

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1918-19.

*A. M. LAUGHTON,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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# Victorian Year-Book

1918-19

*By*

A. M. LAUGHTON,

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

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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THIRTY-NINTH ISSUE.

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## PREFACE.

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**T**HIS is the thirty-ninth 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 comparisons are instituted with former years. An endeavour is made to present such information as will enable investigators to ascertain the results of past legislation, and 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 1918 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., III., IV., VI., and X. 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. In Parts V., VII., and VIII. will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part IX. a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State, and of its manufactures. 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 1919, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes the following:—Statistics showing the death rates from Influenza during a series of years and some of the special features of the epidemic of 1919; a statement of the amounts contributed in Victoria to the various Patriotic Funds to 31st December, 1918; and a series of tables showing,

according to size of holdings, the land occupied in the State in March, 1919, and the cultivation and live stock thereon.

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 work. 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, 19th January, 1920.

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 all 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 Connemara, 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.

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article contributed by Mr. H. Herman, B.C.E., M.M.E., F.G.S., Director of Victorian Geological Survey, on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17 on pages 54 to 61.

#### ADDENDUM TO ABOVE ARTICLE.

*Supplied by Mr. Herman in May, 1919.*

Since the 1916-17 article was written, Mr. Chapman has established the age of the Mansfield phosphate-rock series as Upper Cambrian; has fixed the age of portion of the limestones and shales of Limestone Creek in the Upper Murray district, where there has been a seeming conflict between palæontological and field evidence, as Middle Devonian; and has also obtained new evidence which helps to support McCoy's opinion that the Triassic is represented in the Bacchus Marsh area, some of the plant forms being identical with Queensland forms of that age. Lower Ordovician beds have been identified near Knockwood on the Upper Goulburn. The Mansfield Upper Cambrian phosphate beds, with *Salterella* and Crustaceans associated with Radiolarian cherts, contain graptolite types formerly considered to be distinct Lower Ordovician, in which system the beds described were accordingly placed in the article referred to above. Pending further research, it may be assumed that the graptolite species concerned existed in Upper Cambrian times.

Cherts and graptolite bearing slates of Lower Ordovician (possibly older) age have been found in the Parish of Budgerie, in the heart of the South Gippsland Jurassic area. Cherts, jaspers, and diabases at Howqua, County of Wonnangatta, have now been classed as Cambrian; closely associated with them are Upper Ordovician phosphate bearing rocks. At Narracan South bauxite clays have been found; they have not yet been prospected sufficiently to determine their usefulness for commercial purposes. Freshwater limestone at Bennett's Tank and other Mallee localities is probably Pleistocene. Torquay bore material shows Janjukian glauconitic materials and clays to 70 feet below high-water mark, followed probably by the Angelsea estuarine Miocene series. Structural surveys at Bendigo have thrown a good deal of

new light on the structure of the field. Boring operations have revealed important facts regarding the physiography of the Latrobe valley and the Port Albert region.

### THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article by Alfred J. Ewart, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., Government Botanist and Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology, Melbourne University, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 62 to 68.

#### ADDENDUM TO ABOVE ARTICLE.

*Received from Professor Ewart in May, 1919.*

During the period 1917-18 two foreign plants succeeded in establishing themselves as naturalized aliens in Victoria. In addition, two other exotics made their appearance for the first time, and may eventually establish themselves as aliens.

The following species were added to the list of the native flora :—*Solanum violaceum*, R. Br. (*Solanaceæ*), previously recorded from New South Wales and Queensland; *Drakæa Huntiana*, F. v. M., previously recorded from New South Wales; *Thelymitra canaliculata*, R. Br., previously recorded from Western Australia; *Thelymitra grandiflora*, Fitz., previously recorded from South Australia; *Thelymitra luteo-cilium*, Fitz., previously recorded from South Australia.

Additions to the list of the native flora during the period February to April, 1919, are as follow :—

*Pultenæa polifolia*, Cunn., and *Pultenæa procumbens*, Cunn. (*Leguminosæ*), both species were previously recorded from New South Wales only. *Acacia Dawsoni*, R. T. Baker (*Leguminosæ*) previously recorded from New South Wales only. *Loranthus longiflorus*, Desr. (*Loranthaceæ*) previously recorded from New South Wales, Queensland and North Australia. *Brachycome microcarpa* F. v. M. (*Compositæ*), previously recorded from New South Wales and Queensland. *Gnaphalium indicum*, L. (*Compositæ*), previously recorded from New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia, also Asia, Africa, and Polynesia. *Pterostylis pusilla*, Rogers (a species new to science) (*Orchidaceæ*), Victoria, and South Australia. *Calochilus cupreus*, Rogers (*Orchidaceæ*), previously recorded from South Australia only.

During the period four foreign plants have been recorded as having established themselves as naturalized aliens. These are :—*Rubus phœnicolasius*, Maxim. (*Rosaceæ*), a native of Japan. *Paronychia chilensis* D.C. (*Caryophyllaceæ*), native to South America. *Withania somnifera*, Dunn (*Solanaceæ*), a native of Europe, Asia and Africa. *Lolium subulatum*, Vis., "Wimmera Rye Grass" (*Gramineæ*.) The *Withania* is capable of becoming a troublesome weed, whereas *Lolium subulatum* is likely to prove itself a valuable grass in dry districts.

In addition six other exotics have made their appearance for the first time. They are :—*Statice Thouinii*, Vis. (*Plumbaginaceæ*),

*Martynia fragrans*, Lindl. (*Pedaliaceæ*), *Alhagi camelorum*, Fisch. (*Leguminosæ*), *Selago corymbosa*, L. (*Scrophulariaceæ*), *Lychnis coronaria*, Desr. (*Caryophyllaceæ*), *Hypericum tetrapterum*, Fries. (*Hypericineæ*). So far as can be judged at present none of these, with the possible exception of the last-named, is likely to prove a serious weed.

### THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, on pages 68 to 78.

#### ADDENDUM TO ABOVE ARTICLE.

*Supplied by Mr. J. A. Kershaw, in May, 1919.*

Since the publication of the above article no additions have been made to the larger Victorian vertebrates. Two additional venomous snakes have been recorded, while the number of non-venomous blind snakes (*Typhlopidae*) has been increased to nine species.

The chief additions, however, are among the invertebrate fauna. In the Mollusca six new species of Octopus (*Cephalopoda*) and a number of Sea-urchins, Starfish and Brittle-stars (*Echinoderms*) have been discovered along the coast, chiefly through the investigations of the Federal Trawler *Endeavour*.

In the insect fauna numerous additions have been made, more particularly in the Coleoptera, Diptera, and Neuroptera.

### 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.

The following are the headings of the sections into which the article is divided :—

Discovery—The finding of Victoria—The beginnings of settlement—Public policy—Self-government—Responsible government—Early constitutional changes—The constitutional quarrels—Industrial legislation—Political—Public policy—Victoria and the Commonwealth.

Included in the article are five maps or charts and one illustration as mentioned below :—

Grant's original chart of his discoveries on Victorian coast (1800).

Grimes's chart of Port Phillip.

Map showing routes of Hume and Hovell and other explorers.

Illustration of first house in Victoria (1826)—Sealer's hut at Western Port.

Mr. Bass's eye-sketch of Western Port (1798).

French map of "Terre Napoléon" showing the Victorian coast from Wilson's Promontory westward (1808).

### 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 and 1916 inclusive. The leading events for 1917 were given in the volume for 1917-18, pages 5 to 9.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1918 are given in the table which follows :—

1918.	4th	January.—The British hospital ship <i>Rewa</i> from Gibraltar, which displayed red-cross lights and markings, was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel. The wounded on board were saved, but three of the crew were drowned.
"	8th	January.—The Hughes Ministry resigned office in consequence of the proposal to introduce conscription having been defeated on the question being submitted to the people by referendum.
"	9th	January.—The Governor-General commissioned the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes to form another Ministry.
"	17th	January.—A conference of State Treasurers held in Melbourne to discuss the financial relations between the Commonwealth and States.
"	20th	January.—Tidal wave inundated Mackay, Queensland. Twenty people were drowned, and the town was ruined, the damage being estimated at £1,500,000.
"	"	" The German vessels <i>Goeben</i> and <i>Breslau</i> attacked portion of the British Fleet near the entrance to the Dardanelles. The <i>Breslau</i> was forced into a mine-field and sank, 173 of the crew being saved. Two of the British monitors were lost, 178 men out of a total of 311 on board being rescued. The <i>Goeben</i> struck a mine, and was beached.
"	28th	January.—Air raids on London, during which 47 persons were killed and 169 injured.
"	2nd	February.—Phenomenal storm at Brighton, Victoria. The wind attained a velocity estimated at 120 miles an hour. Houses were demolished, and two deaths occurred.
"	7th	February.—The Prime Minister (the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes) invited to attend an Imperial Conference in London.
"	9th	February.—Peace treaty signed at Brest Litovsk between the Ukraine and the Central Powers.
"	12th	February.—The manufacture of and traffic in liquor prohibited in Canada.

