	14,110	19,963
Total, Class I. .. .. .	4,126,962	8,367,381	6,460,597	5,923,630
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.</b>				
Biscuits .. .. .	90,241	143,415	110,609	62,243
Fruits, Dried .. .. .	123,245	395,031	472,304	564,065
Fruits, Fresh .. .. .	12,336	112,086	81,240	164,452
Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .	286,286	292,661	110,235	670,123
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat .. .. .	3,923,715	7,983,987	10,086,400	9,182,731
Other .. .. .	133,370	272,403	282,155	198,956
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) .. .. .	1,707,399	3,259,296	1,900,888	2,157,754
Other .. .. .	223,043	189,798	97,274	38,479
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	829,791	394,339	202,654	72,531
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs ..	197,976	217,525	267,462	315,986
Total, Class II. .. .. .	7,527,402	13,260,541	13,611,221	13,427,320
<b>CLASS III.—BEVERAGES (NON-ALCOHOLIC) AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING .. .. .</b>	94,621	133,758	37,620	76,471

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS IV.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS..	£ 141,424	£ 144,651	£ 222,422	£ 48,039
CLASS V.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF..	126,585	182,004	273,319	346,697
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	46,319	65,490	134,186	20,316
CLASS VII.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED). NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	42,897	12,728	8,521	31,530
Rabbit and Hare .. ..	134,900	780,038	326,681	201,921
Sheep .. ..	874,572	1,035,870	382,711	517,934
Other .. ..	25,794	119,111	66,508	16,625
Wool—				
Greasy .. ..	8,353,543	9,976,435	6,906,633	9,640,670
Scoured and Washed ..	2,578,555	2,527,215	1,567,455	1,154,290
Tops .. ..	36,553	296,869	434,916	390,866
All other Animal Substances ..	42,184	66,606	33,652	18,864
Total, Class VII. ..	12,088,998	14,814,872	9,727,077	11,972,700
CLASS VIII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES ..	75,238	59,905	57,173	32,736
CLASS IX.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes .. ..	168,070	486,311	377,320	67,781
All other Apparel .. ..	50,456	147,763	178,681	250,921
Textiles .. ..	80,875	170,485	167,721	189,829
Manufactured Fibres .. ..	128,814	103,009	52,351	27,090
Total, Class IX. ..	428,215	907,568	776,073	535,621
CLASS X.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	467,529	1,037,986	282,306	336,869
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes ..	152,386	180,569	93,256	110,862
Total, Class X. ..	619,915	1,218,555	375,562	447,731

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22.—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS XI.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES .. .. .	£ 11,756	£ 8,841	£ 10,124	£ 6,763
CLASS XII.—STONES AND MINERALS USED INDUSTRIALLY ..	545	1,936	2,050	2,703
CLASS XIII.—ORES AND METALS, UNMANUFACTURED OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED.				
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	27,861	45,408	3,298	380
Tin Ingots .. .. .	28,650	191,745	219,767	121,651
All other Ores and Metals, &c. ..	221,026	170,699	187,195	92,102
Total, Class XIII. ..	277,537	407,852	410,260	214,133
CLASS XIV.—(a) MACHINES AND MACHINERY ; (b) OTHER MANUFACTURES OF METAL.				
Machines and Machinery ..	212,732	150,130	264,468	276,719
Manufactures of Metal ..	206,087	175,397	282,626	155,665
Total, Class XIV. ..	418,819	325,527	547,094	432,384
CLASS XV.—(a) INDIARUBBER AND INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURES ; (b) LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Indiarubber and Manufactures ..	121,783	223,564	508,358	156,460
Leather and Manufactures ..	805,445	941,210	410,050	320,701
Total, Class XV. ..	927,228	1,164,774	918,408	477,161
CLASS XVI.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	25,301	19,818	56,401	37,816
CLASS XVII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE .. .. .	14,006	23,040	59,942	24,200
CLASS XVIII.—(a) PAPER ; (b) STATIONERY.				
Paper .. .. .	23,376	16,865	18,275	13,154
Stationery .. .. .	45,303	61,323	85,398	77,613
Total, Class XVIII. ..	68,679	78,188	103,673	90,767

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1921-22—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
CLASS XIX.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.	£	£	£	£
Precious Stones, Unset ..	31,051	68,728	87,966	10,600
All other Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods ..	51,547	60,609	68,502	34,088
Total, Class XIX. ..	82,598	129,337	156,468	44,688
CLASS XX.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..	24,768	25,765	53,057	38,591
CLASS XXI.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Fertilizers—				
Ammonium Sulphate ..	116,860	72,892	51,310	35,373
Superphosphates ..	55,458	37,259	29,645	250
Other ..	174	45,846	6,436	6,726
Oil—Eucalyptus ..	52,019	58,489	54,589	19,348
All other Drugs and Chemicals ..	184,292	148,365	155,715	113,563
Total, Class XXI. ..	408,803	362,851	297,695	175,260
CLASS XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap ..	30,843	97,847	170,848	181,623
Vessels transferred abroad ..	146,000	157,650	215,042	..
All other Articles ..	111,418	159,002	192,559	143,628
Total, Class XXII. ..	288,261	414,499	578,449	325,251
CLASS XXIII.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold ..	2,715	567,588	624	6,700
Silver ..	268,454	440,199	1,966	2,822
Bronze Specie ..	10	..	500	..
Total, Class XXIII. ..	271,179	1,007,787	3,090	9,522
Grand Total ..	28,095,159	43,124,940	34,871,961	34,710,500

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, and butter exported during the last five years amounted to about 67 per cent. of the total exports for that period. There was a decrease of £161,461 in the exports of 1922, as compared with the previous year. The following articles accounted for the largest decreases:—Butter, £1,000,809; wheat, £903,669; rubber manufactures, £351,898; boots and shoes, £309,539; vessels, £215,042; and spirituous and alcoholic liquors, £174,383. The chief increases were in the following items:—Wool, £2,276,822; fruits (all kinds), £734,861; milk and cream, £406,820; frozen lamb, £267,718; and flour, £256,866.

Imports from  
and exports to  
principal  
countries.

The value of Victorian trade with various overseas countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case, during the year ended 30th June, 1922, are given below. In the tables which follow the imports have been assigned to the country of origin owing to the Customs Department having discontinued the recording of the country of shipment.

### IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1921-22.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria of the Produce of each Country.	Value of Exports from Victoria to each Country.	Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-).
<b>BRITISH.</b>			
	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	18,827,483	15,675,996	+ 3,151,487
Canada .. ..	1,219,680	93,642	+ 1,126,038
Ceylon .. ..	318,325	187,161	+ 131,164
Egypt .. ..	12,850	2,315,125	- 2,302,275
Hong Kong .. ..	1,127	155,267	- 154,140
India .. ..	1,471,843	1,276,010	+ 195,833
Mauritius .. ..	..	71,786	- 71,786
New Zealand .. ..	838,127	1,673,784	- 835,657
Pacific Islands .. ..	200,956	94,244	+ 106,712
South African Union .. ..	161,173	680,118	- 518,945
Straits Settlements .. ..	412,976	842,251	- 429,275
Other British Possessions .. ..	197,277	7,917	+ 189,360
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
Africa, Portuguese East .. ..	..	81,186	- 81,186
Belgium .. ..	392,532	520,677	- 128,145
Canary Islands .. ..	88	1,502,395	- 1,502,307
Cape Verde Islands .. ..	..	121,182	- 121,182
China .. ..	320,027	125,984	+ 194,043
East Indies—Netherlands .. ..	969,709	1,115,803	- 146,094
Timor (Portuguese) .. ..	..	1,300	- 1,300
France .. ..	1,139,889	1,613,756	- 473,867
French Indo-China .. ..	5,366	76,986	- 71,620
Germany .. ..	66,296	242,524	- 176,228
Italy .. ..	423,742	803,548	- 379,806
Japan .. ..	1,060,060	2,499,482	- 1,439,422
Netherlands .. ..	205,666	16,833	+ 188,833
Norway .. ..	386,566	223,607	+ 162,959
Peru .. ..	24	80,881	- 80,857
Philippine Islands .. ..	72,696	96,413	- 23,717
Spain .. ..	35,550	121,112	- 85,562
Sweden .. ..	372,402	8,351	+ 364,051
Switzerland .. ..	766,908	4,815	+ 762,093
United States of America .. ..	6,135,395	2,342,628	+ 3,792,767
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	337,434	37,736	+ 299,698
Total .. ..	36,352,167	34,710,500	+ 1,641,667



The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder :—

**IMPORTS (CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)  
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT  
THERE TO, 1917-18 to 1921-22.**

Country	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>Imports of Products or Manufactures of—</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	7,585,863	13,288,961	13,498,551	27,118,215	18,827,483
Canada .. .. .	569,754	907,621	874,045	1,642,315	1,219,680
Egypt .. .. .	17,398	30,972	18,008	12,140	12,850
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,174,209	2,865,229	2,278,564	3,103,404	1,790,168
New Zealand .. .. .	640,595	712,784	685,628	961,338	838,127
South African Union .. .. .	475,233	184,147	242,998	143,286	161,173
Straits Settlements .. .. .	214,654	228,890	172,683	155,112	412,976
Other British Possessions .. .. .	401,494	347,531	514,943	636,843	399,360
Belgium .. .. .	6,851	2,062	133,998	688,201	392,532
China .. .. .	244,657	308,674	363,746	397,396	320,027
East Indies .. .. .	456,526	1,192,946	3,549,004	3,544,622	969,709
France .. .. .	498,846	753,674	1,141,152	1,545,833	1,139,889
Italy .. .. .	247,340	199,985	281,117	354,277	423,742
Japan .. .. .	1,765,529	3,071,288	1,310,027	1,737,111	1,060,060
Netherlands .. .. .	60,123	133,600	62,819	261,774	205,666
Norway .. .. .	136,797	346,960	335,691	1,144,328	386,566
Philippine Islands .. .. .	115,689	49,961	91,784	97,756	72,696
Sweden .. .. .	227,713	181,724	303,589	868,232	372,402
Switzerland .. .. .	360,144	575,400	408,772	880,516	766,908
United States of America .. .. .	4,544,108	9,116,410	7,057,365	11,552,483	6,135,395
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	370,065	527,592	463,203	751,595	444,758
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21,113,588</b>	<b>35,026,311</b>	<b>33,788,287</b>	<b>57,608,777</b>	<b>36,352,167</b>
<b>Exports to—</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	8,601,231	16,122,709	24,354,013	17,825,150	15,675,996
Canada .. .. .	433,450	353,610	113,975	27,721	93,642
Egypt .. .. .	785,553	1,989,799	1,629,315	2,300,658	2,315,125
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,397,873	1,309,432	1,132,242	408,222	1,463,171
New Zealand .. .. .	1,780,560	1,735,217	3,073,267	2,610,367	1,673,784
South African Union .. .. .	864,376	632,001	1,666,807	1,285,913	680,118
Straits Settlements .. .. .	106,491	270,748	771,051	453,949	842,251
Other British Possessions .. .. .	144,377	266,861	833,192	443,921	329,214
Belgium .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	804,577	1,819,434	520,677
China .. .. .	73,942	81,815	97,318	85,254	125,984
East Indies .. .. .	506,045	1,227,791	1,565,148	978,565	1,117,103
France .. .. .	1,028,030	436,009	1,439,209	1,446,353	1,613,756
Italy .. .. .	574,157	732,956	686,213	637,647	868,548
Japan .. .. .	165,921	381,588	1,723,080	628,648	2,499,432
Netherlands .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	549,228	16,833
Norway .. .. .	.. .. .	111,578	246,753	136,428	223,607
Philippine Islands .. .. .	189,709	105,785	278,112	65,323	96,413
Sweden .. .. .	.. .. .	379,234	225,273	37,759	8,351
Switzerland .. .. .	.. .. .	17	4,862	7,587	4,815
United States of America .. .. .	2,883,272	1,633,757	1,556,304	1,981,499	2,342,628
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	181,695	324,202	924,229	1,142,335	2,264,002
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,716,688</b>	<b>28,095,159</b>	<b>43,124,940</b>	<b>34,871,961</b>	<b>34,710,500</b>

Forty-five per cent. of the total value of the exports in 1922 were sent to the United Kingdom, whilst 52 per cent. of the imports were the products or manufactures of the United Kingdom. The chief articles of United Kingdom origin imported in the last five years, and the principal articles exported direct to that country in the same period, were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>					
Piece Goods—	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and Linen .. ..	2,102,808	4,219,316	2,419,268	4,932,213	2,528,758
Woollen .. ..	753,318	1,101,568	1,453,306	2,412,813	1,316,445
Silk .. ..	35,537	89,069	87,595	200,228	267,785
Canvas and Duck .. ..	110,063	310,276	522,655	885,135	256,418
Velvets, and Lace for Attire .. ..	250,937	381,079	296,775	331,915	232,130
Other .. ..	142,816	193,581	220,573	600,829	309,445
Vessels (Ships) .. ..	..	..	..	207,000	1,516,000
Machines and Machinery .. ..	204,736	416,840	605,611	1,728,625	1,349,159
Iron and Steel .. ..	88,611	221,957	830,822	1,500,437	919,998
Yarns .. ..	374,109	781,005	533,640	1,254,114	796,881
Apparel and Attire .. ..	462,226	548,897	328,025	1,041,681	710,294
Floor Coverings .. ..	195,088	280,969	259,255	743,528	656,745
Electrical and Gas Appliances, Elec- trical Articles and Materials .. ..	40,953	129,367	398,739	776,910	644,965
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. ..	164,046	186,033	151,298	902,085	481,545
Vehicles and Parts .. ..	48,107	104,686	376,779	672,360	374,056
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. ..	211,564	364,096	240,545	508,895	334,250
Books .. ..	163,749	190,865	215,103	284,215	260,678
Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) ..	239,093	813,775	676,027	1,391,941	222,007
Whisky .. ..	217,715	209,923	185,121	210,840	159,782
Trimnings and Ornaments .. ..	45,062	74,245	72,703	145,688	121,822
Rubber and Rubber Goods .. ..	53,388	97,124	87,657	196,856	121,266
Dyes .. ..	84,871	169,306	89,458	224,087	118,514
Pipes and Tubes .. ..	28,053	94,641	162,329	333,147	99,485
All other Articles .. ..	1,564,013	2,370,343	3,335,267	5,622,723	5,029,055
Total .. ..	7,585,863	13,288,961	13,498,551	27,118,215	18,827,483
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Wool .. ..	3,984,871	9,301,607	10,717,454	6,064,096	6,078,549
Wheat and Flour .. ..	1,592,071	865,520	3,907,258	4,582,943	2,092,251
Butter .. ..	1,411,013	1,377,259	1,255,184	3,547,396	2,439,098
Fruits—Fresh, dried and preserved ..	53,651	288,977	379,598	433,516	1,214,248
Meats—	..	..	..	..	..
Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. ..	34,946	711,798	3,748,720	798,043	1,088,846
Rabbits and Hares .. ..	263,512	73,043	224,377	130,999	35,210
Preserved in tins .. ..	112,052	475,890	827,218	40,364	11,603
Hides and Skins .. ..	349,613	999,568	1,068,577	602,481	443,224
Milk and Cream .. ..	116,612	26,914	173,113	209,577	420,229
Tallow, unrefined .. ..	103,950	321,668	356,771	151,263	130,010
Tin Ingots .. ..	3,190	14,438	172,892	216,426	118,621
Leather, &c. .. ..	81,558	483,400	471,292	183,591	113,063
Jams and Jellies .. ..	233,402	326,246	197,828	74,246	43,863
All other Articles .. ..	260,790	856,381	853,731	790,209	547,186
Total .. ..	8,601,231	16,122,709	24,354,013	17,825,150	15,675,966

Trade with India and Ceylon amounted to £3,253,339 in 1922, and was less than in the previous year by £260,287. There was a decrease in imports of £1,315,236 and an increase in exports of £1,054,949. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

### VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH INDIA AND CEYLON, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,003,606	1,548,511	678,106	2,218,121	911,099
Tea .. .. .	502,395	610,294	835,221	352,755	355,716
Rice .. .. .	60,314	14,810	176,456	55,833	129,853
Hessians .. .. .	109,356	194,879	121,416	121,821	98,325
Hides and Skins .. .. .	111,981	93,993	90,117	23,807	49,786
Nuts .. .. .	14,244	18,848	62,228	14,659	42,667
Gums and Resins .. .. .	503	27,402	24,663	27,125	28,873
Fibres .. .. .	21,190	10,237	67,506	29,750	25,135
Coffee .. .. .	7,064	22,256	27,892	17,679	19,942
Seeds .. .. .	11,193	43,894	78	16,438	9,147
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	25,066	42,248	16,200	26,133	8,993
Waxes .. .. .	33,373	26,493	57,447	35,371	5,896
Oils in Bulk .. .. .	20,947	15,729	21,227	7,963	4,394
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	100,142	18,504	2,150	30,716	2,216
Cordage and Twines .. .. .	13,626	60,073	4,470	..	175
All other Articles .. .. .	139,203	111,058	93,387	127,233	97,951
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,174,209</b>	<b>2,865,229</b>	<b>2,278,564</b>	<b>3,105,404</b>	<b>1,790,168</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Specie and Bullion .. .. .	1,500,000	400	504,619	..	..
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal .. .. .	86,720	511,623	270,691	12,633	*1,209,961
Milk and Cream .. .. .	103,520	40,687	29,829	8,685	67,690
Wool .. .. .	66,780	64,005	..	38,737	42,559
Tallow .. .. .	78	9,046	117,883	53,157	23,191
Fruits (preserved in liquid) .. .. .	62,727	34,438	2,903	13,371	8,425
Meats .. .. .	147,994	162,216	17,838	12,275	8,137
Horses .. .. .	117,318	15,427	19,917	28,569	7,430
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	154,611	66,414	12,578	79,156	7,180
Butter .. .. .	983	922	20,883	24,254	7,107
Biscuits .. .. .	7,113	6,389	10,051	7,964	4,594
Hay and Chaff .. .. .	7,803	3,247	10,434	8,946	4,175
Leather, &c. .. .. .	33,737	42,405	6,664	9,600	3,610
Soap .. .. .	1,444	119	6,315	4,203	2,740
All other Articles .. .. .	107,045	352,104	101,637	106,672	66,372
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,397,873</b>	<b>1,309,432</b>	<b>1,132,242</b>	<b>408,222</b>	<b>1,463,171</b>

\* Including Wheat valued at £93,059 sent to Ceylon for orders.

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1922, amounted to £2,511,911. The exports thereto amounted to £1,673,784, and represented 5 per cent. of the total oversea exports. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows:—

**VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND ORIGIN  
AND OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED DIRECT TO  
THAT COUNTRY, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>					
Timber .. .. .	256,706	247,940	181,337	320,108	278,737
Hides and Skins .. .. .	52,642	185,502	186,823	290,336	262,158
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	146,952	103,768	128,497	182,155	106,843
Fish .. .. .	13,374	12,194	20,332	27,598	38,940
Seeds .. .. .	34,917	53,925	50,332	44,094	29,380
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	19,252	11,586	21,641	21,301	18,736
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) .. .. .	8,797	6,236	2,360	8,454	7,447
Hops .. .. .	..	13,871	4,937	1,808	7,430
Meat, preserved in tins .. .. .	5,098	1,125	1,342	1,763	3,190
Milk and Cream .. .. .	31,555	30,027	31,249	2,377	..
All other Articles .. .. .	71,302	46,610	56,728	61,344	85,266
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>640,595</b>	<b>712,784</b>	<b>685,628</b>	<b>961,338</b>	<b>838,127</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Tobacco manufactured .. .. .	118,075	114,726	177,960	265,452	344,850
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	119,687	105,495	173,647	494,669	133,614
Fruits—Dried .. .. .	67,932	29,814	223,268	61,271	118,582
Piece Goods .. .. .	40,922	43,123	107,707	87,614	91,943
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	68,229	159,020	376,570	303,800	61,387
Leather, etc. .. .. .	59,642	41,289	109,880	60,195	54,139
Machinery .. .. .	42,717	30,579	60,180	69,518	45,721
Metal manufactures .. .. .	67,034	48,402	64,548	94,567	43,196
Tea .. .. .	50,080	46,350	77,555	6,225	36,681
Books .. .. .	34,851	27,518	34,390	38,597	33,137
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat .. .. .	227,335	346,134	681,227	165,370	2
Barley .. .. .	27,757	17,264	39,425	26,146	..
Oats .. .. .	36,500	11,666	16,258	10,878	3,142
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	28,460	11,389	5,956	9,784	19,147
Flour .. .. .	19,888	1,880	1,043	1,869	..
Fertilizers .. .. .	110,787	55,627	42,690	34,823	5,037
Spirits .. .. .	56,089	67,342	10,535	13,094	5,011
Milk and Cream .. .. .	30,484	18,993	37,687	16,509	2,118
All other Articles .. .. .	574,091	558,606	832,541	879,981	676,077
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,780,560</b>	<b>1,735,217</b>	<b>3,073,267</b>	<b>2,610,367</b>	<b>1,673,784</b>

The trade with Belgium was suspended in 1918 and 1919, and for the two preceding years consisted of imports only. Goods of Belgian origin received in 1915-16 amounted in value to £30,774, and those received in 1916-17 to £23,235. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the calendar year 1913, and in the fiscal years 1915 to 1922 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
BELGIUM, 1913 TO 1921-22.

Articles.	Value in Year—				
	1913.	Ended 30th June—			
		1915.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Belgian Origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel .. .. .	68,172	18,186	..	103,805	124,878
Glass and Glassware .. ..	71,368	15,744	68,200	302,820	64,030
Paper .. .. .	11,451	3,728	124	54,791	29,735
Wire and Wire Netting .. ..	7,370	287	..	14,185	24,926
Piece Goods .. .. .	30,371	18,542	9,129	56,750	23,281
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	26,947	7,056	38,998	63,788	21,136
Vehicles .. .. .	23,958	6,883	1,160	8,544	9,695
Copper .. .. .	8,195	1,770	..	1,843	8,556
All other Articles .. .. .	115,119	38,280	16,387	81,675	86,295
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>362,951</b>	<b>110,476</b>	<b>133,998</b>	<b>688,201</b>	<b>392,532</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Wool .. .. .	387,793	1,924	580,671	333,684	316,178
Hides and Skins .. .. .	280,705	11,577	7,411	4,034	42,673
Wheat .. .. .	30,945	..	..	948,175	12,230
Ores .. .. .	120	..	5,500	22,094	11,674
Tallow .. .. .	40,085	..	83,028	5,125	10,657
Leather, &c. .. .. .	6,010	..	10,440	164	6,848
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	9,085	605	..	8,458	114
Milk and Cream .. .. .	..	..	31,654	395,336	..
All other Articles .. .. .	13,006	9,347	85,873	102,364	120,307
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>767,749</b>	<b>23,453</b>	<b>804,577</b>	<b>1,819,434</b>	<b>520,673</b>

The islands of the East Indies (exclusive of the British possessions) which carry on trade with Victoria are Borneo (Dutch), Celebes, Java, Moluccas, New Guinea (Dutch), Sumatra, and Timor. These islands accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in 1922. The chief articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

### VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE EAST INDIES, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920	1921.	1922.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of East Indies origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Oils .. .. .	222,889	302,464	509,985	914,545	427,692
Tea .. .. .	35,638	87,358	468,456	118,894	263,771
Fibres .. .. .	29,196	43,782	83,187	60,208	96,481
Tobacco—unmanufactured .. .. .	27,453	57,850	22,922	71,172	36,454
India-rubber .. .. .	757	77,570	9,667	104,751	20,159
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	12,197	13,431	35,725	10,326	13,073
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	10,513	11,398	19,709	11,404	11,856
Sugar .. .. .	6	450,771	2,216,242	2,163,733	8,969
Spices .. .. .	12,100	22,516	29,069	10,058	7,025
Hides and Skins .. .. .	34,146	49,858	58,897	16,837	5,892
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations .. .. .	4,088	13,637	13,711	4,258	3,329
Seeds .. .. .	1,458	9,406	31,538	9,039	3,276
Waxes .. .. .	6,536	15,854	15,098	3,919	1,069
All other Articles .. .. .	59,549	37,051	35,398	45,478	70,663
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>456,526</b>	<b>1,192,946</b>	<b>3,549,604</b>	<b>3,544,622</b>	<b>969,709</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the East Indies.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	167,144	385,647	532,047	335,578	411,388
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	92,145	248,221	371,300	212,350	335,458
Milk and Cream .. .. .	51,741	83,226	148,385	68,873	155,206
Leather, etc. .. .. .	14,906	69,757	108,367	60,946	50,977
Biscuits .. .. .	18,080	28,430	64,679	43,838	27,180
Meats .. .. .	5,805	3,341	21,081	30,851	19,348
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	5,199	49,032	23,271	10,716	8,551
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	51,944	110,270	46,381	49,416	7,178
All other Articles .. .. .	99,081	249,867	249,637	165,997	101,817
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>506,045</b>	<b>1,227,791</b>	<b>1,565,148</b>	<b>978,565</b>	<b>1,117,103</b>

In 1922 trade with France amounted to £2,753,645, or about 4 per cent. of the oversea total. Details of the

Trade with  
France.

exports to France and of the goods of French origin received for the past five years are given in the appended table:—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH FRANCE, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of French origin.)</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods .. .. .	251,080	312,456	506,051	576,397	462,112
Trimmings and Ornaments .. .. .	64,925	119,033	138,691	197,187	136,059
Motor Cars and Parts .. .. .			4,834	64,936	92,529
Brandy .. .. .	24,800	12,565	49,773	79,007	41,515
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	14,483	28,103	28,852	46,149	41,118
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	27,741	77,247	70,557	90,312	39,851
Pipes (smoking) .. .. .	12,099	22,227	38,589	41,683	17,136
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations .. .. .	5,570	16,338	29,331	28,331	16,492
Wine .. .. .	6,081	6,183	49,382	44,369	9,671
Oils .. .. .	3,327	13,692	17,066	33,028	6,933
Gloves .. .. .	23,402	25,800	14,631	18,520	25,554
All other Articles .. .. .	75,338	119,930	193,355	325,914	250,919
Total .. .. .	498,846	753,574	1,141,152	1,545,833	1,139,889
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>					
Wool .. .. .	185,249	167,941	479,810	230,398	1,252,317
Hides and Skins .. .. .				32,581	186,783
Wheat .. .. .	582,440		763,007	1,162,663	82,744
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .		56,054	953		8,027
Flour .. .. .	256,711		170,240		
Leather, &c. .. .. .		81,717	17,120	32	
All other Articles .. .. .	3,630	130,297	8,079	20,679	83,885
Total .. .. .	1,028,030	436,009	1,439,209	1,446,353	1,613,756

**Trade with Germany.** The trade with Germany, which amounted to 8·4 per cent. of the total with oversea countries in 1913, was discontinued early in the year 1914-15 owing to the outbreak of war and the passing of the *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1914. The provisions of this Act automatically ceased to operate on the ratification of peace, but the Commonwealth authorities issued a proclamation on 14th January, 1920, under the Customs Act, prohibiting exports to and imports from Germany without the written consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs. On 2nd December, 1920, the embargo against exports was removed. The exportation of goods to Germany was thereafter allowed upon the same conditions as apply to all other countries, which means that it is only necessary to obtain permission from the Government when it is desired to export to Germany goods which are specifically prohibited from exportation, *e.g.*, metals.

The proclamation of 14th January, 1920, which prohibited the importation of goods from Germany, was revoked as from 1st August, 1922, by special proclamation dated 12th January, 1922. There are, therefore, no restrictions on the importation of goods from that

country, except as regards those specified in the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-22*. The principal sections of this Act, in so far as German goods are concerned, are Nos. 8 and 9. Section 8 is designed to protect Australian industries from the competition of goods imported from countries having a depreciated currency, whilst section 9 protects British manufacturers from competition with goods manufactured in other countries having a depreciated currency in comparison with the currency of the United Kingdom.

Imports of German origin were valued at £46,107 in 1920-21 and £66,296 in 1921-22, whilst the exports thereto in the same years amounted in value to £591,926 and £242,524 respectively.

The value of Japanese goods received represented 8·4 per cent. of the total oversea imports into Victoria in 1918, 8·8 per cent. in 1919, 3·9 per cent. in 1920, 3·0 per cent. in 1921, and 2·9 per cent. in 1922. The exports to Japan during 1920 and 1922 were very much above the average; this was chiefly accounted for by the large shipments of wheat and wool in those years. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

### VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods .. .. .	677,510	1,555,509	651,196	887,606	690,178
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	48,978	78,102	41,334	87,486	28,733
Chinaware .. .. .	26,936	62,849	49,725	55,605	26,433
Hosiery and Knitted Articles .. .. .	25,615	23,855	7,628	28,928	25,976
Fancy Goods .. .. .	54,209	65,133	37,281	41,022	20,879
Oils .. .. .	16,356	9,088	12,534	21,637	13,685
Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .. .	34,137	25,632	27,937	33,345	12,665
Timber .. .. .	6,752	16,987	13,288	21,816	7,409
Socks and Stockings .. .. .	6,875	48,345	28,637	37,917	4,574
Electrical and Gas Appliances .. .. .	6,134	19,188	8,369	45,422	3,859
Sulphur—Brimstone .. .. .	185,831	114,747	17,078	6,078	1,833
Cosies, Cushions, &c. .. .. .	19,308	27,537	10,280	2,499	1,100
Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, &c. .. .. .	2,163	22,992	3,959	4,883	943
Grass Straw, &c. .. .. .	57,624	33,431	48,652	26,223	310
Cable and Wire, covered .. .. .	11,549	79,608	19,661	326	14
All other Articles .. .. .	585,552	888,375	332,477	436,318	221,469
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,765,529</b>	<b>3,071,288</b>	<b>1,310,027</b>	<b>1,737,111</b>	<b>1,060,060</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	88,408	196,347	1,110,379	26,251	1,522,437
Wool .. .. .		37,275	229,993	443,940	636,404
Milk and Cream .. .. .	25,066	18,435	13,520	60	72,443
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	7,127	28,015	145,165	30,500	56,015
Fertilizers .. .. .	423	1,366	44,833	2,314	20,034
Butter .. .. .	615	991	22,549	4,357	4,734
Tallow Oil .. .. .	17,240	11,453	4,419		
All other Articles .. .. .	27,042	87,706	152,217	121,226	187,415
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>165,921</b>	<b>381,588</b>	<b>1,723,080</b>	<b>628,648</b>	<b>2,499,482</b>



**Trade with United States of America** Trade with the United States in 1922 amounted to £8,478,023, or 11·9 per cent. of the Victorian overseas trade. As compared with the year 1921 this trade had decreased by £5,055,959, there having been a decrease in imports of United States origin of £5,417,088 and an increase in exports of £361,129. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last five years were as follows:—

### VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>					
Machines and Machinery ..	462,756	630,018	691,871	1,344,129	1,188,239
Oils ..	460,513	703,873	592,669	1,389,584	790,096
Tobacco ..	102,394	367,370	612,987	716,674	672,857
Vehicles, and Parts ..	269,254	418,380	642,043	843,173	474,371
Timber ..	153,274	222,578	197,422	672,815	234,011
Piece Goods ..	201,018	847,384	431,894	735,013	231,426
Socks and Stockings ..	80,050	453,344	247,751	434,181	146,950
Leather, &c. ..	210,311	212,175	308,826	285,989	121,825
Paper ..	258,507	912,890	354,054	319,198	103,081
Tools of Trade ..	58,636	129,284	114,717	193,041	96,095
Instruments—Musical ..	74,619	97,963	97,265	219,517	95,431
Iron and Steel ..	343,517	681,642	260,442	406,482	87,779
Rubber, &c. ..	58,445	154,309	114,018	219,821	70,584
Stationery ..	21,607	106,584	111,075	137,107	65,566
Gloves ..	38,917	108,903	85,332	142,998	61,559
Sausage Casings ..	23,650	21,470	39,458	67,269	59,794
Pipes and Tubes ..	34,802	103,129	74,790	231,989	54,818
Wire ..	186,200	243,892	212,441	309,763	47,150
Hosiery and Knitted Articles ..	13,530	66,363	42,379	98,757	41,700
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. ..	37,517	54,318	49,182	53,155	33,958
Gums and Resins ..	53,663	41,718	65,646	63,095	15,202
Fancy Goods ..	12,473	23,291	20,553	26,590	14,293
Corsets ..	44,772	73,892	36,813	36,036	14,192
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives ..	67,034	121,245	102,940	82,079	12,328
All other Articles ..	1,254,649	2,284,195	1,543,797	2,493,028	1,369,100
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,544,103</b>	<b>9,116,410</b>	<b>7,057,365</b>	<b>11,552,483</b>	<b>6,135,395</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Wool ..	1,623,663	925,908	310,376	1,422,716	1,969,796
Sausage Casings ..	29,098	52,015	160,952	61,770	95,105
Hides and Skins ..	69,137	37,726	787,914	117,285	76,485
Platinum—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	4,598	5,311	24,419	51,678	21,639
Fruits, dried ..	6,203	..	5,474	87,093	4,984
Flour ..	234,774	44,373	20	1	..
Wheat ..	757,819	387,921	24,554	..	..
All other Articles ..	157,980	180,503	242,595	240,956	174,619
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,883,272</b>	<b>1,633,757</b>	<b>1,556,304</b>	<b>1,981,499</b>	<b>2,342,628</b>

**Destination of principal articles exported.** Wheat and flour, wool, butter, milk and cream, fruits (all kinds), and meats, were the six principal articles exported from Victoria in 1922—their value being equal to about 83 per cent. of the total exports. The countries that received these products are shown in the following statement:—

# DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED IN 1921-22.

Destination.	Wheat and Flour.	Wool.	Butter.	Milk and Cream.	Fruits (all kinds).	Meats.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	2,992,251	6,078,549	2,439,098	420,229	1,214,243	1,154,682
Canada .. ..	..	55,538	16,023	..	3,859	10,202
Egypt .. ..	2,302,696	..	6,935	93	181	1,281
Hong Kong ..	108,036	..	3,314	23,121	1,811	4,703
India and Ceylon ..	1,209,432	42,559	6,338	67,314	10,621	8,137
Mauritius .. ..	57,746	..	5,330	..	75	2,040
New Zealand ..	2	9,289	..	2,118	143,228	117
South African Union ..	393,999	..	3,253	148,069	3,421	2,064
Straits Settlements ..	50,630	..	20,233	507,501	1,573	327
Other British Countries	6,129	..	2,609	1,843	2,445	2,024
Africa, Portuguese East	47,651	..	261	27,015	48	139
Belgium .. ..	12,327	316,178	..	..	120	..
Canary Islands ..	1,502,395	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Verde Islands ..	121,182	..	..	..	..	..
China .. ..	34,932	4,333	35,217	3,247	2,167	..
East Indies .. ..	305,212	..	411,388	155,206	9,219	19,348
France .. ..	82,744	1,252,317	59,961	..	17	429
French Indo-China ..	3,236	..	..	71,424	..	849
Germany .. ..	84	199,292	..	..	2	1,589
Italy .. ..	139,507	597,279	..	..	..	287
Japan .. ..	1,522,437	636,404	4,734	72,443	181	51
Netherlands ..	672	..	..	..	..	100
Norway .. ..	207,745	14,183	..	..	..	..
Pacific Islands ..	3,040	..	..	..	35	..
Peru .. ..	80,881	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	30,069	..	5,163	30,356	20	1,182
Spain .. ..	119,652	293	..	..	..	..
Sweden .. ..	..	7,779	..	10	120	..
United States of America	..	1,969,796	..	..	5,053	95,105
Other Foreign Countries	5,798	2,037	6,590	183	201	1,892
Total ..	11,340,485	11,185,826	3,026,447	1,530,172	1,398,640	1,307,148

## SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, except in the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 404) and at the port of Melbourne (page 406) where coastal shipping is included.

The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

## OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. ..	1,721	1,730	1,792	2,246	2,442
Tons .. ..	2,871,343	2,870,974	3,987,262	4,663,126	5,506,127
Average tonnage ..	1,668	1,660	2,225	2,076	2,255
Crews .. ..	80,199	82,214	116,873	134,671	148,879
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. ..	1,724	1,709	1,809	2,248	2,436
Tons .. ..	2,873,770	2,815,938	4,021,188	4,651,818	5,518,393
Average tonnage ..	1,667	1,648	2,223	2,069	2,265
Crews .. ..	80,196	81,181	117,352	132,728	148,644

The figures in the above table for the year 1922 show a large increase in the tonnage and crews of vessels as compared with each of the preceding four years. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1922, steamers numbered 2,310 of the vessels entered, and 2,308 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 5,469,923 and 5,481,910 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1922 included 128 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 353,034, whilst the outward shipping included 400 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 633,647.

Shipping with  
principal  
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1921-22 are set out in the following statement :—

### SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1921-22.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage.
Australian States .. ..	1,686	3,081,484	111	9,829	1,770	3,429,299	112	15,890
United Kingdom .. ..	185	1,073,372	2	2,310	197	1,065,832	9	15,534
New Zealand .. ..	54	95,801	7	4,726	31	50,609	4	702
India .. ..	63	194,654	..	..	25	65,513	..	..
Other British .. ..	114	301,937	2	3,693	112	277,685	1	1,340
Total British Countries	2,105	4,747,248	122	21,058	2,135	4,888,938	126	33,466
Canary Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	22	69,350	..	..
Japan .. ..	46	144,039	..	..	52	164,767	..	..
Dutch East Indies .. ..	26	68,275	..	..	14	38,583	..	..
United States .. ..	73	283,991	3	4704	20	81,558	..	..
Other Foreign .. ..	60	226,370	7	10,442	65	238,714	2	3,017
Total Foreign Countries	205	722,675	10	15,146	173	592,972	2	3,017
Total .. ..	2,310	5,469,923	132	36,204	2,308	5,481,910	128	36,483

Nationality of  
vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1921-22 was as shown hereunder :—

### NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1921-22.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian .. ..	1,662	2,255,199	1,646	2,248,465
United Kingdom .. ..	492	2,506,243	493	2,510,796
Canadian .. ..	30	96,201	30	98,422
New Zealand .. ..	69	63,326	75	64,961
South African .. ..	4	4,056	5	5,070
Other British .. ..	11	18,527	11	18,527
Total British .. ..	2,268	4,943,552	2,260	4,946,241
Foreign—				
Dutch .. ..	33	111,368	32	107,490
French .. ..	8	36,194	9	38,174
Italian .. ..	19	64,583	19	64,453
Japanese .. ..	41	131,141	42	136,610
Norwegian .. ..	19	48,796	21	53,415
Swedish .. ..	18	49,892	17	48,371
United States .. ..	22	83,694	23	88,793
Other Foreign .. ..	14	36,907	13	34,846
Total Foreign .. ..	174	562,575	176	572,152
Total .. ..	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393

Shipping  
entered at  
Victorian  
Ports

Particulars of shipping—oversea, interstate, and coast-wise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1922 :—

### VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1921-22.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Oversea—										
Steam ..	582	2,264,824	..	..	31	97,450	9	24,789	2	1,376
Sailing ..	19	23,646	..	..	12	2,729	..	..	..	..
Inter-State—										
Steam ..	1,600	2,952,769	1	205	68	101,945	5	15,107	12	11,458
Sailing ..	109	9,616	..	..	2	213	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam ..	5	11,177	..	..	8	25,057	..	..	..	..
Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	1	1,782	..	..	..	..
Inter-State <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam ..	21	13,716	..	..	1	1,949	..	..	2	2,252
Local (within the State)—										
Steam ..	1,928	4,386,260	38	7,790	535	148,174	127	65,099	174	39,416
Sailing ..	266	7,919	..	..	3	123	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Steam ..	4,136	9,628,746	39	7,995	643	374,575	141	104,995	190	54,502
Sailing ..	394	41,181	..	..	8	4,847	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	4,530	9,669,927	39	7,995	651	379,422	141	104,995	190	54,502

NOTE.—“ Ports ” mean Victorian ports.