1918. 16th February.—A flotilla of German destroyers made a swift raid on the patrol forces in the Straits of Dover and sank a trawler and seven drifters.
- " 18th February.—Air raids on England. The estimated casualties were—deaths, 27; injured, 41.
- " 19th February.—Russia agreed to sign the peace terms drawn up by Germany.
- " 26th February.—Jericho captured by the British troops under General Sir Edmund Allenby.
- " " " The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* was sunk by a German submarine. One hundred and fifty-three lives were lost, including eight nurses.
- " 27th February.—It was announced that the missing steamers *Matunga* and *Wairuna* were amongst those captured by the German raider *Wolf*.
- " 3rd March.—Peace treaty signed at Brest Litovsk between the Bolsheviks and the Central Powers.
- " 10th March.—Death of Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of Victoria, aged 74 years.
- " 13th March.—The Bowser Ministry was defeated in a division in the Legislative Assembly on the Railway Department estimates, and resigned office.
- " 21st March.—The Hon. H. S. W. Lawson commissioned by the Governor to form an Administration.
- " " " The Germans with overwhelming numbers commenced a terrific offensive on the west front. This was directed particularly against the British lines, and a great advance was made by the enemy towards Paris. The salient held by the British in the Ypres region was also considerably reduced. The first attack was made between Arras and La Fere, but the offensive afterwards extended to other regions.
- " 22nd March.—Peronne captured by the Germans.
- " 24th March.—The Newman (Roman Catholic) College, which is affiliated to the Melbourne University, dedicated by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Cattaneo.
- " 25th March.—Bapaume captured by the Germans.
- " 26th March.—The Australians, who had been resting, were brought into action to stop the German advance on Amiens.
- " 9th April.—The British Army in France was hard pressed, and compelled to yield ground.
- " 10th April.—Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C., K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice of Victoria.
- " 23rd April.—A raid was made by the British Navy on the Ostend and Zeebrugge destroyer and submarine bases. To block the harbors five cruisers filled with concrete were run aground and abandoned by their crews. The object sought was gained. The losses were heavy, and numbered 188 killed, 16 missing, and 384 wounded.
- " 25th April.—The Australians recaptured Villers-Bretonneux, an important position east of Amiens, which had been taken by the Germans the previous day.
- " 27th April.—The Germans captured Kemmel Hill.
- " 29th April.—The German advance checked on the west front.
- " 7th May.—Roumania signed a treaty of peace at the dictation of the Central Powers at Bucharest.

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1918.	9th	May.—A British naval force dashed to the entrance of the Ostend harbor and sank the obsolete cruiser <i>Vindictive</i> between the piers and across the entrance to the harbor. The casualties were light.
„	11th	May.—Death of Mr. George A. Elmslie, leader of the Victorian Labour party, aged 57 years.
„	27th	May.—The Germans commenced a second offensive against the Allies on the west front by attacking them in the Champagne district and south of Ypres.
„	2nd	June.—The Germans reached the Marne.
„	10th	June.—Attack launched by the Germans in the direction of Paris between Montdidier and Noyon. The attack was made against the French on a front of about 23 miles, and in its initial stages met with success.
„	12th	June.—It was announced that the Commonwealth wool clip had been sold to the British Government for the currency of the war and one year afterwards.
„	15th	June.—The Americans checked the advance of the Germans at Chateau Thierry on the Marne.
„	19th	June.—The Commonwealth Government purchased the sugar crop of Queensland for the current and following season at £21 per ton.
„	23rd	June.—The Germans definitely held by the Allies.
„	24th-28th	June.—The Italians defeated the Austrians on the Piave. The losses of the latter were estimated at 200,000.
„	26th	June.—The s.s. <i>Wimmera</i> , on a voyage from Auckland to Sydney, was sunk by striking a mine. The passengers and crew on board numbered 151, of whom 26 were drowned.
„	27th	June.—The British hospital ship <i>Llandovery Castle</i> , 11,423 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine. Of 258 on board (including 80 members of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 nurses) only 24 were saved.
„	4th	July.—President Wilson announced that more than one million American troops were in France.
„	4th	July.—Hamel captured by the Australians.
„	15th	July.—The Germans commenced a third offensive, the attack being launched between Chateau Thierry and Rheims and also eastward of Rheims.
„	16th	July.—News received that the ex-Czar Nicholas had been shot by the Bolsheviks.
„	18th	July.—Counter offensive by the Allies commenced between Fontenoy (north of the Aisne) and Belleau (north-west of Chateau Thierry). This met with great success, and was followed by other offensives, which continued with little intermission until the end of the war.
„	27th	July.—The cruiser <i>Adelaide</i> launched in Sydney.
„	3rd	August.—The hospital ship <i>Warilda</i> torpedoed on a voyage from France to England by a German submarine. There were 800 persons on board, of whom 120 were drowned.
„	8th	August.—The British and French armies defending Amiens launched a strong attack on a 20-mile front from the the Ancre, near Albert, to the Avre, near Montdidier. This developed into a sweeping advance, and in four days the Allies had reached the outskirts of Chaumes, Roye, and Lassigny, the depth of the advance in that region being from 15 to 20 miles.



## *Chronological Table.*

9

1918. 11th August.—Sudden death of Judge Johnston, senior County Court Judge, Victoria, aged 62 years.
- „ 2nd September.—Mont St. Quentin and Peronne captured by the Australians.
- „ 3rd September.—Death of Lord Forrest, aged 71, at sea on a voyage to England.
- „ 10th September.—Arrival at Sydney of the French Mission to Australia.
- „ 11th September.—Death in London of the Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M.G., former High Commissioner for Australia.
- „ 14th September.—The Allies continued their advance, the Americans reaching a position within 17 miles of Metz.
- „ 15th September.—It was announced that leave had been given to 7,000 Anzacs, who had left Australia in the first few months of the war, to return on furlough.
- „ „ „ An offensive commenced by the Allies on the Macedonian front against the Bulgarians, which resulted in the complete route of the latter.
- „ 23rd September.—Great victory by the British under General Allenby over the Turks in Palestine. About 90,000 prisoners were taken.
- „ 30th September.—Bulgaria accepted the terms stated by the Allies, and was granted an armistice.
- „ 3rd October.—Cambrai captured by the British forces.
- „ 11th October.—French Mission headed by General Pau arrived in Melbourne.
- „ 20th October.—Lille retaken from the Germans.
- „ 28th October.—Turkey granted an armistice by the Allies.
- „ October-November.—Influenza epidemic in United Kingdom, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere. It received the name of Spanish influenza as it had originated in Spain.
- „ 1st November.—The Germans driven back to the Scheldt. Valenciennes captured by the Allies.
- „ 3rd November.—Austria surrendered to the Allies.
- „ 11th November.—End of the Great War. Germany signed terms of armistice granted by the Allies.
- „ 12th November.—Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated.
- „ 18th November.—Surrender of the greater portion of the German navy to the Allies. The vessels were interned at Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands.
- „ November.—Number of deaths from influenza in Quarantine Station, Sydney, of soldiers who had arrived from overseas in transports.
- „ 29th November.—The German Emperor abdicated the throne.
- „ 14th December.—British elections held. Great victory for the Coalition party led by Mr. Lloyd George.
- „ 18th December.—Riot at Port Darwin; the Administrator (Dr. Gilruth) assaulted.

## **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 1918.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1917-8.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,430,758
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	12,672,787
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,123,699	7,072,780	12,631,169
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	78,191,361
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	171,271
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	105,424,682
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,587,572	64,406,711
<b>Agriculture—</b>									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,782,954
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,079,268	12,127,382	37,737,552
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,480	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	6,141,287
Wine .. gallons	..	4,021	9,372	47,568	713,589	589,191	1,554,180	1,981,475	800,068
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,613	278,195	440,696	392,237	514,061
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,371,049
" 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	14,760,013
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	323,159
Total Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	18,718,521	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	20,656,786†
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	18,713,776†
Exports .. "	..	..	..	12,209,794	12,848,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	6,745,113
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	4,157
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	29,606
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,026	13,989	15,356	29,606
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,490	197,330,163
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	36,695,699
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	30,756,929
<b>Factories—</b>									
Number of ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	5,627
Hands employed ..	..	..	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	118,241
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	26,460,282
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	67,066,715
<b>State Education—</b>									
Number of Primary schools ..	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,293	1,967	2,202
Expenditure on Education .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,386,075
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	..	20,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	331,336,715
<b>Friendly Societies—</b>									
Number of Members ..	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	153,035
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,604	3,017,503

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.  
 † Exclusive of bullion and specie.

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1918-19.*  
 the introduction of responsible government for Victoria. The subsequent years are census years, except the last:—

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1918 it had increased to 1,430,758. During the period 1842-1918 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £12,673,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000; in 1918 the funded debt had reached £78,191,361, 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 5,782,954 acres. In the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1917-18 it was £20,656,786. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £18,713,776 in 1917-18. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open and in 1918 there were 4,157 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 29,606 miles up to the 30th June, 1918. 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 £30,756,929 in 1918.

The expenditure on education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,385,075 in 1917-18. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 158,035 in 1917—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £3,017,503 in 1917. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 118,241 in 1917-18. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £831,336,715 in 1917-18.

## 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 £8,400; 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 £300 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.

**Voting by  
post at  
elections.**

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 26th November, 1914, 7,266 persons voted by post, representing 2·27 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 15th November, 1917, 6,540 persons voted similarly, this number being 1·83 per cent. of the total votes polled.

**Limitation of  
election  
expenses.**

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.

**Elections. Legislative Council, 1916.** At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 1st June, 1916, 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 1st JUNE, 1916.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-Rate-payers.	Total.			
							Per cent.
East Yarra ..	30,499	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne ..	18,986	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    East ..	18,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    North ..	29,866	8,920	..	8,920	44	85	29·86
"    South ..	23,976	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    West ..	25,446	10,178	5	10,183	79	103	40·02
Bendigo ..	10,940	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland ..	13,032	5,062	4	5,066	18	51	38·87
Nelson ..	10,904	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern ..	12,722	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Eastern ..	12,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    Western ..	15,907	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern ..	13,667	5,037	13	5,050	20	19	36·95
South-Eastern ..	22,537	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    Western ..	16,336	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,410	5,628	6	5,634	42	115	54·12
Western ..	13,442	..	..	..	..	..	..
	300,321	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (12) ..	207,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	92,421	34,825	28	34,853	203	373	37·71

**Elections. Legislative Council, 1919.** At the last triennial elections held on the 5th June, 1919, six seats were contested, viz., Melbourne, Melbourne East, Melbourne North (2), East Yarra, and South-Eastern Provinces. There were two vacancies in the province of Melbourne North, the second being occasioned by the death of the sitting member. Particulars of these elections will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

**ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1917.**

**Elections.  
Legislative  
Assembly.**

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 15th November, 1917, there were contests in 51 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 828,230—397,585 males and 430,645 females—and in contested districts 54·21 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 54·30 per cent. and for females 54·12 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  
15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.**

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 ..	7,092	8,141	15,233				Uncontested.		
Albert Park ..	9,362	11,523	20,885	4,726	6,224	10,950	50·48	54·01	52·42
Allandale ..	2,786	2,937	5,723	1,615	1,771	3,386	57·96	60·29	59·16
Ballaarat East	4,391	5,618	10,009	2,906	4,157	7,063	66·18	73·92	70·56
Ballaarat West	4,204	5,935	10,139				Uncontested.		
Barwon ...	5,542	6,151	11,693	2,863	2,900	5,763	51·66	47·14	49·28
Benalla ...	4,100	3,828	7,928	2,619	2,401	5,020	63·87	62·72	63·31
Benambra ...	3,684	3,027	6,711	2,022	1,415	3,437	54·88	46·74	51·21
Bendigo East	3,906	4,857	8,763	2,513	3,263	5,776	64·33	67·18	65·91
Bendigo West	4,517	4,933	9,450	2,544	3,205	5,749	56·32	64·97	60·83
Boroondara ...	17,125	22,162	39,287	7,760	10,217	17,977	45·31	46·14	45·75
Borung ...	4,006	3,440	7,446	2,432	2,117	4,549	60·70	61·54	61·09
Brighton ...	9,540	12,149	21,689	4,486	5,930	10,416	47·02	48·89	48·02
Brunswick ...	11,072	12,611	23,683	5,556	6,100	11,656	50·18	48·37	49·21
Bulla ...	5,818	5,244	11,062	3,063	2,420	5,483	52·64	46·14	49·56
Carlton	6,195	7,118	13,313				Uncontested.		
Castlemaine and Maldon ...	3,082	3,748	6,830				Uncontested.		
Collingwood ...	6,760	7,883	14,643				Uncontested.		
Dalhousie ...	3,512	3,674	7,186	2,564	2,804	5,368	73·00	76·31	74·70
Dandenong ...	8,050	7,721	15,771	3,534	3,330	6,864	43·90	43·12	43·52
Daylesford ...	3,395	3,340	6,735	2,279	2,396	4,675	67·10	71·73	69·41
Dundas ...	4,322	4,069	8,391	2,431	2,407	4,838	56·24	59·15	57·65
Eaglehawk ...	3,540	3,615	7,155	2,634	2,574	5,208	74·40	71·20	72·77
East Melbourne	5,183	6,589	11,772	2,325	3,249	5,574	44·85	49·30	47·34
Essendon ...	13,071	15,107	28,178	7,911	9,895	17,806	60·52	65·49	63·19
Evelyn ...	5,402	5,310	10,712	2,658	2,229	4,887	49·20	41·97	45·62
Fitzroy ...	6,241	7,881	14,122				Uncontested.		
Flemington ...	10,740	11,394	22,134	5,363	5,226	10,589	49·93	45·86	47·84
Geelong ...	6,466	7,777	14,243	4,219	5,600	9,819	65·24	72·00	68·93

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917  
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	3,688	2,691	6,379	2,184	1,581	3,765	59·21	58·75	59·02
Gippsland Nth.	4,598	4,290	8,888	Uncontested.					
Gippsland Sth.	5,576	4,493	10,069	2,838	1,954	4,792	50·89	43·48	47·59
Gippsland West	4,787	4,055	8,842	Uncontested.					
Glenelg	4,689	4,456	9,145	3,056	2,991	6,047	65·17	66·96	66·07
Goulburn Valley	4,495	4,205	8,700	2,167	1,601	3,768	48·20	38·07	43·31
Grenville	2,724	2,733	5,457	1,788	1,911	3,699	65·63	69·92	67·78
Gunbower	4,625	3,729	8,354	Uncontested.					
Hampden	5,950	5,618	11,568	3,358	3,121	6,479	56·43	55·55	56·00
Hawthorn	10,961	15,216	26,177	Uncontested.					
Jika Jika	14,183	16,059	30,242	7,945	8,727	16,672	56·05	54·34	55·12
Kara Kara	3,543	3,257	6,800	2,428	2,279	4,707	68·52	69·97	69·22
Korong	3,807	3,284	7,091	2,309	1,996	4,305	60·65	60·77	60·71
Lowan	4,898	4,676	9,574	Uncontested.					
Maryborough	3,538	3,641	7,179	2,332	2,490	4,822	65·91	68·89	67·17
Melbourne	4,867	4,051	8,918	Uncontested.					
Mornington	7,930	6,915	14,845	3,525	2,749	6,274	44·45	39·60	42·27
Nth. Melbourne	7,831	9,210	17,041	3,986	4,985	8,971	50·90	54·12	52·64
Ovens	3,002	2,986	5,988	1,832	1,696	3,528	61·02	56·79	58·91
Polwarth	5,730	5,208	10,938	3,700	3,193	6,893	64·57	61·30	63·01
Port Fairy	4,116	3,686	7,802	2,782	2,501	5,283	67·58	67·85	67·71
Port Melbourne	8,353	8,016	16,369	4,775	5,183	9,958	57·16	65·65	60·83
Prahran	8,179	12,095	20,274	3,843	5,372	9,215	46·74	44·41	45·45
Richmond	7,968	9,022	16,990	Uncontested.					
Rodney	5,359	4,992	10,351	3,701	3,436	7,137	69·06	68·83	68·94
St. Kilda	12,274	17,671	29,945	5,619	8,813	14,432	45·77	49·87	48·19
Stawell and									
Ararat	4,588	4,467	9,055	2,645	2,731	5,376	57·65	60·91	59·37
Swan Hill	8,072	5,878	13,950	4,697	3,216	7,913	58·18	54·71	56·72
Toorak	9,269	14,449	23,718	3,336	6,063	9,399	35·99	41·96	39·62
Upper Goulburn	4,440	3,796	8,236	2,461	1,934	4,395	55·42	50·94	53·36
Walhalla	3,547	2,796	6,343	1,604	1,093	2,697	48·04	39·09	42·52
Wangaratta	4,005	3,714	7,719	Uncontested.					
Waranga	3,841	3,219	7,060	2,415	2,044	4,459	62·87	63·49	63·15
Warrenheip	3,275	2,784	6,059	2,047	1,915	3,962	62·53	68·78	65·39
Warrnambool	4,513	4,564	9,077	2,755	2,908	5,663	61·04	63·71	62·38
Williamstown	11,260	10,941	22,201	5,166	4,369	9,535	45·87	39·93	42·99
Total	397,585	430,645	828,230	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less fourteen uncontested districts	80,283	89,459	169,742	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested districts	317,302	341,186	658,488	172,317	184,682	356,999	54·30	54·12	54·21