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The number of vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1921, their net tonnage, and the ports of registration are given in the statement which follows.

### VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1921.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ..	210	130,035	136	31,559	346	161,594
Geelong ..	2	419	1	16	3	435
Port Fairy ..	3	621	..	..	3	621
Total ..	215	131,075	137	31,575	352	162,650

During 1921 there were added to the register 13 steamers with net tonnage of 14,352, and 6 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 1,027; whilst 10 steamers having net tonnage of 10,949, and 7 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 1,096, were taken off the register.

## PORT OF MELBOURNE.

**Port of Melbourne.**

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 10·44 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 67 acres, of which 25 acres are under sheds. The constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure are shown in part "Municipal Statistics." The *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contains, on page 430, a statement of works recently undertaken by the Trust in the river and Victoria Dock, and information relating to that dock and the Coode Canal.

**Port Improvement.**

A new railway pier at Port Melbourne was completed in 1915, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet. The total cost of the pier and superstructures is £214,666. Dredging has been completed to 37 feet, to provide for four berths for vessels drawing 35 feet. Two shelter sheds are provided, which are connected with vessels by movable gangways bridging the railway lines. Passengers are thus enabled to board and disembark from vessels clear of the railway traffic.

The channel leading to the piers at Port Melbourne and Williamstown is 600 feet wide, and dredging is in progress to provide a depth of 37 feet at low water. The first stage of providing a depth of 34 feet is well advanced, and the channel is now open for this depth for a width of 300 feet. The full width of 600 feet to a depth of 34 feet is expected to be provided by the end of 1922.

The construction of the new Central Pier at the Victoria Dock was completed in 1916. A bed for the centre roadway on this pier was formed by the insertion of reinforced concrete plates on which wood blocks have been laid. The expenditure on the pier to 31st December, 1921, including the erection of six cargo sheds, was £200,636.

The widening of the swinging basin on the south side of the river, and the erection of a timber wharf around the basin, have been completed. This work makes the width of the river at the basin 700 feet for a length of 1,000 feet. The river below the swinging basin as far as the Coode Canal, viz., for 4,480 feet, is being widened by 100 feet; 1,930 feet has been completed, leaving 2,550 feet still to be put in hand. The works being carried out in this connexion are:—Construction of reinforced concrete sheet piling, erection of wharf in front of sheet piling, demolition of the old wharf and sheet piling, and dredging to a depth of 27 feet. The swinging basin has been dredged to 27 feet O.L.W. The cost of these works to 31st December, 1921, was £192,606; the estimated total cost is £341,158.

The material dredged and disposed of during 1921 amounted to 2,237,555 cubic yards, viz., 1,176,707 cubic yards from the Bay within the Harbor Trust boundary, and 1,060,848 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 37,974,726, and the Bay dredgings to 33,319,952 cubic yards, making a total of 71,294,678 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 57,872,144 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,422,534 cubic yards were

landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1921 was 14·46d. per cubic yard.

**Berthing  
Accommo-  
dation.**

There is a berthing space of 49,010 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water—7,780 feet at Williamstown, 9,150 feet at Port Melbourne, 20,320 feet in the River Yarra, and 11,760 feet in the Victoria Dock.

**Trade of the  
Port.**

In the year 1921 vessels to the number of 5,738, comprising 4,273 steamers, 14 ships, 10 barques, 2 barquentines, 366 ketches, 69 schooners, and 1,004 lighters, with registered net tonnage aggregating 8,696,087, berthed within the port. The tonnage of imports in 1921 was 2,713,635, and that of exports 1,266,044. These figures include New Zealand and Inter-State tonnage, which amounted to 1,654,190 in the case of imports, and 463,880 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Inter-State imports. Exclusive of coal transhipped, 1,095,012 tons were imported in 1921. The exports (1,266,044 tons) were well up to the average, although they were 421,900 tons below the amount for the year 1919. The exports in 1919 were the greatest in the history of the port. This was owing to the exports of wheat and flour, which accounted for 863,000 tons, as compared with an average yearly export of 500,000 tons.

### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

**Rates of  
postage.**

The following are the principal postal charges within the Commonwealth, as from 1st October, 1920:—

Letters .. .. .	2d. per half ounce
Letter-cards .. .. .	Single, 2d. each
Post-cards .. .. .	Single, 1½d. each
Printed papers (other than newspapers) .. .. .	1d. per 2 ounces
Books printed in Australia .. .. .	1d. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia .. .. .	1d. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia .. .. .	each 1d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia .. .. .	each 1d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed .. .. .	1½d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia .. .. .	each 1d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia .. .. .	each 1d. per 4 ounces

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions and British colonies and protectorates is 2d. per half ounce or fraction of half ounce. To the United States of America and all foreign countries the rate of postage has been 4d. for the first ounce and 2d. for each additional ounce since 1st January, 1922.

The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 3s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1s. 6d. per word. Deferred cablegrams are transmitted only after the despatch of non-urgent private cablegrams and press cablegrams. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters which is available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s. Week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday.

**Cable rates.**

These messages are also available to Canada at a charge of 7d. per word with a minimum charge of 11s. 8d. per message.

The following table shows the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted in Victoria, whether for delivery inside the Commonwealth or to oversea countries. The recording of the numbers of letters, &c., received from other States has been discontinued, only those received in Victoria from outside the Commonwealth being given :—

### POSTAL RETURNS: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Service.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	145,737,367	145,970,371	153,562,848	139,011,219	149,921,631
Outside the Commonwealth	13,615,082	9,762,076	5,911,404	5,308,217	4,743,414
Total .. ..	159,352,449	155,732,447	159,474,252	144,319,436	154,665,045
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	16,473,222	12,656,760	15,323,262	14,064,345	13,946,384
REGISTERED LETTERS AND ARTICLES.					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	1,298,764	1,301,919	1,444,537	1,527,973	1,529,748
Outside the Commonwealth	92,813	72,920	68,775	77,330	77,132
Total .. ..	1,391,577	1,374,839	1,513,312	1,605,303	1,606,930
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	88,747	153,109	118,383	126,591	119,567
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	29,023,485	28,841,405	26,543,271	26,554,335	27,631,937
Outside the Commonwealth	3,504,111	2,899,892	1,334,776	1,336,918	1,264,932
Total .. ..	32,527,596	31,741,297	27,878,047	27,891,253	28,896,869
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	1,588,206	1,225,321	1,446,886	1,550,950	2,396,421
PACKETS.					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	8,503,812	8,599,579	8,219,981	8,507,077	10,386,880
Outside the Commonwealth	95,558	807,525	364,029	364,962	344,987
Total .. ..	9,459,370	9,407,104	8,584,010	8,872,039	10,731,867
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	446,382	333,831	414,335	439,090	642,793
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	799,193	835,797	1,102,601	1,454,853	1,909,355
Outside the Commonwealth	357,458	279,065	47,586	56,610	48,211
Total .. ..	1,156,651	1,114,862	1,150,187	1,511,463	1,957,566
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	80,288	151,414	92,865	97,956	90,154



The number of letters and other postal articles dealt with by the Dead Letter Office in Victoria during each of the last two years was as follows :—

### DEAD LETTERS, ETC., 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

How dealt with.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Letters and Post Cards.	Packets and Newspapers.	Letters and Post Cards.	Packets and Newspapers.
<i>Inland.</i>				
Returned to writers or delivered	358,794	131,318	370,925	136,895
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	38,501	283,234	36,394	258,974
<i>Inter-State.</i>				
Originally addressed to other States—				
Returned to writers ..	35,076	37,313	30,948	41,057
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	10,325	124,488	9,723	136,369
Returned to other States as unclaimed .. .. .	37,124	4,637	33,660	10,388
<i>International.</i>				
Originally addressed to other Countries—				
Returned to writers ..	16,901	10,605	15,239	11,848
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	3,671	123,365	4,978	117,713
Returned to other Countries as unclaimed .. .. .	30,287	2,654	22,684	6,035
Total .. .. .	530,679	717,614	524,551	719,279

The above return includes for 1921-22 letters containing money to the amount of £32,705 ; letters containing other articles of value to the number of 435 ; and letters, &c., irregularly posted, 37,953. In the figures for that year are also included 12,253 registered letters, viz. :—10,495 inland, 677 interstate, and 1,081 international.

**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, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

—		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Number of Money Order Offices open		539	534	536	554	573
Money Orders issued—						
Inland ..	{ Number ..	326,989	359,807	323,175	350,958	389,926
	{ Amount £	1,885,131	2,296,601	2,021,270	2,211,109	2,103,788
Inter-State	{ Number ..	56,325	52,189	58,120	64,520	65,461
	{ Amount £	260,740	270,042	322,610	363,681	370,498
International	{ Number ..	55,583	49,168	48,428	57,776	59,046
	{ Amount £	151,442	145,869	192,146	258,158	210,161
Total	{ Number ..	438,897	461,164	429,723	473,254	514,433
	{ Amount £	2,297,313	2,712,512	2,536,026	2,832,948	2,684,447
Money Orders Paid—						
Inland ..	{ Number ..	329,074	334,211	319,808	356,891	388,795
	{ Amount £	1,883,977	2,041,856	1,996,139	2,212,045	2,110,891
Inter-State	{ Number ..	112,692	111,196	116,361	122,188	124,343
	{ Amount £	536,508	555,494	611,509	676,755	663,754
International	{ Number ..	33,540	31,136	34,653	34,567	32,465
	{ Amount £	103,831	104,942	147,375	146,004	123,089
Total	{ Number ..	475,306	476,543	470,822	513,646	545,603
	{ Amount £	2,524,316	2,702,292	2,755,023	3,034,804	2,897,734
Postal Notes—						
Sold ..	{ Number ..	2,861,008	2,888,387	2,992,955	3,275,352	3,774,184
	{ Amount £	896,753	912,938	923,269	1,044,786	1,180,819
Inland, Issued and	{ Number ..	2,080,231	2,100,515	2,138,623	2,198,170	2,340,742
Paid	{ Amount £	681,955	698,606	737,098	777,706	834,474
Victorian—Paid in	{ Number ..	766,671	769,377	844,108	1,075,914	1,433,442
other States	{ Amount £	195,175	193,660	215,206	268,329	346,345
Of other States—	{ Number ..	361,835	330,390	322,697	330,274	338,118
Paid in Victoria	{ Amount £	123,709	120,167	117,859	125,800	123,707

Of the orders issued in 1921-22, 5,972 for £24,881 were payable in New Zealand, and 43,164 for £136,399 in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 18,158 for £62,891 issued in New Zealand, and 9,729 for £41,888 issued in the United Kingdom.

**Telegraphs  
and  
telegrams.**

There are 1,791 telegraph offices in the State, 140 of which are attached to the railway service. The number of telegrams sent from Victorian offices, and the number

received from outside the State, in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

### TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland .. .. .	2,296,097	2,538,632	2,977,725	2,703,781	2,593,954
Inter-State .. .	1,098,575	1,132,989	1,359,122	1,240,840	1,177,108
International ..	137,758	132,613	153,809	152,222	169,105
Total .. .. .	3,532,430	3,804,234	4,490,656	4,096,843	3,940,167
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State .. .	1,116,361	1,175,771	1,405,875	1,277,836	1,215,826
International ..	169,047	158,111	154,858	150,207	161,345
Total .. .. .	1,285,408	1,333,882	1,560,733	1,428,043	1,377,171

**Telephones.** The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. There were 814 exchanges in Victoria on 30th June, 1922, and the actual number of subscribers' lines was 55,986, with 77,744 telephones connected which represented 4·97 to every 100 persons in the State. Telephone bureaux for the use of the public are placed in prominent positions in or near public buildings, post-offices, railway stations, &c. The number of these at 30th June, 1922, was 1,469.

### RAILWAYS.

**Victorian  
Railways,  
length and  
cost.**

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 417, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways. The usual motive power of these is steam, but electric trains are run for the conveyance of passengers on nearly all of the suburban lines, and there are also about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles of electric street railways in the suburbs of Melbourne. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·9 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in., and 2·41 miles (2·22 miles double and ·19 mile single) of electric street railway, of which the gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years :—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION,  
1917-18 TO 1921-22.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Length of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	328·19	330·41	330·41	330·41	332·04
Single Lines (miles)	3,876·57	3,914·64	3,939·12	3,991·70	4,040·35
Total ..	4,204·76	4,245·05	4,269·53	4,322·11	4,372·39
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	38,652,751	38,945,068	39,148,873	39,681,760	40,408,014
Average Cost per mile	9,193	9,174	9,169	9,181	9,242

In addition to the lines embraced in this table the following was in course of construction on 30th June, 1922:—

5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	Miles.
Red Cliffs to Millewa North .. .. .	35·00

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced:—

5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	Miles.
Merbein to Yelta .. .. .	10·00
Black Rock to Beaumaris (electric street railway) ..	2·20
Port Fairy to Yambuk .. .. .	11·50
Won Wron to Woodside .. .. .	9·75
Colac to Alvie.. .. .	10·00
Total .. .. .	43·45

**Electrification of suburban lines.** Parliament sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways in the year 1912, and it is expected that the whole scheme will be completed about February, 1923. The suburban system is now being served by electric trains, which carry about 80 per cent. of the suburban passenger traffic. The electrified system when completed will comprise a total of 125 route miles of double track and 20 miles of single track. It will thus be seen that the scheme is a huge and complicated one. The work was greatly delayed by the war, but has made rapid progress since the first electric train was run between Essendon and Sandringham in May, 1919.

A marked increase in business has resulted from the electrification of the various lines. On 95 route miles of electrified lines the extra traffic due to electrification (after allowing for the normal expansion that would probably have occurred had steam traction continued, and other factors) is valued at approximately £170,000 per annum, while the increase in the number of passenger journeys is estimated at 12½ per cent. An important advantage of the scheme is that it has enabled the Central Station at Flinders-street to be used largely as a through station instead of a terminal, and has deferred costly duplications of tracks and the provision of other facilities which would have involved expenditure amounting to several million pounds.

The original project of establishing an electrification scheme has developed in another highly important direction, viz., the supply of power for industrial purposes—the revenue from this source in 1921-22 amounting to £92,540.

The total expenditure debited to the Electrification Capital Account to 30th June, 1922, was £5,496,841, which will probably be increased by £650,000 when all charges have been liquidated.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Cost of  
railways and  
equipment.

### CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1918 TO 1922.

30th June—	£
1918 .. .. .	56,694,141
1919 .. .. .	57,658,557
1920 .. .. .	58,496,357
1921 .. .. .	60,012,250
1922 .. .. .	63,186,759

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1922, £3,936,832 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£59,249,927) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £61,111,158, on which the annual interest payable is £2,690,724, or at the average rate of 4·403 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,861,231—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922, was 4·403 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 4·541 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £383,427, and for surveys of lines not constructed £372,881.

Railway  
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1917, are given in the following table:—

### RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Miles Constructed ..	4,204·76	4,245·05	4,269·53	4,322·11	4,372·39
„ Dismantled ..	36·13	36·13	36·13	36·13	36·13
„ Closed to Traffic ..	11·83	11·83	11·83	11·83	11·83
„ Open for Traffic ..	4,156·80	4,197·09	4,221·57	4,274·15	4,324·43
Train Mileage ..	14,147,896	13,587,968	15,687,177	16,583,638	16,522,658
Passengers carried ..	109,607,750	117,467,159	143,251,216	140,850,933	149,223,529
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	6,231,093	6,515,470	7,770,694	7,572,993	7,491,031

The mileage given in preceding tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1922, was 4,686·84 miles of main tracks, and 868·67 miles of sidings.

The number of passengers carried in 1921-22 constituted a record, and exceeded the best total previously recorded by 4 per cent. Of the passenger journeys in 1921-22, 139,412,803 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 9,810,726 by country passengers, the former being an increase of 8,623,736, and the latter a decrease of 251,140, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 81,962 less than in 1920-21. The items of goods carried in 1921-22 showing greatest tonnage were wheat, 1,427,269 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 979,253 tons; and firewood, 618,706 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 467,174 tons, and comprised 44,165 horses, 461,523 cattle, 5,956,747 sheep, and 282,411 pigs.

**Railway  
receipts and  
expenditure.**

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ..	2,924,115	2,938,139	3,841,844	4,453,408	4,880,595
Freight on Goods and Live Stock ..	3,156,761	2,977,069	3,746,375	4,440,071	4,848,245
Sundries ..	512,997	560,868	698,844	958,429	1,129,013
Total ..	6,593,873	6,476,076	8,287,063	9,851,908	10,857,853
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works ..	1,209,360	1,028,871	1,296,418	1,599,761	1,718,955
Rolling-stock ..	1,909,658	1,889,360	2,721,091	3,418,674	3,183,084
Transportation ..	1,228,950	1,260,362	1,839,998	2,508,790	2,664,486
General Charges* ..	255,937	296,178	408,247	566,644	720,621
Total ..	4,603,905	4,474,771	6,265,754	8,093,869	8,287,146
Net Receipts ..	1,989,968	2,001,305	2,021,309	1,758,039	2,570,707
Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts	69·82	69·10	75·61	82·16	76·32

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts of 1921-22 were the highest recorded for any year, and exceeded those of 1920-21, which were the best previously recorded, by about 10 per cent. The amount received in passenger fares was greater by £120,914 in the case of country, and by £306,273 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers than that received in 1920-21. The most notable features in receipts from goods in 1921-22, as compared with the previous year, were increases of £89,122 for the carriage of wheat, £79,010 for the carriage of wool, £35,759 for the carriage of stone, gravel and sand, and £33,894 for the carriage of fruit. There was a decrease of £50,604 in the amount received for the carriage of firewood. The amount of freight on live stock was greater than that for the previous year by £36,740. The increase in the revenue was due mainly to the fact that the higher fares and rates imposed as from 1st January, 1921, were operative for the whole of the year; to the increased traffic on the electrified suburban lines; and to the new revenue from the sale of electrical power.

Railway  
Interest  
charges  
compared with  
net revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement :—

#### RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Year.				Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
				£	£
1917-18	--	..	..	2,126,906	1,989,968
1918-19	...	..	..	2,164,902	2,001,305
1919-20	..	..	..	2,234,202	2,021,309
1920-21	..	..	..	2,409,674	1,758,039
1921-22	..	..	..	2,589,816	2,570,707

The figures show that in each of the last five years there was a deficit after providing for working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The financial operations for 1921-22 resulted in a deficit of £19,109.

**Railway earnings and expenses per mile.**

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows :—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

—	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. ..	4,144	4,165	4,202	4,244	4,287
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile .. ..	1,591	1,555	1,972	2,321	2,533
Expenses per Mile .. ..	1,111	1,074	1,491	1,907	1,933
Net Profits per Mile .. ..	480	481	481	414	600

This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

**Railway Rolling-stock.** The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1922, showed that there were at that time 14 steam cranes, 785 locomotives, 2,530 coaching stock including 646 luggage vans, 19,171 goods vehicles, and 696 service stock, of which 17 locomotives and 55 goods vehicles, including 6 luggage vans, were narrow-gauge stock. Electric railway rolling-stock are included in the above figures. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £11,829,035, of the narrow-gauge stock £105,373, and of the electric street railway stock £86,299.

**Railway staff.** The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below :—

**RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.**

Year.	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1917-18 ..	11,781	7,542	19,323	£ 3,150,437
1918-19 ..	12,034	7,892	19,926	3,284,779
1919-20 ..	12,580	12,117	24,697	4,683,707
1920-21 ..	12,094	15,139	27,233	5,895,347
1921-22 ..	19,273	7,688	26,961	6,388,508



Railway  
accidents.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in each of the last ten years in railway accidents, the amounts paid in compensation, damages, &c., and the yearly averages for the period :—

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS AND AMOUNTS PAID IN COMPENSATION, DAMAGES, ETC.: 1912-13 TO 1921-22.														
Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.				Employees whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Crossings; Trespassers, and Others.		Total.		Amount paid on account of Compensation, Damages, &c.	
	Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.						
1913*	2	441	5	131	1	15	5	189	23	36	36	812	£ 66,694	
1914	..	33	8	199	1	61	11	233	25	38	45	564	13,567	
1915	..	40	6	185	2	36	8	253	32	44	48	558	14,359	
1916	..	29	11	198	2	28	10	242	31	37	54	534	20,766	
1917	..	46	5	133	1	35	4	225	22	26	32	465	15,556	
1918	..	33	4	197	2	46	9	246	29	39	44	561	18,221	
1919	..	41	6	174	1	31	7	222	38	42	52	510	18,303	
1920	..	32	8	174	..	33	8	164	22	48	38	451	18,161	
1921	..	18	3	187	2	46	7	282	29	64	41	597	14,803	
1922	..	10	10	135	1	35	13	191	34	37	58	408	17,848	
Yearly Average ..	2	72.3	6.6	171.3	1.3	36.6	8.2	224.7	28.5	41.1	44.8	546	21,828	

\* Including West Melbourne accident.

With regard to the payments referred to in the above table, it should be pointed out that they not only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control"; but they also include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employees whilst on duty, such payments being £4,670 in 1912-13, £5,903 in 1913-14, £7,008 in 1914-15, £17,143 in 1915-16, £12,925 in 1916-17, £11,480 in 1917-18, £13,035 in 1918-19, £10,815 in 1919-20, £10,468 in 1920-21, and £13,387 in 1921-22.

**Freights on  
Victorian  
railways.**

A statement of freights, operative on 1st October, 1922, in respect of commodities affecting rural producers, has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended hereto.

**VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.**

Commodities.	50 Miles.	100 Miles.	150 Miles.	200 Miles.	250 Miles.	300 Miles.	350 Miles.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Rate per Ton.							
Agricultural Produce, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.*	7 0	10 10	12 10	14 4	15 6	16 6	17 8
Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese (boxed), Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton), and Eggs†	13 6	25 2	33 8	42 4	48 4	54 2	60 2
Fresh Fruit†	9 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	29 6	33 4	37 0
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 8 or 12 tons	11 10	21 4	28 0	34 6	39 4	44 4	49 2
Poultry (living)†	18 10	34 10	46 8	58 10	67 2	75 4	83 8
Wool (greasy)†	24 6	47 9	61 6	70 3	79 6	88 3	97 3
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine†	26 3	51 0	76 3	94 9	113 6	126 0	138 9
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 and 8 tons	16 9	32 0	46 9	57 9	69 0	74 3	79 9
Wire Netting, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.	6 2	10 10	15 0	17 6	20 6	22 8	24 10
Manures, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.	3 6	5 4	6 8	7 10	9 2	10 6	11 0
Rate per Truck.							
Live Stock	57 6	111 0	130 0	171 0	213 0	254 0	296 0

\* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Onions, Hay, Straw, Chaff, Compressed Fodder, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Peas, Potatoes, Sharps, Molasses and Treacle for cattle food (on declaration), Pig Feed, unrefined Salt, and Malt; also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export. The minimum loadings for Chaff, Hay and Straw, and Pig Feed are as follows:—

	Per 10 or 12-ton Truck.	Per 15-ton Truck.
	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and Straw	6	8
Chaff	7	10
Pig Feed	8	12

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

**Municipal railway.** A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality 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 the end of 1921, cost £36,401 for construction and equipment. For the year 1921 the gross receipts were £7,421, and the working expenses £6,476. The train mileage for the same year was 14,430, and the passengers carried numbered 15,292.

**Private railway.** Another railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is one of 3-ft. gauge and 12 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed

principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, it is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th June, 1922, the cost of construction was £63,470, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses were £10,600 and £6,857 respectively. The above construction cost includes the cost of about 8 miles of steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown, which is used for haulage of the Company's logs and sawn timber of other sawmillers, but not for passenger traffic. The freights on this extension line are included in the above receipts. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 20,946 and the passengers carried numbered 35,121.

**Fares on  
Victorian  
railways.**

A summary of passenger fares, operative on 1st October, 1922, has been obtained from the Railway Department, and is given below.

**VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.**

Distance.	Single.		Return.*	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Holiday Excursion.	2nd Class Holiday Excursion.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 .. ..	9 9	6 6	16 3	10 10
100 .. ..	18 11	12 7	31 7	21 1
150 .. ..	28 0	18 8	46 11	31 3
200 .. ..	37 9	25 2	63 2	42 1
250 .. ..	47 2	31 6	78 9	52 6
300 .. ..	52 9	35 2	88 3	58 9
350 .. ..	58 5	38 11	97 4	64 11

\* Tickets issued only on dates specially advertised.

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2½d. per mile for first class return and 1½d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th October to the 30th April each year return tourist tickets are issued to various holiday resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

## TRAMWAYS.

**Victorian tramways.**

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45·900 miles of cable lines, double track; 97·639 miles of electric lines, of which 53·491 miles are double, and 44·148 miles single track; and ·625 of a mile of horse-line, double track.

The electric street railways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Black Rock, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading "Railways."

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria for each of the last five years:—

## VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Street Railways).

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1917-18	{ 95·106 double 36·688 single }	19,270,153	170,250,543	£ 1,307,954	£ 805,141	1,329	3,376
1918-19	{ 98·56 double 36·33 single }	19,902,007	179,405,472	1,384,206	908,404	1,354	3,563
1919-20	{ 100·46 double 40·188 single }	20,368,507	204,807,815	1,572,176	1,099,272	1,392	4,193
1920-21	{ 99·46 double 40·188 single }	21,494,747	221,908,333	1,730,521	1,305,727	1,426	4,417
1921-22	{ 100·016 double 44·148 single }	22,369,483	226,738,318	1,943,805	1,472,296	1,470	4,586

On 7th January, 1919, the Royal Assent was given to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, which is administered by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Chairman holds office for a period of five years and the remaining members for a period of three years. The Board on 1st November, 1919, assumed control of the Melbourne Cable Tramways and the Royal Park Horse Tramway. Information in regard to the control of these tramways prior to that date is given in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, page 569.

On 2nd February, 1920, the Electric Tramway systems of the following Trusts were vested in the Board:—Pahran and Malvern Tramways; Hawthorn Tramways; Melbourne, Brunswick and Coburg Tramways; Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston Tramways; and Footscray Tramways; also the Cable Tramway of the Northcote Council.

Authority was given by the Act to acquire the Electric Tramways of the North Melbourne Electric Tramway and Lighting Company Limited (Essendon), by agreement or by compulsory acquisition, and they were taken over by the Board as from 1st August, 1922.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £750,000 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 £200,000. The Board has exercised its power to borrow to the extent of £100,000.

The Board has prepared a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis. This scheme is to be reported upon by the Railways Standing Committee, and subsequently submitted to Parliament. Should it be approved by Parliament, the Board may construct any portion of the tramways included in the general scheme upon obtaining an Order in Council relating thereto. Authority is given to the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor in Council or Parliament without further formalities.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year a sum equivalent to the Government's contributions to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and certain specified municipalities pursuant to the *Licensing Act* 1916. (The payments under this obligation for the year ended 30th June, 1922, amounted to about £98,000). The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. of the capital cost of the undertaking to Reserve Funds and carrying to the credit of the succeeding year such sum, not exceeding £10,000, as the Board thinks fit, is to be distributed

amongst 28 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with a scheme of distribution to be adopted by the Board. Any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of this arrangement is to be applied only to such purposes as the Governor in Council shall approve. No distribution to the Municipalities was made for the year ended 30th June, 1922.

In the event of there being a deficit arising from the operation of the tramways, the Board may meet same from Reserve Funds or levy a rate upon the rateable property of the metropolis.

**Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
Tramways.**

The lines controlled by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have been grouped as follows :—

- (a) The "Cable System," *i.e.*, the Metropolitan Cable Tramways (43·677 miles of cable and ·625 of a mile horse-line, double track), and the Northcote Cable Tramway (2·223 miles, double track).
- (b) The "Eastern System," *i.e.*, the Prahran and Malvern Electric Tramways (31·013 miles, double track, and 4·092 miles, single track), and the Hawthorn Electric Tramways (6·822 miles, double track, and 4·351 miles, single track).
- (c) The "Northern System," *i.e.*, the Melbourne and Coburg Electric Tramways (5·252 miles, double track, and 1·82 miles, single track), and the Fitzroy and Preston Electric Tramways (1·913 miles, double track, and 3·909 miles, single track).

An electric tramway at Footscray (·574 of a mile, double track, and 3·893 miles, single track) was opened for traffic on 6th September, 1921.

In addition to the lines under the Board's control at 30th June, 1922, there is the electric tramway of the North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Co. Ltd., which is 7·117 miles in length (3·922 double and 3·195 single track) and extends from North Melbourne to Essendon.

The capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £4,209,606 on 30th June, 1922, as follows:—Melbourne Cable Tramways, £2,301,254; Prahran and Malvern, £1,024,154; Hawthorn, £322,898; Melbourne, Brunswick and Coburg, £204,763; Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston, £142,523; Footscray, £143,081; Northcote Cable Tramway, £55,326; and general expenditure (unallotted), £15,607.

The length of tramway lines open for traffic on 30th June, 1922, in the metropolitan area (including the North Melbourne Electric Tramway) comprised 45·900 miles of cable lines, double track; 70·756 miles of electric lines, of which 43·496 were double, and 21·250 single track; and ·625 of a mile horse-line, double track. Particulars in relation to the traffic of the metropolitan tramways for each of the last five years are given in the following statement:—

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1917-18  
TO 1921-22.**

*(Including North Melbourne Electric Tramway.)*

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1917-18	{ 90·121 double 13·81 single }	18,113,776	163,992,345	£ 1,247,435	£ 759,490	1,252	3,187
1918-19	{ 93·575 double 13·452 single }	18,766,868	173,080,746	1,321,723	860,920	1,277	3,376
1919-20	{ 95·475 double 17·31 single }	19,253,929	197,708,685	1,501,381	1,050,707	1,315	3,997
1920-21	{ 95·475 double 17·31 single }	20,333,033	213,872,084	1,648,058	1,246,973	1,358	4,228
1921-22	{ 96·021 double 21·26 single }	21,208,879	218,450,712	1,857,469	1,406,127	1,402	4,399

The passenger revenue per tram mile of the metropolitan tramways for 1921-22 was 21·02d., and the average fare per passenger was 2·04d. The percentage of working expenses to traffic receipts for that year was 76·75 for the cable, and 73·63 for all the electric lines. The average distance which a passenger was allowed to travel for a fare of a penny on the tramways under the Board's control was 1·44 miles over the cable, and 1·104 miles over the electric system.

In 1921-22 the tram mileage of the Melbourne cable cars was 14,221,039, of the Royal Park horse-line cars 10,134, and of the Northcote cable cars 433,625; and the numbers of passengers carried by these cars were 145,841,233, 239,508, and 5,121,017 respectively.

The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines (1·425 double and 12·425 single track); Bendigo, with

**Country  
Tramways.**

8.113 miles of electric lines (1.8 double and 6.313 single track); and Geelong, with 4.92 miles of electric lines (.77 double and 4.15 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below :—

## COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1917-18	{ 4.985 double 22.878 single }	1,156,377	6,258,198	£ 60,519	£ 45,651	77	189
1918-19	{ 4.985 double 22.878 single }	1,135,139	6,324,726	62,483	47,874	77	187
1919-20	{ 4.985 double 22.878 single }	1,114,578	7,099,130	70,795	48,565	77	196
1920-21	{ 3.985 double 22.878 single }	1,161,714	8,036,269	82,463	58,754	68	189
1921-22	{ 3.995 double 22.888 single }	1,160,604	8,287,606	86,336	66,169	68	187

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

The licensing of vehicles plying, kept, or let out for hire within the city of Melbourne or for a distance of 8 miles beyond the city boundaries is controlled by the Melbourne City Council. The appended statement contains details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years :—

## LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1917 TO 1921.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs, Drags (4 wheel) .. ..	515	458	464	472	470
„ (Hansoms) .. ..	173	149	166	165	157
Tram Cars .. ..	434	443	458	—	—
„ Dummies .. ..	441	442	447	—	—
Motor Cars .. ..	182	173	337	401	480
„ Omnibuses .. ..	19	..	..	..	..
„ Chars-a-bancs .. ..	..	25	24	23	37
Total .. ..	1,764	1,690	1,896	1,061	1,144
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed .. ..	2,755	2,719	2,911	3,151	3,253

NOTE.—Tram cars and dummies under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have not since 1919 been included in the vehicles which require to be licensed.



**Motor cars,  
&c.**

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2702, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 31st December, 1921, the number of motor cars registered was 24,845, on which fees were payable at the following annual rates:—170 at six guineas each, 2,296 at five guineas each, 16,453 at four guineas each, 4,244 at three guineas each, 1,512 at two guineas each, and 170 at one guinea each. On the same date, 12,708 motor cycles, which are subject to an annual fee of 5s. each, and 327 traction engines were registered. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 31st December, 1921, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 40,690. There were also 83 dealers registered.

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# PRODUCTION.

## LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple .. ..	24,903,109
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	8,236,885
Crown lands .. ..	23,105,766
Total .. .. :	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,384,300
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	738,700
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act) .. ..	329,600
Water reserves .. ..	316,880
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	85,590
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	397,881
Other reserves .. ..	301,400
Roads .. ..	1,762,090
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; (unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs)	1,931,094
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases .. ..	136,243
Other leases and licences .. ..	97,982
Temporary grazing licences .. ..	8,330,491
Unoccupied .. ..	5,293,515
Total .. ..	23,105,766

**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 in each year since 1911.

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, 1912 TO 1921.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.		Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.*	Area.	Purchase Money.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1912 .. ..	4,120	114,630	128,427	165,854
1913 .. ..	4,205	171,449	153,051	164,065
1914 .. ..	3,705	166,026	129,525	145,003
1915 .. ..	3,287	129,232	117,257	113,167
1916 .. ..	2,061	140,341	89,203	80,238
1917 .. ..	2,075	89,164	82,042	79,992
1918 .. ..	1,760	74,514	76,064	78,235
1919 .. ..	1,166	70,729	102,294	114,654
1920 .. ..	3,125	102,534	187,228	192,861
1921 .. ..	1,800	99,750	110,056	100,890

\* Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

**Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.** From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1921 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £34,052,846, which represents an average of £1 0s. 7d. 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.

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, 1921.**

Location.		Classification.				Total.	
		Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.
		First.	Second.	Third.	Un-classed.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Bulu Bulu .. ..	2,149	39,540	95,629			137,318	
Croajingolong .. ..	2,510	5,416	584,000	837,400	13,850	1,443,176	
Dargo .. ..			105,748	341,160	72,000	518,848	
Tambo .. ..			219,397	364,459	900	584,747	
Tanjil .. ..			110,000	361,650	67,000	538,650	
Wonnangatta .. ..		39	150,688	942,100		1,092,827	
Bogong .. ..	1,720	14,268	215,485	179,724	107,361	518,558	
Benambra .. ..		403	318,748	327,974	85,821	732,946	
Delatite .. ..	610	21,741	222,953	230,050	61,336	536,690	
Moirs .. ..	546		12,525			13,071	
Anglesey .. ..		3,947	94,870		7,603	106,420	
Bourke .. ..		162				162	
Dalhousie .. ..		687	2,442		5,262	8,391	
Evelyn .. ..		20,677			2,247	22,924	
Mornington .. ..		5,701	47,433			53,134	
Bendigo .. ..	80	398	3,553		5,244	9,275	
Rodney .. ..		97			2,420	2,517	
Borung .. ..	423	10	83,402		3,689	87,524	
Gladstone .. ..	270	3,198	2,348		18,840	24,656	
Lowan .. ..		681	271,451	11,343		283,475	
Kara Kara .. ..			6,720		5,614	12,334	
Talbot .. ..			217		47,140	47,357	
Tatchera .. ..		70				70	
Heytesbury .. ..		2,429	141,849			144,278	
Polwarth .. ..	9,220	16,571	32,382			58,173	
Grant .. ..		75	26,687		16,510	43,272	
Grenville .. ..	79	533			14,217	14,829	
Ripon .. ..	18	371	26,656		4,372	31,417	
Normanby .. ..		267	145,767	11,740		157,774	
Dundas .. ..			104,148	15,754		119,902	
Villiers .. ..			1,895			1,895	
Follett .. ..		1,183	226,184	32,174		259,541	
Totals .. ..	17,625	138,464	3,253,177	3,655,459	541,426	7,606,151	
Throughout the State .. ..	Swamp or reclaimed lands .. ..					2,126	
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Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

The particulars of Crown lands for which licences had been issued for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1921, are as follows:—

Number of Licences .. .. .	6,895
Area (acres) .. .. .	8,330,491
Annual Rental .. .. .	£29,313

**Persons who may select land.** Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to apply to select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

**Concessions to land seekers.** The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information to intending applicants and issues concession warrants for half fares on Victorian Railways to persons travelling to make inspection or take possession of land.

**Area that may be selected.** An applicant may select in the Mallee, under Selection Purchase Lease, 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, 1,280 acres of third class, or 1,600 acres of fourth class land, or 4,000 acres of land classed 4A; and, in addition, may acquire privately an area equivalent to that which he selects from the Crown.