**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 previously 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 twenty-five of the contests in the election of November, 1917, there were more than two candidates. In nine 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 sixteen 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 five of such 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-one 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 1917.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.		Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.	
	Per cent.			Per cent.	
1866 ... ..	...	55·10	1894 ... ..	...	70·95
1868 ... ..	...	61·59	1897 ... ..	...	70·33
1871 ... ..	...	65·02	1900 ... ..	...	63·47
1874 ... ..	...	61·00	1902 ... ..	...	65·47
1877 ... ..	...	62·29	1904 ... ..	...	66·72
1880 (Feb.) ...	...	66·56	1907 ... ..	...	61·26
1880 (July) ...	...	65·85	1908 ... ..	...	53·64
1883 ... ..	...	64·96	1911 ... ..	...	63·61
1886 ... ..	...	64·70	1914 ... ..	...	53·92
1889 ... ..	...	66·58	1917 ... ..	...	54·21
1892 ... ..	...	65·12			

The twenty-fourth Parliament was opened on 3rd December, 1914, and was dissolved on 23rd October, 1917. The first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament was opened on 29th November, 1917, and closed on 9th April, 1918; the second session was opened on 9th July, 1918, and closed on 7th January, 1919.

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 1919.**

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 (1st and 2nd Sessions) .. ..	1917-19	..	315	..

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

**STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1918.**

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1918 :—

Act No.      Date.

2931 .. 13th February .. This Act applies £651,591 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18.

- 2932 .. 13th March .. This Act applies £645,204 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18.
- 2933 .. 26th March .. The *Victorian Loan Act* 1918 authorizes the raising of £470,000 to be expended as follows :—For irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts, £270,000; for State school purposes (other than maintenance), £50,000; and for other public works, £150,000.
- 2934 .. .. The *Public Works Loan Application Act* 1918 sanctions the issue and application of £169,200 out of loan funds for public works.
- 2935 .. .. The *Municipal Endowment Act* 1918 fixes the municipal endowment at £50,000 for the year 1917-18.
- 2936 .. .. The *Water Supply Loans Application Act* 1918 sanctions the issue and application of £395,000, available under Loan Acts, for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage, and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
- 2937 .. .. The *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Borrowing Powers), Act* 1918 increases the total borrowing powers of the Trust, and also raises the amount that may be borrowed on overdraft from £5,000 to £10,000.
- 2938 .. 4th April .. The *Country Roads (Special Loan) Act* 1918 makes provision for a special loan of £100,000 for certain purposes under the *Country Roads Act* 1915.
- 2939 .. .. The *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1918 increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £550,000 to £591,000, the additional amount of £41,000 to be expended as follows :—£28,000 on the Corio freezing works and abattoirs and £13,000 for additional engine power at Corio Quay.
- 2940 .. .. The *Railways Advances Act* 1918 extends the time for the repayments into "The Public Account" of certain moneys advanced or to be advanced under the Acts of 1912, 1914, and 1915.
- 2941 .. .. The *Railway Lands Acquisition Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, gives power to the Governor in Council to authorize an increase in the amount to be borrowed on overdraft.
- 2942 .. .. The *Railways Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to the generation, use, and supply of electricity by the Victorian Railways Commissioners.
- 2943 .. .. The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1918 sanctions the issue and application of £800,000 available under Loan Acts for railway and other purposes.
- 2944 .. .. The *Developmental Roads Act* 1918, to be read with the *Country Roads Act* 1915 and amending Acts, makes provision for developmental roads.
- 2945 .. .. This Act applies £1,638,183 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18, and appropriates supplies granted during two sessions amounting to £8,370,572 to the service of the Government.
- 2946 .. .. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1918 relates to agreements between medical practitioners and friendly societies.

- 2947 .. 12th July .. This Act applies £2,415,826 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1918-19.
- 2948 .. 13th August .. The *Closer Settlement (Board) Act* 1918 preserves the rights of officers of the Public Service appointed as members of the Board.
- 2949 .. 27th August .. This Act applies £244,823 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18.
- 2950 .. 24th September .. The *Cool Stores Sites Act* 1918 provides for the sale of certain lands at Doncaster, Burwood, and Diamond Creek, being the sites of cool stores built by the Government.
- 2951 .. 8th October .. The *Railways Act* 1918 (No. 2) alters the method of debiting expenditure as provided in the Act of 1916.
- 2952 .. 11th October .. This Act applies £1,390,603 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1918-19.
- 2953 .. 29th October .. The *Tramway Board Act* 1918 extends the operation of the Tramway Board Acts to 31st October, 1919.
- 2954 .. 4th November .. The *Wills (War Service) Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law with respect to testamentary dispositions by soldiers and sailors.
- 2955 .. 4th December .. The *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, vests certain land in the Commissioners and makes provision for the dredging of certain channels on such land.
- 2956 .. .. The *Water Act* 1918 amends the Act of 1915 by giving the States Rivers and Water Supply Commission power to make flood protection rates or charges.
- 2957 .. .. The *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act* 1918 increases the amount that may be borrowed by the Board from £200,000 to £250,000.
- 2958 .. .. The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1918 allocates the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the year 1917-8, amounting to £220,155, to various public works and services.
- 2959 .. .. The *Mildura Vineyards Protection Act* 1918 relates to diseases of vines within the Shire of Mildura and to the protection of vineyards within the shire from such diseases.
- 2960 .. .. The *Acts Interpretation (War Service) Act* 1918 defines the meaning of certain expressions in enactments passed since the beginning of the war.
- 2961 .. 11th December .. The *Land Tax Act* 1918 fixes the rate of tax for the year 1919 at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value where the unimproved value exceeds £250; the minimum of tax payable to be two shillings and sixpence.
- 2962 .. .. The *Real Property Act* 1918, to come into operation on 1st January, 1919, amends the law relating to the disposition of real property.
- 2963 .. .. This Act applies £692,186 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1918-19.
- 2964 .. 23rd December .. The *Pilots' Advance Repayments Act* 1918 amends the Act of 1898 by extending the time within which an advance of £23,000 may be repaid to the Consolidated Revenue.
- 2965 .. .. The *Municipal Endowment Act* 1918 (No. 2) provides that the endowment to municipalities for the financial year 1918-19 be £50,000.



- 2966 .. 23rd December .. The *Transfer of Land Act* 1918 amends the Act of 1915.
- 2967 .. " .. The *Justices Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, gives increased powers to clerks of Petty Sessions in regard to the issue of summonses and warrants, and makes other amendments in the Principal Act.
- 2968 .. " .. The *Victorian Loan Act* 1918 (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £350,000 for the construction of railways and tramways and £400,000 for irrigation and water supply works, for drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Water Acts.
- 2969 .. 31st December .. The *Wheat Marketing Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915 and Amending Acts, extends the operation of the "pool" to the 1918-19 wheat harvest.
- 2970 .. " .. The *Portland Shire Hall Act* 1918 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land at Walook, in the parish and shire of Portland, as a site for a shire hall, and provides for the sale of such land and the application of the proceeds towards the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for a shire hall and certain other purposes.
- 2971 .. " .. The *Public Service Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, repeals from 1st January, 1919, section 6 of the *Public Service Act* 1915 (No. 2), which provided that any officer promoted to a higher office in the State Public Service during the continuance of the war should receive no extra emolument on such promotion.
- 2972 .. " .. The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1918 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £850,000 out of loan funds for railways or tramways and works connected therewith.
- 2973 .. " .. The *Water Supply Loans Application Act* 1918 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £492,000 available under Loan Acts for irrigation and water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and works under the River Murray Water Acts.
- 2974 .. " .. The *Metropolitan Hawkers Act* 1918 amends the law relating to hawkers and pedlers.
- 2975 .. " .. The *Health Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, confers additional powers on the Board of Health in the declaration of infected areas in the case of dangerous contagious or infectious diseases.
- 2976 .. " .. The *Forests Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, provides for the constitution of a Forests Commission consisting of three members—a chairman with a salary not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and two commissioners with salaries not exceeding £800 per annum each. The Commission is given considerable power in the management of State forests.
- 2977 .. " .. The *Cardigan Land Act* 1918 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land situate in the parish of Cardigan as a site for a public park.