**Grazing licences.** Grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act.

**Land Laws.** A conspectus of the provisions of the Victorian Land Acts appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17 and previous issues.

**Transfer of Land Act.** 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 transferring of land. 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 parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1921 there were submitted 501 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 10,832 acres in extent, and to £732,616 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 46,324 acres valued at £989,790. Up to the end of 1921 there had been brought under the Act 3,057,391 acres valued at £62,118,664.

**Assurance Fund.** When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 during 1921-22 comprised contributions £2,640, interest on

stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073, advanced for the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, £3,003. During the year £141 was paid out of the fund for claims and £2,201 was paid out under the provisions of the Country Roads (Special Loan) Act. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1922, was £160,674. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1922, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,923.

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

#### Closer Settlement.

Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act the Closer Settlement Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase—either by voluntary or compulsory acquisition—of lands (whether privately owned or held under lease from the Crown) for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State in which railways, water supply and markets are provided, and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. If the application be refused, the amount forwarded as a deposit in respect of the purchase money and the lease fee are returned to the unsuccessful applicant, but the registration fee is retained. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person, and the principle of residence for eight months in each year is a condition of the lease.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Act provides that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Act, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Closer Settlement Board. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act. Agreements with full details and an application on the proper forms must be filled in and lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly

instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Act, and are for such a term not exceeding  $31\frac{1}{2}$  years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications for extension of payments under a lease to  $46\frac{1}{2}$  years, the payments being by 93 half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by him. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrear or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money. The residence condition is not carried into the Crown Grant.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas of which none must exceed in value £2,500; and no lease of any of these areas can be granted to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and, if they are

**Farm allotments.**

made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned, the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year. Where special circumstances warrant action, the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, may modify the improvement conditions.

**Advances to settlers.** The Closer Settlement Act provides for advances by the Closer Settlement Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1915.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act* 1915.
- (c) Licensees under section 86 of the *Land Act* 1915 or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act* 1915; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245, *Land Act* 1915.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 46 and 50, *Land Act* 1915.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, *Land Act* 1915.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made during the first six years of the lease for the following purposes:—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

After six years the lessee may obtain an advance up to £1,000 on a 60 per cent. basis of the value of his improvements and the purchase money paid for the land. The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Act towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings on farm allotments must not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the land, except where the land is valued at less than £500, when the maximum is not to exceed £50.

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

Where the whole or part of an advance has been repaid the Board has power to make a further advance up to £500 or £1,000 as the case may be.

**Wire netting advances.** Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Act to owners of land—

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned; or
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a



cash payment or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

**Estates****purchased.**

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June, 1922, including the estates acquired under the provisions of the Small Improved Holdings Act, the administration of which has been transferred to the Board:—

**CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1922.**

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money, including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
<b>Dry Areas—</b>							
Wando Vale ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	67	..	..	..
Walmer ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	41	..	2	..
Whitfield ..	4,247	36,096	8 10 0	34	..	2	..
Brunswick ..	91	2,793	29 0 0	..	56	..	..
Burack ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	44	..	..	..
Footscray ..	31	2,494	80 0 0	..	85	..	..
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,357	47 8 0	..	63	..	..
Springvale ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	22	..	..	..
Mensie ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	45	..	..	..
Richmond Vale ..	1,790	11,000	8 11 6	10	..	1	..
Overnewton ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	67	..	10	15
Wyuna ..	23,016	120,376	5 5 0	113	..	..	..
Restdown ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	52	..	..	..
Strathkellar ..	10,227	74,150	7 5 0	55	..	6	..
Bona Vista ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	23	..	4	36
Cadman's ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
Lara ..	8,329	45,825	5 10 0	32	..	7	..
Tandarra ..	4,558	21,083	4 12 6	19	..	..	..
Exford ..	8,054	64,039	8 0 0	43	..	6	..
Colbinabbin ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	88	..	..	..
Pirron Yaloak ..	1,058	23,796	22 7 6	21	..	..	..
Numurkah ..	2,360	18,901	8 0 0	12	..	1	..
Allambee ..	5,025	31,794	6 6 4	24	..	..	1,083
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,337	100 0 0	..	259	..	..
Phoenix ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	..
Keayang ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	12	..	..	..
Werneth ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	..
Staughton Vale ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	41	..	..	..
Glenhuntly ..	74	7,040	94 0 0	..	158	..	..
The Heart ..	3,793	56,322	14 12 2	38	..	..	..
Mooralla ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	26	..	..	..
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	..	2	..
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,321	3 0 0	29	..	12	..
Doogalook ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	16	..	..	..
Werribee ..	15,218	148,802	13 0 0	36	..	..	..
Konongwootong ..	10,181	104,363	10 3 0	63	..	15	..
Cornelia Creek ..	29,567	121,034	4 15 0	77	..	1	..
Koyuga ..	789	3,914	..	2	..	..	..
Meadowbank ..	313	9,085	29 0 0	4	..	..	..
Oaklands ..	8,069	26,309	3 5 0	10	..	..	..
Hurstwood ..	6,493	31,311	4 15 0	14	..	..	..
Eumarella ..	10,034	57,570	5 13 7	34	..	6	..
Morven ..	8,029	39,533	4 17 6	20	..	..	..
Mt. Widderin ..	8,333	48,634	5 15 6	22	..	..	..
Tooronga ..	101	17,675	178 4 4	..	210	..	..
Nerrin Nerrin and ..							
Westmere ..	7,743	67,915	..	28	..	1	..
Bellarine ..	204	5,457	26 15 0	7	..	4	..
Daylesford ..	70	2,957	42 5 2	14	..	..	..

\* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1922—continued.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money, including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
<b>Dry Areas—continued.</b>							
Mordialloc ..	460	7,850	17 1 6	28	..	..	..
Thomastown ..	581	11,230	19 5 6	25	..	2	..
Wangaratta ..	796	9,660	12 3 4	29	..	1	..
Warragul ..	98	2,060	21 0 0	7	..	3	..
Belmont ..	113	3,161	28 0 0	..	..	17	..
Highton ..	425	11,032	26 0 0	18	..	..	..
Deepdene ..	2,985	35,742	12 0 0	13	..	..	..
Glenaladale ..	2,109	23,787	13 10 0	16	..	..	..
Cremona ..	1,292	20,140	Various	1	..	1	..
Boisdale ..	2,521	72,174	Various	42	..	..	..
Pannoo ..	15,102	98,455	Various	42	..	..	..
Marathon and Wil- low Grove ..	14,783	58,752	Various	26	..	..	..
Dunrobin ..	18,814	119,779	6 6 0	56	..	23	..
Kilmany ..	8,746	106,080	12 0 0	70	..	..	..
Waubra ..	47	1,042	22 10 0	10	..	1	..
Nathalia ..	30	362	12 0 0	..	..	5	..
Moyhu ..	2,422	19,580	8 0 0	11	..	..	..
† Condah ..	157	1,725	10 19 8	..	..	..	..
‡ Mackey ..	1,078	20,626	19 2 10	..	..	..	..
Ascot Park ..	488	3,671	Various	1	..	..	..
Nanneella ..	738	7,767	Various	6	..	13	..
Cohuna ..	223	2,215	Various	2	..	..	..
Bamawm ..	162	1,391	8 12 0	2	..	..	..
Thornbury ..	11	5,625	..	..	47	..	..
Crown Lands	3,124	20,736	Various	18	78	18	..
Sec. 6-11—Pur- chases ..	53,101	350,061	Various	274	..	12	2,475
Land purchased for Discharged Sol- diers, but granted to civilians under Closer Settlement Act ..	9,591	73,867	Various	35	..	..	..
<b>Irrigable Areas—</b>							
Nanneella ..	8,565	78,654	Various	87	..	2	31
Bamawm ..	13,365	122,944	Various	140	..	11	..
Shepparton ..	9,243	136,839	Various	191	..	39	..
Swan Hill ..	7,358	73,637	Various	118	..	1	..
Cohuna ..	11,531	114,856	Various	103	..	6	811
Tongala ..	15,223	172,396	Various	156	..	23	53
Kyabram ..	3,049	36,091	Various	18	..	7	115
Koondrook ..	3,423	23,201	Various	32	..	..	..
Werribee ..	7,996	153,871	..	101	..	21	488
Koyuga ..	4,173	36,228	..	37	..	14	6
Behuca ..	3,235	29,142	Various	26	..	..	..
Dingee ..	472	4,160	Various	5	..	7	20
Cornelia Creek ..	2,507	16,501	..	7	..	..	194
Stanhope (including Lauderdale and Bonshaw) ..	20,890	223,639	Various	62	..	14	1,260
Sec. 6-11—Pur- chases ..	757	8,291	..	8	..	..	..
Land purchased for Discharged Sol- diers (as above)	239	4,922	..	6	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>582,676</b>	<b>4,346,387</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>6,587</b>

\* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

† Disposed of to the Crown Lands Department.

‡ Disposed of for public purposes

§ Includes 542 Discharged Soldiers.

On 30th June, 1922, the Board had 100 properties, with a total area of 582,422 acres, of which 7,922 acres were available for allotment. Portions of estates, amounting in the aggregate to 41,986 acres, have been sold by public competition and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase lease.

Up to the end of June, 1922, 542 allotments, containing 45,112 acres, had been sold to discharged soldiers and transferred to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June in each of the years 1918 to 1922 is summarized in the next statement.

Extent of  
Closer  
Settlement.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS, 1918 TO 1922.

		At 30th June—				
		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In occupation—						
Number of Holdings	..	4,492	4,477	4,921	5,019	5,076
Area	.. .. acres	506,838	508,463	547,087	560,450	570,531
Resident Population	..	17,620	17,616	19,392	19,973	20,304
Area unallotted	.. .. acres	30,618	28,689	21,069	10,979	7,922

The sum of £4,454,582 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1922. Of that amount £2,069,456 had been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £70,000 had been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, £100,000 had been placed in securities under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts, and £2,069,579 had been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1922, being £145,547. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £3,917,516, on which the interest payable amounts to £143,783 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1922, 13,021 applications for advances aggregating £1,091,615 had been approved, and that amount had been advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected by lessees.

**Small Improved Holdings.**

Under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1909 (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act* 1906 was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 432 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1922.

**Soldiers Settlement Scheme.**

Up to the 30th September, 1922, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had specially purchased for the settlement of soldiers 1,693,270 acres at a cost of £12,735,757. The number of soldiers settled up to that date was as follows:—

On land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	5,590
On land specially purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	1,291
On Closer Settlement old estates—Dry areas .. .. .	70
On Closer Settlement old estates—Irrigable areas .. .. .	555
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas .. .. .	1,155
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas .. .. .	186
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and freehold land .. .. .	690
Total .. .. .	9,537

In addition to the above there were available or in process of being made available 662 allotments, of which 100 were on land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board, 465 in irrigable areas, and 97 on Crown land.

Up to the end of September, 1922, the amount of assistance rendered by the Board to soldier settlers by way of advances was £4,919,105.

## WATERWORKS.

**Victorian Waterworks.**

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys and is practically a summary of all waterworks

in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

### WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1921.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		Gallons.	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—			
Coliban System ..	Domestic and Mining	10,855,000,000	1,273,622
Broken River Works ..	Stock and Domestic	..	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	330,000	1,631,304
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	88,500	16,355
Kow Swamp Works ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	40,860	187,366
Loddon River Works ..	" " ..	14,000	167,636
Sugarloaf Reservoir (under construction) ..	" " ..	300,000	559,560
Glenmaggie Reservoir ..	" " ..	60,000	56,066
		Cubic feet.	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir	Stock and Domestic	1,981,000,000	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works ..	" "	125,000,000	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works ..	" "	166,000,000	27,346
Bacchus Marsh and Werribee Scheme ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	Acre feet.	
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20)	" " ..	31,850	161,497
Waterworks Districts (19)	Stock and Domestic	..	1,955,134
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	Irrigation ..	..	1,687,033
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (98) ..	Stock and Domestic	1,180,000,000	115,062
Municipal Corporations (29)	" "	3,110,000,000	1,215,226
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation ..	..	784,465
Miscellaneous Expenditure	" " ..	..	32,724
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Domestic ..	6,460,000,000	155,303
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	" " ..	2,703,967,000	5,080,342
			627,700
Total ..	" " ..	..	15,806,206

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £2,251,752 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £1,451,752 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of

Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1921, was £938,182. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 189, Part IV., of this volume.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £157,923, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £204,777.

The next table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to their receiving free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Expenditure and Advances by State.	Interest Capitalized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1921.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works .. ..	4,282,270	..	2,798*	..	..	4,282,270
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20) ..	1,955,134	..	15,406	575,152	19,046	1,360,936
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	115,062	..	..	..	5,462	109,600
Waterworks Districts (22) ..	1,687,033	..	46,439	175,055	39,836	1,472,142
Waterworks Trusts (98) ..	1,177,812	6,871	37,414	125,861	152,980	905,842
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	455,676	..	..	..	207,753	157,923
Municipal Corporations (20) ..	774,922	43,633	..	165,870	140,499	512,186
(9) ..	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System ..	3,189,934	..	..	..	2,251,752	938,182
Abolished Trusts (8) ..	31,710	..	243	31,680	30	..
Flood Protection Districts ..	129,053	..	..	..	..	129,053
Miscellaneous .. ..	155,303	..	..	..	..	155,303
Total .. ..	13,963,452	50,850	102,300	1,073,618	2,917,247	10,023,437

\* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have been written off certain

liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount which has actually been written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1921, amounted to £21,020, viz., £8,548 against the First Mildura Trust, £10,171 against Waterworks Trusts, and £2,301 against Municipal Corporations.

### IRRIGATION.

**Progress of 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 intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1915*—which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1905 and 1909, of which epitomes have been given in previous issues of this work—and the *Water Acts* 1916 and 1918. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

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, most of which are directly affected by the Commission's Closer Settlement policy, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors

were first put into operation—and the average areas for the last five years :—

# PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for past Five Years.
	Acres.	Acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. ..	..	13,337
Rodney .. ..	32,356	43,873
Stanhope (four years) .. ..	..	5,341
Tongala .. ..	2,270	9,328
Rochester .. ..	500	21,967
Dingee .. ..	..	1,968
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	31,443
Supplied from the Murray—		
Cohuna .. ..	12,000	15,736
Gannawarra .. ..	7,825	17,395
Koondrook .. ..	5,029	14,819
Swan Hill .. ..	5,410	9,753
Nyah .. ..	569	2,034
Merbein .. ..	202	6,725
Red Cliffs (one year) .. ..	..	1,630
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	2,676
Werribee .. ..	..	4,051
Total .. ..	86,192	202,076

The area under irrigated culture in the whole State, in 1921-22, for all kinds of crop, was 287,907 acres, being an increase of 5,373 acres on the area irrigated in the previous year, and 10,223 acres above the average of the previous four years.



Total area  
irrigated.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

### IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	3,243	44,765	76,810	26,546	25,039
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	50,869	64,131	71,364	72,338	82,226
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	10,589	19,083	32,955	25,963	28,112
Pastures .. ..	50,541	54,985	88,986	117,263	100,424	88,195
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	32,785	38,260	43,586	50,281	55,601
Fallow .. ..	4,988	2,323	5,575	8,502	3,465	4,867
Miscellaneous ..	785	3,002	3,559	2,768	3,517	3,867
Details not available (private diversions)	129,771	157,796	264,359	353,248	282,534	277,967
	8,000	17,000	17,800	18,000	—	—
Total .. ..	137,771	174,796	282,159	371,248	282,534	287,907

Of the total area irrigated in 1921-22—287,907 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 31 ; cereals, 9 ; lucerne, 28 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 19 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 10 ; fallow, 1·7 ; and miscellaneous, 1·3. The abnormally heavy rainfall in the year 1917-18—particularly in the cereal irrigation period—made it unnecessary, in many instances, to water land which in ordinary seasons is under irrigated culture.

**Closer  
Settlement  
in Irrigation  
Districts.**

The Commission has now fairly well met the demand by Discharged Soldier Settlers for irrigable Closer Settlement blocks, and while preference will still in every case be given to a qualified soldier applicant, it is proposed to now consider applications from other suitable intending settlers.

The blocks allotted during the year 1921-22 totalled 344, of which 298 were granted to discharged soldiers, and the balance, under the Closer Settlement Acts, to ordinary settlers.

In view of a demand for land in various districts, the Commission during the year purchased eleven properties having a total area of 8,300 acres. Among the most important of these are the estates known as Tye's, Roberts's, and Anderson's, in the Koondrook Irrigation District, near Gonn Crossing on the River Murray. These estates, aggregating 4,170 acres, which are contiguous to each other and to lands previously acquired and settled under irrigation conditions, will make a compact addition of 125 holdings to the existing settlement. The Swan Hill settlement has been further extended by the purchase of four properties, comprising 1,700 acres, and the Werribee Settlement by the addition of a further area of 1,200 acres of the Werribee Park Estate. About 1,000 acres of the latter estate have been subdivided into 40 farm allotments, 28 of which have already been allotted to soldiers, while the Swan Hill properties together have provided 46 blocks, of which 24 have been similarly settled. The balance (200 acres) of the Werribee Park purchase, being within the Town of Werribee, has been subdivided into small suburban irrigable holdings, and will be sold by auction. The other properties acquired are in process of subdivision and will be gazetted as available when required. Three subdivisions have now been made at the Red Cliffs Settlement, comprising in all 10,000 acres of irrigable land, divided into some 620 blocks averaging a little over 16 acres each, while 2,000 acres of the area unsuitable for irrigation has been advantageously disposed of in large areas.

The Commission has now placed a total of 2,032 soldiers on irrigable farms. Of this number, some 670 settled in the Districts served by the Goulburn Irrigation System, 1,070 on Murray Settlements, and the others principally at Werribee and Maffra. In the Goulburn areas there are now 233 on the Stanhope Estate and 151 at Tongala, on lands mainly devoted to dairying; 111 at Shepparton, principally orchardists; about 60 at Rochester and 116 in the Rodney District, occupied in mixed farming. In the Murray areas there are 74 in the Cohuna, Gannawarra, and Koondrook Irrigation Districts and 140 at Swan Hill engaged in fruit culture and dairying; 226 on fruit blocks at Merbein and Nyah; and 622 at the new Red Cliffs Settlement, all engaged in fruit culture. In the Werribee District there are 100 settled on dairying blocks, and at Maffra 43 are occupied in beet culture and dairying. About 335 of the soldier settlers acquired their farms under the provisions of section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act* 1915.

The following statement shows the lands purchased and subdivided by the State, and the extent of settlement on each estate. The subdivided portions of these estates are already supporting twenty times as many families as were living on them prior to their subdivision for closer settlement. The statement shows also particulars of settlement effected under section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act* 1915 outside the large estates subdivided by the Commission:—

Closer Settlement Estates.	Area of Lands purchased by the State in Acres.	Properties Subdivided.					
		Area in Acres.	Number.	Number of Families thereon when Purchased.	Subdivided into—		Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.
					Number of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area in Acres.	
Shepparton .. .. .	10,700	10,700	26	24	330	31	330
Tatura .. .. .	400	100	1	12	4	24	4
Stanhope .. .. .	20,900	20,900	6	10	309	62	302
Kyabram .. .. .	3,000	3,000	7	10	56	53	56
Tongala .. .. .	16,300	16,300	33	31	263	59	263
Koyuga .. .. .	4,200	4,200	} Pt. 1	..	52	77	52
Cornelia Creek .. .. .	2,500	2,500			14	176	13
Nanneella .. .. .	9,000	9,000	17	7	105	83	105
Echuca .. .. .	3,200	3,200	6	4	27	117	26
Bamawm .. .. .	13,400	13,400	28	21	179	71	179
Dingee .. .. .	500	500	3	1	15	30	15
Calivil .. .. .	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cohuna .. .. .	12,000	12,000	29	10	134	86	122
Koondrook .. .. .	7,600	3,400	5	4	34	96	34
Swan Hill .. .. .	11,600	11,200	29	16	257	41	246
Nyah .. .. .	3,800	3,800	8	1	208	17	203
Merbein .. .. .	8,300	8,300	..	..	384	21	384
Red Cliffs .. .. .	33,000	12,700	1	3	622	16	622
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	70	70	1	..	2	34	2
Werribee .. .. .	10,000	9,800	Pt. 1	11	238	38	224
Maffra .. .. .	4,900	4,900	7	4	107	41	43
Properties under Section 20, <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1915, outside above Estates	176,070 18,620	149,970 ..	209 ..	159 ..	3,340 ..	42 ..	3,225 208
	194,690						3,181

**Progress of Irrigated Closer Settled Districts.** The development of Irrigation in all parts of the world is one of slow, but generally sure growth, and it is therefore gratifying to note that progress in practically all the Irrigation Districts has been on the whole most satisfactory and bears most favorable comparison with the records of like districts in other places. The improvement during the year in all cases has been very satisfactory, while in some new districts the transformation from barren dry areas to flourishing growing centres has been most marked.

In Red Cliffs Settlement, for instance, the development that has taken place in less than two years probably constitutes a record

in irrigation development, while almost similar progress can be reported in the other important small-fruit centres of Merebin, Nyah, and Woorinen.

In Cohuna, Rochester, Stanhope, Tongala, and Swan Hill Districts not only has dairying and the growing of lucerne increased, but in many cases settlers are now owning and rearing specially selected herds, the progeny of which are proving prize takers at various agricultural shows. Another gratifying development is the increase in pig raising, which has now become a most important branch of farming operations in the districts named.

At Werribee the increase in dairying still continues; and considerable improvement is shown in the production of fodder crops, principally lucerne. At Maffra, also, settlers are developing their holdings in anticipation of the irrigation supply, which will soon be available. A new and most satisfactory development has also taken place in Koondrook District where, at Gonn's Crossing, on the Murray, a band of soldier settlers trained in such work has practically resuscitated the orange groves which were recently purchased by the Commission for subdivision into Closer Settlement blocks.

At Shepparton, which is one of the most important centres for large fruit growing under irrigation, splendid yields of apricots, peaches and pears have been obtained, and these have been for the most part successfully processed at the local co-operative cannery, which is now producing a pack equal to that produced in any part of the world. The growers at Kyabram centre, who are now becoming large producers of similar fruit, have also resolved to erect by co-operative effort a similar cannery at that centre, and a large subscription of shares has already been secured. While the canned products from such canneries are now above reproach, it is regretted that it seems almost impossible at present to dispose of the goods even at cost price, particularly in London, which, of course, is the main overseas market for such products.

The position has become so serious that it is essential that new markets be discovered if fruit production for which Victoria is peculiarly suited is to be continued on anything like a remunerative basis. Every effort must be made to foster new, and expand old markets if the industry is to be maintained. While this aspect particularly affects the disposal of large fruits, it is believed that there is also grave danger of similar difficulties arising in regard to the sale of such small fruits as raisins and currants, for which new market outlets must, if at all practicable, be found.

The construction of storage works by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was continued during the year. Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of Sugarloaf Reservoir on the Upper Goulburn River, and a volume of some 20,000 acre feet of water is already held in store. The enlargement of Waranga Reservoir has been completed

**Water Supply  
Construction  
Works.**

and has increased the full capacity of this storage to 330,000 acre feet. Progress was made with the works for supplementing the domestic and stock supplies to the districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system.

**Wimmera Storages.** The work of the embankment at Taylor's Lake has now advanced sufficiently to enable the storage to be filled to practically its maximum capacity—30,000 acre-feet. The new main channel connecting the Wimmera River with Taylor's Lake and Pine Lake Storages is completed. Its capacity is 1,200 acre-feet per day. It is intended to proceed with the construction of the embankment at Pine Lake immediately. The storage thus formed will have a capacity of 62,000 acre-feet.

The storage provision for the Wimmera-Mallee Supply Scheme now reaches 148,000 acre-feet as against 69,000 acre-feet a few years ago. Storage works now in course of construction will carry the capacity to no less than 200,000 acre-feet.

**Total Storages in State.** In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre-feet. The present capacity is about 772,000 acre-feet, and, when the Sugarloaf, Wimmera, and Maffra Storages are completed, the total capacity will exceed 1,250,000 acre-feet. The Hume Reservoir, in course of construction, will also contain fully 1,000,000 acre-feet, half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria.

**Mornington Peninsula Scheme.** The important scheme of reticulated supply to the Naval Base and the bayside towns of Mornington, Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, Edithvale, and Aspendale, is in full working order. The reservoirs at Beaconsfield, Frankston, South Frankston, Mornington, and Bittern were kept fully supplied during the past year. Considerable extensions of the pipe reticulations of these towns have been carried out, and further extensions are in progress to meet the requirements of settlement, which is rapidly increasing in all these centres.

Arrangements have been made to complete the reticulation of the towns of Somerville and Bittern. The reticulation at Cranbourne has been completed, the township being supplied direct from the Cranbourne Main Pipe Line. A reinforced concrete service basin of 250,000 gallons capacity will be constructed on the race-course hill at Cranbourne. The reticulation of the main portion of the town of Berwick is nearing completion. A reinforced concrete service basin, which is to hold 250,000 gallons, has been constructed.

Considerable extensions and enlargements of the main lines of supply and of the existing reticulation at Dandenong have been carried out, and the water supply to all parts of the reticulated area should prove adequate for all summer demands. The new service basin on Heywood's Hill, the capacity of which was increased to 36,000,000 gallons, has been completed and is being filled from the Monbulk watershed. Good progress has been made with the surveys to connect the Dandenong supply with the Beaconsfield Reservoir.

**Maffra  
District  
Irrigation  
Scheme.**

During the year 1921-22 operations had necessarily to be concentrated mainly on the construction of the cyclopean concrete dam on the Macallister River at Bradley's Creek Junction, just below Glenmaggie township. Special attention was given to the preparation of the foundations across the river bed and the placing of concrete therein; and the dam has already been carried up to such a stage by the gangway method that river floods will now cause little or no inconvenience other than a short cessation of work on such occasions. An up-to-date "tower" plant has now been installed for the rapid placing of concrete at any level required, and vigorous measures will be taken during the year 1923 to carry the concrete work to such a height as will enable a valuable quantity of water to be stored in the reservoir basin during the summer of 1923-24.

The design for the dam now being carried out will raise water to a maximum height of 100 feet above foundations. The storage thus created will have a capacity of over 150,000 acre-feet. This, with the large unregulated flow of the river, which can be drawn on during the first portion of an irrigation season, will give ample water for the irrigation of some 80,000 acres of very suitable land in this important district.

**Red Cliffs  
Irrigation  
District.**

The area now cleared is about 13,000 acres, and includes practically the whole of the allocated lands. The erection of the main pumping plant is well in hand and work is also well forward at the three re-lift pumping stations, where motor-driven plants will be installed for raising water from the main channel to channels 23 feet, 35 feet, and 40 feet higher, for the supply of some 7,000 acres of land not commanded by the main plant and channel system. Work on the construction of channels, bridges, and other structures has been continuous throughout the year. The channels now constructed total over 80 miles in length and have involved the excavation of 500,000 cubic yards of earth.

About 1,000 returned soldiers have been employed for the greater part of the year on various works carried out by the Commission at Red Cliffs.

**Kooweerup  
and Cardinia  
Flood  
Protection  
Scheme.**

In addition to works of water supply, the Commission has under construction a comprehensive scheme of works for the reclamation of the extensive swamps in West Gippsland, known as Kooweerup and Cardinia, and for the protection from periodical flooding of the surrounding low-lying lands aggregating in all 100,000 acres. These areas have been constituted Flood Protection Districts under the provisions of the Water Acts. The construction of the huge main drains, feeders and subsidiary works having reached the stage that enables the landholders affected to realize the full benefits of the scheme, flood protection charges have been levied accordingly.

**Artesian  
Bores.**

The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission :—

**ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING.**

Number of Bores Sunk.		Total Depth of Bores.	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
108	229	Feet. 45,561	Feet. 45,800

**Mildura  
Irrigation  
Settlement.**

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the Murray River, 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 following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement :—

**POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 to 1921.\***

1891 April (Census)	..	2,321	1916 December	..	8,000
1896 September	..	2,000	1917 ..	..	8,250
1901 March (Census)	..	3,325	1918 ..	..	8,550
1911 April (Census)	..	6,119	1919 ..	..	9,000
1914 December	..	7,250	1920 ..	..	11,500
1915 ..	..	7,618	1921 April (Census)	..	13,183

\*Including the population of the borough of Mildura, which up to 1920 was part of the shire.

The capital value of property in the Shire of Mildura in 1911 was £732,560. In 1921 in the same area it had risen to £3,079,000. The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1921, were as follows :—

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1920-21.**

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates	.. 29,246	Wages and Salaries	.. 9,062
Special Waterings, &c.	.. 6,467	Firewood	.. 19,059
Miscellaneous	.. 2,579	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	.. 7,417
		Miscellaneous	.. 10,291
Total ..	.. 38,292	Total ..	.. 45,829

The extent of watering done represented 40,860 water acres in 1911-12, 36,553 acres in 1912-13, 39,541 acres in 1913-14, 42,476 acres in 1914-15, 41,405 acres in 1915-16, 29,966 acres in 1916-17, 22,876 acres in 1917-18, 39,895 acres in 1918-19, 41,808 acres in 1919-20, and 35,632 acres in 1920-21.

## 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 of the years 1919, 1920, and 1921, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1921, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

## RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During the Year—			Yearly Average to December, 1921.
	1919.	1920.	1921.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	22.67	25.80	24.77	26.40
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	28.12	25.97	28.89	28.27
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	21.85	24.11	23.63	24.52
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	20.87	22.19	24.56	24.89
Cape Otway Forest ..	40.37	45.87	39.56	41.83
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	22.65	20.46	25.61	24.18
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	23.94	24.36	25.21	23.74
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	29.81	37.97	34.77	33.73
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	32.74	35.80	34.47	34.50
South Gippsland ..	45.16	36.51	35.97	38.92
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	36.69	35.47	33.18	36.26
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	31.32	21.80	19.45	23.81
Mitchell River ..	32.97	27.06	22.54	26.95
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	33.68	30.28	23.36	27.86
Snowy River ..	45.24	40.09	27.69	35.07
Murray River ..	14.01	16.43	20.66	16.88
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	27.68	36.50	39.71	35.56
Ovens River ..	25.73	35.73	42.62	33.97
Goulburn River ..	20.97	27.07	30.69	27.00
Campaspe River ..	19.36	26.21	28.07	23.38
Loddon River ..	21.19	22.24	24.53	20.50
Avoca River ..	13.82	17.51	20.74	17.19
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	12.79	15.87	18.80	15.95
Eastern Wimmera ..	17.03	23.43	23.47	21.34
Western Wimmera ..	16.66	21.46	19.97	19.91
Mallee ..	10.06	15.03	14.96	12.96
Weighted Averages ..	22.77	25.43	25.35	24.48

The wettest portions of the State are the South Gippsland, the Latrobe and Thomson, and the Cape Otway Forest districts, and the driest district is the Mallee, where the average rainfall is only 12.96 inches as compared with an average of 24.48 inches for the State.



The actual areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall are as shown in the following statement :—

### DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	19,912
15 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,626
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,070
25 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,247
30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,029
40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,055
50 to 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,348
Over 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,597

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1921 and the quarterly averages up to 1921 deduced from all available records are as follows :—

### RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	355	366	557	789	1,089	900	476	585
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	447	436	765	829	1,148	945	529	617
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	412	420	539	706	928	764	484	562
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	348	450	638	706	992	757	478	576
Cape Otway Forest ..	468	659	987	1,258	1,648	1,381	853	885
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	564	472	527	659	895	699	575	588
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	575	524	509	607	792	649	645	594
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	664	688	646	879	1,200	916	967	890
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	587	649	653	982	1,270	965	937	854
South Gippsland ..	472	776	732	1,098	1,341	1,127	1,052	891
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	651	702	608	926	1,199	1,027	880	971
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	585	622	310	524	509	588	541	647
Mitchell River ..	640	682	392	636	625	688	597	689
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	631	712	474	675	585	673	640	726
Snowy River ..	706	829	603	915	591	904	869	859
Murray River ..	455	318	613	495	691	488	307	387
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	650	624	987	988	1,584	1,114	750	830
Ovens River ..	728	549	1,147	1,000	1,732	1,108	655	740
Goulburn River ..	560	462	782	797	1,214	846	513	595
Campaspe River ..	693	421	695	686	934	739	485	492
Loddon River ..	575	364	580	605	898	635	400	446
Avoca River ..	444	281	498	524	743	546	389	368
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	386	253	448	482	693	521	353	339
Eastern Wimmera ..	385	306	501	643	975	720	486	465
Western Wimmera ..	289	253	438	612	805	702	465	424
Mallee ..	418	244	345	357	476	403	257	292
The whole State ..	500	446	582	690	922	747	531	565

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 .. ..	29·973	29·925	30·081	30·078
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·890	0·768	0·814	0·979
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. ..	18·7	21·2	17·3	13·9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	70	76
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7·33	5·90	6·65	5·78
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	38	23	33	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10·19	17·23	7·77	3·64
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 .. ..	6·0	5·2	6·0	6·4
Mean number of days of fog .. ..	1	1	5	11

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1921 and for the past 66 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 1921.	Average for 66 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 66 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·042	30·014	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " " ..	30·559	30·606	30·762	30·488
Lowest " " " " ..	29·139	29·258	29·495	28·942
Range (inches) .. ..	1·420	1·348	1·719	1·104
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. ..	59·7	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68·2	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum .. ..	51·1	49·5	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. ..	107·4	105·2	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. ..	33·0	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range .. ..	17·1	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. ..	74·4	74·5	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	116·2	118·0	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. .. (°Fahr.)	46·8	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches) .. ..	29·76	25·66	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days .. ..	154	136	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. ..	39·763	38·828	45·657	31·590
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100) .. ..	68	68	76	62
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. ..	5·7	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog .. ..	31	18	39	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 Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instructions to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

**Government Experimental Farm.** The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming, and by the introduction of more prolific wheats, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. For many years the Department carried out research work on a large number of experimental plots on private farms throughout the State, but in 1912 the great majority of these plots were discontinued, and a commencement was made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. In furtherance of this policy a Central Research Farm has been established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work is undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen and Longerenong are used as district experimental stations for the North-East and the Wimmera respectively. The problems investigated on these farms are fully described in the 1915-16 issue of this work.

**Agricultural Colleges.** An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,460 acres, comprising 5,957 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. An additional area of 800 acres has been purchased for cultivation purposes at Dookie. 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.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 71,412 acres, which are let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £35 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 45 students.

This institution is situated in the Burnley Gardens, close to the Hawthorn and Heyington railway stations. The classes are open to male and female students above fourteen years of age. The Course for the Certificate in Horticulture occupies two years, and is intended for those who propose to follow orchard or garden work as a profession. A practical training is obtained in the orchards, gardens, and nursery connected with the school; the course also includes lectures and demonstrations by various expert teachers. Excursions to up-to-date farms, orchards, and nurseries form part of the work of the school. In 1922 the students enrolled numbered 160.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement.

# GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1921.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff .. .. .	1	2	13	5	5
Hands employed .. .. .	48	48	36	14	8
Students .. .. .	10	14	120	60	160
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of plant and machinery .. .. .	3,018	2,148	5,760	2,400	150
Value of produce for year .. .. .	12,000	5,550	6,475	8,500	1,200
Receipts—					
Government Grant .. .. .	11,730	9,050	4,478	..	2,110
Fees .. .. .	..	..	3,850	1,275	93
Sale of produce, &c. .. .. .	7,739	3,570	5,973	6,175	1,191
Other .. .. .	2,459	1,278	..	..	8
Total receipts .. .. .	21,928	13,898	14,301	7,450	3,402
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Professional Staff .. .. .	366	560	4,762	1,917	1,086
General Staff .. .. .	6,261	7,971	4,499	1,949	971
Buildings and maintenance .. .. .	2,343	2,003	9,873	5,870	266
Other .. .. .	5,155	3,483	126	49	446
Total expenditure .. .. .	14,125	14,017	19,260	9,785	2,769

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL  
COLLEGES, 1921—*continued*.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Long- enong Agri- cultural College.	School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under—					
Cereals for Grain .. ..	460	281	434	433	..
Hay .. ..	260	119	264	188	..
Fruit trees, &c. .. ..	..	1½	15	20	14
Vines .. ..	..	85	6	5	½
Green fodder .. ..	160	½	94	62	..
Other crops .. ..	250	53	70	..	1
Total area under crop ..	1,130	540	883	708	15½
Area of land in fallow .. ..	800	221	256	496	..
Area under artificially sown grasses ..	100	48	..	6	9
Area resting .. ..	34	133	808	403	..
Total area of arable land ..	2,064	947	1,947	1,613	24½
Balance of area .. ..	145	366	3,966	773	8½
Total area of farm .. ..	2,209	1,313	5,913	2,386	33
Live Stock—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses .. ..	114	35	84	50	1
Dairy cows .. ..	50	17	48	28	8
All other cattle .. ..	87	17	117	44	6
Sheep .. ..	1,600	650	1,678	730	..
Pigs .. ..	..	40	109	72	..

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas on which experimental and demonstration works have been concentrated.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their subsequent treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Haliophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and, should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great

portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified the Senior Fruit Inspector has the right of examination and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

**Forestry.** The State has a wooded area of about 8,000,000 acres, of which some 4,162,000 acres are set aside as timber and climatic reserves. The wooded area consists of:—

1. Three million acres of merchantable forest, mainly situated along the Dividing Range with its spurs and foothills and also including the red gum forests of the northern river basins and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district.

2. Three million acres of forest in the more rugged portions of the mountain region. These forests are not at present accessible for practical working, owing to difficulties of transport; their protection, however, is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs.

3. Two million acres in the north-west of the State, known as Mallee, bearing at intervals a thick growth of stunted eucalypts and interspersed with belts of cypress pine and belar.

The forests of Victoria may be divided into four main classes:—

(a) The coastal region, extending from the shore line some fifty miles northward, carries chiefly messmate and three species of stringybark. In Cape Otway district, however, bluegum, mountain ash, and spotted gum predominate; whilst, in the extreme south-east of the State, silvertop, small-fruited bluegum, bastard mahogany, bloodwood, and Gippsland grey box are found.