- 2978 .. 31st December .. The *Piangil to Pine Tank Railway Construction Act* 1918 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Piangil to Pine Tank.
- 2979 .. .. The *Manangatang to Bryden's Tank Railway Construction Act* 1918 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Manangatang to Bryden's Tank.
- 2980 .. .. The *Gaols Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to the employment of prisoners, and gives power to make regulations to mitigate or remit the term of punishment of offenders who perform work with special industry.
- 2981 .. .. The *Local Government Act* 1918, to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, extends the preferential system of voting to municipal elections and amends the building by-laws, &c.
- 2982 .. .. The *Stamps Act* 1918, to be read with the Act of 1915, alters the law with regard to the duty payable on exchanges of real property, and extends until 30th June, 1923 the double stamp duties payable on certain bills of exchange drawn or payable out of Victoria.
- 2983 .. .. The *Goods Act* 1918 amends the Act of 1915, principally in regard to the trade description or origin of goods offered for sale.
- 2984 .. .. The *Murchison and Rushworth Railway Deviation Act* 1918 authorizes a deviation on the Murchison and Rushworth railway.
- 2985 .. .. The *Developmental Roads Act* 1918 (No. 2), to be read with the *Country Roads Act* 1915, makes further provision with respect to developmental roads.
- 2986 .. .. The *Country Roads Act* 1918, to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, provides for the payment of £50,000 per annum from the consolidated revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund for the maintenance of main roads. Power is given to the Board to reduce the contributions of certain municipalities towards maintenance. Authority is also given for municipalities to incur overdrafts for permanent works and maintenance. The salary of the Chairman of the Board is raised from £800 to £1,000, and that of each of the other members from £600 to £700 per annum.
- 2987 .. .. The *Closer Settlement Act* 1918 makes many important amendments in the Principal Act of 1915.
- 2988 .. .. The *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act* 1918 amends the Principal Act of 1915.
- 2989 .. .. The *Local Government (Moorabbin and Sandringham) Act* 1918 empowers the Moorabbin Shire Council to sell as much of its gasworks outside its district as it thinks fit to the Brighton Gas Company, and enables the Sandringham Town Council to borrow £3,500 as portion of the purchase money of £4,022 to be paid to the Moorabbin Shire.
- 2990 .. .. The *Fitzroy, Northcote, and Preston Tramways Act* 1918 increases the borrowing powers of the Trust from £85,000 to £120,000.

- 2991 .. 31st December .. The *State Savings Bank Act* 1918 confers power, with the consent of the Governor in Council, on the State Savings Bank to enter into arrangements under Commonwealth Acts with respect to provision for homes for soldiers.
- 2992 .. .. The *Second-hand Dealers Act* 1918 regulates the sale and purchase of goods by second-hand dealers.
- 2993 .. .. The *Teachers Act* 1918, to be read with the *Public Service Act* 1915, increases the rates of remuneration payable to State school teachers.
- 2994 .. .. The *Venereal Diseases Act* 1918, to be read with the Principal Act of 1916, deals with the treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease.
- 2995 .. 7th January, 1919 The *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1918 provides for the constitution of a Board of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to take control of the Metropolitan tramways. Particulars of the principal provisions of this Act are given in Part "Interchange" of the *Year-Book*, 1917-18.
- 2996 .. .. The *Electricity Commissioners Act* 1918 provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a body of three Electricity Commissioners, whose duty will be to take steps to secure the co-ordination or unification of all State or other electrical undertakings in Victoria.
- 2997 .. .. This Act applies £3,661,714 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1918-19, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £3,405,152 to the service of the Government.

### 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
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
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 Car- michael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Eleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	

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, 1918.

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 Hotson 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 ..	21st July, 1852
James Croke .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	
Frederick Armand Powlett .. ..	Colonial Treasurer..	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers ..	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke .. ..	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster ..	Colonial Secretary	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers ..	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes .. ..	Auditor-General	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines .. ..	Colonial Secretary	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 1919. 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 ...	9th November, 1915	509
38. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	9th November, 1915	29th November, 1917	751
39. John Bowser ...	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918 ...	112
40. 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 the 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 July, 1919, and the offices held by them:—

LAWSON MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman	Premier and Attorney-General.
Baird, Matthew .. .. .	Chief Secretary, Minister of Public Health, and Minister of Labour.
McPherson, William Murray ..	Treasurer.
Robinson, Arthur, M.L.C. ...	Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Hutchinson, William .. ..	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and 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 .. .. .	Minister of Agriculture.
McWhae, John, M.L.C. .. ..	Honorary Minister.
Mackinnon, Donald .. .. .	Honorary Minister.
Campbell, Hugh John Munro ..	Honorary Minister.

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

### MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1919.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. W. S. Manifold.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo .. ..	Hon. J. Sternberg .. ..	1922
	Hon. A. Hicks .. ..	1925
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. J. K. Merritt .. ..	1922
	Hon. W. H. Edgar .. ..	1925
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke .. ..	1922
	Hon. G. M. Davis .. ..	1925
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. J. McWhae (Honorary Minister) ..	1922
	Hon. Sir H. Weedon, K.B. .. ..	1925
Melbourne East .. ..	Hon. J. P. Jones .. ..	1922
	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. ..	1925
Melbourne North .. ..	Hon. E. L. Kiernan .. ..	1922
	Hon. W. J. Beckett .. ..	1925
Melbourne South .. ..	Hon. T. H. Payne .. ..	1922
	Hon. A. Robinson (Solicitor-General and Commissioner of Public Works) ..	1925
Melbourne West .. ..	Hon. J. G. Aikman .. ..	1922
	Hon. J. H. Disney .. ..	1925
Nelson .. ..	Hon. T. Beggs .. ..	1922
	Hon. J. D. Brown .. ..	1925
Northern .. ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu .. ..	1922
	Hon. F. G. Clarke (Commissioner of Crown Land and Survey and Minister of Water Supply) ..	1925
North-Eastern .. ..	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Chairman of Committees) ..	1922
	Hon. W. Kendell .. ..	1925
North-Western .. ..	Hon. R. B. Rees .. ..	1922
	Hon. G. L. Goudie .. ..	1925
Southern .. ..	Hon. W. C. Angliss .. ..	1922
	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. ..	1925
South-Eastern .. ..	Hon. W. A. Adamson .. ..	1922
	Hon. A. E. Chandler .. ..	1925
South-Western .. ..	Hon. H. F. Richardson .. ..	1922
	Hon. A. A. Austin .. ..	1925
Wellington .. ..	Hon. F. W. Brawn .. ..	1922
	Hon. A. Bell .. ..	1925
Western .. ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold (President) .. ..	1922
	Hon. E. J. White .. ..	1925

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, 1919—*continued*.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. J. E. Mackey.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford .. ..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park .. ..	J. F. Hannan.
Allandale .. ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East .. ..	Hon. R. McGregor (Chairman of Committees).
Ballaarat West .. ..	Hon. M. Baird (Chief Secretary, Minister of Public Health, and Minister of Labour).
Barwon .. ..	D. McLennan.
Benalla .. ..	Hon. J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra .. ..	H. Beardmore.
Bendigo East .. ..	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West .. ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara .. ..	E. W. Greenwood.
Borong .. ..	Hon. W. Hutchinson (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Forests).
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 and Attorney-General).
Collingwood .. ..	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie .. ..	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong .. ..	F. Groves.
Daylesford .. ..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas .. ..	W. Slater.
Eaglehawk .. ..	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne .. ..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon .. ..	T. Ryan.
Evelyn .. ..	W. H. Everard.
Fitzroy .. ..	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington .. ..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong .. ..	R. Purnell.
Gippsland East .. ..	Hon. J. Cameron.
Gippsland North .. ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South .. ..	Hon. T. Livingston.
Gippsland West .. ..	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Speaker).
Glenelg .. ..	Hon. H. J. M. Campbell (Honorary Minister).
Goulburn Valley .. ..	J. D. Mitchell.
Grenville .. ..	D. H. Gibson.
Gunbower .. ..	Hon. H. Angus.
Hampden .. ..	Hon. D. S. Oman (Minister of Agriculture).
Hawthorn .. ..	Hon. W. M. McPherson (Treasurer).
Jika Jika .. ..	J. Cain.
Kara Kara .. ..	J. W. Pennington.
Korong .. ..	I. J. Weaver.
Lowan .. ..	J. Menzies.
Maryborough .. ..	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne .. ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington .. ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne .. ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens .. ..	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth .. ..	J. McDonald.
Port Fairy .. ..	H. S. Bailey.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1919—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Port Melbourne .. ..	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. ..	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Honorary Minister).
Richmond .. ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	J. Allan.
St. Kilda .. ..	Hon. A. Wynne.
Stawell and Ararat .. ..	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill .. ..	P. G. Stewart.
Toorak .. ..	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn .. ..	M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla .. ..	Hon. S. Barnes (Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines).
Wangaratta .. ..	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga .. ..	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip .. ..	E. J. Hogan.
Warnambool .. ..	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: J. M. Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record: W. R. Barstow.