(b) The mountain region. In the western half of the State the predominant species in the hill forests are messmate, bluegum, manna gum, brown and red stringybarks, and yellow box. In the eastern half of the State the prevailing species are mountain ash, spotted gum, messmate, peppermint, red ash or woollybutt, and bluegum, with stunted snow gums on the steep granitic slopes near the mountain summits.

(c) The foothills, stretching from the Dividing Range northward down to the plains, bear three valuable species, red ironbark, white ironbark or yellow gum, and grey box.

(d) The river basins of the Murray and the streams flowing over the northern plain, and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district, bear broad belts of river redgum.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number some twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. In addition, there are about forty woods of fine grain, many of them, however, being small trees confined to limited areas.

With careful conservation and management Victoria's forests are capable of yielding considerable amounts of timber for all time, despite the ravages made upon them in the past by bush fires, settlement, and mining.

The State is notably deficient in softwoods or conifers, though over extensive areas the conditions are suitable for their growth once they are introduced. To effect this introduction three large nurseries have been established, at Creswick, Macedon and Broadford, and a number of plantations have been formed, the principal ones being situated at Creswick, Mount Macedon, Frankston, French Island, Port Campbell, Bright, Castlemaine, Harcourt, Scarsdale, and Mount Disappointment. 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 branch of their activities has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree growth generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant trees with a view to affording protection to their homesteads and to providing shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was appointed in 1919.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1921-22 was £155,160, and the expenditure was £131,076. It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1921-22 was 112,670,500 super feet. In addition, 419,772 tons measurement of fuel timber was produced.

A small Forest School for training cadets for forest work is maintained at Creswick, and the Commission also controls some Timber Seasoning Works at Newport, from which considerable amounts of seasoned weatherboards, cabinet boards, flooring boards and lining boards are supplied, largely for use in the construction of State schools and other public works.

**Agriculture—  
expenditure  
and revenue  
connected  
with.**

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue

received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export :—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH  
AGRICULTURE, ETC, 1916-17 to 1920-21**

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture ..	25,102	24,726	25,365	28,278	33,282
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ..	826	675	675	675	975
Development of Export Trade ..	33,409	39,959	49,550	93,971	58,785
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ..	3,996	4,988	4,600	5,000	6,112
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	42,414	45,042	38,870	46,805	42,159
Fruit Cool Stores ..	7,817	1,756	..	..	..
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ..	21,585	23,008	23,138	23,095	28,518
Publishing Agricultural Reports ..	2,700	2,700	200	250	249
Rabbit and Vermin Extermination ..	24,388	30,847	39,460	36,672	36,158
Stock and Dairy Supervision ..	21,190	22,038	23,327	28,396	35,731
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ..					
Labour Colonies ..	375	375	375	..	..
State Forests and Nurseries ..	67,411	60,193	64,192	86,142	145,790
Miscellaneous ..	2,029	2,079	8,451	3,172	2,999
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>253,242</b>	<b>258,386</b>	<b>278,203</b>	<b>352,456</b>	<b>390,758</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ..	54,210	61,063	91,430	181,753	100,715
State Forests ..	55,192	61,945	67,181	96,609	126,804

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder. These advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1920-21 was £6,894,557 on account of closer settlement (including £6,893,370 under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act), and £36,935 on account of wire netting.

A special article on "Agriculture and Live Stock in Victoria," which was contributed by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 707.

### AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of cultivation.** All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 94 per cent. of the total



area under this crop. It is only in comparatively recent years that the Mallee has been devoted to agriculture and that a new, fertile, and important district has been added to the wheat area of the State. The addition of this district is due to the fact that good and payable wheat returns are obtainable with a rainfall which was at one time considered to be wholly inadequate, to the extension of railway lines, and to the great improvements in agricultural machinery. Its growing importance is indicated by figures for recent periods, which show that, of the wheat produced in the State, the proportion obtained from the Mallee was 42 per cent. in 1921-22, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 2,029,054 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1921-22 was 6,583,276 acres as against an annual average of 5,961,694 acres for the previous five seasons, 3,860,108 acres for the seasons 1900-05 and 2,648,213 acres for the seasons 1890-95. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated, the dairying and pastoral industries show a considerable expansion. The value of butter and cheese exported to overseas countries increased from £537,978 in 1893 to £3,066,347 in 1921-22, while the value of overseas exports of meats increased from £94,761 to £1,307,148 in the same period.

The increase in cultivation has been associated with new and improved farming methods. The chief of these are the practice of fallowing, the use of fertilizers, the selection of suitable seeds and the increasing attention given to crop rotation. The more general adoption of improved methods in recent years has contributed greatly to the production of the State. The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the past 67 years :—

#### ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1922.

Period ended March.	Crop, Annual Average.	Fallow, Annual Average.	Total Cultivation, Annual Average.
	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
1915-16 .. .. .	5,711,265	1,358,343	7,069,608
1916-17 .. .. .	4,851,335	1,899,559	6,750,894
1917-18 .. .. .	4,110,225	1,672,729	5,782,954
1918-19 .. .. .	3,942,899	1,548,121	5,491,020
1919-20 .. .. .	4,000,815	1,357,536	5,358,351
1920-21 .. .. .	4,489,503	1,935,747	6,425,250
1921-22 .. .. .	4,530,312	2,052,964	6,583,276

Areas under  
Principal  
Crops.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The average annual acreage of these for ten-year periods from 1855 to 1915 and the acreage for each of the last seven seasons are given in the next table :—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1922.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Area of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	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
1915-16 ..	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	56,910	1,330,455
1916-17 ..	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	73,618	897,186
1917-18 ..	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	66,966	748,808
1918-19 ..	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	51,620	984,479
1919-20 ..	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	53,918	1,116,998
1920-21 ..	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	62,687	1,333,397
1921-22 ..	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	63,895	1,159,135

Production of  
Principal  
Crops.

The average annual production of the five principal crops for decennial periods, from 1855 to 1915, and the production for each of the last seven seasons were as follows :—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1922.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Production of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	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
1915-16 ..	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	173,821	2,342,094
1916-17 ..	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	187,992	1,232,721
1917-18 ..	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	182,195	949,545
1918-19 ..	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	137,533	1,113,861
1919-20 ..	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	145,888	1,242,489
1920-21 ..	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	171,628	1,984,854
1921-22 ..	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,246	173,660	1,548,453

**Principal crops in Districts.** The percentage in each district of the total area under each principal crop during last season was as given below :—

**PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP, 1921-22.**

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	0·51	6·75	36·79	49·44	18·66	35·00
North-Central .. ..	0·60	3·40	4·06	19·50	5·49	2·67
Western .. ..	3·04	12·12	19·18	15·01	13·73	5·72
Wimmera .. ..	27·46	25·04	8·81	0·33	17·41	2·19
Mallee .. ..	42·35	24·89	6·30	0·01	18·37	10·22
Northern .. ..	24·41	24·11	13·47	0·08	15·91	15·96
North-Eastern .. ..	1·43	2·63	0·47	2·49	4·62	7·88
Gippsland .. ..	0·20	1·06	10·92	13·14	5·81	20·36

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 462.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the total area under crop in each district during the last season was as follows :—

**RELATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1921-22.**

District.	Percentage of Total Area of all Crops under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	3·20	5·16	8·84	7·58	51·92	23·30
North-Central .. ..	13·65	9·51	3·57	10·93	55·84	6·50
Western .. ..	24·69	11·99	5·97	2·98	49·44	4·93
Wimmera .. ..	70·73	7·87	0·87	0·02	19·91	0·60
Mallee .. ..	77·18	5·54	0·44	0·01	14·85	1·98
Northern .. ..	66·64	8·03	1·41	0·01	19·28	4·63
North-Eastern .. ..	30·30	6·82	0·38	1·29	43·47	17·74
Gippsland .. ..	3·51	2·21	7·20	5·53	44·36	37·19
Total for Victoria .. ..	57·64	7·03	2·21	1·41	25·59	6·12

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 462.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for the past ten years :—

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS  
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Year ended March (Annual Average).	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Area per Head of Population.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1912-17 .. ..	2·04	·30	·05	·04	·76
1918 .. ..	1·91	·21	·06	·05	·53
1919 .. ..	1·56	·24	·07	·04	·69
1920 .. ..	1·29	·38	·06	·04	·75
1921 .. ..	1·52	·29	·06	·04	·88
1922 .. ..	1·70	·21	·07	·04	·75
	Produce per Head of Population.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1912-17 .. ..	24·60	5·20	1·10	·13	1·01
1918 .. ..	26·85	4·37	1·40	·13	·68
1919 .. ..	17·76	3·71	1·43	·10	·78
1920 .. ..	10·02	4·46	1·03	·10	·84
1921 .. ..	26·16	7·23	1·65	·11	1·32
1922 .. ..	28·54	3·96	1·52	·11	1·01

Except in the three seasons 1895-6, 1902-3, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 has been more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, for the past ten years; also the value of each crop per acre on the average of the five years 1912-13 to 1916-17, and for each of the years 1917-18 to 1921-22:—

## VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year.	Annual Average Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1912-13 to 1916-17	6,458,460	780,053	265,042	723,919	3,378,240
1917-18 .. ..	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	519,605	2,801,158
1918-19 .. ..	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	1,079,496	4,622,523
1919-20 .. ..	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	1,328,640	8,304,475
1920-21 .. ..	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	586,458	5,259,863
1921-22 .. ..	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	555,111	4,413,091
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value per acre 1912-17	2 5 1	1 17 0	3 11 3	11 7 6	3 3 8
„ „ 1917-18	2 16 1	3 5 11	4 7 11	7 15 2	3 14 10
„ „ 1918-19	2 14 2	3 8 7	4 12 0	20 18 3	4 13 11
„ „ 1919-20	2 19 7	3 6 1	5 11 11	24 12 10	7 8 8
„ „ 1920-21	6 4 8	2 18 5	4 15 3	9 7 1	3 18 11
„ „ 1921-22	4 0 6	2 18 5	4 0 3	8 13 9	3 16 2

The value of the five principal crops was £16,811,093 in 1921-22, as against £21,896,279 in the previous year, £17,686,258 in 1919-20, £13,333,426 in 1918-19, £12,207,625 in 1917-18, and £11,605,714 on the average of the five years 1912-13 to 1916-17.

On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 56 per cent. of the total under all crops. The acreage, the total production, and the yield

**Wheat  
production.**

per acre are given in the next table for decennial periods from 1860 to 1910, for the five-year period 1910-15, and for each of the last seven seasons :—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 to 1922.

Season ended March.	Wheat.		
	Acres, Annual Average.	Total Production, Annual Average.	Yield per Acre.
		Bushels.	Bushels.
1860-70 .. .. .	194,714	3,480,765	17·87
1870-80 .. .. .	431,444	5,510,125	12·77
1880-90 .. .. .	1,077,575	10,793,936	10·02
1890-1900 .. .. .	1,563,403	12,610,595	8·07
1900-10 .. .. .	1,983,874	19,242,402	9·70
1910-15 .. .. .	2,415,353	23,761,038	9·84
1916 .. .. .	3,679,971	58,521,706	15·90
1917 .. .. .	3,125,692	51,162,438	16·37
1918 .. .. .	2,690,216	37,737,552	14·03
1919 .. .. .	2,214,490	25,239,871	11·40
1920 .. .. .	1,918,269	14,858,380	7·75
1921 .. .. .	2,295,865	39,468,625	17·19
1922 .. .. .	2,611,198	43,867,596	16·80

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during late years, the yield per acre for the State on the average of the past twelve seasons was 12·73 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for quinquennial periods of earlier date back to 1875. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing. In addition to the area shown for grain, 130,181 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area sown under wheat in 1921-22 was 2,741,379 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1921-22 was as follows :—New South Wales, 42,650,000 bushels; South Australia, 24,946,525 bushels; Western Australia, 13,904,721 bushels; Queensland, 3,025,786 bushels; and Tasmania, 577,178 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 128,971,806 bushels.

**Wheat  
growing in  
counties.**

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the 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 production of wheat in different counties for each of the past three seasons is shown in the following table:—

### WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	1,351	3,881	3,212	16,427	82,061	58,403	12·16	21·14	18·18
Grant ..	2,881	8,728	9,759	40,266	162,414	170,429	13·98	18·61	17·46
Mornington ..	99	320	277	1,635	4,500	3,591	16·52	14·06	12·96
Evelyn ..	53	178	68	721	3,033	999	13·60	17·04	14·69
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	544	908	963	3,122	14,656	12,422	5·74	16·14	12·90
Dalhousie ..	567	2,284	1,936	8,814	36,487	29,305	15·54	15·98	15·14
Talbot ..	5,478	11,123	12,657	69,561	219,375	230,027	12·70	19·72	18·17
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	4,890	10,218	14,439	78,964	189,796	225,576	16·15	18·57	15·62
Polwarth ..	25	92	48	284	1,409	683	11·36	15·32	14·23
Heytesbury ..	1	8	3	19	206	90	19·00	25·75	8·00
Hampden ..	6,843	8,175	10,262	114,934	182,773	176,714	16·80	22·36	17·22
Ripon ..	21,288	30,883	45,863	346,144	671,503	900,393	18·26	21·74	19·63
Villiers ..	543	1,709	2,075	7,062	30,894	32,066	13·01	18·08	15·45
Normanby ..	369	1,008	1,413	5,976	18,741	20,116	16·20	18·59	14·24
Dundas ..	3,217	4,823	4,889	40,805	54,413	68,023	12·68	11·28	13·91
Follett ..	63	309	503	810	5,269	7,946	12·86	17·05	15·80
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	112,230	144,897	175,753	1,511,282	3,034,396	3,784,022	13·47	20·94	21·53
Borong ..	269,422	358,865	399,993	4,244,811	8,537,781	11,218,679	15·76	23·79	28·05
Kara Kara ..	91,633	113,783	141,267	1,334,220	2,417,404	3,115,212	14·10	21·25	22·05
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	1,628	2,200	2,980	5,279	30,851	18,849	3·24	14·02	6·33
Weeah ..	197,710	201,682	196,845	678,649	2,880,518	1,749,843	3·43	14·28	8·89
Karkaroc ..	454,691	463,758	558,420	1,496,070	6,223,977	6,077,599	3·29	13·42	10·88
Tatchera ..	265,292	294,080	347,611	1,220,335	4,013,077	4,563,124	4·60	13·65	13·13
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	30,670	28,383	34,585	274,866	433,345	545,183	8·96	15·27	15·76
Gladstone ..	80,283	96,200	118,395	969,476	1,800,765	2,208,515	12·08	18·72	18·65
Bendigo ..	94,884	105,988	128,715	882,069	1,543,657	2,219,737	9·30	14·56	17·25
Rodney ..	66,844	86,521	89,237	458,202	1,366,042	1,407,542	6·85	15·79	15·77
Moir ..	181,532	268,278	263,383	870,342	4,683,835	4,483,925	4·79	17·46	16·83
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	2,697	8,007	6,793	32,864	145,092	83,112	12·19	18·12	12·23
Bogong ..	14,665	32,471	30,306	91,558	556,550	341,831	6·24	17·14	11·28
Benambra ..	266	301	217	4,451	5,933	3,808	16·73	19·71	17·55
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gippsland—</b>									
Croajingolong ..	12	63	63	293	1,297	1,108	24·42	20·59	17·59
Tambo ..	118	163	95	2,677	2,606	1,174	22·69	15·99	12·36
Dargo ..	25	121	95	406	1,976	1,583	16·24	16·33	16·66
Tanjil ..	2,311	4,797	4,507	42,642	99,378	95,366	18·45	20·72	21·16
Bulu Bulu ..	145	660	571	2,344	12,665	10,601	16·17	19·19	18·56
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,918,269</b>	<b>2,295,865</b>	<b>2,611,198</b>	<b>14,858,380</b>	<b>39,468,625</b>	<b>43,867,596</b>	<b>7·75</b>	<b>17·19</b>	<b>16·80</b>

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years :—

**AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT  
GROWING COUNTIES, 1912-13 to 1921-22.**

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>Western District—</b>										
Ripon .. ..	19.96	15.50	5.03	21.58	13.33	13.27	10.06	16.26	21.74	19.63
<b>Wimmera District—</b>										
Lowan .. ..	13.69	16.24	1.84	16.78	17.93	16.52	15.78	13.47	20.94	21.53
Borong .. ..	14.81	18.16	.95	19.27	22.49	22.62	20.01	15.76	23.79	28.05
Kara Kara ..	14.70	17.23	1.09	19.36	19.66	17.68	14.39	14.10	21.25	22.05
<b>Mallee District—</b>										
Weeah .. ..	10.03	4.89	.18	12.26	14.56	10.21	6.38	3.43	14.28	8.89
Karkaroo ..	7.58	5.44	.35	10.62	14.78	10.94	7.15	3.29	13.42	10.88
Tatchera ..	7.03	8.66	.37	10.09	15.80	12.30	9.44	4.60	13.65	13.13
<b>Northern District—</b>										
Gunbower ..	10.54	12.26	.23	15.33	15.89	14.23	8.74	8.96	15.27	15.76
Gladstone ..	13.00	17.38	1.52	17.94	19.10	14.17	11.52	12.08	18.72	18.65
Bendigo .. ..	14.37	15.60	.72	19.18	17.11	13.85	11.33	9.30	14.56	17.25
Rodney .. ..	14.60	14.75	1.05	20.15	14.89	12.67	10.80	6.85	15.79	15.77
Moir .. ..	14.52	16.14	1.74	17.88	14.44	11.38	10.70	4.79	17.46	16.83

**Wheat standard.** The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was 61.4 lbs. on the average of the past ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q. standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1911-12 :—

**F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1913 TO 1922.**

Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1913	..	..	63	1918	..	..	60
1914	..	..	62½	1919	..	..	62½
1915	..	..	62	1920	..	..	62
1916	..	..	61	1921	..	..	60½
1917	..	..	60¼	1922	..	..	60



Stocks of  
wheat and  
flour.

It is estimated that about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State on 30th June, 1922, and at the same date in each of the previous nine years, were as follows:—

### WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30th JUNE, 1913 TO 1922.

At 30th June.					Quantity in Bushels.		
					Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1913	..	..	..	..	8,780,673	585,688	9,366,361
1914	..	..	..	..	8,002,311	940,138	8,942,449
1915	..	..	..	..	582,448	510,300	1,092,748
1916	..	..	..	..	42,578,379	519,162	43,097,541
1917	..	..	..	..	63,852,078	1,078,875	64,930,953
1918	..	..	..	..	70,031,000	1,658,000	71,689,000
1919	..	..	..	..	53,023,000	3,284,000	56,307,000
1920	..	..	..	..	11,780,159	4,861,000	16,641,159
1921	..	..	..	..	14,883,400	800,000	15,683,400
1922	..	..	..	..	5,065,600	883,150	5,948,750

Oats.

In 1921-22 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 318,681 acres, from which a yield of 6,082,258 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 19·09 bushels to the acre. The following statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the past seven seasons and for ten-year periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

### OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1922.

Period ended March.					Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
					Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1865-75	..	..	..	..	129,384	2,636,747	20·38
1875-85	..	..	..	..	147,343	3,297,468	22·38
1885-95	..	..	..	..	210,901	4,649,393	22·05
1895-1905	..	..	..	..	340,957	6,649,453	19·50
1905-15	..	..	..	..	390,643	7,342,468	18·79
1916	..	..	..	..	353,932	9,328,894	26·36
1917	..	..	..	..	441,598	8,289,289	18·77
1918	..	..	..	..	293,214	6,141,287	20·94
1919	..	..	..	..	342,867	5,274,984	15·38
1920	..	..	..	..	559,547	6,603,067	11·80
1921	..	..	..	..	443,636	10,907,191	24·59
1922	..	..	..	..	318,681	6,082,258	19·09

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 1,001,256 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1921-22 was 1,319,937 acres. During 1921-22 there were exported from Victoria to overseas countries 239,175 bushels of oats and 94,897 lbs. of oatmeal.

**Barley.**

The area under barley in 1921-22 was 100,127 acres, of which 47,686 were under malting, and 52,441 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production and yield per acre for the last ten years :—

**CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1912-13 TO 1921-22.**

Year ended March.	Annual Average.				Average per Acre.		
	Area under Crop.		Produce.				
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1912-17 ..	40,153	34,224	856,955	681,507	21·34	19·91	20·68
1918 ..	41,065	43,866	980,219	990,431	23·87	22·58	23·20
1919 ..	52,222	47,976	1,081,256	947,379	20·70	19·75	20·25
1920 ..	50,049	35,274	917,274	611,380	18·33	17·33	17·92
1921 ..	50,297	43,657	1,306,210	1,189,552	25·97	27·25	26·56
1922 ..	47,686	52,441	1,103,039	1,233,207	23·13	23·52	23·33

During 1921-22, 1,693,674 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,683,900 bushels of malt.

**Potatoes.**

The area planted with potatoes in 1921-22 was 63,895 acres, and the production was 173,660 tons, which represented a yield of 2·72 tons per acre, as compared with 2·74 tons in the previous season and 2·71 tons in 1919-20. The following table shows the potato returns for the past thirty-three years :—

**POTATO PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1922.**

Period ended June.				Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1890-1900 ..	..	..	..	47,738	155,432	3·26
1900-10 ..	..	..	..	48,857	142,307	2·91
1910-15 ..	..	..	..	59,648	167,869	2·81
1916 ..	..	..	..	56,910	173,821	3·05
1917 ..	..	..	..	73,618	187,992	2·55
1918 ..	..	..	..	66,966	182,195	2·72
1919 ..	..	..	..	51,620	137,533	2·66
1920 ..	..	..	..	53,918	145,888	2·71
1921 ..	..	..	..	62,687	171,628	2·74
1922 ..	..	..	..	63,895	173,660	2·72

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £555,111, as against £586,458 for the preceding year, and £1,328,640 for the year 1919-20.

In 1921 the production of hay amounted to 1,548,453 tons, as against 1,984,854 tons in the previous year and 1,242,489 tons in 1919. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1921-22 was 48,119 tons as against 54,556 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for the decennial periods from 1890 to 1909, the five-year period 1910-14, and each of the last seven seasons are shown in the following table :—

### HAY PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1921.

Period.				Area cut for Hay (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1890-99	..	..	..	467,668	576,618	1·23
1900-09	..	..	..	664,387	894,108	1·35
1910-14	..	..	..	954,008	1,163,392	1·22
1915	..	..	..	1,330,455	2,342,094	1·76
1916	..	..	..	897,186	1,232,721	1·37
1917	..	..	..	748,808	949,545	1·27
1918	..	..	..	984,479	1,113,861	1·13
1919	..	..	..	1,116,998	1,242,489	1·11
1920	..	..	..	1,333,397	1,984,854	1·49
1921	..	..	..	1,159,135	1,548,453	1·34

The estimated value of the hay crop was £4,413,091 for 1921, as compared with £5,259,863 for 1920, and £8,304,475 for 1919. Of the total hay produced in 1921, 1,327,065 tons were oaten, 173,834 tons were wheaten, and 47,554 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1·33, 1·34, and 1·72 tons respectively.

Prices of  
agricultural  
produce.

Information is obtained direct from growers, in February or March of each year, in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products other than the main crop of potatoes, the price of which is ascertained in June or July.

The following table gives the average price of each product for the last ten years :—

## PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	Per bushel. <i>s. d.</i>	Per bushel. <i>s. d.</i>	Per bushel. <i>s. d.</i>	Per bushel. <i>s. d.</i>	Per ton. <i>s. d.</i>	Per ton. <i>s. d.</i>	Per ton. <i>s. d.</i>
1913 ..	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1	3 1	51 0	116 0	66 0
1914 ..	3 3	1 9	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 0	81 0	62 0
1915 ..	7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	147 0	80 0	85 0
1916 ..	3 9	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	35 0	201 0	106 0
1917 ..	4 0	2 0	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	33 0	114 0	53 0
1918 ..	4 0	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 0	79 0	55 0
1919 ..	4 9	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 0	210 0	149 0
1920 ..	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 8	134 0	219 0	178 0
1921 ..	7 3	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	53 0	101 0	64 0
1922 ..	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11	57 0	94 0	60 0

The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1919, are shown in the subjoined table:—

## OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1919-20 TO 1921-22.

Crop.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	1919-20.		1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize ..	23,474	878,922	24,149	1,065,880	23,227	951,960
Rye ..	784	8,547	1,717	21,359	1,320	14,442
Peas ..	8,253	120,636	6,654	125,547	8,659	166,474
Mangel-wurzel ..	547	6,388	524	6,742	560	7,768
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips ..	460	2,121	410	2,289	401	2,134
Onions ..	6,863	27,032	8,000	42,985	6,158	31,586
Green Forage ..	89,802	..	79,524	..	89,410	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,235	8,625	1,872	11,555	1,800	12,226
Hops ..	72	691	93	1,199	104	1,812
Tobacco ..	406	2,669	95	908	604	†
Vines—Grapes	27,441	1,324,437	29,255	1,072,767	33,175	1,314,839
Flax ..	1,611	1,053 fibre 4,970 seed 394 tow 1,653 tons of straw	1,350	938 fibre 3,658 seed 99 tow 662 tons of straw	1,640	4,187 fibre 20 tons 960 aw of
Gardens and Orchards ..	98,969	..	87,768	..	89,491	..
Minor Crops ..	6,843	..	6,709*	..	7,14	..
Land in Fallow	1,357,536	..	1,935,747	..	2,052	..
Artificial Grasses	1,062,244	..	1,051,299	..	1,021,104	..

\* For details see page 477.

† Not available.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1921-22 was 23,227 acres, and the production was 951,960 bushels, which represented a yield of 40·99 bushels per acre, as compared with 44·14 bushels in the preceding season and 37·44 bushels in 1919-20. Of the total production for last season 8f per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production, and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the past seven seasons and for periods prior thereto back to 1890 :—

### MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1922.

Period ended June.				Area under Maize for Grain (Annual Average).	Total Production (Annual Average).	Produce per Acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890-1900	..	..	..	8,688	452,907	52·13
1900-10	..	..	..	12,082	716,158	59·27
1910-15	..	..	..	19,151	861,802	45·00
1916	..	..	..	22,258	999,886	44·92
1917	..	..	..	23,076	1,172,330	50·80
1918	..	..	..	20,987	1,152,787	54·93
1919	..	..	..	22,559	711,679	31·55
1920	..	..	..	23,474	878,922	37·44
1921	..	..	..	24,149	1,065,880	44·14
1922	..	..	..	23,227	951,960	40·99

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 41·6 bushels, as against 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.

**Rye.** The area under rye in 1921-22 was 1,320 acres, from which 14,442 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 21,359 bushels in the previous season, and 8,547 bushels in 1919-20. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Dalhousie, Delatite, Normanby, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the four counties mentioned was about 56 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Peas.** The area under peas in 1921-22 was 8,659 acres, and the return 166,474 bushels, the former being 2,005 acres more and the latter 40,927 bushels more than in the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts with the exception of the Mallee. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained were Grant 51,207 bushels, Bourke 27,346 bushels, Buln 17,401 bushels, Mornington 13,629 bushels, and Tanjil 8,793 bushels. The production of peas in the five counties mentioned was equal to 8·3 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Mangel-wurzel.** In 1921-22 there were 560 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 524 in the previous season, 547 in 1919-20, 581 in 1918-19, 690 in 1917-18, and 860 in 1916-17. The production last year was 7,768 tons, as compared with an annual average of 8,216 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Tanjil, Grenville, Grant, and Buln Buln. The production during last season in the counties mentioned represented 74 per cent. of the total for the State.

**Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips.** The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a decrease in area as compared with the previous season. In 1921-22 the extent of land sown was 401 acres, as against 410 in the preceding year, 460 in 1919-20, 407 in 1918-19, 500 in 1917-18, and 524 in 1916-17. The produce for last year was 2,134 tons, as compared with 2,289 tons in the previous season, and 2,121 tons in 1919-20.

**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 7,002 tons from 1,373 acres; in Buln Buln, 5,026 tons from 1,095 acres; in Polwarth, 4,193 tons from 775 acres; in Villiers, 4,113 tons from 741 acres; in Bourke, 4,840 tons from 739 acres; in Grant, 2,816 tons from 753 acres; and, in Mornington, 3,287 tons from 588 acres. The following is a statement showing the area and yield for the period 1912-13 to 1916-17 and the last five years :—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1912-13 to 1921-22.

Year.	Annual Average.	
	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.
1912-13 to 1916-17 .. .. .	7,131	30,135
1917-18 .. .. .	5,134	21,745
1918-19 .. .. .	5,512	24,211
1919-20 .. .. .	6,863	27,032
1920-21 .. .. .	8,000	42,985
1921-22 .. .. .	6,158	31,586

The value of onions grown was £150,033 in 1921-22, as compared with £131,104 in the previous season and £274,375 in 1919-20.

**Green forage.** The area devoted to green forage in 1921-22 was 89,410 acres, as compared with 79,524 in the previous season, 89,802 in 1919-20, 73,641 in 1918-19, 55,903 in 1917-18, and 49,667 in 1916-17.

**Ensilage.** The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but only a small number of farmers have adopted it. The returns for the past ten seasons are given in the next table.

### ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Year ended March.	Annual Average.		
	Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Materials used.
1912-17 .. .. .	233	309	Tons. 14,753
1918 .. .. .	117	158	9,852
1919 .. .. .	95	157	8,249
1920 .. .. .	74	117	6,072
1921 .. .. .	99	175	9,702
1922 .. .. .	107	141	5,873

**Grass and clover seed.** The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 1,800 acres, as compared with 1,872 in the previous year, 1,235 in 1919-20, 2,152 in 1918-19, 2,312 in 1917-18, and 1,769 in 1916-17. The production in 1921-22 was 12,226 bushels, as against 11,555 in the previous year, 8,625 in 1919-20, 15,443 in 1918-19, 22,059 in 1917-18, and 13,174 in 1916-17.

**Hops.** The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,753 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1921-22 the return from 104 acres was 1,812 cwt. Delatite, Bogong, Bourke, Polwarth, Dargo, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.** The area sown to flax in 1921-22 was 1,640 acres, as compared with 1,350 acres in the previous season, and 1,611 acres in 1919-20. The whole of the flax grown last season was purchased by the Commonwealth Flax Committee under a Government guarantee of £5 per ton for unthreshed flax of standard quality delivered at the nearest mill. The value of the fibre, linseed, and tow obtained

from the 1920-21 flax crop is estimated at £10,100. Particulars of the crop for the last ten years are given in the following statement :—

FLAX, 1912-13 to 1921-22.

Year.	Annual Average.				
	Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Tow Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
	Acres.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
1912-13 to 1916-17	634	2,596	1,392	—	258
1917-18 .. ..	419	1,337	462	463	..
1918-19 .. ..	1,420	5,200	1,800	2,000	..
1919-20 .. ..	1,611	4,970	1,053	394	1,653
1920-21 .. ..	1,350	3,658	938	99	662
1921-22 .. ..	1,640	4,187	440	20	960

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 85 acres of New Zealand flax were harvested in 1921-22.

In 1921-22 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £1,524, linseed oil worth £47,601, and fibre worth £220,106.

**Tobacco.** Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has become comparatively unimportant. The area devoted to this product last year was 604 acres, of which 277 were in Delatite, and 305 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last ten years are as follows :—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1912-13 to 1921-22.

Year.				Annual Average.	
				Area.	Produce.
				Acres.	Cwt. (dry).
1912-13 to 1916-17	..	..	..	170	979
1917-18 .. ..	..	..	..	82	526
1918-19 .. ..	..	..	..	167	1,825
1919-20 .. ..	..	..	..	406	2,669
1920-21 .. ..	..	..	..	95	908
1921-22 .. ..	..	..	..	604	†

† Not available.



Vines, wine,  
raisins, &c.

During the period 1904-15 the area under vines decreased by 6,712 acres, or by nearly 24 per cent., and the number of growers decreased by 521, or by 23 per cent. Since 1915 there has been a fairly large increase in the area and the number of growers. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, and there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 1,002,666 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 102,134 cwt.; Swan Hill, 82,871 cwt.; Rodney, 19,464 cwt.; Stawell, 13,346 cwt.; Ararat, 5,226 cwt.; Chiltern, 12,121 cwt.; Benalla, 9,770 cwt.; and Shepparton, 11,502 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of ten years' operations are given below :—

### VINE PRODUCTION, 1913 to 1922.

Year ended June.	Annual Average.					
	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.	Currants made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1912-13 to 1916-17	1,755	22,886	857,782	1,123,252	132,812	55,193
1918 ..	1,843	25,236	759,570	800,068	104,911	53,799
1919 ..	1,826	26,072	1,019,379	1,349,309	135,060	68,234
1920 ..	1,919	27,441	1,324,437	1,634,680	211,307	55,661
1921 ..	2,066	29,255	1,072,767	2,222,305	116,887	62,919
1922 ..	2,422	33,175	1,314,839	1,335,066	190,451	75,042

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1922, 212,959 cwt. was used for making wine, 1,040,375 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 61,505 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 190,451 cwt. of raisins made, 141,371 cwt. were sultanas, of which all but 13,829 cwt. were from Mildura.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt.; consequently, about 170,000 cwt. of the production in 1922 is available for interstate or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 45,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 8,286 in 1921-22, as against 7,705 in the previous season, 7,719 in 1919-20, 7,620 in 1918-19, 7,314 in 1917-18, and 7,309 in 1916-17. The area under orchards in each of those years was 86,959, 84,718, 83,574, 82,151, 80,508, and 79,247 acres respectively. The orchards are distributed fairly evenly over the whole State. The

Orchards.

counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—  
 Mornington, 15,370 acres; Bourke, 14,595 acres; Evelyn, 14,212 acres;  
 Rodney, 10,208 acres; Moira, 6,960 acres; Talbot, 3,844 acres;  
 Bendigo, 3,545 acres; Borung, 2,289 acres; Karkaroc, 2,148 acres;  
 Tatchera, 1,900 acres; Grant, 1,895 acres; Gunbower, 1,551 acres;  
 and Bogong, 1,328 acres.

The following table contains a statement of the number of  
 bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1916-17  
 and 1919-20:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS,  
 ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS  
 GROWN FOR SALE. 1916-17 AND 1919-20.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1916-17.			1919-20.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	1,060,675	1,818,520	2,879,195	1,006,728	2,016,972	3,023,700
Pears ..	455,822	580,476	1,036,298	416,608	660,913	1,077,521
Quinces ..	35,073	72,147	107,220	53,639	76,377	130,016
Plums ..	162,335	396,282	558,617	184,909	369,784	554,693
Cherries ..	62,489	230,388	292,877	45,742	196,110	241,852
Peaches ..	446,638	582,402	1,029,040	332,001	750,834	1,082,835
Apricots ..	154,413	278,926	433,339	121,995	331,627	453,622
Nectarines ..	9,636	11,198	20,834	3,023	15,698	18,721
Oranges ..	284,643	101,493	386,136	147,105	240,297	387,402
Lemons ..	84,363	48,421	132,784	72,994	82,472	155,466
Loquats ..	2,031	3,847	5,878	1,778	4,202	5,980
Medlars ..	37	176	213	86	106	192
Figs ..	17,827	28,837	46,664	14,663	29,667	44,330
Passion-fruit ..	9,301	18,514	27,815	19,902	26,969	46,871
Guavas ..	44	251	295	61	134	195
Pomegranates ..	47	116	163	39	89	128
Persimmons ..	185	460	645	319	403	722
Total Large Fruits ..	2,785,559	4,172,454	6,958,013	2,421,592	4,802,654	7,224,246
Raspberries ..	..	636,749	636,749	..	316,498	316,498
Loganberries ..	..	..	..	..	158,431	158,431
Strawberries ..	..	3,894,479	3,894,479	..	2,148,044	2,148,044
Gooseberries ..	..	230,244	230,244	..	323,037	323,037
Mulberries ..	342	1,104	1,446	326	1,133	1,459
Olives ..	3,006	6,351	9,357	310	2,372	2,682
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	7,507	34,409	41,916	9,033	27,707	36,740
Almonds ..	11,115	21,348	32,463	9,423	20,378	29,801
Walnuts ..	7,524	5,909	13,433	7,812	4,819	12,631
Filberts ..	835	649	1,484	288	804	1,092
Chestnuts ..	570	427	997	269	380	649
Total Nuts ..	20,044	28,333	48,377	17,792	26,381	44,173

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1921-22—86,959 acres—is the largest recorded. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale in the past ten years are as follows :—

**ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1912-13  
TO 1921-22.**

Year ended March.	Annual Average.					
	Number of Fruit- growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1912-17 ..	6,844	69,640	1,554,277	562,190	74,305	247,458
1918 ..	7,314	80,508	1,864,508	414,721	72,436	242,598
1919 ..	7,620	82,151	807,573	756,688	65,885	220,546
1920 ..	7,719	83,574	2,227,317	723,857	96,115	274,329
1921 ..	7,705	84,718	1,451,069	759,148	63,194	297,055
1922 ..	8,286	86,959	1,768,800	681,024	76,946	207,432

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.							
Annual Average.							
	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1912-17 ..	98,067	403,996	206,028	62,844	56,589	22,569	18,674
1918 ..	69,743	430,770	238,420	75,315	76,296	26,885	30,521
1919 ..	109,298	569,639	127,131	100,553	80,521	18,492	23,097
1920 ..	89,604	960,773	301,009	137,184	74,427	19,255	44,225
1921 ..	81,619	728,272	251,996	169,335	87,867	23,386	33,024
1922 ..	66,969	905,477	208,215	237,949	103,127	22,359	43,897

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1912-13 TO 1921-22—  
*continued.*

Year ended March.	Annual Average.								
	SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.			
	Rasp- berries.	Straw- berries.	Goose- berries.	Currants, Red, Black, & White.	Others.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest- nuts.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1912-17	4,866	3,757	3,594	525	1,475	73,763	19,174	1,805	9,742
1918 ..	7,539	5,175	5,052	443	2,080	47,900	16,673	1,510	14,788
1919 ..	3,272	2,317	3,723	305	3,876	84,313	36,976	1,098	12,164
1920 ...	3,844	2,724	6,958	439	4,010	75,438	51,448	1,610	12,712
1921 ..	3,105	3,024	6,388	399	6,239	32,519	16,557	374	12,947
1922 ..	3,112	2,784	5,543	378	4,940	72,006	33,452	1,504	13,104

The following return shows the average produce per bearing tree for the seasons 1910-11, 1913-14, 1916-17, and 1919-20:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11, 1913-14, 1916-17, AND  
1919-20.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER BEARING TREE.			
	1910-11.	1913-14.	1916-17.	1919-20.
	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples ..	1·15	1·03	·34	1·10
Pears ..	1·76	1·07	1·14	1·10
Quinces ..	1·49	1·03	1·11	1·26
Plums ..	·92	·83	·65	·74
Cherries ..	·50	·80	·17	·46
Peaches ..	1·09	1·02	1·35	1·28
Apricots ..	·68	1·21	·78	·91
Nectarines ..	1·11	1·18	1·41	1·53
Oranges ..	1·49	1·16	·59	·57
Lemons ..	1·48	1·49	1·11	·90
Loquats ..	1·19	·24	·29	·52
Medlars ..	·14	·29	·07	·28
Figs ..	·88	·85	·87	·65
Passion Vines ..	·98	·75	·44	·65
Guavas ..	·14	·02	·42	·24
Pomegranates ..	1·73	·54	·32	·31
Persimmons ..	1·50	·68	·82	·69
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds ..	6·03	4·87	2·51	3·70
Walnuts ..	5·43	5·35	1·34	10·68
Filberts ..	·88	·56	3·60	2·00
Chestnuts ..	6·65	18·94	26·66	33·45

In addition to the fruits shown, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1921-22—Melons, 3,938 cwt. ; rhubarb, 11,232 dozen bundles ; and tomatoes, 119,333 bushels. There were also 2,532

acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £12,660.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £742,100 in 1915-16, £575,264 in 1916-17, £737,025 in 1917-18, £868,000 in 1918-19, £1,248,500 in 1919-20, £1,029,741 in 1920-21, and £1,184,069 in 1921-22. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £40,000.

The area under market gardens for the year 1921-22 was 14,304 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. An average return of £35 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate of their value, and on this basis the total value of the produce may be given as £500,640. 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.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 306,603 lbs. in 1902-3. The maximum production for one year up to June, 1920, was 811,935 lbs., which was recorded in 1909-10. This was increased by 74 per cent. in 1920-21, when the output was 1,410,080 lbs. The quantity produced in 1921-22 was 948,649 lbs. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows :—

#### DRIED FRUIT, 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Year ended June.	Annual Average.						
	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1912-17 ..	84,587	103,078	132,846	137,517	27,383	46,543	531,954
1918 ..	134,342	221,728	88,241	235,534	47,201	38,257	765,303
1919 ..	3,229	131,684	73,638	45,002	36,866	28,654	319,073
1920 ..	52,759	211,714	226,498	69,125	46,711	139,634	746,441
1921 ..	72,530	388,729	451,525	338,617	30,811	118,857	1,410,080*
1922 ..	10,689	298,068	232,003	221,297	32,578	149,600	948,649†

\* Includes 9,011 lbs. of nectarines.

† Including 4,414 lbs. of nectarines.

A striking feature of the returns for the season 1921-22 was the decrease in all fruits except figs and pears. In that year about 42 per cent. of the dried fruit came from Mildura, where, in addition to fruits mentioned above, 19,344,864 lbs. of raisins were produced.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return, therefore, indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation.

MINOR CROPS. 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

Crop.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Beans .. ..	1,001	20,603 bushels	764	16,105 bushels
Chicory .. ..	392	310 tons (dry)	615	468 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	196	..	278	..
Garlic .. ..	26	71 tons	21	51 tons
Herbs .. ..	16	..	9	..
Flax—New Zealand ..	90	80 tons fibre 1 cwt. seed	85	* 1 cwt. seed
Millet—Broom ..	1,429	8,877 cwt. fibre 6,806 cwt. seed	801	3,105 cwt. fibre 2,003 cwt. seed
„ Japanese ..	170	997 cwt. seed	153	680 cwt. seed
Mustard .. ..	33	9 cwt.	..	..
Nursery .. ..	893	..	1,064	..
Pumpkins .. ..	1,061	6,593 tons	1,514	8,445 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden ..	129	..	145	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	1,180	7,147 tons beet	1,600	16,577 tons clean beet, producing 1,872 tons marketable sugar.
Sunflowers .. ..	93	947 cwt.	96	503 cwt.
Total .. ..	6,709	..	7,145	..

\* Awaiting treatment.

While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it is only within the past seventeen years that this method of cultivation has become fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1921-22 was 2,052,964 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 602,870 acres in 1900-01. The acreage so treated in the years 1901, 1906, 1911, and each of the last seven years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March.			Acres.	Year ended March.			Acres.
1901 .. ..	..	..	602,870	1918 .. ..	..	..	1,672,729
1906 .. ..	..	..	1,049,915	1919 .. ..	..	..	1,548,121
1911 .. ..	..	..	1,434,177	1920 .. ..	..	..	1,357,536
1916 .. ..	..	..	1,358,343	1921 .. ..	..	..	1,935,747
1917 .. ..	..	..	1,899,559	1922 .. ..	..	..	2,052,964

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,052,964 acres in fallow last season 713,169 were in the Wimmera, 596,287 in the Mallee, and 505,231 in the Northern District. The total for these three districts represented, therefore, 88 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 37,835, as compared with 26,159 in 1911, 11,439 in 1901, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used in 1901, 1906, and 1911, and each of the last six years:—

#### MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1921.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 .. ..	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1906 .. ..	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1911 .. ..	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1916 .. ..	33,165	3,870,742	181,268	117,812
1917 .. ..	30,109	3,336,418	167,114	106,119
1918 .. ..	32,589	3,222,822	162,165	104,993
1919 .. ..	32,114	3,249,768	164,491	115,627
1920 .. ..	36,073	3,576,940	156,978	135,205
1921 .. ..	37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150,012

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent. ; in 1903, 36 per cent. ; in 1905, 56 per cent. ; in 1909, 66 per cent. ; in 1913, 77 per cent. ; and in 1921, 85 per cent. During 1921-22 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 85,014 tons, valued at £214,986. This included 47,119 tons of rock phosphates, of which 20,204 tons, valued at £45,664, were obtained from Ocean Island, and 26,915 tons, valued at £59,221, from Nauru Island.

Persons  
employed on  
Farming,  
Dairying, and  
Pastoral  
Holdings.

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last ten years the numbers were as follows.

### NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS. 1912 TO 1921.

Year.	Annual Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912-16 .. ..	98,965	50,790	149,695
1917 .. ..	95,890	51,992	147,882
1918 .. ..	95,584	52,548	148,132
1919 .. ..	98,308	54,318	152,626
1920 .. ..	100,236	51,014	151,250
1921 .. ..	106,369	53,059	159,428

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 not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks; but females partly engaged in outdoor duties in connexion with the holdings are included therein. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 30,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages—  
agricultural  
and  
pastoral.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1921-22. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

### WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1921-22.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	50s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	12d. to 18d. per hour ..	15d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	10s. to 15s. per day ..	12s. per day
Milkers .. ..	25s. to 45s. per week ..	37s. 6d. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	7d. to 12d. per bag ..	8d. per bag
Married couples .. ..	50s. to 70s. per week ..	60s. per week
Female servants .. ..	15s. to 30s. per week ..	22s. 6d. per week
Men cooks .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week ..	50s. per week
Stockmen .. ..	£78 to £156 per annum ..	£104 per annum
Shearers, hand* .. ..	30s. to 40s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine* .. ..	30s. to 40s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
„ orchard .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week

\* It is believed that in the case of some of the highest rates rations are not found.



## 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 despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding for 60 years is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile in each of the last seven census years, also in the year 1922.

## LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1922.

Year.		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
1922	... ..	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>						
1861	.. ..	·14	·37	·97	10·70	·11
1871	.. ..	·29	·29	·77	14·32	·25
1881	.. ..	·32	·38	1·11	12·01	·28
1891	.. ..	·38	·35	1·22	11·13	·25
1901	.. ..	·33	·43	·90	9·03	·23
1911	.. ..	·36	·51	·67	9·79	·25
1921	.. ..	·32	·41	·63	7·99	·12
1922	... ..	·32	·47	·67	8·02	·15
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>						
1861	.. ..	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	.. ..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	.. ..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	.. ..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	.. ..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911	.. ..	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79
1921	.. ..	5·55	7·05	10·87	138·49	1·99
1922	... ..	5·64	8·19	11·73	140·25	2·63

By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of

the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the carrying capacity of the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 316 sheep in 1922 as against 302 in 1921, 306 in 1911, and 237 in 1881—an increase of 33 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 41 years.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon has been collected at various dates, the last collection having been in March, 1919. The land privately owned was summarized according to different-sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached.

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon are given in the following table for the years 1913 and 1919:—

### SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON.

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 100	1913	26,113	915,493	374,511	1,290,004	245,498	1,044,506
	1919	28,902	942,775	347,377	1,290,152	241,794	1,048,358
100 "	1913	18,483	3,819,680	1,216,829	5,036,509	875,525	4,160,984
	1919	19,930	3,967,377	840,116	4,807,493	807,434	4,000,059
321 "	1913	11,212	5,475,942	1,191,890	6,667,832	1,424,020	5,243,812
	1919	11,831	5,790,225	1,480,407	7,270,632	1,490,476	5,780,156
641 "	1913	5,221	4,187,010	1,241,667	5,428,677	1,075,000	4,353,677
	1919	5,709	4,523,331	1,071,162	5,594,493	1,105,867	4,488,626
1,000 "	1913	4,544	6,748,985	1,852,529	8,601,514	1,546,611	7,054,903
	1919	5,010	7,291,675	2,300,465	9,592,140	1,379,247	8,212,893
2,500 "	1913	820	2,803,419	1,085,769	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
	1919	855	2,825,855	716,245	3,542,100	270,426	3,271,674
5,000 "	1913	247	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
10,000 and upwards	1913	151	2,652,966	404,710	3,057,676	39,606	3,018,070
	1919	152	2,628,307	124,045	2,762,352	35,979	2,726,373
Total	1913	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,428	30,469,682
	1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608

The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 152 in 1919, as compared with 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the years mentioned were 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres respectively. The reduction in the period of thirteen years between March, 1906, and March, 1919, was equivalent to 22 per cent. in the number and 36 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the thirteen years referred to.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1913 and 1919, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep :—

### SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1913 AND 1919.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of —				Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.	
		Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.
1 and under	100	1913 3·57	4·33	3·43	7·08	1,766,873	1·69
		1919 3·46	4·47	3·29	6·50	1,909,552	1·82
100	321	1913 13·94	15·44	13·66	17·67	4,410,283	1·06
		1919 12·91	14·91	12·57	17·40	5,107,256	1·28
321	641	1913 18·45	25·12	17·21	17·14	4,278,079	·82
		1919 19·53	27·53	18·17	17·48	5,132,920	·89
641	1,000	1913 15·02	18·95	14·29	12·15	3,031,015	·70
		1919 15·03	20·43	14·11	12·37	3,630,165	·81
1,000	2,500	1913 23·80	27·27	23·15	20·34	5,076,868	·72
		1919 25·76	25·47	25·81	22·28	6,539,378	·80
2,500	5,000	1913 10·76	6·22	11·61	9·22	2,300,276	·65
		1919 9·51	5·00	10·28	8·84	2,594,808	·79
5,000	10,000	1913 6·00	1·98	6·75	6·95	1,735,240	·84
		1919 6·38	1·53	7·20	6·85	2,011,066	·88
10,000 and upwards		1913 8·46	·69	9·90	9·45	2,358,478	·78
		1919 7·42	·66	8·57	8·28	2,431,720	·89
Total	..	1913 100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,957,112	·82
		1919 100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	29,356,865	·92

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 92 sheep in 1919, as compared with 82 in 1913 and 78 in 1910. The carrying capacity of holdings of all sizes increased during the nine-year period 1910-19.

Particulars of the number of holdings of different sizes and of the cultivation and live stock thereon in March, 1919, are given in greater detail than in the above tables in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 510 and 511.

Land occupied  
in different  
districts.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1922, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

# LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1922.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproduc- tive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ..	18,577	501,917	180,757	2,008,021	142,385	2,833,080
North-Central ..	5,901	132,390	48,068	1,855,288	48,835	2,084,581
Western ..	12,912	427,502	195,719	5,804,885	297,156	6,725,262
Wimmera ..	6,783	1,726,950	1,734	4,001,904	242,351	5,972,939
Mallee ..	7,497	2,029,054	5,106	2,950,061	572,542	5,556,763
Northern ..	12,872	1,461,543	62,999	3,703,990	65,030	5,293,562
North-Eastern ..	5,673	143,421	3,146	3,949,519	191,951	4,288,037
Gippsland ..	9,440	160,499	534,575	3,775,381	733,543	5,203,998
Total ..	79,655	6,583,276	1,632,104	28,049,049	2,293,793	37,958,222

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Central ..	..	17·72	6·38	70·88	5·02	100·00
North-Central ..	..	6·35	2·31	89·00	2·34	100·00
Western ..	..	6·36	2·91	86·31	4·42	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	23·91	0·03	67·00	4·06	100·00
Mallee ..	..	33·52	0·09	53·09	10·30	100·00
Northern ..	..	27·61	1·19	69·97	1·23	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	3·34	0·07	92·11	4·48	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	3·08	10·27	72·55	14·10	100·00
Total ..	..	17·34	2·72	73·90	6·04	100·00

## PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.

Central ..	23·32	7·63	17·51	7·16	6·21	7·46
North-Central ..	7·41	2·01	4·66	6·61	2·13	5·49
Western ..	16·21	6·49	18·96	20·69	12·95	17·72
Wimmera ..	8·52	26·23	0·17	14·27	10·57	15·73
Mallee ..	9·41	30·82	0·50	10·52	24·96	14·64
Northern ..	16·16	22·20	6·10	13·21	2·83	13·95
North-Eastern ..	7·12	2·18	0·30	14·68	8·37	11·30
Gippsland ..	11·85	2·44	51·80	13·46	31·98	13·71
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the largest area under cultivation and the largest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are

found in the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts. Of the occupied land, about 28 per cent. in the Northern, 37 per cent. in the Mallee, and 29 per cent. in the Wimmera districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 79 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention is given to the cultivation of grasses, 52 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

**Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts.** The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1922.

### AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1922.

District.	Areas Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	501,917	2,188,778	101,880	277,702	1,019,380
North-Central .. ..	132,390	1,903,356	24,955	110,351	1,134,959
Western .. ..	427,502	6,000,604	65,992	368,620	3,970,070
Wimmera .. ..	1,726,950	4,003,638	70,029	61,447	2,040,213
Mallee .. ..	2,029,054	2,955,167	63,448	50,116	698,085
Northern .. ..	1,461,543	3,766,989	92,490	248,992	1,875,960
North-Eastern .. ..	143,421	3,952,665	33,672	257,834	827,287
Gippsland .. ..	160,499	4,309,956	43,658	375,307	759,864
Total .. ..	6,583,276	29,081,153	493,124	1,750,369	12,325,818

The area occupied does not include 2,293,793 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1921, sheep increased by 1 per cent., horses by 2 per cent., and cattle by 11 per cent.

**Live stock in Victoria, 1918 to 1922.** The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep classified in different-sized flocks in March, 1919, are given on page 511 of the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, and page 493 of this volume.

### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1918 TO 1922.

Live Stock.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Horses (including foals) .. ..	514,061	523,788	513,500	487,503	496,124
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows .. ..	534,388	592,079	623,652	620,005	719,473
Other (including calves) .. ..	836,661	1,004,465	1,007,468	955,154	1,030,896
Sheep .. ..	14,760,013	15,773,902	14,422,745	12,171,084	12,325,818
Pigs .. ..	323,159	267,819	186,810	175,275	230,770

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal* :—

### PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

Stock.	Prices in 1920-21.			Prices in 1921-22.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	35 10 0	33 10 0	to 38 0 0	31 18 0	30 0 0	to 34 2 6
Medium draught ..	23 5 0	21 0 0	to 26 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0	to 30 0 0
Delivery cart ..	16 12 6	15 0 0	to 18 0 0	16 7 0	14 0 0	to 24 0 0
Saddle and harness	6 2 6	5 0 0	to 8 0 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	to 6 10 0
Ponies ..	10 10 0	10 0 0	to 11 0 0	8 18 0	8 0 0	to 10 5 0
Order cart ..	11 15 0	10 10 0	to 12 10 0	10 15 0	10 0 0	to 12 5 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	31 15 0	19 16 0	to 51 19 0	13 10 0	11 1 0	to 17 7 0
Prime ..	27 2 0	17 4 0	to 42 3 0	11 14 0	9 12 0	to 15 5 0
Good ..	22 7 0	13 19 0	to 33 12 0	9 19 0	8 3 0	to 13 0 0
Good light and handy weights	17 10 0	11 6 0	to 25 12 0	8 2 0	6 5 0	to 10 17 0
Second ..	14 5 0	8 18 0	to 19 4 0	6 5 0	4 14 0	to 8 2 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	20 3 0	12 14 0	to 34 7 0	8 7 0	6 14 0	to 11 1 0
Others ..	13 6 0	8 0 0	to 20 2 0	5 2 0	3 17 0	to 7 7 0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Best milkers ..	25 12 0	22 3 0	to 31 13 0	19 2 0	16 5 0	to 24 1 0
Springers, best ..	17 9 0	14 10 0	to 20 2 0	11 4 0	8 7 0	to 17 18 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	2 2 7	1 6 5	to 3 9 3	1 4 3	0 17 3	to 1 14 4
Prime ..	1 17 1	1 3 9	to 2 17 3	1 1 3	0 15 10	to 1 9 11
Good ..	1 11 11	1 0 2	to 2 7 4	0 18 6	0 14 6	to 1 5 6
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 17 8	1 3 6	to 3 2 6	0 19 5	0 14 4	to 1 8 0
Prime ..	1 12 0	1 0 1	to 2 11 10	0 16 8	0 11 7	to 1 4 3
Good ..	1 7 4	0 17 8	to 2 2 4	0 14 1	0 9 10	to 0 19 9
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2 4	0 15 7	to 1 14 6
Prime ..	1 15 10	1 2 2	to 3 2 7	1 0 4	0 14 6	to 1 11 3
Good ..	1 10 3	0 18 8	to 2 9 8	0 17 2	0 11 9	to 1 5 8
Ewes (merino) best	1 8 1	0 18 6	to 2 7 8	0 16 8	0 11 3	to 1 3 0
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 16 7	1 5 3	to 2 16 6	1 2 6	0 15 9	to 1 10 8
Prime ..	1 11 7	1 2 2	to 2 6 8	0 19 6	0 13 11	to 1 6 6
Good ..	1 6 0	0 18 4	to 1 18 3	0 16 3	0 11 10	to 1 1 0
Second ..	0 19 10	0 13 5	to 1 7 8	0 12 6	0 9 5	to 0 14 7
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	15 11 0	9 14 0	to 21 2 0	12 5 0	10 5 0	to 14 6 0
Extra prime and weighty ..	12 1 0	7 11 0	to 16 15 0	9 6 0	6 11 0	to 11 9 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	7 4 0	5 16 0	to 8 19 0	5 18 0	4 9 0	to 7 16 0
Prime ..	6 5 0	4 19 0	to 7 14 0	5 4 0	3 19 0	to 6 18 0
Porkers ..	4 4 0	3 10 0	to 4 17 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	to 4 9 0

The average prices of stock were generally much lower in 1921-22 than in 1920-21.

**Stock**

**Slaughtered.** on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during the last ten years :—

**STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1912 TO 1921.**

Year.	Number Slaughtered (Annual Average).		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1912-16 .. ..	3,813,355	370,634	261,709
1917 .. ..	2,499,002	217,480	298,073
1918 .. ..	3,581,460	223,340	377,390
1919 .. ..	6,324,490	362,475	329,190
1920 .. ..	4,244,798	374,545	240,557
1921 .. ..	4,005,587	331,707	239,638

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

**PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1912 TO 1921.**

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.* (Annual Average.)			For Export. (Annual Average.)		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1912-16 .. ..	2,451,879	331,701	93,090	1,306,661	24,148	998
1917 .. ..	2,257,785	209,909	99,053	107,064	1,124	971
1918 .. ..	2,773,298	95,328	174,689	248,825	3,520	615
1919 .. ..	3,136,059	281,636	126,509	2,854,059	44,437	1,000
1920 .. ..	1,835,419	353,429	82,315	2,385,966	14,912	5,465
1921 .. ..	2,794,790	310,428	55,521	1,186,704	16,694	7,335

  

Year.	For Preserving and Salting. (Annual Average.)			For Boiling Down. (Annual Average.)		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1912-16 .. ..	42,067	11,544	167,489	12,748	3,241	132
1917 .. ..	133,140	5,540	197,880	1,013	907	166
1918 .. ..	553,090	23,580	201,900	6,247	912	186
1919 .. ..	283,966	32,580	201,480	50,406	3,822	201
1920 .. ..	2,067	1,133	152,556	21,346	5,071	221
1921 .. ..	20,622	2,740	176,451	3,471	1,845	331

\* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the 4,005,587 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1921, 1,186,704 or 30 per cent. were frozen, as compared with 651,914, or 23 per cent., in 1906. In 1921 the overseas exports included 43,965,899 lbs. of mutton and lamb, valued at £1,057,276.

**Mutton and  
Lamb frozen  
for Export.**

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and, as there is practically no limit to the demand for these products

in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses exported in 1894, a few years after the inception of the trade, and in each of the past ten years. In the four years 1915-16 to 1918-19 the quantity exported was small in comparison with earlier years. The chief reasons for this were, in 1915-16, the drought of the preceding year, and, in the three following years, the lack of shipping space. In the year 1919-20 the exports were much greater than in any previous year. These represented to a large extent the accumulations which had taken place during the previous three years, but part of the increase was due to the fear of a drought in the early part of 1920, which caused a large number of sheep to be placed on the market.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year.	Number of Carcasses Exported (Annual Average).		
	Mutton.	Lamb.	Total.
1894 .. ..	250,000	..	250,000
1912-13 to 1916-17 .. ..	444,151	694,357	1,138,508
1917-18 .. ..	66,730	129,537	196,267
1918-19 .. ..	401,382	267,588	668,970
1919-20 .. ..	2,468,090	1,533,410	4,001,500
1920-21 .. ..	288,190	497,896	786,086
1921-22 .. ..	314,564	872,140	1,186,704

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1921 was £9,512,980, as compared with £11,816,670 in the previous year, £9,262,710 in 1919, £8,521,590 in 1918, £7,213,950 in 1917, £6,898,630 in 1916, and £4,952,846 in 1915. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, and the total production of butter and cheese, in the last ten years :—

DAIRYING, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year ended June.	Annual Average.			
	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter made.	Cheese made.
			lbs.	lbs.
1912-17 .. ..	54,549	572,342	61,074,515	4,559,088
1918 .. ..	54,348	534,388	64,405,711	5,285,003
1919 .. ..	58,766	592,079	66,240,403	6,055,964
1920 .. ..	56,659	623,652	60,218,945	7,735,023
1921 .. ..	58,117	620,005	64,938,458	3,636,571
1922 .. ..	60,882	719,473	82,981,570	5,675,909



Butter and  
cheese made  
on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the past ten years :—

### BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS.

Year ended June.					Annual Average.	
					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1912-17	..	..	..	..	5,157,033	1,756,783
1918	..	..	..	..	4,704,151	1,311,893
1919	..	..	..	..	5,116,733	1,031,514
1920	..	..	..	..	4,743,906	937,030
1921	..	..	..	..	5,086,723	492,952
1922	..	..	..	..	5,480,421	316,249

Butter and  
cheese made  
in factories.

The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk made, and of cream sold, in factories during the last ten years were as follows :—

### BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year ended June.				Annual Average.			
				Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made.
				lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
1912-17	..	..	..	55,917,482	47,776	2,802,306	21,692,705
1917-18	..	..	..	59,701,560	60,890	3,973,110	37,805,070
1918-19	..	..	..	61,123,670	77,830	5,024,450	45,251,710
1919-20	..	..	..	55,475,039	147,736	6,797,993	44,219,389
1920-21	..	..	..	59,851,735	153,124	3,143,619	42,643,871
1921-22	..	..	..	77,501,149	160,490	5,359,660	48,354,210

NOTE.—In addition, 2,022,192 lbs. of casein were made in 1921-22.

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 151,615,600 in 1917-18, 157,814,940 in 1918-19, 147,455,930 in 1919-20, 154,042,550 in 1920-21, and 193,507,110 in 1921-22.

Exports of  
butter and  
cheese.

In 1921-22 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 45,985,904 lbs. of butter, valued at £3,026,447, all of which, except 59,762 lbs., was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 38,901,134 lbs., valued at £2,439,098. The quantity of cheese exported to overseas countries was 1,178,544 lbs., and the value thereof £39,900.

Wool  
production.

Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1921-22 and earlier seasons was as follows :—

### VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

District.		Wool Clip, 1921-22.			
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	..	5,440,560	380,082	5,820,642	
North-Central ..	..	6,434,465	541,371	6,975,836	
Western .. ..	..	24,789,895	1,718,644	26,508,539	
Wimmera .. ..	..	13,326,008	907,809	14,233,817	
Mallee .. ..	..	4,105,395	279,972	4,385,367	
Northern .. ..	..	10,868,093	908,267	11,776,360	
North-Eastern ..	..	4,301,850	403,938	4,705,788	
Gippsland .. ..	..	3,563,243	225,754	3,788,997	
Total Clip	{ 1921-22	72,829,509	5,365,837	78,195,346	
	1920-21	67,617,476	3,532,465	71,149,941	
	1919-20	91,282,613	7,096,976	98,379,589	
	1918-19	92,094,437	8,891,994	100,986,431	
	1917-18	80,379,680	9,426,152	89,805,832	
	1916-17	70,647,862	8,199,062	78,846,924	
	1915-16	55,801,193	3,725,255	59,526,448	
	1914-15	65,005,305	5,085,597	70,090,902	
	1913-14	74,157,932	5,868,688	80,026,620	
	{ 1912-13	65,666,190	4,170,780	69,836,970	
—		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..		100,986,431	98,379,589	71,149,941	78,195,346
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..		25,660,630	34,467,578	19,100,630	25,317,431
Total production ..		126,647,061	132,847,167	90,250,571	103,512,777
Total value ..		£7,621,413	£7,908,007	£4,729,400	£4,662,750

The wool produced last season was 15 per cent. more than in the previous season. In 1921 there were 10,072,358 sheep and 2,471,431  
4771.—28

lambs shorn, as compared with 10,595,458 sheep and 1,725,305 lambs in 1920 and 12,275,005 sheep and 3,141,655 lambs in 1919.

Weight of  
a fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn for the last ten years :—

### WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1912-13 to 1921-22.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece (Annual Average).		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1912-17 .. .. .	6·83	2·31	5·95
1917-18 .. .. .	7·57	2·42	6·19
1918-19 .. .. .	7·41	2·31	6·21
1919-20 .. .. .	7·44	2·26	6·38
1920-21 .. .. .	6·38	2·05	5·77
1921-22 .. .. .	7·23	2·17	6·23

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export, in the last ten years, were as follows :—

### WOOL PRODUCTION : HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Production. (Annual Average.)		Used in Manufactures. (Annual Average.)		Available for Export. (Annual Average.)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1912-17	93,635,678	4,237,753	7,458,611	327,451	86,177,067	3,910,302
1917-18	105,424,682	6,410,077	7,344,030	397,800	98,080,652	6,012,277
1918-19	126,647,061	7,621,413	7,823,050	423,748	118,824,011	7,197,665
1919-20	132,847,167	7,908,007	11,300,400	612,105	121,546,767	7,295,902
1920-21	90,250,571	4,729,400	12,799,590	639,980	77,450,981	4,089,420
1921-22	103,512,777	4,662,750	13,293,010	553,875	90,219,767	4,108,875

Prices of  
wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the past three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1919-20 to 1921-22.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	28d. to 31½d.	30d. to 36d.	28d. to 36d.
Super .. ..	24d. to 27d.	24d. to 28d.	22d. to 24d.
Good .. ..	18d. to 23d.	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 18d.
Average .. ..	15d. to 17d.	12d. to 14d.	12d. to 14d.
Wasty and Inferior .. ..	10d. to 12d.	6d. to 8d.	8d. to 10d.
Extra Super Lambs .. ..	23d. to 26½d.	18d. to 20d.	24d. to 26d.
Super Lambs .. ..	18d. to 22d.	13d. to 15d.	16d. to 18d.
Good Lambs .. ..	15d. to 17d.	10d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.
Average Lambs .. ..	11d. to 14d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.
Inferior Lambs .. ..	6d. to 9d.	2d. to 4d.	3d. to 5d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks .. ..	26d. to 29d.	22d. to 24d.	22d. to 24d.
Super Comebacks .. ..	23d. to 27d.	19d. to 21d.	17d. to 19d.
Fine Crossbred .. ..	20d. to 24d.	9d. to 11d.	13d. to 15d.
Medium Crossbred .. ..	15d. to 19d.	5d. to 7d.	8d. to 10d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln .. ..	13d. to 15d.	2d. to 3½d.	3d. to 5d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .. ..	16d. to 20d.	11d. to 14d.	14d. to 16d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .. ..	12d. to 15d.	6d. to 7d.	8d. to 10d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. ..	10d. to 12d.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 5d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece .. ..	42d. to 48d.	45d. to 51d.	42d. to 46d.
Super Fleece .. ..	38d. to 41d.	38d. to 41d.	34d. to 38d.
Good Fleece .. ..	34d. to 37d.	29d. to 32d.	26d. to 30d.
Average Fleece .. ..	28d. to 33d.	23d. to 27d.	18d. to 22d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. ..	31½d.	49½d.	42½d.
„ Comeback Fleece .. ..	29d.	37½d.	31d.
„ Merino Lambs .. ..	26½d.	26d.	32½d.
„ Comeback Lambs .. ..	22½d.	27d.	24½d.
Scoured Fleece .. ..	48d.	64d.	51d.

Flocks of  
sheep in  
districts.

Returns which were collected in March, 1919, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows :—

### NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1919.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	3,384	1,377,304	407	11·94	8·75
North-Central .. ..	2,434	1,371,189	563	8·59	8·71
Western .. ..	6,080	4,848,391	797	21·46	30·80
Wimmera .. ..	4,282	2,440,595	570	15·11	15·50
Mallee .. ..	1,514	840,734	555	5·34	5·34
Northern .. ..	5,286	2,499,582	473	18·65	15·88
North-Eastern .. ..	2,449	1,038,230	424	8·64	6·60
Gippsland .. ..	2,909	1,325,171	455	10·27	8·42
Total .. ..	28,338	15,741,196	555	100·00	100·00

The figures do not include 32,706 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. Flocks were more numerous in all districts, and their average size was greater in every district, except the Central, in 1919 than in 1913. In the six years referred to the number of flocks increased by 895 in the Central, 357 in the North-Central, 506 in the Western, 251 in the Wimmera, 156 in the Mallee, 562 in the Northern, 301 in the North-Eastern, and 476 in the Gippsland district, the total increase for the State being 3,504, or 14 per cent. The average number of sheep to a flock showed a very marked increase in the North-Central, Wimmera, Mallee, Northern, and North-Eastern districts, and a slight increase in the Western and Gippsland districts, while there was a small reduction in the Central district. The average number of sheep in a flock was 555 in 1919, as

compared with 477 in 1917, 478 in 1913, 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of sheep in the State increased from 11,892,224 in 1913 to 15,773,902 in 1919. All divisions of the State showed substantial increases during the six years under review.

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks :—

Sizes of  
Flocks.

### SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1919.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500 .. ..	20,430	3,185,381	72·10	20·24
500 to 1,000 .. ..	4,339	2,972,551	15·31	18·88
1,000 „ 2,000 .. ..	2,233	3,005,850	7·88	19·10
2,000 „ 5,000 .. ..	955	2,733,598	3·37	17·35
5,000 „ 10,000 .. ..	247	1,691,768	·87	10·75
10,000 „ 20,000 .. ..	111	1,516,830	·39	9·64
Over 20,000 .. ..	23	635,218	·08	4·04
Total .. ..	28,338	15,741,196	100·00	100·00

A comparison of the above figures with those for 1913 shows that flocks of less than 500 sheep had increased by 848, and those of from 500 to 1,000 by 1,323, from 1,000 to 2,000 by 931, from 2,000 to 5,000 by 327, from 5,000 to 10,000 by 56, and from 10,000 to 20,000 by 21. Flocks of 20,000 and over had decreased by 2. During the six years under review the number of sheep in flocks of from 1,000 to 2,000 increased from 1,844,901 to 3,005,850, or by 63 per cent. The increase in the number of sheep in the whole State in the same period was 33 per cent. Twenty-one of the 23 largest and 70 of the 111 second largest flocks in 1919 were in the Western District.

Live Stock  
in Australia  
and  
New Zealand.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated March, 1922, for Victoria and Tasmania; December, 1921, for

Queensland and Western Australia; June, 1922, for New South Wales and South Australia; and December, 1920, for the Northern Territory. The returns for New Zealand relate to April, 1922, in the case of sheep, and to January, 1922, in the case of other stock.

### LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria .. ..	493,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
New South Wales ..	663,178	941,742	2,433,525	33,851,828	306,253
Queensland .. ..	747,543	554,208	6,493,162	18,402,399	145,083
South Australia ..	267,639	165,866	253,331	6,257,052	87,667
The Northern Territory ..	37,837	70	659,770	6,062	1,416
Western Australia ..	180,334	53,828	839,280	6,506,177	63,001
Tasmania .. ..	38,439	45,165	171,539	1,551,273	49,743
New Zealand .. ..	332,105	1,137,055	2,186,168	22,222,259	384,333

**Bee-keeping.** The returns for 1921-22 show that there were in that year 4,046 bee-keepers, who owned 41,593 frame and 8,554 box hives, producing 2,612,381 lbs. and 100,294 lbs. of honey respectively, and 32,737 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 571, as compared with 473 in the previous season. The quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera, the chief producing district, was 1,172,403 lbs. in 1921-22, as compared with 548,978 lbs. in the previous season, 686,883 lbs. in 1919-20, 806,754 lbs. in 1918-19, 1,631,171 lbs. in 1917-18, and 800,505 lbs. in 1916-17. The more important particulars of the industry for the past ten years are given below:—

### BEE-KEEPING, 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Season ended May.	Annual Average.			
	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
1912-17 .. ..	4,074	42,227	1,684,193	28,706
1918 .. ..	4,427	58,146	4,974,888	64,980
1919 .. ..	4,374	52,782	1,644,447	25,286
1920 .. ..	3,914	40,970	1,396,704	24,735
1921 .. ..	3,408	37,075	1,724,942	24,222
1922 .. ..	4,046	50,147	2,712,675	32,737

**Poultry Farming.** The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the four census years 1881 to 1911 :—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901,  
AND 1911.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
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

Taking the figures for 1911 as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1921-22 was £4,406,750.

**State expenditure on rabbit destruction.** Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1921, sums amounting to £878,201 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9 ..	142,963	1916-17 .. ..	24,388
1889-90 to 1898-9 ..	208,638	1917-18 .. ..	30,847
1899-1900 to 1908-9 ..	170,050	1918-19 .. ..	39,460
1909-10 to 1913-14 ..	132,530	1919-20 .. ..	36,672
1914-15 .. ..	32,211	1920-21 .. ..	36,158
1915-16 .. ..	24,257		

In addition to the expenditure of £878,201 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums were advanced in later years from loans for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities and land owners. The amounts of these advances in the last five years were as follows :—£3,203 in 1916-17, £9,472 in 1917-18, £3,766 in 1918-19, £20,985 in 1919-20, and £36,935 in 1920-21. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.



Rabbits,  
&c., sold at  
Melbourne  
Fish Market.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during the past ten years was as shown in the following statement:—

### RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Annual Average.		
	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1912-13 to 1916-17 .. ..	581,410	225	19,431
1917-18 .. ..	746,160	256	28,062
1918-19 .. ..	622,896	50	19,224
1919-20 .. ..	444,456	..	20,022
1920-21 .. ..	405,564	40	7,158
1921-22 .. ..	429,372	8	21,708

Frozen  
rabbits, &c.,  
exported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries, the numbers and values for the last ten years being as follows:—

### RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA.

Year.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares. (Annual Average.)		Rabbit and Hare Skins. (Annual Average.)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1912-13 to 1916-17 .. ..	1,696,349	98,998	2,321,514	128,308
1917-18 .. ..	3,701,662	280,422	938,874	108,765
1918-19 .. ..	1,176,106	87,333	1,932,217	134,900
1919-20 .. ..	2,725,692	224,737	3,266,621	780,038
1920-21 .. ..	1,094,689	131,130	1,893,827	326,681
1921-22 .. ..	454,052	35,385	2,623,228	201,921

The quantity of rabbit and hare skins exported oversea in 1921-22 was larger than in any of the previous seven years with the exception of the year 1919-20.

## 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 1921-22:—

## VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1921-22.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	4	3	£ 135	£ 130
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	9	5	900	80
Brighton .. .. .	12	8	328	221
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin .. .. .	89	64	7,282	3,841
Dromana .. .. .	29	23	1,249	317
Frankston .. .. .	8	8	431	173
Geelong .. .. .	75	41	3,226	1,210
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	185	124	11,806	5,821
Kerang .. .. .	6	6	33	39
Lorne .. .. .	6	3	100	210
Mallacoota .. .. .	6	6	500	75
Mentone .. .. .	6	5	84	95
Mordialloc, Chelsea and Carrum ..	43	39	2,792	411
Mornington .. .. .	42	32	1,463	806
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	109	65	4,016	1,710
Portland .. .. .	48	33	4,202	742
Port Albert .. .. .	39	31	3,033	1,315
Port Fairy .. .. .	64	39	6,930	667
Port Melbourne .. .. .	59	37	3,419	755
Queenscliff .. .. .	126	75	12,230	1,303
Sandringham .. .. .	33	24	1,454	430
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. ..	63	40	2,641	820
St. Kilda .. .. .	15	8	174	185
Warrnambool .. .. .	18	12	658	231
Werribee .. .. .	14	9	490	158
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	139	99	9,918	2,725
Williamstown .. .. .	32	19	882	486
Total .. .. .	1,279	858	80,429	24,956

Melbourne  
Fish Market.

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 were as shown in the next table.

### FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

			1920-21.		1921-22.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.	10,931,950	136,650	10,481,420	124,900	
Crayfish .. ..	doz.	35,424	32,324	32,748	24,561	
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen)	..	1,957,134	40,774	2,183,328	45,486	
Oysters .. ..	bags	8,251	27,269	7,189	26,101	
Total .. ..			237,017		221,048	

In addition to the above, 6,429 cwt. of smoked fish, and 421 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1921-22.