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

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: A. Burr.

## 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 .. ..	Lauwers, E.
China .. ..	Ouci-Tze-King.
Colombia .. ..	Lyle, M.
Cuba .. ..	Altimira y Polo, Senor Antonio.
Denmark .. ..	Wadsted, Otto.
Netherlands .. ..	Bosschart, W. L.
Norway .. ..	Koren, Finn.

## CONSULS.

Chili .. ..	Barrows, R. H.
Ecuador .. ..	Phillips, Edwin.
Greece .. ..	Maniachi, A.
Guatemala .. ..	De Bavay, Auguste.
Italy .. ..	Lauwers, E. (Acting).
Japan .. ..	Fullarton, D. B. (Hon.).
Mexico .. ..	McKinley, A.
Netherlands .. ..	Assche, O. Van (Hon.).
Nicaragua .. ..	Medina, R.
Panama .. ..	Phillips, Edwin.
Peru .. ..	Loyer, J. F.

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

CONSULS—continued.

Country.	Name.
Portugal .. ..	Thomson, J. (Acting).
Servia .. ..	Oldham, A. E.
Spain .. ..	de Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
" .. ..	Cave, H. (Hon.).
Sweden .. ..	Waern, J. D.
Swiss Confederation .. ..	Stahel, G.
United States .. ..	Magelssen, W. C.
Uruguay .. ..	Walters, H. A.

VICE-CONSULS.

Belgium .. ..	Valcke, M.
Brazil, United States of .. ..	Sheppard, H. A.
China .. ..	Ouang Yung.
Denmark .. ..	Holdenson, P. J.
" .. ..	Belcher, E. N.
France .. ..	Fliche, H.
Liberia .. ..	Coombs, W. G.
Netherlands .. ..	Teppema, P. E.
Norway .. ..	Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).
Paraguay .. ..	Fraser, W. S.
United States .. ..	McCafferty, W. J.

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.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the Judiciary and other 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 H. E. A. Hodges, K.B. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges .. ..	W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. C. J. Z. Woinarski. W. H. Williams.
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.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Inspector-General of the Insane ..	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London ..	Sir P. McBride, K.B.
Auditor-General ..	J. A. Norris.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. E. Robertson.
Chief Commissioner of Police ..	Lieut.-Col. Sir G. C. T. Steward.
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,	M. M. Phillips.
Supreme Court	
Government Botanist ..	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman ..	W. Cattnach.
Commissioner ..	J. S. Dethridge.
Commissioner ..	E. Shaw.
Closer Settlement Board—	
Chairman ..	W. McIver.
Member ..	Temple A. J. Smith.
Member ..	G. Moore.
State Accident Insurance—	
Commissioner ..	W. H. Holmes.

## CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary ..	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk ..	H. E. Macdowell.
Government Medical Officer ..	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist ..	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Marine Board ..	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, J. Molloy.
Premier ..	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T., Armstrong.
Public Service Commissioner ..	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer ..	M. A. Minogue.
Chief Clerk ..	T. E. Meek.
Accountant ..	W. P. Heathershaw.
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.
Chief Clerk ..	C. S. McPherson.
Assistant Chief Inspector ..	T. W. Bothroyd.
" " " ..	W. F. Gates.
Secondary Schools ..	Chief Inspector, M. P. Hansen.
Technical Schools ..	Chief Inspector, D. Clark.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.
Secretary .. ..	W. R. Anderson, I.S.O.
Parliamentary Draftsman .. ..	J. T. Collins.
Crown Solicitor .. ..	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates .. ..	E. N. Moore and 14 others.
Coroner, &c. .. ..	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk .. ..	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity and Registrar-General	H. A. Templeton.
Prothonotary .. ..	D. F. McGrath.
Sheriff and Inspector-General of Penal Establishments	J. W. K. Freeman.

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 .. ..	E. T. Drake.
Chief Clerk and Accountant .. ..	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect .. ..	S. C. Brittingham.
Chief Engineer and Engineer for Ports and Harbors	G. Kermode.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Secretary of Mines .. ..	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey .. ..	H. Herman.
Chief Mining Inspector .. ..	A. H. Merrin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary .. ..	T. W. H. Holmes.
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary .. ..	W. Dickson.
Conservator .. ..	H. R. Mackay.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

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

Commissioners .. ..	C. E. Norman (Chairman), E. B. Jones, and W. M. Shannon.
Secretary .. ..	G. H. Sutton.
"    to the Minister .. ..	T. P. Lynch.
Chief Clerk .. ..	J. S. Rees.
General Superintendent of Transportation	T. B. Molomby
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	J. J. Tierney.

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Superintendent Goods Train Service . . .	C. Miscamble.
„ Locomotive Running	G. Lorimer.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	W. E. N. Keast.
Chief Accountant .. ..	T. F. Brennan.
Assistant Accountant .. ..	H. W. Mead.
Chief Clerk .. ..	A. Williams.
Auditor of Receipts .. ..	J. F. Stewart.
„ Disbursements .. ..	R. A. McIlwraith.
Chief Mechanical Engineer .. ..	A. E. Smith.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer ..	R. Ferguson.
Workshops Manager .. ..	W. Arthur.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works ..	E. H. Ballard.
Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works	W. R. Rennick.
Works	
Engineer of Maintenance .. ..	N. Birnie.
„ Signals .. ..	F. M. Calcutt.
Chief Electrical Engineer .. ..	W. Stone.
Telegraph Superintendent .. ..	W. A. Holmes.
Chief Architect .. ..	J. W. Hardy.
„ Storekeeper .. ..	C. W. J. Coleman.
Superintendent of Printing .. ..	A. Valentine.
Railway Construction—	
Chief Engineer .. ..	M. E. Kernot.
Assistant Chief Engineer .. ..	H. O. Sheeran.

Deputy Master	..	..	Major M. L. Bagge.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	..	..	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Assayer	..	..	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	..	..	W. M. Robins.
First Clerk	..	..	H. D. McCay.

**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 ..	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy ..	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature ..	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
" " "	Strong, A. T., M.A. (Acting).
Chemistry .. ..	Masson, D. O., C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.
Biology .. ..	Spencer, Sir W. B., K.C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

PROFESSORS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Natural Philosophy .. ..	Laby, T. H., M.A.
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.Ph.
Director of Tutorial Classes ..	Atkinson, M., M.A.