**Victorian fish sold.** The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1921-22 were as follows :—

#### VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1921-22.

Markets.			Quantity.		Value.	
			Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
			lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..		10,481,420	14,990	124,900	11,240	
Ballarat .. ..		560,352	2,240	7,840	1,120	
Other .. ..		192,683	600	2,410	300	
Total .. ..		11,234,455	17,830	135,150	12,660	

**Fish imported.** In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The available figures for 1909 and 1921-22 are appended. Records of Interstate imports are not obtainable for years subsequent to 1909 :—

#### FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1921-22.

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1921-22.—Oversea,	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	1,548,863	53,585
Smoked .. ..	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	43,943	2,705
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	2,297	3,675
Potted, &c. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	12,156
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	6,356,000	290,308
N.E.I. .. cwt.	214	356	5,815	9,434	2,600	9,955
Total .. ..		35,574		149,467		372,384

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 4,335,740 lbs. came from the United Kingdom and Canada in 1921-22.

Imports by  
United  
Kingdom  
of staple  
articles  
produced  
in Victoria.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for many articles which could be supplied from this State. This is readily seen from the figures in the subjoined table, which show the average annual values of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for the pre-war period 1907 to 1913, for the five years 1915 to 1919—years representing war conditions—and for the year 1920 :—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907-13, 1915-19, AND 1920.**

Articles.	Period.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Butter .. ..	1907-13	3,131,811	1,762,922	18,881,656	23,779,389
	1915-19	4,195,654	4,106,978	12,598,692	20,901,324
	1920	3,282,376	4,384,351	16,852,021	24,518,748
Cheese .. ..	1907-13	13,102	5,704,495	1,256,192	6,974,089
	1915-19	338,104	11,927,861	2,652,381	14,918,346
	1920	14,923	17,976,327	1,783,169	20,274,419
Wheat .. ..	1907-13	4,497,088	14,371,951	23,170,831	42,039,873
	1915-19	5,458,658	18,678,530	42,932,113	67,069,301
	1920	18,63,968	15,626,563	112,490,819	146,753,350
Wheatmeal and Flour ..	1907-13	216,477	1,512,672	4,384,282	6,113,431
	1915-19	1,513,771	5,515,112	12,323,258	19,352,141
	1920	2,325,722	4,560,046	14,360,213	21,245,981
Meat .. ..	1907-13	4,108,980	6,651,731	34,457,389	45,218,100
	1915-19	7,421,101	23,659,251	94,699,549	125,679,901
	1920	16,073,668	32,202,453	92,221,984	140,498,105
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Pre-served .. ..	1907-13	395,110	1,409,440	12,933,186	14,737,736
	1915-19	477,438	2,209,567	19,773,288	22,460,293
	1920	1,537,847	6,868,236	46,973,753	55,379,836
Wine .. ..	1907-13	127,388	29,076	3,848,344	4,004,808
	1915-19	95,789	36,725	6,717,451	6,849,965
	1920	317,365	37,250	12,418,796	12,773,411
Wool .. ..	1907-13	13,621,012	13,085,172	5,697,694	32,403,878
	1915-19	28,390,570	20,702,346	3,371,118	52,464,034
	1920	51,702,095	23,633,162	12,288,705	87,623,962
Skins, Furs, and Hides ..	1907-13	1,928,626	4,105,504	7,937,906	13,972,036
	1915-19	2,248,064	7,787,222	9,589,293	19,624,579
	1920	4,101,449	13,964,244	13,911,419	31,967,112
Tallow and Stearine ..	1907-13	1,352,280	725,532	1,464,682	3,542,494
	1915-19	1,062,477	1,017,723	1,315,485	3,395,685
	1920	1,596,721	1,662,854	4,351,143	7,610,718
Leather .. ..	1907-13	409,128	3,034,535	6,498,824	9,942,487
	1915-19	920,789	6,471,859	10,313,727	17,706,375
	1920	906,819	5,714,418	13,024,179	19,645,416
Total—Eleven Articles ..	1907-13	29,801,002	52,393,030	120,534,289	202,728,321
	1915-19	52,122,415	102,113,174	216,186,355	370,421,944
	1920	100,994,953	126,619,904	340,676,201	568,291,058

The value of the above-mentioned articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia amounted to £100,994,953 in 1920 as compared with £100,044,244 in 1919, £38,284,712 in 1918, £56,850,293 in

1917, £28,296,038 in 1916, £37,136,787 in 1915, and £29,801,002 on the average of the years 1907 to 1913.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1921 are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows :—

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1921.

					Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	..	acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	..	..	..	bushels	43,867,596	72,344,000
Oats	..	..	..	"	6,082,258	118,608,000
Barley	..	..	..	"	2,336,246	48,384,000
Peas	..	..	..	"	166,474	2,504,000
Potatoes	..	..	..	tons	173,660	3,998,000
Turnips and swedes	..	..	..	"	2,134*	13,740,000
Mangolds	..	..	..	"	7,768	6,286,500
Hay	..	..	..	"	1,548,453	6,125,000
Horses	..	..	..	No.	496,124	1,339,698
Cattle	..	..	..	"	1,750,369	6,659,859
Sheep	..	..	..	"	12,325,818	20,490,024
Pigs	..	..	..	"	230,770	2,650,964

\* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

### 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 be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

**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 on payment of a sum of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. It confers the privilege to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1920-21 from miners' rights was £2,204.

**Mining Leases.** Leases 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. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1920-21 was £3,654.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1921, was 52,893 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,  
31ST DECEMBER, 1921 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.						Area.
						acres.
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	37,173
Coal (ordinary)	..	..	..	..	..	3,499
Coal (brown)	..	..	..	..	..	1,180
Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	37
Barytes	..	..	..	..	..	29
Bluestone	..	..	..	..	..	23
Clay Slum	..	..	..	..	..	163
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	243
Copper and Silver	..	..	..	..	..	71
Dolomite and Clay	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eurite and Gold	..	..	..	..	..	9
Felspar	..	..	..	..	..	25
Granite	..	..	..	..	..	27
Gypsum	..	..	..	..	..	893
Hematite and Iron Ores	..	..	..	..	..	8
Infusorial Earth	..	..	..	..	..	9
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	788
Iron Oxides	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kaolin	..	..	..	..	..	81
Limestone	..	..	..	..	..	94
Limestone and Clay	..	..	..	..	..	27
Magnesite	..	..	..	..	..	114
Manganese	..	..	..	..	..	2,168
Manganese and Cobalt	..	..	..	..	..	19
Marble	..	..	..	..	..	127
Molybdenite	..	..	..	..	..	492
Molybdenite, Copper, and Silver	..	..	..	..	..	29
Ochre	..	..	..	..	..	3
Oxide	..	..	..	..	..	11
Pigments and Clay	..	..	..	..	..	21
Pigments and Limestone	..	..	..	..	..	65
Porphyry	..	..	..	..	..	12
Quicksilver	..	..	..	..	..	55
Shale	..	..	..	..	..	17
Silicate of Alumina	..	..	..	..	..	59
Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates	..	..	..	..	..	19
Silver and Gold	..	..	..	..	..	30
Silver and Lead	..	..	..	..	..	187
Slate	..	..	..	..	..	53
Sulphates and Oil	..	..	..	..	..	224
Tin	..	..	..	..	..	2,675
Wolfram	..	..	..	..	..	118
Wolfram and Tin	..	..	..	..	..	454
Wolfram, Molybdenite, and Bismuth	..	..	..	..	..	45
Brown Coal and Associated Minerals	..	..	..	..	..	609
Water-right Licences	..	..	..	..	..	902
Total	..	..	..	..	..	52,893

**Mining development.** The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys amounting to £510,638 (including £239,616 expended on the State Coal Mine), and portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1899.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING, 1916-17 to 1920-21.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department .. ..	24,154	22,453	22,030	24,423	27,359
State Coal Mine .. ..	238,213	263,730	266,244	367,733	385,105
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	2,951	29,068	17,107	56,613	22,419
Victorian Coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of .. ..	6,994	2,368	1,871	2,284	..
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	8,816	8,889	11,728	11,703	10,992
Testing plants .. ..	4,639	3,553	3,813	4,028	4,643
Geological and underground surveys of mines ..	2,348	2,010	2,186	2,138	2,443
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	29,904*	74,173	52,387	115,046	84,192
Miscellaneous .. ..	4,816	3,258	2,190	3,063	1,702
Total .. ..	322,835	409,502	379,556	587,031	538,855

\* Including £36 expended from Surplus Revenue.

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 325 of this work. Since 1st July, 1899, £510,638 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement :—

### LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

	£
Advances to companies—Development of mining ..	62,740
„ „ Boring for gold and coal, &c. ..	62,532
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ..	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ..	12,357
Construction of races and dams ..	8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting ..	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ..	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ..	9,975
State Coal Mine ..	239,616
Miscellaneous ..	9,740
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>510,638</b>

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1921, for the development of mining, totalled £239,627, of which sum £28,394 had up to that date been repaid, £40,179 realized, and £120,872 written off, leaving £50,182 outstanding. Interest received during 1920-21 amounted to £158, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1921, to £4,117.

**Total  
mineral  
production.** The mineral production of the State 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 1921.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1921.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1921.		Recorded during 1921.		Total Recorded to end of 1921.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold .. .. .	Fine ozs. 70,755,747	£ 300,550,535	Fine ozs. 104,512	£ 443,938	Fine ozs. 70,860,259	£ 300,994,473
Silver .. .	1,436,651	218,444	5,204	862	1,441,855*	219,306
Platinum ..	30,577	7,880	..	..	30,577	7,880
	311	1,671	..	..	311	1,671
Coal, black ..	tons. 8,655,769	5,011,754	tons. 514,859	603,323	tons. 9,170,628	5,615,077
„ brown ..	464,317	155,900	79,224	31,074	543,541	186,974
Ore—copper ..	18,730	218,590	..	..	18,730	218,590
„ tin ..	16,515	891,562	80	11,961	16,595	903,523
„ antimony ..	99,157	549,165	1,225	5,890	100,382	555,055
„ silver-lead ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
„ iron ..	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese ..	247	919	10	100	257	1,019
Wolfram ..	118	11,785	..	..	118	11,785
Diamonds ..	..	128	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum ..	32,625	24,181	11,139	6,914	43,764	31,095
Magnesite ..	1,256	3,816	128	384	1,384	4,200
Kaolin ..	18,076	25,281	2,142	1,577	20,218	26,858
Diatomaceous earth ..	8,057	33,137	..	..	8,057	33,137
Pigment clays ..	1,312	1,684	335	375	1,647	2,059
Phosphate rock ..	9,531	10,281	1,541	1,541	11,072	11,822
Molybdenite ..	104	4,296	5	70	109	4,366
Fluorspar ..	427	1,263	196	625	623	1,888
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.† ..	..	6,014,609	..	434,520	..	6,449,129
Limestone, &c.‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	313,755,811	..	1,543,154	..	315,298,965

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † From 1866 only. ‡ Record from 1900.



**Gold mining.** Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces, and in the ten years 1852-1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces. The largest quantity produced in any one year was 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The annual value of the output for the ten years 1852-1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of gold produced from 1851 to 1921 was £300,994,473, as shown in the preceding statement. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

**Gold raised  
in Victoria.**

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

#### GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1921.

Period.	Quantities (Fine Ozs.).	Period.	Quantities (Fine Ozs.).
1851-60 .. ..	23,334,263*	1916 .. ..	256,643
1861-70 .. ..	16,276,566*	1917 .. ..	201,872
1871-80 .. ..	10,156,297*	1918 .. ..	158,827
1881-90 .. ..	7,103,448*	1919 .. ..	135,427
1891-1900 .. ..	7,476,038*	1920 .. ..	152,792
1901-10 .. ..	7,095,061	1921 .. ..	104,512
1911-15 .. ..	2,161,349		

\* Gross ozs.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for 1921 having been the lowest for the State since 1851. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1921 were 553,731 ounces in Western Australia, 40,376 ounces in Queensland, and 51,173 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1919 was 18,367,881 ozs.

**Mining  
district  
gold yields**

The yield of gold for the past two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross

ounces, exceed the total output of 1920 by 1,522 ounces, and that of 1921 by 251 ounces.

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1920 AND 1921.**

Mining District.	1920.			1921.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	5,619	4,231	9,850	4,722	168	4,890
Ballarat ..	2,622	2,728	5,350	1,557	6,080	7,637
Beechworth ..	14,670	25,753	40,423	11,149	19,331	30,480
Bendigo ..	587	87,274	87,861	988	61,105	62,093
Castlemaine ..	4,627	13,146	17,773	2,820	2,998	5,818
Gippsland ..	2,942	858	3,800	2,285	548	2,833
Maryborough ..	1,319	261	1,580	748	380	1,128
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>32,386</b>	<b>134,251</b>	<b>166,637</b>	<b>24,269</b>	<b>90,610</b>	<b>114,879</b>

The amount of the dividends declared in each of the last five years by gold-mining companies operating in each mining district of the State was as follows:—

**DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH  
MINING DISTRICT, 1917 to 1921.**

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ..	14,583	..	..	..	..
Ballarat ..	..	..	..	..	13
Beechworth ..	32,874	34,050	19,220	36,690	14,055
Bendigo ..	8,288	..	..	44,226	6,750
Castlemaine ..	28,225	17,100	5,800	11,595	6,480
Gippsland ..	675	525	160	2,668	1,096
Maryborough ..	2,500	1,250	..	..	167
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>87,145</b>	<b>52,925</b>	<b>25,180</b>	<b>95,179</b>	<b>28,561</b>

By comparison with 1920 the amount of the dividends declared in 1921 represents a decrease of 70 per cent.

**Gold miners.** The average number of men employed in gold mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last ten years are given below :—

### NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1912 to 1921.

Year.	Annual Average.		
	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1912-1916 .. .. .	3,493	6,375	9,868
1917 .. .. .	..	..	6,069
1918 .. .. .	..	..	3,547
1919 .. .. .	1,155	1,910	3,065
1920 .. .. .	1,138	2,604	3,742
1921 .. .. .	1,073	1,977	3,050

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1921 was as follows :—Ararat and Stawell, 146 ; Ballarat, 83 ; Bendigo, 1,752 ; Beechworth, 641 ; Castlemaine, 195 ; Gippsland, 94 ; and Maryborough, 139.

**Value of machinery on gold-fields.**

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder :—

### VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1917 to 1921.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1917 .. .. .	..	..	825,450
1918 .. .. .	..	..	650,600
1919 .. .. .	198,490	425,110	623,600
1920 .. .. .	181,400	703,416	884,816
1921 .. .. .	156,642	508,643	665,285

**Dredging and sluicing.** A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past twenty years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. In 1921 the

number of bucket dredges at work was 11, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 5, in addition to which 20 jet elevators and 6 gravitation plants were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

## DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				Acres.	Cub. yds.	Ozs.	Tons.
1917	..	..	73	306	10,038,688	44,756	120
1918	..	..	67	230	7,626,581	33,983	124
1919	..	..	56	161	5,517,159	24,540	107
1920	..	..	43	130	4,179,778	19,855	78
1921	..	..	42	99	3,554,674	15,734	78

These plants employed 354 men in 1921. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 2·1 grains, which was a slight decrease as compared with that of the previous year. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,854,141 ounces of gold and 1,349 tons of tin have been won by this system.

**Cyanidation.** The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the past five years :—

## CYANIDATION, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
				Tons.	Ozs.	£
1917	..	..	66	127,012	8,930	34,369
1918	..	..	34	45,600	4,420	18,250
1919	..	..	33	44,581	4,361	16,484
1920	..	..	28	37,596	4,226	16,216
1921	..	..	20	39,937	5,326	17,212

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,922,624 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,269,444 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

A Sludge Abatement Board, appointed by the Government, is intrusted with the duty of regulating the disposal of mining sludge, and preventing the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile *débris*.

**Government batteries.** Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows :—

### GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.					Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
						tons.	ozs.
1917	..	..	..	..	33	3,278	2,102
1918	..	..	..	..	33	4,092	2,905
1919	..	..	..	..	34	2,941	3,778
1920	..	..	..	..	33	2,664	2,849
1921	..	..	..	..	34	1,748	1,367

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 70,904 tons of ore have been crushed for 48,726 ounces of gold.

**Coal mining.** 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. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

**Brown coal.** The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 30,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 543,541 tons (valued at £186,974), of which 79,224 tons were obtained in 1921. Of the total output for that year 74,458 tons valued at £28,968 were obtained from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell.

**The State coal-field.** There is a State coal mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River Coal-field, the development of which was undertaken in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The

area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1921, was 451,255 tons, valued at £518,944. The total output up to the end of 1921 was 5,069,835 tons, valued at £3,152,565. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1921, was 1,541.

Victorian  
coal  
production  
and value.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1921 was 9,170,628 tons, valued at £5,615,077. The total production prior to 1892, the average annual production for the periods 1892-1900, 1901-10 and 1911-15, and the annual production for the years 1916 to 1921, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table:—

### COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.				Average Annual Production.	Average Annual Value per ton at pit's mouth.
				tons.	s. d.
Prior to 1892	..	..	..	*77,914	18 8
1892-1900	..	..	..	184,517	9 11
1901-10	..	..	..	168,548	11 8
1911-15	..	..	..	608,512	9 2
1916	..	..	..	417,183	10 4
1917	..	..	..	466,220	14 5
1918	..	..	..	439,575	15 11
1919	..	..	..	423,946	17 7
1920	..	..	..	442,241	21 0
1921	..	..	..	514,859	23 5

\* Total production up to date mentioned.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1921 were as follows:—New South Wales, 10,793,387 tons; Queensland, 954,763 tons; Western Australia, 468,817 tons; and Tasmania, 66,476 tons.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last ten years are shown below. **Mining accidents.** 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, 1912 TO 1921.

Year.	Gold Mines. (Annual Average.)			Coal Mines. (Annual Average.)		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1912-1916 .. ..	9,868	11	47	1,372	2	20
1917 .. ..	6,069	5	17	1,885	3	24
1918 .. ..	3,547	5	12	1,584	4	6
1919 .. ..	3,065	4	9	2,192	5	13
1920 .. ..	3,724	3	13	2,011	1	5
1921 .. ..	3,050	5	2	1,994	5	11

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past ten years 78 persons were killed and 288 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1·13 and 4·18 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 29 deaths and 161 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1·75 and 9·68 respectively per 1,000 employees.

The record of boring operations conducted by the **Boring for gold and coal.** Mines Department during the past five years is as follows :—

## GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.	Drills worked by—		Bores put down for—			Total Depth Bored.
	Steam.	Other Power.	Gold.	Coal.	Total.	
1917 .. ..	1	14	21	115	136	feet. 25,400
1918 .. ..	2	10	..	214	214	41,080
1919 .. ..	2	10	6	216	222	38,340
1920 .. ..	2	13	5	358	363	37,957
1921 .. ..	1	14	20	400	420	40,000

Up to the end of 1921 the quantity of antimony ore produced in Victoria was 100,382 tons valued at £555,055. Nearly the whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. The production for 1921 yielded 347 tons of concentrates valued at £5,890. For the previous year the production was 4,678 tons of ore, which yielded 961 tons of concentrates of the value of £14,238.

The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1921 was 16,595 tons, valued at £903,523. In the year 1921 the quantity produced was 80 tons, as against 85 tons in the preceding year, and 113 tons in 1919. Of the tin won during the past five years nearly the whole was obtained in the Beechworth district.

The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1921 was 11,139 tons, nearly all of which was obtained at Boort, Lake Boga, and Lascelles. The output for the previous year was 3,393 tons, which was obtained almost entirely at Lake Boga and Boort. Up to the end of 1921, the quantity raised in Victoria was 43,764 tons, valued at £31,095.

The quantity of kaolin produced in 1921 was 2,142 tons, and in the previous year 2,130 tons. Up to the end of last year the total output was 20,218 tons, valued at £26,858.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table :—

QUARRIES, 1917-18 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Free-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1917-18 ..	103	744,630	24,190	2,250	44,450	171,992
1918-19 ..	99	837,080	1,282	1,760	47,854	189,770
1919-20 ..	91	785,847	2,824	1,490	56,446	219,413
1920-21 ..	105	1,068,131	417	1,485	56,031	340,450
1921-22 ..	112	1,212,637	4,437	1,515	58,073	369,030

In 1921-22 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,633, and the wages paid amounted to £296,700. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.



**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.****Industrial  
progress.**

The earliest year for which there are statistical records of the factories of the State is 1850, at which date the number of manufacturing establishments is shown to have been 68. Subsequently fair and regular progress was made in the industry until in 1900, the year before Federation, there were 3,097 factories working. The years immediately following Federation were marked by increased industrial activity, which has been well maintained in the last ten years, during which period nearly all existing lines of manufacture have shown a notable expansion, and many industries new to the State have been firmly established. Since 1912 the number of factories has increased by 28 per cent., the number of persons employed by 25 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 136 per cent., the value of output by 134 per cent., the value of machinery and plant and premises by 111 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 115 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £317 4s. 10d. per person employed in 1921-22, as compared with £159 in 1912. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1921-22, when 81 per cent. were so equipped, as against 69 per cent. in 1912, and with the increased aggregate engine power of factories previously referred to. The increase in the added value relatively to employees, the larger proportion of factories using power, and the higher aggregate power of establishments as a whole are indications of increasing industrial efficiency. The proportion of child labour in factories has shown very slight variation during the past ten years.

Since 1912 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 15 per cent., and the number of hands employed by them has increased by 25 per cent. While factories of this size formed only 3.3 per cent. of the total number in the State in 1921-22, they employed 41.9 per cent. of the the total number of hands. The figures relating to distinct industries show that steady progress has been maintained in almost every class of factory during recent years. This is most noticeable in industries associated with the

manufacture of clothing and textile fabrics (including boots) and with the preparation of food, &c.

The appended table summarizes the position of the industries at various stages since 1871, but except for the period 1904 to 1921-22 the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

### GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons employed.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1871 ..	1,740	19,468	*	4,725,125	*
1881 ..	2,488	43,209	*	8,044,296	†13,370,836
1891 ..	3,141	52,225	*	16,472,859	†22,390,251
1901 ..	3,249	66,529	*	12,298,500	\$19,478,780
1904 ..	4,208	76,287	4,794,365	13,668,185	23,126,180
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

\* Particulars not available.

† 1880.

‡ 1890.

\$ 1900.

#### Factories and Wages Board Legislation.

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* 1915 (No. 2650) consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

#### Production of different industries, 1921-22.

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an 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. The following table shows for the year 1921-22 the number of factories in each industry, the power used, the number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and fuel and light used, and the value of articles produced or work done:—

# FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1921-22.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1921-22.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>										
Boiling down .. .. .	13	256	9	144	..	3	£ 32,655	£ 10,545	£ 178,382	£ 230,703
Bone milling .. .. .	14	1,039	18	92	..	2	20,083	14,132	49,262	109,696
Tanning .. .. .	48	3,568	63	2,304	1	16	501,604	41,298	1,779,168	2,740,429
Fellmongering .. .. .	30	1,773	29	580	..	2	123,839	31,827	967,034	1,212,620
Chaffcutting and grain crushing	180	2,500	171	702	..	5	49,566	12,141	719,719	862,805
Other .. .. .	8	50	4	183	..	1	42,516	351	89,498	163,617
Total .. .. .	293	9,186	294	4,065	1	29	770,203	110,294	3,783,063	5,319,870
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	11	161	5	119	..	14	29,801	8,436	199,267	275,523
Soap and candle .. .. .	17	493	16	591	..	135	139,519	37,878	625,335	1,096,955
Total .. .. .	28	654	21	710	..	149	169,320	46,314	824,602	1,372,478

*Class III.—Processes relating to  
Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, &c. . . . .	93	5,401	72	2,457	..	126	495,288	180,920	87,573	999,383
Cement, including cement pipes . . . . .	13	1,749	7	718	..	2	158,558	63,349	81,998	458,474
Glass, including bottles . . . . .	9	445	10	856	..	11	170,875	55,298	70,430	399,287
Glass bevelling . . . . .	23	84	18	197	..	6	40,919	1,193	84,601	146,820
Marble and stone dressing . . . . .	43	394	57	345	..	6	81,240	2,645	65,280	215,112
Modelling . . . . .	16	254	17	239	..	5	47,969	1,547	53,007	136,633
Other . . . . .	18	216	15	226	..	1	45,198	20,404	19,547	107,131
Total . . . . .	215	8,543	196	5,038	..	157	1,040,047	325,356	462,436	2,462,840

*Class IV.—Working in Wood.*

Cooperage . . . . .	7	212	5	151	..	..	37,552	1,236	36,403	88,522
Saw-milling (forest) . . . . .	239	3,852	342	3,001	..	13	627,432	799	39,442	1,122,102
Saw-milling, moulding, &c. . . . .	299	10,254	267	4,926	2	80	1,017,241	33,905	2,052,027	3,649,316
Mantelpiece . . . . .	9	68	11	191	..	3	35,538	444	40,094	88,730
Wood carving, turning . . . . .	24	480	25	256	..	8	58,167	2,499	60,305	156,480
Other . . . . .	9	165	11	176	..	69	43,815	1,759	56,292	128,561
Total . . . . .	587	15,031	661	8,701	2	173	1,819,745	40,642	2,284,663	5,233,711

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement . . . . .	58	1,601	64	2,810	1	41	643,874	43,794	806,066	1,767,843
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. . . . .	517	11,872	600	9,462	2	170	2,067,009	196,239	2,511,800	5,897,158
Railway workshop . . . . .	18	2,658	..	5,407	..	8	1,282,617	35,853	1,574,766	3,182,559
Nail . . . . .	10	388	7	137	..	3	27,557	2,285	121,562	184,987
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. . . . .	96	633	88	1,621	1	200	297,808	13,904	811,330	1,298,503
Brass, copper smithing . . . . .	91	827	116	1,094	..	50	235,050	13,347	282,009	665,649
Wireworking . . . . .	20	303	23	240	..	11	48,258	2,494	181,453	281,452
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide . . . . .	12	101	21	89	..	..	18,996	3,799	125,361	172,948
Oven, range . . . . .	16	94	18	131	..	..	29,213	1,266	37,030	93,129
Other . . . . .	46	595	49	391	2	11	82,938	7,549	132,514	290,819
Total . . . . .	884	19,072	986	21,382	6	494	4,733,320	320,530	6,583,891	13,835,047

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1921-22—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.</i>							£	£	£	£
Bacon curing .. ..	22	1,424	32	429	..	16	103,783	17,785	1,089,984	1,366,832
Butter, cheese, butterine .. ..	196	4,547	38	2,133	..	238	508,203	131,787	6,074,632	7,277,811
Meat freezing, preserving .. ..	14	6,307	7	877	..	23	217,046	38,727	1,186,047	1,564,475
Biscuit .. ..	8	465	7	784	..	520	181,386	21,335	588,563	942,440
Flourmilling .. ..	45	5,017	34	946	..	17	228,195	49,459	4,951,120	5,759,281
Jam, sauce, &c. .. ..	50	1,045	35	1,299	2	936	299,072	22,185	943,821	1,538,230
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	37	1,166	19	380	..	297	105,495	18,062	717,950	993,149
Sugar, confectionery, &c. .. ..	97	5,452	90	1,964	15	1,633	567,344	114,995	4,084,065	6,197,404
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. ..	122	355	115	783	5	86	166,915	5,149	304,718	659,806
Malt .. ..	23	472	10	257	1	8	65,241	16,632	374,693	614,364
Brewing .. ..	15	4,494	6	1,043	..	4	278,319	67,391	982,425	2,200,882
Distilling .. ..	10	369	1	113	..	4	21,672	8,803	59,310	113,645
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. ..	16	997	6	277	1	173	76,625	9,718	531,703	715,933
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	15	495	18	1,210	1	766	344,398	6,221	1,568,891	2,351,720
Other .. ..	38	1,950	32	318	1	24	74,011	24,886	75,658	235,200
Total .. ..	708	34,655	450	12,813	26	4,685	3,237,705	553,135	23,533,580	32,511,172

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile  
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woollen mill .. ..	19	7,390	18	1,684	..	2,054	526,009	76,409	1,150,361	2,482,761
Clothing, tailoring, &c. ..	497	502	470	1,661	44	7,246	1,076,033	19,225	2,148,957	3,905,486
Dressmaking and millinery ..	501	448	118	290	308	8,627	848,249	11,988	1,731,707	3,142,365
Underclothing, shirt ..	176	1,122	98	314	91	5,668	574,297	13,329	1,612,889	2,613,300
Hat, cap .. ..	51	777	56	656	7	900	258,623	14,520	474,492	918,959
Hosiery .. ..	143	1,188	89	574	77	3,684	443,669	18,759	1,440,734	2,297,739
Oilskin, waterproof clothing ..	4	110	2	50	1	117	26,442	938	64,763	107,827
Boot, shoe .. ..	334	2,664	406	6,443	14	4,851	1,760,589	30,375	3,109,863	6,043,172
Fur .. ..	34	57	31	112	10	230	42,517	1,215	166,616	285,796
Rope, twine, &c. ..	8	1,551	7	556	..	361	132,126	11,874	307,246	609,210
Sail, tent, &c. ..	17	35	19	80	1	72	22,672	334	142,034	195,622
Other .. ..	34	203	36	246	5	460	87,288	5,498	234,929	386,132

Total .. ..	1,818	16,047	1,350	12,666	558	34,270	5,797,914	204,464	12,584,591	22,988,369
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*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,  
Engraving, &c.*

Printing .. ..	398	3,666	469	5,187	6	1,457	1,408,481	43,359	1,998,380	4,694,295
Account-book, stationery, &c. ..	30	579	34	636	1	628	183,440	4,851	380,572	702,992
Fancy box .. ..	30	285	23	230	7	700	113,769	2,907	244,854	469,054
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	18	100	22	192	..	7	35,644	966	18,162	84,877
Other .. ..	31	3,248	29	711	..	126	157,983	54,353	244,068	590,206

Total .. ..	507	7,878	577	6,956	14	2,918	1,899,317	106,436	2,886,036	6,541,424
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<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> ..	15	241	11	359	..	20	78,742	1,444	98,883	209,955
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<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> ..	11	912	5	407	..	344	129,785	16,443	309,887	519,760
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*Production.*

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1921-22—continued.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>							£	£	£	£
Coachbuilding .. ..	298	905	353	2,201	..	25	414,348	14,012	484,889	1,123,548
Bicycle, &c. .. ..	366	1,112	420	2,346	3	103	457,297	15,016	403,125	1,127,608
Saddle, harness .. ..	44	50	49	385	..	79	82,746	671	137,818	261,236
Other .. ..	18	32	26	172	..	11	31,201	714	50,394	107,178
Total .. ..	726	2,099	848	5,104	3	218	985,592	30,413	1,076,226	2,619,570
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &amp;c.</i>	11	1,703	8	670	..	6	164,957	6,675	213,566	429,637
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	57	508	38	415	2	267	103,576	3,420	299,314	483,326
Cabinet, including billiard table ..	282	2,018	368	2,243	2	106	422,900	11,075	585,007	1,247,508
Picture frame .. ..	19	39	20	70	..	15	14,833	321	27,742	56,341
Other .. ..	8	103	5	141	..	17	31,851	2,110	69,409	115,754
Total .. ..	366	2,668	431	2,869	4	405	573,160	16,926	981,472	1,902,929

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.*

Blacking, blue, &c.	..	..	23	245	17	164	..	199	50,853	2,528	297,552	441,387
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	..	..	42	1,161	35	538	1	434	170,168	14,635	410,127	791,125
Fertilizers	..	..	8	2,090	1	758	..	15	180,922	37,856	768,626	1,302,288
Other	..	..	42	418	40	237	2	24	38,724	2,813	129,645	220,474
Total	..	..	115	3,914	93	1,697	3	672	440,667	57,832	1,605,950	2,755,274

*Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances*

37	56	32	155	..	16	27,811	1,065	26,572	73,548
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*Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware..*

109	428	119	942	2	120	181,633	6,059	253,976	554,278
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*Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.*

Electric apparatus	..	..	61	493	54	615	..	35	118,441	3,722	160,634	364,411
Electric light	..	..	84	57,481	4	1,288	..	58	334,805	389,722	2,874	1,407,268
Gas, coke	..	..	45	1,903	5	2,228	..	76	609,600	6,730	760,894	1,953,936
Other	..	..	7	1,447	1	237	..	489	99,566	8,996	367,166	549,360
Total	..	..	197	61,324	64	4,368	..	658	1,162,412	406,170	1,291,568	4,274,975



FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1921-22—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness) .. ..</i>	60	418	71	588	3	403	£ 149,677	£ 4,899	£ 396,368	£ 710,903
<i>Class XIX.—Wires, not elsewhere included.</i>										
Umbrella .. ..	7	13	5	43	..	117	20,344	253	74,200	114,424
Rubber goods .. ..	15	6,890	13	1,569	..	516	379,538	73,032	963,429	1,556,224
Brush, broom .. ..	19	149	19	298	1	92	59,780	1,269	95,066	137,452
Basket, wickerware .. ..	25	..	27	163	..	2	24,826	109	22,536	59,341
Total .. ..	66	7,052	64	2,078	1	727	484,488	74,663	1,155,231	1,927,441
Grand Total .. ..	6,753	191,881	6,281	91,508	623	46,464	23,846,495	2,329,760	60,352,561	106,243,181

Increase in  
value of out-  
put of each  
industry,  
1916-17 and  
1921-22.

Nearly every manufacturing industry in the State has shown a substantial increase in the value of output during the past five years. The output for the years 1916-17 and 1921-22 is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value :—

### OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1916-17 AND 1921-22.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1916-17.	1921-22.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Engineering, iron foundries, &c.	2,936,342	5,897,158	2,960,816	100.8
Sugar, confectionery, &c. ..	3,435,831	6,197,404	2,761,573	80.3
Boot, shoe .. ..	3,460,404	6,043,172	2,582,768	74.6
Butter, cheese, and butterine	4,908,160	7,277,811	2,369,651	48.3
Flour mills .. ..	3,458,633	5,759,281	2,300,648	66.5
Printing .. ..	2,424,873	4,694,295	2,269,422	93.6
Sawmills, moulding, &c. ..	1,686,319	3,649,316	1,962,997	116.4
Railway workshops .. ..	1,409,770	3,182,559	1,772,789	125.8
Hosiery .. ..	643,450	2,297,739	1,654,289	257.1
Dressmaking and millinery ..	1,629,543	3,142,365	1,512,822	92.8
Woollen mills .. ..	1,006,635	2,482,761	1,476,126	146.6
Clothing, tailoring, &c. ..	2,448,673	3,905,486	1,456,813	59.5
Underclothing, shirt .. ..	1,273,032	2,613,300	1,340,268	105.3
Brewing .. ..	1,118,288	2,200,882	1,082,594	96.8
Agricultural implements ..	743,196	1,767,843	1,024,647	137.9
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	1,470,715	2,351,720	881,005	59.9
Bicycle, &c. .. ..	347,776	1,127,608	779,832	224.2
Gas, coke .. ..	1,181,096	1,953,936	772,840	65.4
Sawmills, forest .. ..	361,954	1,122,102	760,148	210.0
Electric light .. ..	673,769	1,407,268	733,499	108.9
Cabinet, including billiard table	524,611	1,247,508	722,897	137.8
Sheet iron, tin, &c. .. ..	673,927	1,298,503	624,576	92.7
Brick, pottery, &c. .. ..	387,317	999,383	612,066	158.0
Meat preserving, freezing ..	980,371	1,564,475	584,104	59.6
Rubber goods .. ..	987,893	1,556,224	568,331	57.5
Fertilizers .. ..	749,437	1,302,288	552,851	73.8
Coachbuilding .. ..	575,791	1,123,548	547,757	95.1
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	541,161	993,149	451,988	83.5
Brass, copper .. ..	248,418	665,649	417,231	168.0
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	380,104	791,125	411,021	108.1
Bacon curing .. ..	972,477	1,366,832	394,335	40.5
Hat, cap .. ..	539,335	918,959	379,624	70.4
Chaffcutting and graincrushing	485,203	862,805	377,602	77.8
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c.	355,281	715,933	360,652	101.5
Leatherware (except saddlery and harness) .. ..	370,474	710,903	340,429	91.9
Account book, stationery, &c.	384,884	702,992	318,108	82.7
Jam, sauce, &c. .. ..	1,225,856	1,538,230	312,374	25.5
Cement, including cement pipes	154,856	458,474	303,618	196.1
Soap, and candle .. ..	802,179	1,096,955	294,776	36.7

## OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1916-17 AND 1921-22--continued.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1916-17.	1921-22.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Electric apparatus .. ..	77,818	364,411	286,593	368·3
Fancy box .. ..	193,329	469,054	275,725	142·6
Tanning .. ..	2,464,798	2,740,429	275,631	11·2
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	222,267	483,326	261,059	117·5
Aerated water, cordial, &c. ..	400,101	639,806	239,705	59·9
Biscuit .. ..	735,158	942,440	207,282	28·2
Blacking, blue, &c. ..	280,041	483,326	203,285	72·6
Timepiece, jewellery and plate-ware .. ..	352,611	554,278	201,667	57·2
Fur .. ..	85,259	285,796	200,537	235·2
Other .. ..	7,277,868	10,292,374	3,014,506	41·4
Total .. ..	60,047,284	106,243,181	46,195,897	76·9

## INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features in connexion with the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

The development of the tanning and fellmongering industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables :—

Tanneries,  
&c.