LECTURERS

Equity .. ..	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts .. ..	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs and Procedure .. ..	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property .. ..	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology .. ..	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics .. ..	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy (Evening) ..	Burdon, R. S., B.Sc. (acting).
French .. ..	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B. ès L.
German .. ..	Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D.
Surgery .. ..	Bird, F. D., C.B., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine ..	Maudsley, H., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology ..	Horne, G., M.A., M.D., B.S.
Forensic Medicine .. ..	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy .. ..	Middleton, F. G., M.B., B.S.
Pathology .. ..	Morgan, F. G., M.B., B.S.
Therapeutics .. ..	Bage, C., M.A., M.D., B.S.
Public Health .. ..	Sinclair, T. W., M.D., B.S.
Medical Ethics .. ..	Anderson, A. V. M., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy ..	Plowman, S., F.R.C.S.
Anæsthetics .. ..	Maxwell, L. A. I., M.Sc., B. Agr. Sc., B.S.
Regional and Applied Anatomy ..	Davies, F. L., M.B., B.S.
“ “ “ .. ..	Newton, H. A. S., M.B., M.S.
Bacteriology .. ..	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S. (acting).
Mining .. ..	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Architecture .. ..	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
“ “ “ .. ..	Alsop, R. H., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.V.I.A. (acting).
“ “ “ .. ..	Blackett, W. A. M., F.R.V.I.A., Lic. R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery ..	Lewis, J. C., D.V.Sc.
“ Hygiene and Dietetics ..	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
“ Parasitology .. ..	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
“ Pathology and Bacteriology ..	Seddon, H. R., B.V.Sc.
“ Medicine and Obstetrics ..	Bordeaux, E. F. J., B.V.Sc., B. ès L.
Classics (Evening) .. ..	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Mathematics (Evening) .. ..	Weatherburn, C. E., M.A., D.Sc.
Metallurgy .. ..	Higgin, A. J., F.I.C.
Civil Engineering .. ..	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

## LECTURERS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Electrical Engineering .. ..	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
Engineering Design and Drawing ..	Kernot, W. N., M. Mech. E.
Concrete and Reinforced Concrete ..	Laing, J. A., M.C.E.
Surveying .. ..	Lupson, J. T., L.S.
Agriculture .. ..	Richardson, A. E. V., M.A., B.Sc.
Education .. ..	McRae, J., M.A.
.. ..	Sharman, M.S., M.A., M.Sc.
Experimental Psychology, Geography, and Experimental Education	Fitt, A. B., M.A., Ph.D.
Teaching of Languages .. ..	Lawson, R., M.A.
Teaching of English and History ..	Marshall, Miss I. D., M.A.
English .. ..	Robinson, Miss Hilda M., M.A.
Logic (Evening) .. ..	Smith, T. J., M.A.
Philosophy .. ..	Stewart, J. McK., B.A., Ph.D.
History .. ..	Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A.
Political Economy .. ..	Kelly, E. C. W., LL.M.

## LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry .. ..	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A. C. D., B.A., D.Sc.
Biology .. ..	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy .. ..	Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.
.. ..	Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc.
Histology, and Human Embryology ..	Hurley, L. E., M.B., B.Sc.
Bio-Chemistry .. ..	Jackson, Miss Liliac C., M.Sc. (acting).
Botany .. ..	McLennan, Miss Ethel I., B.Sc.
Geology .. ..	Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc.
Physiology .. ..	Maxwell, L. A. I., M.Sc., B. Agr. Sc., M.B., B.S.

## INSTRUCTORS.

Dutch .. ..	Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D.
Japanese .. ..	Smith, T. J., M.A.

## DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry .. ..	Green, Miss Leila A., M.Sc.
Bacteriology .. ..	Rennie, Miss H. M., M.B., B.S.
Engineering .. ..	Rennie, E. J. C., B.E.
Pathology .. ..	Doyle, L., M.B., M.S.
Natural Philosophy .. ..	Rossiter, A. L., M.Sc.
.. ..	Allen, Miss N. C. B., B.Sc.
Veterinary Anatomy .. ..	Meyers, C. N., B.V.Sc.
Biology .. ..	Raft, Miss J. W., M.Sc.
Physiology .. ..	Kincaid, Miss H. E., D.Sc.
Medicine .. ..	Denehy, W. J., M.D., B.S.
Surgery .. ..	Roche, C. W. G., M.D., B.S.

## OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar .. ..	Bainbridge, J. P., F.I.C.A., F.C.I.S.
Chief Clerk .. ..	Serle, P.
Librarian .. ..	Ulrich, E. D., M.A.
.. Medical School .. ..	Gladish, F.
Assistant Secretary, Conservatorium ..	Crow, J. Sutton.



# THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Office.	Name.
Chairman	W. J. C. Riddell.
Commissioners—	
W. Burton, J.P., E. C. Treadwell, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, H. Parris, J.P., W. W. Cabena, Dr. G. Cuscaden, J.P., Frank Stapley, D. Bell, J.P., representing the City of Melbourne.	
J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., T. H. Craine, J.P., D. McArthur, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.	
E. Naylor, E. H. Willis, J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.	
A. Collins, J.P., W. Johns, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.	
A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.	
A. F. Fear, H. H. Bell, representing the City of Richmond.	
J. H. A. Pittard, J.P., E. O'Donnell, J.P., representing the City of St. Kilda.	
F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.	
E. Ward, representing the City of Hawthorn.	
J. Allard, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.	
W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.	
L. W. Holmes, representing the City of Malvern.	
P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.	
F. F. Read, representing the City of Camberwell.	
H. E. Bastings, 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 Town of Kew.	
Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg.	
J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.	
C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.	
Secretary	Geo. A. Gibbs, J.P.
Treasurer	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	Vacant.

## FORESTS COMMISSION.

Office.	Name.
Chairman	O. Jones.
Members	H. R. Mackay. C. E. L. Poole.

## 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	A. C. Mackenzie.
Harbor Master (Acting)	D. Kerr.
Treasurer	R. E. Shepherd.
Superintendent of Dredging	D. Kerr.

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.**

Office.	Name.
Commissioners .. ..	J. Hill (Chairman); E. J. Bechervaise, R. McGregor, M.L.A.
Secretary .. ..	J. H. Grey.
Accountant .. ..	C. W. Dickins.
Engineer (acting) and Surveyor ..	F. G. Goldstone.
Inspecting Engineer .. ..	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong .. ..	Captain George A. Molland.

**MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS BOARD.**

Office.	Name.
Chairman .. ..	A. Cameron.
Members .. ..	Alderman W. W. Cabena. C. Templeton. Cr. E. H. Willis. Cr. H. H. Bell. Hon. J. G. Membrey. T. Reynolds.

**STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.**

Office.	Name.
Commissioners—	
Wm. G. McBeath, C.B.E., J.P. (Chairman).	
W. Bell Jackson.	
Major-General Sir J. W. McCay, C.B., K.C.M.G.	
G. A. Young.	
C. Forrester.	
W. Warren Kerr, C.B.E. (deputy).	
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—**

H. G. Turner, Esq., F.R.G.S., President.  
A. Leeper, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Vice-President.  
Sir Henry Weedon, K.B., Treasurer.  
The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B.A., LL.D.  
Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, K.C.M.G., Litt. D., F.R.S.  
R. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.  
The Rev. E. H. Sugden, Litt. D., M.A., B.Sc.  
A. S. Joske, Esq., M.D.  
The Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.  
The Hon. G. Swinburne.  
J. Moloney, Esq.  
W. Montgomery, Esq.  
Edward Officer, Esq.  
His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen.  
J. F. Mackeddle, Esq., M.D.  
Sir Frank Madden, K.B.  
Chief Librarian and Secretary: E. La Touche Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.  
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.

**BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**

Office.			Name.
Chairman and Medical Inspector	..	..	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	..	..	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council.
			Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne.
			Councillor A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., North Yarra Group.
			Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group.
			Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs.
			(Vacant.) Western Country Boroughs.
			Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
			Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Assistant Health Officer	..	..	J. Johnston, M.D.
"	"	"	C. H. Johnson, M.D.
Secretary	..	..	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A.
Senior Clerk	..	..	A. P. Kane.
Inspecting Engineer	..	..	F. E. T. Cobb.

**MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.**

Office.			Name.
President	..	..	W. D. Garside.
Vice-President	..	..	C. W. Maclean.
Members	..	..	C. Hallett, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie, J. G. Little.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman-ship			H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	..	..	R. Wills.
Counsel	..	..	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	..	..	J. G. McKie.

**COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.**

Office.			Name.
President	..	..	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	..	..	V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, G. B. Ramsay, R. Wills, W. F. A. H. Russell, F. W. Strickland.

**LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.**

Office.			Name.
Chairman	..	..	Robert Barr.
Members	..	..	James Lock.
			Thomas Graham.
Secretary and Accountant	..	..	W. H. Banks.

**INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.**

	Office.			Name.
Chairman	..	..	..	Hon. S. Mauger.
Members	..	..	..	W. R. Anderson, I.S.O.
				C. A. Topp, I.S.O.

**COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.**

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

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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 Licensing Act Compensation Fund, the Police Superannuation Fund, the Country Roads Board Fund, and the Developmental Railways Account. 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 dealt with 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 Harbour Trusts, which are intrusted with the management of those respective ports, and derive their revenues mainly from wharfage rates.