## TANNERIES, ETC., 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Horse-power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees.	Number of Working Proprietors	Amount of Wages Paid.
			£			£
1912 .. ..	90	2,161	176,947	1,996	103	205,050
1913 .. ..	84	2,398	196,848	1,824	86	194,948
1914 .. ..	79	2,434	190,460	1,875	82	210,007
1915 .. ..	82	2,510	193,350	2,165	97	268,884
1916-17 .. ..	74	3,187	214,896	2,362	82	300,796
1917-18 .. ..	76	3,476	271,120	2,485	69	347,753
1918-19 .. ..	81	4,035	370,765	2,984	74	455,548
1919-20 .. ..	86	4,631	400,110	3,299	85	631,920
1920-21 .. ..	80	4,707	436,395	2,764	87	575,132
1921-22 .. ..	78	5,341	504,355	2,902	93	625,443

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1921-22 was 13,852 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows :—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC., 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).	Value of Articles produced or Work done.
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.			
				No.	lbs.	£
1912 ..	536,343	194,441	891,971	1,085,196	8,182,610	1,891,816
1913 ..	538,117	181,643	863,580	1,128,302	7,424,263	1,961,653
1914 ..	554,242	210,894	936,975	1,639,161	7,816,250	2,132,935
1915 ..	765,088	166,197	1,150,449	1,463,775	12,224,184	3,201,455
1916-17 ..	722,649	230,380	1,027,847	1,538,178	13,843,439	3,982,202
1917-18 ..	601,950	217,605	1,418,595	1,641,000	24,560,590	5,061,236
1918-19 ..	670,956	234,548	1,742,388	2,354,487	34,483,316	6,918,270
1919-20 ..	738,907	251,973	2,780,017	5,030,438	38,191,912	8,896,091
1920-21 ..	694,322	308,542	1,406,472	2,604,413	14,619,943	4,200,077
1921-22 ..	792,974	512,515	2,042,817	2,214,980	17,453,847	3,953,049

The value of the leather, &c., imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1922, was £218,053.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Establish- ments.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Products.		Value of Output.
					Soap.*	Candles.	
		£		£	cwt.	cwt.	£
1912 ..	17	117,034	593	61,398	215,629	40,157	562,013
1913 ..	18	117,692	561	60,703	223,598	39,099	610,881
1914 ..	17	120,215	604	65,155	243,558	37,564	641,104
1915 ..	17	121,946	627	71,282	267,426	41,031	721,845
1916-17 ..	18	128,100	670	84,036	214,526	38,746	802,179
1917-18 ..	17	130,795	756	91,604	228,310	37,290	951,114
1918-19 ..	15	140,600	669	92,663	206,429	39,680	957,295
1919-20 ..	16	143,310	725	103,333	243,156	40,908	1,321,112
1920-21 ..	16	164,110	696	115,749	225,748	32,662	1,134,820
1921-22 ..	17	174,460	726	139,519	267,858	31,613	1,096,955

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 4,732 cwt. in 1912, 3,564 cwt. in 1913, 3,489 cwt. in 1914, 1,664 cwt. in 1915, 927 cwt. in 1916-17, 1,134 cwt. in 1917-18, 1,054 cwt. in 1918-19, 907 cwt. in 1919-20, 996 cwt. in 1920-21, and 859 cwt. in 1921-22.

The quantity of tallow used in 1921-22 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 182,484 cwt. in factories, and 409 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1921-22 included 267,799 lbs. of soap valued at £14,656, and 15,281 lbs. of candles valued at £1,425.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1921-22 was £734,785 :—

## BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1912 ..	119	2,047	236,526	180,724,200	123,944	44,788
1913 ..	106	1,974	233,157	175,644,900	132,709	32,839
1914 ..	109	2,117	260,877	188,238,420	124,826	47,948
1915 ..	89	1,839	230,969	142,601,380	134,623	52,732
1916-17 ..	79	1,636	200,781	108,444,400	147,840	57,266
1917-18 ..	78	1,842	231,090	107,139,000	171,836	73,398
1918-19 ..	84	2,296	314,452	133,176,000	246,763	121,286
1919-20 ..	93	2,504	336,295	119,142,000	255,562	97,844
1920-21 ..	92	2,729	481,352	203,424,600	362,495	177,410
1921-22 ..	93	2,583	495,288	169,715,000	355,784	185,293

\* In addition, there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1921-22 was £458,306, being a decrease of £26,894 as compared with the value of those made in the preceding year.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22 is given in the table which follows :—

Forest saw-mills.

## FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	Super ft.	£
1912 ..	150	176,437	1,814	183,169	73,374,900	265,980
1913 ..	167	262,964	2,118	211,454	81,769,800	290,280
1914 ..	167	273,086	2,127	232,305	84,374,300	316,400
1915 ..	138	233,343	1,564	169,027	62,588,760	234,710
1916-17 ..	151	235,140	1,678	206,709	70,038,400	297,663
1917-18 ..	162	260,280	1,935	248,940	78,984,000	355,430
1918-19 ..	187	315,670	2,278	319,547	91,540,000	503,470
1919-20 ..	203	366,355	2,627	405,335	99,142,130	693,995
1920-21 ..	246	473,275	3,181	563,627	113,215,040	905,720
1921-22 ..	239	517,725	3,014	627,432	112,008,430	896,070

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 348 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1921-22 are given on page 561.

Firewood,  
&c.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year 1921-22 was £918,550. In addition, there were supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

Engineering,  
iron foundry,  
&c.

During the past decade there has been a very marked expansion in engineering works and iron foundries. Since 1912 the number of factories has increased by 58 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 11 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 109 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 109 per cent., the value of materials used by 118 per cent., and the value of the output by 123 per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1912 to 1921-22 are given in the next table :—

ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Horse- power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Number of Persons Employed	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of—		
						Materials Used.	Fuel and Light Used.	Output.
			£		£	£	£	£
1912..	326	5,857	635,481	8,649	988,802	1,154,377	83,841	2,640,453
1913..	345	6,670	715,909	8,745	1,029,136	1,206,001	90,005	2,824,892
1914..	354	7,899	762,392	8,601	1,038,622	1,298,255	94,284	2,961,187
1915..	364	7,999	784,447	8,552	1,056,075	1,349,270	106,483	3,029,713
1916-17	364	7,964	809,940	7,726	1,008,627	1,365,280	104,334	2,936,342
1917-18	388	8,045	844,350	7,351	1,011,930	1,414,060	110,900	3,096,090
1918-19	402	8,694	903,110	7,537	1,077,720	1,578,990	134,440	3,359,580
1919-20	441	10,795	1,023,395	9,042	1,395,379	1,917,877	123,435	4,221,094
1920-21	510	11,567	1,207,630	10,235	1,984,834	2,882,847	206,806	6,206,289
1921-22	517	11,872	1,325,500	9,632	2,037,009	2,511,800	196,239	5,897,158

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1921-22 numbered 18, and gave employment to 5,415 hands who were paid £1,282,617; the value of the materials dealt with by such workshops in that year was £1,574,766, and the value of the output was £3,182,559, of which 67 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

**Agricultural  
implement  
works.**

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years :—

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c., Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1912 ..	67	2,590	309,789	19,388	329,397	799,217
1913 ..	66	2,166	268,880	16,915	324,063	710,832
1914 ..	65	1,895	242,158	16,866	278,283	638,827
1915 ..	64	1,678	206,764	15,337	213,257	526,756
1916-17 ..	63	1,832	250,450	18,666	359,342	743,196
1917-18 ..	62	1,904	261,045	20,911	435,665	830,876
1918-19 ..	60	1,628	249,360	18,100	337,730	702,870
1919-20 ..	61	1,701	272,262	20,001	349,555	757,062
1920-21 ..	60	2,641	512,363	42,193	756,204	1,550,704
1921-22 ..	58	2,851	643,874	43,794	806,066	1,767,843

The year under review, 1921-22, constitutes a record in so far as values are concerned, the sum paid in wages and the value of the output having in each case been more than double the amount for the year 1912, which was the most successful year in the history of the industry. The number of employees in 1921-22 was greater by 261 than in 1912.

The wages averaged for each employee £119 12s. 2d. in 1912 and £225 16s. 10d. in 1921-22. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £117,210 in 1912 and £289,840 in 1921-22.

BACON CURING, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.	Value of Output.
			£	No.	lbs.	£
1912 ..	29	399	45,794	179,717	16,044,228	634,366
1913 ..	28	423	49,305	179,710	16,345,955	726,906
1914 ..	26	442	57,965	181,756	16,298,474	772,318
1915 ..	25	362	49,672	129,259	11,451,031	767,778
1916-17 ..	23	405	58,191	167,003	15,376,600	972,477
1917-18 ..	21	433	65,870	197,880	17,908,100	1,084,440
1918-19 ..	21	482	76,308	201,770	18,343,400	1,107,910
1919-20 ..	21	529	99,736	182,320	16,675,090	1,384,351
1920-21 ..	22	421	90,394	139,881	13,369,107	1,335,186
1921-22 ..	22	445	103,783	163,917	15,583,960	1,366,832

This table does not include particulars relating to pigs slaughtered for curing, or to bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 671 in 1912, 666 in 1913, 974 in 1914, 439 in 1915, 379 in 1916-17, 140 in 1917-18, 130 in 1918-19, 145 in 1919-20, 150 in 1920-21, and 164 in 1921-22; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 50,500 in 1912, 51,620 in 1913, 87,258 in 1914, 45,030 in 1915, 31,300 in 1916-17, 12,970 in 1917-18, 9,790 in 1918-19, 11,500 in 1919-20, 14,000 in 1920-21, and 12,010 in 1921-22.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—3,999,478 lbs. in 1912, 2,943,303 lbs. in 1913, 2,476,023 lbs. in 1914, 2,208,943 lbs. in 1915, 2,738,428 lbs. in 1916-17, 3,403,776 lbs. in 1917-18, 3,859,205 lbs. in



1918-19, 2,698,919 lbs. in 1919-20, 1,755,993 lbs. in 1920-21, and 1,812,838 lbs. in 1921-22. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1921-22 was thus 17,498,808 lbs.—an increase of 2,269,708 lbs. as compared with 1920-21.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1921-22 was 188. Of these 151 were making butter, 27 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 5 condensed milk, 14 powdered milk, 16 casein and 2 milk sugar. There were also 24 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings, the number of employees and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22 were as follows:—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1912 .. ..	197	635,358	1,374	152,922	3,636,174
1913 .. ..	197	649,931	1,311	159,529	3,562,057
1914 .. ..	197	643,677	1,290	161,740	3,228,640
1915 .. ..	190	644,960	1,145	139,543	2,715,784
1916-17 .. ..	182	647,128	1,398	185,024	4,815,833
1917-18 .. ..	181	683,140	1,642	226,050	5,086,238
1918-19 .. ..	180	786,275	1,885	273,335	6,056,342
1919-20 .. ..	181	1,025,325	2,026	338,507	6,365,927
1920-21 .. ..	184	1,238,745	2,093	414,420	9,194,654
1921-22 .. ..	188	1,395,425	2,293	492,446	7,115,642

The reduction in the value of the output in 1915, as compared with that in each of the preceding five years, was due to a severe drought which occurred in 1914. Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 487

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered fourteen in 1921-22, and gave employment to 900 hands and 7 working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £217,046. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,333,490. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1912 .. ..	29,752	1,409,243	2,101,704	28,824
1913 .. ..	126,568	2,107,180	4,674,588	25,284
1914 .. ..	212,520	1,710,152	3,778,164	30,504
1915 .. ..	..	47,546	3,584,388	8,652
1916-17 .. ..	28,492	418,418	2,846,904	4,900
1917-18 .. ..	3,832	196,267	7,394,140	4,620
1918-19 .. ..	8,640	668,970	2,335,990	2,700
1919-20 .. ..	177,230	4,001,500	5,385,854	2,736
1920-21 .. ..	49,372	786,086	2,189,378	9,468
1921-22 .. ..	55,355	1,186,704	903,400	8,856

  

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1912 .. ..	37,984	22,387	..	3,056
1913 .. ..	49,445	8,793	63	3,321
1914 .. ..	49,103	7,316	2,368	5,936
1915 .. ..	38,835	2,092	422	3,448
1916-17 .. ..	15,591	4,484	5,245	2,693
1917-18 .. ..	17,810	28,530	9,530	15,110
1918-19 .. ..	75,790	118,520	9,625	9,850
1919-20 .. ..	104,725	60,850	7,580	1,860
1920-21 .. ..	3,641	443	1	764
1921-22 .. ..	8,808	4,419	29	30

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 3,355 calves, 3,120 pigs, and 43,224 hares in 1912; 5,050 calves, and 39,420 hares in 1913; 11,708 calves, 1,713 pigs, and 57,578 hares in 1914; 3,072 hares in 1915; 1,120 calves, 156 pigs, and 6,872 hares in 1916-17; 166 calves, 971 pigs, and 9,180 hares in 1917-18; 1,360 calves, 615 pigs, and 16,220 hares in 1918-19; 130 calves, 1,000 pigs and 65,530 hares in 1919-20; 2,569 calves and 5,465 pigs in 1920-21; and 2,855 calves, and 7,335 pigs in 1921-22.

Imports and  
exports of  
meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th June, 1922 :—

### MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1921-22.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Meats, Frozen—				
Mutton .. ..	..	..	15,538,580 lbs.	306,199
Lamb .. ..	..	..	28,427,319 „	751,077
Beef .. ..	..	..	2,033,517 „	33,046
Rabbits and Hares ..	..	..	454,052 prs.	35,385
Game .. ..	491 lbs.	56	..	..
Other .. ..	..	..	..	6,523
Meats—Potted and Concentrated ..	..	20,033	..	1,300
„ Preserved in tins ..	..	5,444	764,418 lbs.	16,331
„ Sausage Casings ..	..	65,202	..	120,001
„ Not elsewhere included ..	..	105	..	1,218
Total value ..	..	90,840	..	1,271,080

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £484,107 in 1912, and at £609,835 in 1921-22. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22 are as follows :—

### FLOUR MILLS, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	busbels.	tons.	£
1912 ..	61	790	95,266	11,185,138	225,376	2,565,014
1913 ..	61	790	102,882	12,459,988	252,763	2,633,604
1914 ..	57	836	109,910	12,173,943	246,136	2,726,878
1915 ..	51	608	70,982	6,574,753	134,401	2,739,730
1916-17 ..	54	857	126,280	12,483,990	263,095	3,458,633
1917-18 ..	55	988	155,330	15,034,990	311,450	3,989,510
1918-19 ..	53	1,029	169,233	16,621,290	347,840	4,656,403
1919-20 ..	51	1,028	189,224	16,920,890	353,683	6,082,741
1920-21 ..	51	911	191,688	12,387,960	260,032	5,745,507
1921-22 ..	45	963	228,195	14,697,290	308,532	5,759,281

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1921-22 produced 7,029,420 bushels of bran and 5,777,180 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 98,243 bushels in 1912, 39,826 bushels in 1913, 38,992 bushels in 1914, 43,618 bushels in 1915, 44,150 bushels in 1916-17, 31,960 bushels in 1917-18, 40,113 bushels in 1918-19, 39,235 bushels in 1919-20, 40,094 bushels in 1920-21, and 65,788 bushels in 1921-22.

**Exports of  
bread-stuffs.**

During the year 1921-22, 1,706,223 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £62,243, and 145,127 tons of flour, valued at £2,157,754, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

**Jam, pickle,  
and sauce  
works.**

In 1921-22 there were 50 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,272, of whom 35 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £299,072, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £398,130. The quantities of fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below :—

**JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1912 to 1921-22.**

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1912 ..	307,458	154,381	258,470	63,133	56,488	5,886,336	1,482,252
1913 ..	400,048	179,243	265,727	102,608	100,690	6,458,748	1,752,396
1914 ...	341,189	175,538	271,755	81,425	75,299	5,648,280	1,840,920
1915 ..	300,861	193,243	305,445	52,939	40,993	5,827,176	1,285,476
1916-17..	372,424	257,481	347,152	60,419	132,182	6,433,032	1,803,408
1917-18..	497,650	286,860	398,500	115,580	94,810	7,064,520	1,972,320
1918-19..	495,690	314,645	495,575	133,230	91,550	4,913,050	2,137,730
1919-20..	628,721	262,585	323,452	181,562	225,522	6,546,610	1,874,240
1920-21..	465,349	171,706	231,297	61,542	178,786	6,601,330	1,239,250
1921-22..	384,214	148,886	157,712	239,656	100,317	6,600,530	1,056,430

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 2,763 cwt. in 1912, 5,519 cwt. in 1913, 6,892 cwt. in 1914, 4,628 cwt. in 1915, 3,360 cwt. in 1916-17, 9,330 cwt. in 1917-18, 8,449 cwt. in 1918-19, 10,466 cwt. in 1919-20, 13,306 cwt. in 1920-21, and 10,743 cwt. in 1921-22. The value of the output in 1921-22 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £1,538,230.

In 1896 Parliament made available £62,000 to assist in the establishment of the beet sugar industry at Maffra, in Gippsland. On receiving a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, a company erected a large building and plant, and operated for two seasons. Although a

**Beet Sugar  
Industry.**

good quality of sugar was produced, various climatic, financial, and other difficulties compelled the company to close down the works, and the Government, as chief creditor, took control.

In 1910, a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, and the mill was re-opened; since that time it has operated from year to year. Estates were purchased by the Government at Boisdale and Kilmany, and land was allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each would grow a certain quantity of beet. The compulsory system of securing acreage was not found satisfactory, and all crops are now grown voluntarily. Recently the financial results have been sufficiently favorable to more than compensate for all losses; the by-products have been found to be of great value to the dairying industry, and the sugar has become a most important item of Gippsland's food supply.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is well advanced with an irrigation scheme on the Macallister River, which will provide water for the whole district. In view of this and of the large prospective increase in the area to be brought under beet cultivation the Government is seriously considering the advisability of an extension of the factory plant to cope with the increased tonnage.

The following particulars summarize the results for the last ten seasons :—

Season.				Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
				acres.	tons.	tons.
1912-13	..	..	..	900	6,207	648
1913-14	..	..	..	1,000	7,431	920
1914-15	..	..	..	990	8,843	1,181
1915-16	..	..	..	461	4,928	560
1916-17	..	..	..	1,320	15,159	1,948
1917-18	..	..	..	1,200	14,487	1,650
1918-19	..	..	..	1,009	12,289	1,263
1919-20	..	..	..	1,080	13,084	1,551
1920-21	..	..	..	1,180	7,147	833
1921-22	..	..	..	1,602	16,578	1,872

The last season was a fair one, and the factory realized a profit of £9,920.

**Breweries.** Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £325,658 in 1912 and at £514,760 in 1921-22, whilst land and buildings were valued at £384,207 in 1912 and at £402,445 in 1921-22. The wages paid in 1921-22 amounted to £278,319.

**BREWERIES, 1912 to 1921-22.**

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Employees.	Materials Used—			Beer Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1912 ..	29	984	119,667	566,779	659,323	20,247,337	980,927
1913 ..	26	966	123,073	586,375	653,803	20,925,354	1,024,708
1914 ..	25	1,036	133,707	678,526	738,953	23,865,467	1,196,306
1915 ..	22	893	111,363	600,333	661,299	20,339,924	1,061,196
1916-17	19	857	105,238	616,630	710,470	20,111,704	1,118,288
1917-18	18	866	109,640	650,500	748,840	21,021,070	1,334,344
1918-19	17	932	112,080	625,770	722,590	20,962,740	1,476,335
1919-20	17	1,008	110,020	720,515	769,765	22,610,200	1,830,548
1920-21	16	1,048	104,140	753,260	736,580	22,257,390	2,098,720
1921-22	15	1,047	107,160	688,090	717,950	22,387,670	2,200,882

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1921-22 was 10, and the persons employed numbered 118, of whom one was a working proprietor. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £282,910. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

**DISTILLERIES, 1912 to 1921-22.**

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	
	gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gal.
1912 ..	580,976	..	..	791,056	152,645
1913 ..	944,277	54,544	..	1,057,280	335,251
1914 ..	1,248,957	39,043	118	1,649,760	409,815
1915 ..	984,817	34,896	118	1,592,640	386,152
1916-17	1,452,048	176,472	170	1,093,120	658,357
1917-18	1,137,640	376,830	..	3,962,560	1,150,091
1918-19	1,206,530	385,690	397	5,604,480	1,185,629
1919-20	1,524,860	180,306	..	3,230,080	702,586
1920-21	1,130,880	125,414	1,422	2,682,960	572,671
1921-22	803,660	58,848	..	1,167,600	390,840

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the foregoing table. The following quantities were distilled in vineyards for that purpose during the last ten years :—23,874 gallons in 1912, 13,357 gallons in 1913, 12,256 gallons in 1914, 9,955 gallons in 1915, 9,937 gallons in 1916-17, 5,134 gallons in 1917-18, 2,232 gallons in 1918-19, 5,141 gallons in 1919-20, 15,486 gallons in 1920-21, and 23,020 gallons in 1921-22.

**Tobacco  
factories.**

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1921-22 was twenty-eight, of which thirteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 516. In the year mentioned the remaining fifteen employed 1,916 hands, who were paid £344,398 in wages; also 19 working proprietors; and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £337,260. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years :—

TOBACCO FACTORIES, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1912 ..	165,156	5,137,331	5,641,647	702	23,333,951	97,400,400
1913 ..	254,561	5,113,935	5,605,566	500	25,019,435	103,382,600
1914 ..	340,296	4,708,548	5,140,695	746	23,533,572	140,100,500
1915 ..	515,969	4,414,921	5,022,910	565	22,676,586	138,111,000
1916-17 ..	656,320	5,254,110	6,089,929	446	26,268,733	123,480,200
1917-18 ..	558,278	4,598,364	5,479,191	313	27,920,180	126,883,970
1918-19 ..	405,625	5,096,176	5,842,142	1,049	27,973,908	125,372,900
1919-20 ..	573,932	5,189,098	6,164,126	426	35,232,399	143,374,400
1920-21 ..	751,137	5,290,854	6,443,480	228	35,549,722	109,686,950
1921-22 ..	535,590	5,250,641	6,345,508	232	33,893,695	152,908,600

**Woollen  
mills.**

There were nineteen woollen mills working in 1921-22, and the number of persons employed therein was 3,756, of whom eighteen were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £526,009, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £1,864,940. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £1,150,361, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period was £2,482,761. The

quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—				Value of Output.
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.	
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	No. of pairs.	No.	£
1912	3,265,390	1,061,201	1,013,444	4,604,654	265,637	14,476	473,880
1913	3,489,150	1,068,214	1,017,776	4,965,527	287,814	19,443	513,252
1914	3,607,690	1,075,666	1,036,079	5,546,841	258,859	22,455	577,434
1915	6,521,130	702,653	1,331,137	5,136,258	347,988	6,418	931,774
1916-17	5,114,320	599,288	1,238,363	5,250,093	259,080	3,661	1,006,635
1917-18	4,332,420	832,400	1,429,050	5,411,990	214,410	8,560	1,036,081
1918-19	4,614,585	513,800	1,429,200	5,047,490	191,130	19,430	1,126,119
1919-20	7,285,570	578,542	2,212,202	3,667,816	165,794	51,637	1,976,428
1920-21	7,702,055	553,282	2,509,198	4,035,298	224,745	47,179	2,397,610
1921-22	8,015,650	586,836	1,872,512	5,759,987	297,700	51,598	2,482,761

During the period 1912 to 1921-22 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 424 per cent. The articles manufactured showed a considerable increase in quantity, although the amount of tweed and cloth was less than in the preceding year.

**Boot factories.** The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited in the following tables :—

BOOT FACTORIES, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.			Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
					£	£
1912	..	..	151	6,774	378,501	570,025
1913	..	..	162	6,951	426,573	578,503
1914	..	..	172	6,924	455,158	603,318
1915	..	..	174	6,847	483,683	625,886
1916-17	..	..	201	8,494	529,950	843,772
1917-18	..	..	231	8,565	577,125	858,874
1918-19	..	..	238	8,961	627,770	987,203
1919-20	..	..	264	10,357	716,305	1,252,004
1920-21	..	..	304	9,212	927,310	1,208,760
1921-22	..	..	334	11,714	1,130,425	1,760,589



## OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.	£	£
1912 .. ..	4,966,768	220,616	1,132,045	1,951,998
1913 .. ..	5,013,143	254,844	1,230,725	2,094,866
1914 .. ..	4,913,593	272,866	1,281,352	2,160,500
1915 .. ..	5,257,415	191,044	1,502,285	2,436,673
1916-17 .. ..	6,210,866	212,582	2,171,812	3,460,404
1917-18 .. ..	6,049,510	205,614	2,093,803	3,442,302
1918-19 .. ..	6,073,117	243,383	2,563,423	4,040,550
1919-20 .. ..	6,774,267	552,652	3,909,570	5,996,639
1920-21 .. ..	5,447,504	559,213	2,911,852	4,964,462
1921-22 .. ..	7,571,231	903,992	3,109,863	6,043,172

\* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

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 £13,429,230 in 1921-22, as compared with £5,184,535 in 1912. During the period 1912 to 1921-22 the persons employed increased by 6 per cent., the wages paid by 117 per cent., the value of materials used by 179 per cent., and the value of the output by 159 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1912 ..	1,205	4,067	26,255	30,322	1,532,559	2,760,001	5,184,535
1913 ..	1,296	4,221	25,955	30,176	1,579,957	2,868,302	5,430,240
1914 ..	1,298	4,019	25,660	29,679	1,591,133	3,001,379	5,568,744
1915 ..	1,198	3,833	24,126	27,959	1,554,921	3,295,009	5,901,238
1916-17	1,196	3,744	25,739	29,483	1,747,478	3,919,333	6,765,326
1917-18	1,209	3,730	24,630	28,360	1,788,136	4,512,648	7,674,705
1918-19	1,210	3,776	23,505	27,281	1,915,096	5,205,460	8,599,603
1919-20	1,252	4,123	25,490	29,613	2,490,549	6,628,276	11,407,324
1920-21	1,346	4,383	25,980	30,363	2,872,171	7,804,264	12,994,011
1921-22	1,424	4,674	27,370	32,044	3,328,326	7,689,101	13,429,230

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are shown in the next table:—

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1912 TO 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	British Units.	£
1912 ..	24	20,005	912,712	666	89,435	27,579,734	309,156
1913 ..	51	26,213	1,165,020	860	114,874	35,637,971	400,192
1914 ..	58	28,485	1,418,511	924	131,854	44,890,249	473,918
1915 ..	63	33,127	1,569,553	957	135,045	53,209,990	536,251
1916-17	74	42,144	1,787,477	1,144	178,430	71,622,490	673,769
1917-18	75	48,526	1,889,550	1,167	183,948	79,485,920	760,117
1918-19	77	48,777	2,135,310	1,149	190,280	83,778,000	835,190
1919-20	78	49,241	2,632,665	1,215	217,995	100,838,000	953,039
1920-21	79	54,189	2,660,945	1,242	283,309	115,105,000	1,131,331
1921-22	84	57,481	3,166,750	1,350	334,805	136,021,000	1,407,268

The electricity supplied in 1921-22 represented an increase of 393 per cent. on that supplied in 1912.

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION ACTS 1918 AND 1920.

When it was first appointed in 1919, the operations of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria were carried on under the provisions of the *Electricity Commissioners' Act* 1918, which provided for the appointment by the Governor in Council of three Commissioners to administer that Act. By an amending Act of the 24th December, 1920, the name of the Act was changed to the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1918, and provision was made, *inter alia*, for the appointment of four Commissioners for a period of seven years, one of whom would devote the whole of his time to the Commission's works as permanent chairman. In addition to the Acts mentioned above, the Commission administers the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1915, the provisions of which give it control over all electrical undertakings in the State.

The duties of the Commission include the following:—

- (1) To inquire into and report to the Government as to the steps which should be taken to co-ordinate and concentrate all electrical undertakings in Victoria, and to secure the efficient inter-connexion of such undertakings by the adoption of the necessary standards of plant, pressure, &c.
- (2) To encourage and promote the use of electricity for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and to report to the Government on the prospects of establishing new industries in Victoria requiring large quantities of electrical energy.
- (3) To carry out investigations of coal deposits or of water power in connexion with the generation of electricity.

The Commission is vested with the following powers in relation to electrical undertakings:—

- (1) To erect and operate electrical undertakings.
- (2) To supply electricity in bulk to any corporation.
- (3) To supply electricity to any person outside any area in which there is an existing undertaking.

- (4) To carry on any business associated with an electric undertaking.
- (5) To make regulations as to precautions to be adopted in the use of electricity and to arrange for the licensing of electric wiremen.

Authority is also given to the Commission to establish and operate State Coal Mines.

The Commission has complete control over all officers and employees required for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Act, the Commission prepared a scheme for a coal winning and electrical undertaking to be carried out by it in the neighbourhood of Morwell, for the purpose of utilizing the practically unlimited supplies of brown coal in that area. The scheme provides for the winning of coal on the open cut system by means of mechanical appliances, and for the erection of a power station close to the site of the open cut, having an initial capacity of 50,000 kilowatts.

In addition, a plant is to be installed, which will be capable, in its first stages, of supplying annually 96,000 tons of brown coal briquettes.

In order to relieve the insistent demands for electrical power until the Morwell station is in operation, the Commission has been authorized to install at Newport (close to Melbourne) a station with an initial capacity of 14,000 kilowatts. It is intended that this station shall take the "peak" loads only when the Morwell station comes into operation.

The erection of the plant and buildings necessary to give effect to the above proposals is being rapidly pushed forward.

The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,751,819 in 1912, and £1,955,560 in 1921-22. The gas made in the latter year was 66 per cent. in excess of that made in 1912. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

#### GASWORKS, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1912 ..	47	1,835	275,755	284,670	3,108,555,700	171,750	873,134
1913 ..	47	1,973	302,354	294,541	3,480,180,200	176,810	935,910
1914 ..	47	2,117	332,971	300,152	3,806,380,100	195,178	979,229
1915 ..	47	2,175	347,434	307,902	4,107,577,600	204,957	1,035,941
1916-17 ..	47	2,093	365,777	317,450	4,449,230,000	200,673	1,181,096
1917-18 ..	47	2,089	375,181	318,560	4,505,847,000	200,660	1,263,030
1918-19 ..	46	2,270	420,597	353,584	4,904,351,000	220,287	1,373,603
1919-20 ..	45	2,267	472,855	331,149	4,592,305,000	206,245	1,395,320
1920-21 ..	45	2,213	576,515	339,250	4,499,088,000	216,771	1,608,999
1921-22 ..	45	2,309	609,600	383,092	5,151,380,000	239,755	1,953,936

\* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only, which has not worked since 1919-20.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 306,405 in 1912, 348,385 in 1913,

332,586 in 1914, 328,230 in 1915, 345,272 in 1916-17, 396,717 in 1917-18, 355,933 in 1918-19, 343,764 in 1919-20, 360,876 in 1920-21, and 300,188 in 1921-22.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of bringing within that area the more important of the manufactories. The distribution of factories by classes as between the metropolis and the remainder of the State, for the years 1912, 1920-21, and 1921-22, is exhibited in the following statement:—

### NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.					
	Metropolis.			Remainder of State.		
	1912.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1912.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	85	95	89	250	207	204
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	12	18	19	12	9	9
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	100	126	130	122	82	85
Working in wood ..	188	250	265	225	330	322
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	471	654	671	243	209	213
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	195	271	277	457	429	431
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,102	1,361	1,460	305	348	358
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	264	328	345	163	155	162
Musical instruments, &c. ..	5	15	14	..	1	1
Arms and explosives ..	6	11	10	3	..	1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	228	329	365	206	345	361
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	12	10	10	1	2	1
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	233	353	337	22	33	29
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	53	83	88	35	39	27
Surgical and other scientific appliances ..	17	32	35	1	2	2
Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware ..	79	100	101	6	7	8
Heat, light, and power ..	32	69	80	58	111	117
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	32	53	58	..	..	2
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	40	62	63	..	3	3
Totals ..	3,154	4,220	4,417	2,109	2,312	2,336

Since 1912 the number of factories in the State has increased by 1,490, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that

of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 411 more in 1921-22 than in 1912.

The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement:—

### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1912.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	3,379	4,204	4,759	4,045	4,329
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	663	807	878	835	880
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	4,207	4,436	4,828	5,486	5,391
Working in wood ..	7,191	7,669	8,802	9,529	9,537
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	20,126	16,261	19,079	23,276	22,868
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	14,335	19,185	20,545	17,673	17,974
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	39,984	39,739	44,245	44,341	48,844
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	8,901	9,051	9,487	10,281	10,465
Musical instruments, &c. ..	189	255	285	384	390
Arms and explosives ..	707	864	839	650	756
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	4,748	4,974	5,707	6,087	6,173
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	240	692	938	900	684
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery ..	3,263	3,023	3,657	3,917	3,709
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	1,804	2,268	2,447	2,564	2,465
Surgical and other scientific appliances..	90	159	174	199	203
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware ..	1,037	1,199	1,347	1,397	1,183
Heat, light, and power ..	3,052	4,289	4,466	4,738	5,090
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	605	762	1,045	1,057	1,065
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	1,587	2,512	2,994	3,384	2,870
Total ..	116,108	122,349	136,522	140,743	144,876

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 28,768, and represented an advance of about 25 per cent. The greatest development had taken place in clothing factories, industries connected with food, drink, &c., and metal works, which showed increases of 8,860, 3,639, and 2,742 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1921-22 as compared with the number in 1912.

Size of  
factories.

An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1912 and 1921-22 shows that there has been a great increase in the last ten years in the number of hands employed in factories of the largest size. During the period mentioned the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 15 per cent., and the number of hands engaged therein by 25 per cent., whilst the factories employing less than 100 and their employees have increased by 29 and 25 per cent. respectively. Particulars of factories of different sizes in 1912 and 1921-22 are given in the next two tables :—

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

Size of Factory.			Number of Factories.		Average Number of Hands Employed.	
			1912.	1921-22.	1912.	1921-22.
Under 4 hands	..	..	800	1,349	1,912	3,060
4	..	..	588	675	2,352	2,700
5 to 10	..	..	1,844	2,246	12,831	15,542
11 to 20	..	..	939	1,098	13,805	16,035
21 to 50	..	..	674	887	21,298	28,071
51 to 100	..	..	223	273	15,368	18,744
Over 100	..	..	195	225	48,542	60,724
Total	..	..	5,263	6,753	116,108	144,876

PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.			Percentage to Total.			
			Factories.		Hands.	
			1912.	1921-22.	1912.	1921-22.
Under 4 hands	..	..	15·2	20·0	1·7	2·1
4	..	..	11·1	10·0	2·0	1·9
5 to 10	..	..	35·0	33·3	11·1	10·7
11 to 20	..	..	17·8	16·3	11·9	11·1
21 to 50	..	..	12·8	13·1	18·3	19·4
51 to 100	..	..	4·4	4·0	13·2	12·9
Over 100	..	..	3·7	3·3	41·8	41·9
Total	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

**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.	1903.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Working proprietors ..	4,190	5,368	5,471	5,898	6,645	6,904
Managers, overseers ..	2,520	3,716	3,793	4,130	4,354	4,454
Accountants, clerks ..	2,213	4,519	4,919	5,602	6,106	6,307
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,441	1,867	1,914	2,144	2,108	2,156
Workers in factory or works .. ..	57,721	97,765	101,608	113,276	116,650	119,598
Outworkers .. ..	955	1,406	1,022	1,492	1,151	1,476
Carters, messengers ..	2,778	2,763	2,816	3,056	2,964	3,115
Others .. ..	1,411	837	806	924	765	866
Total ..	73,229	118,241	122,349	136,522	140,743	144,876

**Outworkers.**

The term "outworker" 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 1912 to 1921-22 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.
1912 ..	77,565	1,145	38,543	567	116,108	856
1913 ..	80,054	1,151	38,690	554	118,744	852
1914 ..	79,772	1,119	38,627	543	118,399	832
1915 ..	75,971	1,097	37,863	522	113,834	798
1916-17 ..	74,924	1,123	42,046	574	116,970	836
1917-18 ..	76,654	1,142	41,587	562	118,241	838
1918-19 ..	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
1919-20 ..	92,101	1,243	44,421	588	136,522	913
1920-21 ..	96,379	1,277	44,364	580	140,743	926
1921-22 ..	97,789	1,279	47,087	599	144,876	934

Males formed 66·8 per cent. in 1912 and 67·5 per cent. in 1921-22 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1912 to 1921-22 in the number of males employed was 20,224, or 23·1 per cent., and in the number of females employed 8,544, or 22·2 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 74·0 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·0 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, 1921-22.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Biscuit .. .. .	791	520	65·74
Jam, pickle, and sauce .. .. .	1,334	938	70·31
Confectionery .. .. .	1,547	1,602	103·56
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,228	707	57·82
Woollen mills .. .. .	1,702	2,054	120·68
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. .. .	2,131	7,290	342·09
Dressmaking, millinery .. .. .	408	8,935	2,189·95
Underclothing .. .. .	412	5,759	1,397·81
Hats, caps, &c. .. .. .	712	907	127·46
Hosiery .. .. .	663	3,761	567·27
Waterproof clothing .. .. .	52	118	226·92
Boots and shoes .. .. .	6,849	4,865	71·03
Printing, &c. .. .. .	5,656	1,463	25·87
Bookbinding, stationery, &c. .. .. .	670	629	93·88
Fancy-box, &c. .. .. .	253	707	279·44
Rope, twine .. .. .	563	361	64·12
Sail, tent .. .. .	99	73	73·74
Ammunition .. .. .	208	248	119·23
Match .. .. .	208	487	234·13
Fancy leather .. .. .	518	380	73·36
Rubber goods .. .. .	1,582	516	32·62
All other factories .. .. .	70,203	4,767	6·79
Total .. .. .	97,789	47,087	48·15

A very favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 represented only 4·13 and 6·71 per cent. respectively in 1921-22, as against 3·64 and 4·59 per cent. in 1912. The number of children

Child labour in factories.



employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1912 to 1921-22 :—

### CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employees.	Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees.
1912 ..	2,652	1,740	4,392	3·64	4·59	3·96
1913 ..	2,743	1,840	4,583	3·66	4·84	4·05
1914 ..	2,898	1,816	4,714	3·88	4·78	4·18
1915 ..	3,355	2,197	5,552	4·71	5·89	5·12
1916-17 ..	3,072	2,301	5,373	4·37	5·55	4·81
1917-18 ..	3,195	2,447	5,642	4·45	5·97	5·00
1918-19 ..	3,137	2,389	5,526	4·15	5·90	4·73
1919-20 ..	3,721	2,872	6,593	4·04	6·47	4·83
1920-21 ..	3,715	2,798	6,513	4·11	6·39	4·86
1921-22 ..	3,780	3,120	6,900	4·13	6·71	5·00

**Machinery  
in factories.**

In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years 1912 to 1921-22 :—

### MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1912 ..	3,653	9,095,134	89,290
1913 ..	3,990	10,022,429	105,224
1914 ..	4,106	10,727,526	110,055
1915 ..	4,089	11,068,949	117,815
1916-17 ..	4,226	11,732,062	136,985
1917-18 ..	4,371	12,612,797	149,095
1918-19 ..	4,470	13,645,220	153,408
1919-20 ..	4,737	15,846,935	166,803
1920-21 ..	5,161	18,179,385	182,143
1921-22 ..	5,473	21,182,110	191,881

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the first portion, usually under the power which is principally used. The second portion shows the total horse-power of engines used.

**POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1912 to 1921-22.**

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1912 .. ..	1,134	821	1,327	269	102	1,610
1913 .. ..	1,114	883	1,579	335	79	1,623
1914 .. ..	1,040	858	1,782	348	78	1,544
1915 .. ..	961	824	1,915	330	59	1,324
1916-17 ..	931	800	2,142	311	42	1,219
1917-18 ..	896	784	2,365	285	41	1,256
1918-19 ..	875	782	2,481	297	35	1,250
1919-20 ..	910	761	2,712	315	39	1,301
1920-21 ..	941	705	3,128	360	27	1,371
1921-22 ..	935	666	3,474	364	34	1,280

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1912 .. ..	59,262	13,745	14,505	1,778	89,290
1913 .. ..	67,262	16,759	18,732	2,471	105,224
1914 .. ..	67,649	17,432	22,584	2,390	110,055
1915 .. ..	71,223	17,935	26,385	2,272	117,815
1916-17 ..	81,611	18,651	34,348	2,375	136,985
19 7-18 ..	89,561	19,045	38,246	2,243	149,095
1918-19 ..	91,245	18,929	40,791	2,443	153,408
1919-20 ..	95,747	19,183	48,814	3,059	166,803
1920-21 ..	103,048	19,331	56,602	3,162	182,143
1921-22 ..	106,882	19,327	62,663	3,009	191,881

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 56 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1921-22, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1912 was used by 1,327, and in 1921-22 by 3,474 factories, the actual horse-power increasing from 14,505 to 62,663 in the same period.

Wages in  
factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employees in factories are given in the following table:—

### SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Average Salary of Managers and Clerks.		Average Wage of Factory Workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1912 ..	917,125	85,793	7,471,488	1,627,838	165 9 1	70 1 10	111 0 8	44 6 6
1913 ..	1,097,574	109,381	7,828,240	1,679,141	183 12 0	86 12 1	113 6 10	45 12 11
1914 ..	1,187,114	125,610	8,065,222	1,721,994	198 9 7	97 18 1	117 6 10	46 18 6
1915 ..	1,232,981	133,362	7,928,871	1,741,131	205 10 7	94 11 8	121 13 9	48 10 0
1916-17	1,364,269	171,675	8,226,582	2,070,991	220 3 0	97 3 1	128 7 8	52 2 7
1917-18	1,462,220	190,707	8,679,530	2,170,144	231 4 4	99 15 11	132 8 6	55 10 1
1918-19	1,625,584	208,524	9,906,082	2,340,213	244 5 4	101 7 5	141 19 8	60 19 0
1919-20	1,937,959	270,875	12,515,207	2,948,132	264 8 1	118 6 9	157 16 8	70 17 5
1920-21	2,384,372	310,024	15,284,545	3,398,275	298 19 7	124 15 2	185 12 4	82 5 11
1921-22	2,563,467	357,691	16,933,984	3,991,353	316 18 11	133 16 4	202 19 11	91 2 11

The particulars shown in the above table reveal a steady and continued increase in the average earnings of males and females, both as regards the salaries of managers, overseers, and clerks, and the wages of factory workers generally.

The amount of wages paid during the year 1921-22, £23,846,495, represents an average payment for all employees of £172 16s. 9d., which is an increase of £13 8s. 5d. on the average wage for 1920-21, of £37 6s. 4d. on that for 1919-20, of £52 7s. 4d. on that for 1918-19, of £62 1s. 5d. on that for 1917-18, of £66 19s. 3d. on that for 1916-17, of £71 1s. 9d. on that for 1915, of £74 6s. 9d. on that for 1914, of £78 2s. on that for 1913, and of £81 12s. 9d. on that for 1912. Concurrent with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the ten years, the percentages of male to total employees being 67 in 1920-21, 66 in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1919-20, and 1921-22, 65 in 1911 and 1918-19, 64 in 1910 and 1917-18, and 63 in 1916-17. The above average wage for 1921-22 (£172 16s. 9d.) is probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards. This is 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 be entitled if they 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.

Cost and value  
of production  
in factories.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1921-22 are given in the subjoined statement:—

## FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1921-22.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—			Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used.	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	
	£	£	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	3,783,063	110,294	770,203	5,319,870
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	824,602	46,314	169,320	1,372,478
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	462,436	325,356	1,040,047	2,462,840
Working in wood ..	2,284,663	40,642	1,819,745	5,233,711
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	6,583,891	320,530	4,733,320	13,835,047
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	23,533,580	553,135	3,237,705	32,511,172
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	12,584,591	204,464	5,797,914	22,988,369
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	2,886,036	106,436	1,899,317	6,541,424
Musical instruments, &c. ..	98,883	1,444	78,742	209,955
Arms and explosives ..	309,887	16,443	129,785	519,760
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	1,076,226	30,413	985,592	2,619,570
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	213,566	6,675	164,957	429,637
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	981,472	16,926	573,160	1,902,929
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	1,605,950	57,832	440,667	2,755,274
Surgical and other scientific instruments ..	26,572	1,065	27,811	73,548
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware ..	253,976	6,059	181,633	554,278
Heat, light, and power ..	1,291,568	406,170	1,162,412	4,274,975
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	396,368	4,899	149,677	710,903
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	1,155,231	74,663	484,488	1,927,441
Total ..	60,352,561	2,329,760	23,846,495	106,243,181

The difference between the sum of the first three 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, 1921-22.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., on Total Value of Production.			
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	71·1	2·1	14·5	12·3
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	60·1	3·4	12·3	24·2
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	18·8	13·2	42·2	25·8
Working in wood . . . . .	43·7	0·8	34·8	20·7
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	47·6	2·3	34·2	15·9
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	72·4	1·7	10·0	15·9
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	54·7	0·9	25·2	19·2
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	44·1	1·6	29·0	25·3
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	47·1	0·7	37·5	14·7
Arms and explosives . . . . .	59·6	3·2	25·0	12·2
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	41·1	1·2	37·6	20·1
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	49·7	1·6	38·4	10·13
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	51·6	0·9	30·2	17·3
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	58·3	2·1	16·0	23·6
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	36·1	1·4	37·8	24·7
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	45·8	1·1	32·8	20·3
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	30·2	9·5	27·2	33·1
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	55·8	0·7	21·1	22·4
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	59·9	3·9	25·1	11·1
Total . . . . .	56·9	2·2	22·4	18·5

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 present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in brickworks, &c., the cost of wages represents 42 per cent. and that of raw materials 19 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to 10 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 72 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 1912 to 1921-22 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1912 TO 1921-22.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1912 .. ..	27,002,302	683,376	10,102,244	7,622,851	45,410,773
1913 .. ..	28,465,699	739,835	10,714,336	8,016,777	47,936,647
1914 .. ..	28,986,694	804,325	11,099,940	8,549,026	49,439,985
1915 .. ..	30,728,743	834,966	11,036,345	8,866,039	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	37,103,750	1,024,156	11,833,517	10,085,861	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	42,133,636	1,248,186	12,502,601	11,182,292	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	52,098,737	1,457,124	14,080,403	12,559,413	81,195,677
1919-20 ..	65,563,104	1,723,220	17,702,173	16,486,866	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	17,045,557	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	60,352,561	2,329,760	23,846,495	19,714,365	106,243,181

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1912 TO 1921-22.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1912 .. ..	59·5	1·5	22·2	16·8	100·0
1913 .. ..	59·4	1·5	22·4	16·7	100·0
1914 .. ..	58·6	1·6	22·5	17·3	100·0
1915 .. ..	59·7	1·6	21·5	17·2	100·0
1916-17 ..	61·8	1·7	19·7	16·8	100·0
1917-18 ..	62·8	1·9	18·6	16·7	100·0
1918-19 ..	65·0	1·8	17·5	15·7	100·0
1919-20 ..	64·6	1·7	17·4	16·3	100·0
1920-21 ..	61·7	2·0	20·2	16·1	100·0
1921-22 ..	56·8	2·2	22·4	18·6	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 19·4 per cent. on the average of the past five years, as against 21·5

per cent. in the period 1912 to 1916-17. The cost of materials was 61·9 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1917-18 to 1921-22 as compared with 59·9 per cent. in the years 1912 to 1916-17. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power has remained fairly uniform during the past ten years. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £16 14s. 0d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1917-18 to 1921-22, as against £16 19s. 3d. in the preceding five-year period.

**Capital  
invested in  
manufacturing  
plant and  
premises.**

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1921-22 :—

### VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1921-22.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	665,655	748,030
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	206,595	182,285
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	814,015	693,555
Working in wood . . . . .	985,165	671,435
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	2,735,030	2,534,840
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	4,373,595	4,264,535
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	2,870,235	4,298,955
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	1,739,145	1,480,840
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	22,275	84,010
Arms and explosives . . . . .	216,460	197,940
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	298,480	1,002,880
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	115,755	249,180
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	144,215	586,625
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	423,150	553,460
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	10,930	35,940
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	59,390	210,890
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	4,820,200	1,326,455
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	39,600	134,665
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	642,220	553,650
Total . . . . .	21,182,110	19,810,170

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—food and drink; clothing and textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted to £21,953,975, or slightly more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The total values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for the past ten years :—

VALUES OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1912 to 1921-22.

Year.					Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
					£	£
1912	..	..	..	..	9,095,134	10,362,661
1913	..	..	..	..	10,022,429	10,753,309
1914	..	..	..	..	10,727,526	11,248,120
1915	..	..	..	..	11,068,949	11,460,123
1916-17	..	..	..	..	11,732,062	12,052,227
1917-18	..	..	..	..	12,612,797	12,847,485
1918-19	..	..	..	..	13,645,220	13,673,515
1919-20	..	..	..	..	15,846,935	14,957,585
1920-21	..	..	..	..	18,179,385	17,313,350
1921-22	..	..	..	..	21,182,110	19,810,170

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant more than doubled between 1912 and 1921-22, whilst that of the land and buildings showed an increase of £9,447,509, or 91 per cent., in the same interval.

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

The large increase shown in the number of accidents in 1920 and 1921 was mainly attributable to an amendment of the law, which made compulsory the reporting of accidents. Previously only those of a serious nature were reported.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1912 TO 1921.

Year.				Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1912	..	..		104,746	389	·371
1913	..	..		110,487	407	·368
1914	..	..		110,660	391	·353
1915	..	..		91,888	464	·505
1916	..	..		92,320	503	·544
1917	..	..		97,561	442	·453
1918	..	..		104,242	459	·440
1919	..	..		116,369	362	·311
1920	..	..		116,846	862	·737
1921	..	..		117,633	830	·705



**Manufactures—  
Penal  
Department.**

The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge. At this establishment the manufacture of clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, bread, &c., and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1921-22 was £33,000, and of the materials used £22,800. This was less than in the preceding year, the decrease being attributed to the fire which occurred at Pentridge, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining raw material. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments.

**Value of  
Victorian  
production.**

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1917-18 to 1921-22.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. ..	7,547,510	5,994,469	5,726,667	14,307,277	10,509,945
Oats .. ..	965,973	1,175,882	1,848,903	1,295,229	931,346
Barley, malting ..	207,275	272,567	304,377	263,963	221,757
" other ..	166,104	188,489	173,196	183,389	179,843
Maize .. ..	243,766	190,522	336,920	186,529	194,358
Other Cereals ..	60,961	49,915	58,207	49,532	66,537
Grass and Clover					
Seed .. ..	7,445	5,405	5,606	8,570	6,113
Potatoes .. ..	519,605	1,079,496	1,328,640	586,458	555,111
Onions .. ..	141,343	236,451	274,375	131,104	157,930
Other Root Crops	10,640	16,813	14,148	13,151	11,259
Hay .. ..	2,801,158	4,622,523	8,304,475	5,259,863	4,413,091
Straw .. ..	52,424	71,263	68,893	75,015	66,164
Green Forage* ..	167,709	368,205	449,010	397,620	447,050
Tobacco .. ..	943	6,513	16,240	3,800	24,160
Grapes, not made					
into wine, raisins,					
&c. .. ..	11,268	26,674	42,025	21,010	39,978
Raisins, ordinary	40,811	79,930	138,889	84,533	125,154
" sultanas ..	150,712	237,738	494,037	263,772	445,319
Currants .. ..	92,803	139,880	139,153	157,298	187,605
Wine .. ..	90,008	202,396	347,370	333,346	166,883
Hops .. ..	4,190	3,654	10,365	14,988	22,650
Other Crops ..	62,450	79,526	71,859	57,027	68,536
Fruit grown for sale					
in orchards and					
gardens .. ..	765,405	893,108	1,274,715	1,054,491	1,184,069
Fruit in private					
orchards and gar-					
dens .. ..	6,620	14,895	13,810	15,250	12,660
Market Gardens ..	284,050	405,790	442,155	427,035	400,640
Total .. ..	14,401,173	16,362,104	21,884,045	25,190,350	20,538,158

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1917-18 TO 1921-22—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in natural state ..	1,755,620	2,034,510	2,424,050	2,622,010	2,027,040
Butter made ..	4,229,310	4,868,670	4,945,480	7,043,950	5,127,570
Cheese made ..	197,750	257,880	344,210	189,070	203,620
Cream made (not for butter) ..	25,690	29,290	32,970	76,560	80,130
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	1,005,580	1,331,240	1,516,000	1,885,080	2,074,620
Horses ..	70,880	97,640			71,800
Cattle ..	5,270,940	5,383,660	4,856,100	5,269,650	3,099,300
Pigs ..	1,002,250	884,280	2,782,290	1,250,680	1,277,730
Sheep (without wool) ..	3,641,630	3,288,330	1,139,960	1,750,220	1,991,600
Wool ..	6,410,077	7,621,410	7,908,010	4,729,400	4,662,750
Total ..	23,609,727	25,796,910	25,949,070	24,816,620	20,616,160
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	857,500	674,655	575,260	648,969	443,938
Coal ..	345,830	367,640	406,620	528,919	634,397
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	171,990	189,770	300,100	383,002	434,520
Other Metals and Minerals ..	124,910	110,260	48,150	46,755	30,299
Total ..	1,500,230	1,342,325	1,330,130	1,607,645	1,543,154
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	355,430	503,470	693,995	905,720	896,070
Firewood (estimated) ..	567,910	604,650	790,140	923,200	918,550
Bark for Tanning ..	116,460	120,300	153,260	125,830	138,520
Total ..	1,039,800	1,228,420	1,637,395	1,954,750	1,953,140
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	80,473	37,639	35,930	45,346	48,075
Poultry production (estimated) ..	2,160,650	2,738,620	3,579,230	4,545,620	4,406,750
Rabbits and Hares ..	266,490	210,130	913,220	401,690	238,632
Fish ..	137,423	172,977	181,760	167,340	149,400
Total ..	2,645,036	3,159,366	4,710,140	5,159,996	4,842,857
Total Value of Primary Products ..	43,195,966	47,889,125	55,510,780	58,729,361	49,493,469
Manufacturing—Added Value* ..	23,976,732	26,880,485	34,259,060	38,330,232	43,592,856
Grand Total ..	67,172,698	74,769,610	89,769,840	97,059,593	93,086,325

\* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Forest Produce," respectively.

The value of primary production was considerably less in the year 1921-22 than in the preceding year, the most noticeable decline being shown in "Cultivation" and "Dairying and Pastoral." There has been a marked improvement in the value of forest produce in recent

years, this having advanced from £806,250 in 1912 to £1,953,140 in 1921-22.

The total value of primary production in 1921-22 was £49,493,469, or £9,235,892 less, and that of manufactures (added value) was £43,592,856, or £5,262,624 more than in the preceding year.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows :—

**VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
1917-18 to 1921-22.**

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	10 4 2	11 8 9	14 12 7	16 11 6	13 4 10
Dairying and Pastoral ..	16 14 8	18 0 7	17 7 0	16 6 7	13 5 10
Mining ..	1 1 3	0 18 9	0 17 9	1 1 2	0 19 11
Forest ..	0 14 9	0 17 2	1 1 11	1 5 9	1 5 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 17 6	2 4 2	3 3 0	3 7 10	3 2 5
<b>Total Primary Produce ..</b>	<b>30 12 4</b>	<b>33 9 5</b>	<b>37 2 3</b>	<b>38 12 10</b>	<b>31 18 2</b>
<b>Manufactures ..</b>	<b>16 19 10</b>	<b>18 15 9</b>	<b>22 18 1</b>	<b>25 4 5</b>	<b>28 2 2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47 12 2</b>	<b>52 5 2</b>	<b>60 0 4</b>	<b>63 17 3</b>	<b>60 0 4</b>

The figures show the steadily increasing importance of the manufacturing industries. Relatively to population, the amount added in the process of manufacture to the value of the raw materials used was 66 per cent. higher in 1921-22 than in 1917-18.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 to 1921.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	1	3	..	..	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951
1911	1,339,915	668,810	671,105	33,044	15,217	11,088	106,349	93,246
1912	1,382,611	690,037	692,574	35,817	16,595	11,738	124,527	99,933
1913	1,415,510	707,414	708,096	35,978	15,475	11,324	114,586	101,718
1914	1,435,316	713,267	722,049	36,225	16,503	11,830	109,149	*99,043
1915	1,424,593	694,160	730,433	35,010	15,823	12,832	*85,977	*82,189
1916	1,404,831	666,186	738,645	34,239	16,489	11,341	*80,458	*76,687
1917	1,417,239	671,008	746,231	33,035	14,555	9,506	*58,976	*58,774
1918	1,437,433	684,167	753,266	31,601	15,177	9,156	*48,566	*51,631
1919	1,503,241	739,872	763,369	31,621	19,370	11,706	*33,621	*37,099
1920	1,528,151	753,710	774,441	36,214	16,832	14,898	*65,595	59,956
1921	1,550,952	764,810	786,142	35,593	16,165	13,676	66,537	63,944

\* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

## STATE FINANCE.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.*	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>1836</b>	..	2,165	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1840</b>	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1850</b>	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1860</b>	3,082,461	3,315,307	2,207,976	†	621,554	..	419,905
<b>1870</b>	3,261,883	3,428,382	236,643	192,420	36,832	93,553	191,573
<b>1880</b>	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,988,916†	24,945	84,413	383,751
<b>1890</b>	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,613,782	99,372	420,457	564,418
<b>1900</b>	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	1,101,098	52,051	151,035	226,744
<b>1910</b>	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	1,299,918	102,309	369,368	338,121
<b>1911</b>	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,783,096	67,001	399,510	387,224
<b>1912</b>	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	2,608,156	58,917	365,186	460,750
<b>1913</b>	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	2,662,129	73,374	385,192	431,949
<b>1914</b>	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,996,378	56,649	344,651	477,849
<b>1915</b>	10,529,017	11,706,968	4,451,830	3,815,364	47,898	437,825	654,702
<b>1916</b>	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,028,099	3,248,249	25,651	472,709	413,402
<b>1917</b>	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	2,114,391	16,514	413,945	248,187
<b>1918</b>	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	1,896,254	19,782	423,744	256,529
<b>1919</b>	13,044,088	12,979,407	2,932,521	1,794,654	20,591	528,420	188,826
<b>1920</b>	15,866,184	15,752,459	7,601,266	2,162,154	7,832	724,562	313,326
<b>1921</b>	19,054,475	18,941,698	11,095,158	3,104,063	10,842	857,804	463,079

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government" a sum of £16,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years. The following notes relating to Government revenue and expenditure were appended to a statistical summary containing figures for all years which appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21:—

"Prior to 1871 the expenditure is for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871, except in the case of Country Waterworks, relate to the first six months only. Subsequent figures relate to the year ended 30th June, except as regards the Railway Expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for each of the years 1877 to 1884, which is for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the year ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments."

"The figures relating to General Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June."

\* Exclusive of expenditure by the Country Roads Board. See page 557.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

‡ Not available.

## STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
<b>1857</b>	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
<b>1860</b>	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	* 8,242,199	122,470
<b>1870</b>	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
<b>1880</b>	20,056,600	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
<b>1890</b>	41,377,693	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673
<b>1900</b>	48,774,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
<b>1910</b>	55,501,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
<b>1911</b>	57,933,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
<b>1912</b>	60,712,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472
<b>1913</b>	62,776,724	61	137,649,219	1,259,569	147	164,268,467	840,080
<b>1914</b>	66,130,726	61	147,205,224	1,320,545	147	167,405,523	854,483
<b>1915</b>	72,183,927	52	149,235,137	1,378,006	141	169,724,979	827,466
<b>1916</b>	75,504,562	51	154,105,571	1,407,021	139	172,309,539	847,206
<b>1917</b>	76,822,110	52	158,777,843	1,487,526	139	172,558,872	875,940
<b>1918</b>	78,192,361	52	164,306,704	1,598,643	139	176,297,529	927,901
<b>1919</b>	80,678,644	52	172,838,636	1,857,884	139	184,599,186	1,022,241
<b>1920</b>	86,394,454	55	193,947,624	2,053,584	138	205,555,121	1,171,379
<b>1921</b>	96,164,546	53	210,501,055	2,314,017	139	215,984,328	1,279,099

## EXPENDITURE BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Year.	Expenditure on Maintenance of Roads.*	Loan Expenditure on—		Total Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads.
		Construction Works.†	Developmental Roads.	
	£	£	£	£
<b>1913-14</b>	9,490	24,440	..	33,930
<b>1914-15</b>	49,888	342,681	..	392,569
<b>1915-16</b>	98,879	464,787	..	563,666
<b>1916-17</b>	130,536	226,603	..	357,139
<b>1917-18</b>	173,785	226,395	1,703	401,883
<b>1918-19</b>	179,133	284,734	47,561	511,428
<b>1919-20</b>	192,303	335,755	315,701	843,759
<b>1920-21</b>	221,395	271,850	693,245	1,186,490
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,055,409</b>	<b>2,177,245</b>	<b>1,058,210</b>	<b>4,290,864</b>

\* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities affected annually.

† One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 3½ years.

## BANKING.

Year.	Ordinary Banks.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	423	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	422	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	433	674,542	21,508,125
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	445	705,029	23,258,775
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	451	721,936	24,874,811
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	461	746,597	26,143,908
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	459	780,139	28,344,042
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	464	813,031	30,756,929
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	468	850,486	34,104,110
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	473	886,344	37,232,543
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	484	928,009	42,956,461

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865. Particulars relating to Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those relating to Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.	Exports Oversea of—	
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Total Value.		Butter.	
						Quantity.	Value.
	acres.	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	15,079,512	..	572,770	16,240
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	12,962,704	11,061,076	705,040	27,974
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	12,470,014	9,103,323	137,475	4,704
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	15,954,559	11,220,467	1,096,401	29,996
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	13,266,222	10,291,821	1,297,777	47,972
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	17,422,552	13,918,556	32,087,739	1,243,260
1910	127,890	171,904	*	*	*	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911	121,062	136,277	*	*	*	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912	128,069	165,854	*	*	*	31,451,378	1,545,771
1913	152,989	164,065	*	*	*	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914	129,235	145,003	*	*	*	† 9,373,252	† 475,898
1915	117,161	113,167	*	*	*	† 16,630,637	† 800,385
1916	89,177	80,238	*	*	*	† 11,417,311	† 719,653
1917	81,991	79,992	*	*	*	† 30,706,719	† 2,189,052
1918	76,039	78,235	*	*	*	† 24,323,648	† 1,664,299
1919	100,945	114,654	*	*	*	† 23,969,104	† 1,860,415
1920	187,228	192,861	*	*	*	† 24,170,187	† 2,089,296
1921	110,056	100,890	*	*	*	† 32,813,204	† 4,027,256
1922	..	..	*	*	*	† 45,985,904	† 3,026,447

\* Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

† To 30th June.

‡ For year ended 30th June.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land actually sold and the amount realized for sales within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1868 the total extent of, and the amount paid on lands purchased under deferred payments on which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1921, to 8,236,885 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years at £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.; but, except for this, lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1921, to 128,424 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.



## COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
<b>1859</b> ..	*	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489
<b>1860</b> ..	*	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980
<b>1870</b> ..	*	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567
<b>1880</b> ..	*	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336
<b>1890</b> ..	*	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
<b>1900</b> ..	11,855,052	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
<b>1910</b> ..	17,388,708	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
<b>1911</b> ..	17,936,017	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
<b>1912</b> ..	18,366,092	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
<b>1913</b> ..	16,750,278	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664
<b>1914</b> (to 30th June) ..	8,746,861	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492
<b>1914-15</b> ..	12,009,497	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972
<b>1915-16</b> ..	14,279,482	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652
<b>1916-17</b> ..	18,668,224	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985
<b>1917-18</b> ..	20,270,842	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276
<b>1918-19</b> ..	27,682,262	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470
<b>1919-20</b> ..	42,236,835	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227
<b>1920-21</b> ..	33,890,767	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738
<b>1921-22</b> ..	33,747,419	36,352,167	34,710,500	71,062,667

\* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
<b>1850</b>	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
<b>1860</b>	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
<b>1870</b>	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	...
<b>1880</b>	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
<b>1890</b>	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
<b>1900</b>	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
<b>1910</b>	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
<b>1911</b>	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
<b>1912</b>	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
<b>1913</b>	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
<b>1914*</b>	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
<b>1914-15</b>	115,234,566	5,251,177	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
<b>1915-16</b>	100,526,942	6,203,565	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
<b>1916-17</b>	84,127,550	6,149,212	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
<b>1917-18</b>	87,681,189	6,820,006	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
<b>1918-19</b>	146,762,561	10,968,651	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
<b>1919-20</b>	156,458,960	12,800,519	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
<b>1920-21</b>	118,862,086	8,909,004	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
<b>1921-22</b>	193,425,056	11,185,526	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230

\* To 30th June.

## COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
<b>1850 ..</b>	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
<b>1860 ..</b>	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
<b>1870 ..</b>	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
<b>1880 ..</b>	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
<b>1890 ..</b>	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
<b>1900 ..</b>	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
<b>1910 ..</b>	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
<b>1911 ..</b>	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
<b>1912 ..</b>	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
<b>1913 ..</b>	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
<b>1914* ..</b>	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
<b>1914-15</b>	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
<b>1915-16</b>	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
<b>1916-17</b>	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
<b>1917-18</b>	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
<b>1918-19</b>	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
<b>1919-20</b>	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
<b>1920-21</b>	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
<b>1921-22</b>	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393

\* To 30th June.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.§
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.†	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.‡	Number of Sub- scribers.
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	*	166,803	..
1870	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
1910	1,657	143,483,191	*	1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236
1911	1,720	159,092,011	36,125,728	1,455	17,403	2,894,664	22,859
1912	1,730	175,588,805	37,826,929	1,538	18,649	2,969,237	26,562
1913	1,749	189,975,987	40,950,516	1,648	19,403	2,971,041	30,640
1914	1,816	188,440,698	40,737,663	1,748	26,146	3,267,195	34,071
1915-16	1,787	191,427,078	40,246,088	1,796	28,937	3,335,026	36,372
1916-17	1,782	201,093,447	43,175,024	1,711	29,446	3,428,871	38,025
1917-18	1,726	197,830,163	36,695,699	1,695	29,606	3,532,430	40,754
1918-19	1,715	188,526,047	34,982,384	1,671	30,860	3,804,234	44,035
1919-20	1,707	197,080,463	31,756,907	1,663	29,955	4,490,656	49,017
1920-21	1,712	180,797,030	31,660,611	1,703	31,243	4,096,843	52,791
1921-22	1,721	170,337,926	31,293,290	1,791	31,839	3,940,167	55,986

\* Information not available.

† Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

‡ Telegrams on Railway service are not included in 1890 and subsequent years. There was a reduction in the rates for telegrams in 1885 which led to a large increase in their number.

§ The Telephone system was taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously it was worked as a private undertaking.

|| Exclusive of letters and newspapers posted in other States, which are included in all previous years. In 1920-21 these numbered:—Letters, 20,681,355; newspapers, 2,218,408.

## STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
<b>1880</b>	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802	3,307
<b>1890</b>	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
<b>1900</b>	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
<b>1910</b>	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
<b>1911</b>	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
<b>1912</b>	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946
<b>1913</b>	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489	4,993
<b>1914</b>	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098	5,173
<b>1915</b>	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677	5,134
<b>1916</b>	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357	5,059
<b>1917</b>	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775	5,042
<b>1918</b>	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896	5,010
<b>1919</b>	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968	4,953
<b>1920</b>	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177	4,720
<b>1921</b>	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638	4,997
<b>1922</b>	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	16,522,658	..

### EDUCATION.

[illegible]

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).*		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
<b>1860</b>	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	566	5,467	..
<b>1870</b>	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	1,579	17,630	..
<b>1880</b>	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	2,468	38,178	13,370,836
<b>1890</b>	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	3,104	56,369	22,390,251
<b>1900</b>	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	3,097	64,207	19,478,780
<b>1910</b>	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	4,873	102,176	36,660,854
<b>1911</b>	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	5,126	111,948	41,747,863
<b>1912</b>	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	5,263	116,108	45,410,773
<b>1913</b>	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	5,613	118,744	47,936,647
<b>1914</b>	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	5,650	118,399	49,439,985
<b>1915</b>	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	5,413	113,834	51,466,093
<b>1916</b>	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	5,445	116,970	60,047,284
<b>1917</b>	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	5,627	118,241	67,066,715
<b>1918</b>	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	5,720	122,349	80,195,677
<b>1919</b>	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	6,038	136,522	101,475,363
<b>1920</b>	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	6,532	140,743	106,008,294
<b>1921</b>	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	6,753	144,876	106,243,181

NOTE.—Until 1880 the figures given 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.

\* The figures for 1916 and subsequent years relate to the financial years ending on the 30th June following, i.e., 1916-17, 1917-18, &c.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.*	Committed for Trial.*	Convicted after Commitment.*	Executed.
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104	575	374	1
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	19,070	503	354	..
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	19,398	522	334	..
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	19,814	518	352	1
1913	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	21,554	568	352	..
1914	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	21,084	518	342	..
1915	493,779	1,043,604	10,545,632	192,002	20,276	561	391	..
1916	514,403	1,175,098	12,576,587	254,436	17,599	509	343	2
1917	514,061	1,371,049	14,760,013	323,159	12,689	440	276	..
1918	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902	267,819	10,346	340	209	2
1919	513,500	1,631,120	14,422,745	186,810	11,993	506	307	..
1920	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084	175,275	14,582	759	442	..
1921	496,124	1,750,369	12,325,818	230,770	15,249	715	483	..

\* The figures prior to 1900 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; those for 1900 and subsequent years represent distinct arrests.



## MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
<b>1870</b>	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
<b>1880</b>	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
<b>1890</b>	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
<b>1900</b>	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
<b>1910</b>	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
<b>1911</b>	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
<b>1912</b>	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
<b>1913</b>	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
<b>1914</b>	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
<b>1915</b>	352,272	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
<b>1916</b>	276,188	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
<b>1917</b>	217,092	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
<b>1918</b>	171,271	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
<b>1919</b>	146,981	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
<b>1920</b>	165,115	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
<b>1921</b>	114,602	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154

\* From 1900 the production of stone quarries is included in the value of mineral production.

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	52,340½	28,510½	5,007½	2,101½	24½	..	..
1860-61	407,740½	161,251½	86,337½	4,123½	1,650	111½	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

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
<b>1850-51</b>	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
<b>1860-61</b>	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
<b>1870-71</b>	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
<b>1880-81</b>	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
<b>1890-91</b>	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
<b>1900-01</b>	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
<b>1910-11</b>	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
<b>1911-12</b>	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
<b>1912-13</b>	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
<b>1913-14</b>	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
<b>1914-15</b>	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
<b>1915-16</b>	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
<b>1916-17</b>	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
<b>1917-18</b>	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
<b>1918-19</b>	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
<b>1919-20</b>	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
<b>1920-21</b>	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
<b>1921-22</b>	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660

\* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

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.
<b>1850-51</b>	2,837 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
<b>1860-61</b>	24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,029	1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	90,920 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,020 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
<b>1870-71</b>	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
<b>1880-81</b>	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
<b>1890-91</b>	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
<b>1900-01</b>	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
<b>1910-11</b>	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
<b>1911-12</b>	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
<b>1912-13</b>	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
<b>1913-14</b>	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
<b>1914-15</b>	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
<b>1915-16</b>	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
<b>1916-17</b>	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
<b>1917-18</b>	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
<b>1918-19</b>	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
<b>1919-20</b>	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
<b>1920-21</b>	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
<b>1921-22</b>	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615

## 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.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	161½	..	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	..	..	91	1,138	579¼	7,298¼	20,457½	11,640
<b>1870-71</b>	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
<b>1880-81</b>	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
<b>1890-91</b>	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
<b>1900-01</b>	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
<b>1910-11</b>	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
<b>1911-12</b>	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
<b>1912-13</b>	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
<b>1913-14</b>	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
<b>1914-15</b>	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
<b>1915-16</b>	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
<b>1916-17</b>	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
<b>1917-18</b>	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
<b>1918-19</b>	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
<b>1919-20</b>	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
<b>1920-21</b>	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
<b>1921-22</b>	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104

\* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
<b>1870-71</b>	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
<b>1880-81</b>	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
<b>1890-91</b>	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
<b>1900-01</b>	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
<b>1910-11</b>	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	737
<b>1911-12</b>	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
<b>1912-13</b>	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387
<b>1913-14</b>	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	961
<b>1914-15</b>	9,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	903
<b>1915-16</b>	13,067	4,938	751,740	2,341,094	595	24,087	855
<b>1916-17</b>	10,307	2,025	563,260	1,232,721	515	13,174	975
<b>1917-18</b>	7,826	2,809	434,900	949,545	518	22,059	838
<b>1918-19</b>	9,818	2,412	484,220	1,113,861	485	15,443	522
<b>1919-20</b>	6,388	2,121	540,640	1,242,489	148	8,625	691
<b>1920-21</b>	6,742	2,289	859,700	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199
<b>1921-22</b>	7,768	2,134	631,720	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	4,621
1860-61 .. ..	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1870-71 .. ..	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1880-81 .. ..	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1890-91 .. ..	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1900-01 .. ..	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1910-11 .. ..	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12 .. ..	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13 .. ..	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14 .. ..	2,037	675,388	161,105	1,131,491
1914-15 .. ..	1,192	528,468	92,408	605,636
1915-16 .. ..	596	898,991	185,775	1,380,367
1916-17 .. ..	410	827,967	185,230	1,302,660
1917-18 .. ..	526	623,935	135,635	800,068
1918-19 .. ..	1,825	804,124	215,255	1,349,309
1919-20 .. ..	2,669	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680
1920-21 .. ..	908	717,069	355,698	2,222,305
1921-22 .. ..	†	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,606

\* The tobacco crops of 1890-91 and 1900-1 failed in most parts of the State

† Not available.

DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.			Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
<b>1891</b>	..	..	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
<b>1900</b>	..	..	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
<b>1910</b>	..	..	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
<b>1911</b>	..	..	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
<b>1912</b>	..	..	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
<b>1913</b>	..	..	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
<b>1914</b>	..	..	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
<b>1915</b>	..	..	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
<b>1916-17</b>	..	..	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
<b>1917-18</b>	..	..	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
<b>1918-19</b>	..	..	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
<b>1919-20</b>	..	..	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
<b>1920-21</b>	..	..	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
<b>1921-22</b>	..	..	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570

\* Not available.



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.								
	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910	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	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	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,420	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913	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	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916	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	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	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,940	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620
1921	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

\* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

## OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, LIFE ASSURANCE, ETC.

Year.	Old-age and Invalid Pensions.*			Life Assurance Policies.		Amount Received from the Commonwealth Government by the State of Victoria.†
	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.	Number.	Sums Assured.	
	No.	No.	£		£	£
1894 ..	..	..	..	131,210	23,095,900	..
1900 ..	..	..	..	172,713	26,315,862	..
1910 ..	20,218	..	470,658	292,055	36,495,251	1,922,278
1911 ..	23,722	2,272	573,699	311,695	38,185,859	1,617,572
1912 ..	24,449	3,162	672,593	331,846	40,132,346	1,667,657
1913 ..	25,434	3,918	715,924	351,250	41,546,825	1,691,833
1914 ..	27,150	4,844	795,449	368,481	43,305,375	1,733,280
1915 ..	28,365	6,054	839,718	381,106	44,402,089	1,757,894
1916 ..	28,446	6,869	908,159	401,591	46,145,573	1,743,467
1917 ..	29,064	7,921	1,070,386	425,481	48,389,346	1,722,409
1918 ..	29,159	8,901	1,168,498	453,724	51,563,634	1,739,481
1919 ..	29,179	9,337	1,199,787	484,965	55,656,616	1,764,239
1920 ..	29,565	10,277	1,348,100	524,520	61,405,905	1,847,085
1921 ..	30,385	11,174	1,533,430	562,332	66,102,630	1,878,449
1922 ..	30,958	11,444	1,581,898	..	..	1,918,967

\* 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.

† Year ended 30th June.

## APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of the book which deal with the subjects mentioned were sent to press is given below :—

## PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 31st MAY, 1922.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who voted.			In-formal Votes.	Number who voted by Post.	Pro-portion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-ratepayers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	42,485	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent.
Melbourne ..	21,538	8,460	3	8,463	97	111	39·29
„ East ..	20,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ North ..	37,869	11,851	7	11,858	513	213	31·31
„ South ..	27,751	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ West ..	29,316	9,222	1	9,223	116	92	31·46
Bendigo ..	10,780	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland ..	15,926	3,462	..	3,462	20	19	21·74
Nelson ..	10,979	2,287	1	2,288	12	26	20·84
Northern ..	14,695	5,138	2	5,140	34	121	34·98
North-Eastern ..	13,661	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western ..	18,181	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern ..	14,413	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Eastern ..	31,408	6,574	..	6,574	231	319	20·93
South-Western ..	18,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,760	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western ..	14,526	..	..	..	..	..	..
	353,440						
Less uncontested provinces (10)	191,709						
Total ..	161,731	46,994	14	47,008	1,023	901	29·07

**PART VII.—POPULATION.**

Estimated population of the State of Victoria, 30th September,  
1922 :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	781,124
Females	..	..	..	..	..	797,804
						<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,578,928
						<hr/>

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