The Lands Purchase and Management Board manages closer 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, from which 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 the Commonwealth paid to the States at least three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue until 31st December, 1910, and subsequently an annual amount equal to 25s. per head of the population.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1917-18 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA,  
1917-18.

Revenue ... ..	£	12,672,787
Expenditure ... ..		12,631,169
Surplus for the year ... ..		41,618
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1917 ... ..		1,623,507
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1918 ... ..		1,581,889

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 at 30th June, 1918, as shown above, was £1,581,889, being a decrease as compared with that for the previous year of £41,618. This 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.

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 ...	12,361,235	12,141,079
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to		
Loan Redemption purposes ... ..	77,529	77,529
Country Roads Board Fund ... ..	83,268	83,268
Surplus Revenue appropriated to		
“Revenue Services” ... ..	...	220,156
Licensing Fund ... ..	143,501	143,501
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	5,337	5,337
Assurance Fund ... ..	1,917	1,917
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Treasury Bonds Redeemed ... ..	...	25,000
Appropriation to reduction of deficit ... ..	...	16,618
Total ... ..	12,672,787	12,631,169

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: 1908-9 TO 1917-18.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1909 ...	8,409,543	8,402,036	1914 ...	10,958,037	10,944,718
1910 ...	8,760,305	8,742,293	1915 ...	10,529,017	11,706,968
1911 ...	9,372,637	9,362,291	1916 ...	11,470,875	11,683,363
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

The expenditure shown 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., 1908-9 TO 1917-18.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue de- ficiency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loans raised in anticipation of revenue.	Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1909 ...	7,507	45,216	25,000	145,716	223,439
1910 ...	18,012	43,319	25,000	165,527	251,858
1911 ...	10,346	41,643	25,000	166,864	243,853
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
Totals (10 years)	161,890	145,166	150,000	2,159,669	2,616,725

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

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1908-9 and 1911-12 large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or 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, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

Heads of Revenue.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	1,733,280	1,757,894	1,743,467	1,722,409	1,739,481
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ...	457,042	536,869	510,032	546,400	506,662
Income Tax ...	527,705	506,214	702,745	766,746	773,468
Land Tax ...	302,224	303,550	352,353	369,486	353,156
Stamp Duties ...	275,839	287,169	397,978	430,352	505,637
Licences ...	116,678	112,953	98,302	154,542	158,842
Other ...	13,848	15,286	13,429	14,846	12,958
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	5,568,039	5,170,020	5,727,275	5,882,968	6,615,914
Water Supply ...	324,143	284,979	355,083	352,071	342,600
Harbor Trusts, Wharfage, &c. ...	120,241	105,517	105,045	92,937	92,237
State Coal Mine ...	257,192	275,590	253,668	250,334	302,276
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth ...	87,068	82,803	82,764	82,763	83,333
Other ...	28,990	39,838	47,856	46,324	89,223
Land—					
Sales ...	164,124	139,122	162,239	172,766	157,297
Rents ...	142,738	144,466	129,191	129,265	135,176
Interest, &c. ...	168,173	172,064	193,188	180,445	184,239
Other Sources ...	670,713	594,683	596,260	619,225	620,288
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,958,037</b>	<b>10,529,017</b>	<b>11,470,875</b>	<b>11,813,879</b>	<b>12,672,787</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>7 15 2</b>	<b>7 7 2</b>	<b>8 1 0</b>	<b>8 8 0</b>	<b>8 19 8</b>

The revenue for 1917-18 represents an increase of £858,908 on that for the previous year, and of this amount £732,946 is shown against Railways. The payments to the State by the Federal Government in the last eight years were 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. The reduction during the last five years in the revenue from sale of Crown lands is chiefly due to the fact that revenue from lands sold by auction is now payable into the "Developmental Railways Account."

\* This is subject to a slight reduction on account of a special payment to Western Australia. The reduction in 1917-18 was about 4d. 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 or company in liquidation.

In the years 1914 and 1915, figures for which appear on page 51, incomes up to £200 were exempt from taxation except in the cases of companies and absentees, and those between £201 and £500 were allowed an exemption of £150 except in the cases of companies and absentees. The rates of tax in those years on incomes from personal exertion were 3d. on every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence up to £1,500, 5d.; and over £1,500, 6d. in the £1. 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 8d. 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 7d. 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 7d. in the £1 on the net income.

For the year 1915-16 and for the three subsequent years, while the exemptions and rates for incomes up to £500 were not altered, the rates on incomes over £500 from personal exertion were increased to 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, to 5d.

for every £1 between £500 and £1,000, to 6d. for every £1 between £1,000 and £1,500, and to 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double those on incomes from personal exertion, and the rate for companies was 12d. for every £1 of the taxable amount.

In the following table are shown the rates 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, 1917-18—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1916-17.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £1 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		31,354	8,450	824	642
£501 to £1,000	4	8		1,986	957	2,229	222
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10		369	243	596	144
£1,501 to £2,000	6	12		156	107	295	95
£2,001 and upwards	7	14		205	132	521	531
Total ..	...	..	.. ..	34,070	4,889	4,465	1,634

Taxable Income.	Taxable Incomes.				Tax Payable.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ..	4,135,978	544,924	170,904	112,243	51,699	13,626	2,983	5,609
£501 to £1,000	1,330,782	655,210	1,523,773	161,492	23,565	23,313	31,599	8,028
£1,001 to £1,500	448,242	295,921	718,029	177,035	8,839	11,759	15,655	8,852
£1,501 to £2,000	265,863	185,798	507,997	165,406	5,771	8,164	12,568	8,270
£2,001 and upwards	753,342	512,788	2,429,661	6,676,103	19,411	26,612	77,360	333,805
Total ..	6,934,207	2,194,641	5,350,364	7,292,279	109,285	83,474	140,165	364,564

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 rates of tax when applied to the taxable incomes shown in the above statement.

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

## INCOME TAX : 1914 TO 1917-18.

—	1914.	1915.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Number of Assessments:					
Individuals ..	44,172	44,863	40,581	45,084	43,424
Companies ..	1,500	1,632	1,473	1,546	1,634
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	45,672	46,495	42,054	46,630	45,058
Taxable Incomes of previous year:					
Individuals ..	£ 17,306,324	£ 16,869,357	£ 14,730,654	£ 16,569,263	£ 14,479,213
Companies ..	6,064,835	6,546,342	6,653,015	7,191,667	7,292,279
Total ..	23,371,159	23,415,699	21,383,669	23,760,930	21,771,492
Tax payable:					
Individuals ..	327,293	320,166	338,413	377,472	332,924
Companies ..	178,522	192,679	333,148	359,569	364,564
Total ..	505,815	512,845	671,561	737,041	697,488
Per taxpayer ..	£ s. d. 11 1 6	£ s. d. 11 0 7	£ s. d. 15 19 4	£ s. d. 15 16 1	£ s. d. 15 9 7
Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by—					
Individuals ..	d. 4·54	d. 4·55	d. 5·51	d. 5·47	d. 5·52
Companies ..	7·06	7·06	12·00	12·00	12·00

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table it should be noted that the rate of tax was increased in 1915-16. 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 deals with 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' 1917-18.

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	1,660	...	102	1,762	5,719	346	6,065	3 8 10
Clergymen ...	625	3	35	663	1,525	144	1,669	2 10 4
Legal Practitioners ...	416	7	152	575	5,537	3,310	8,847	15 7 9
Medical Practitioners ...	276	9	189	474	7,114	2,449	9,563	20 3 6
Police ...	597	...	12	609	770	12	782	1 5 8
Teachers ...	1,478	1	72	1,551	3,518	319	3,837	2 9 6
Various ...	2,576	23	287	2,886	11,820	3,417	15,237	5 5 7
	7,628	43	849	8,520	36,003	9,997	46,000	5 8 0
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers...	529	13	161	703	4,625	1,503	6,128	8 14 4
Various ...	306	8	37	351	1,041	271	1,312	3 14 9
	835	21	198	1,054	5,666	1,774	7,440	7 1 2

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1917-18—  
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.
					£	£	£	£ s. d.
<i>3. Commercial.</i>								
Agents ...	630	18	166	814	4,990	1,585	6,575	8 1 6
Brokers ...	103	2	31	136	2,632	267	2,899	21 6 3
Butchers ...	288	3	45	336	1,679	718	2,397	7 2 8
Clerks ...	5,580	10	401	5,994	22,623	2,898	25,521	4 5 2
Drapers ...	356	3	80	439	6,015	782	6,797	15 9 8
Grocers ...	316	...	62	378	1,874	421	2,295	6 1 5
Merchants ...	566	14	359	939	29,503	6,589	36,092	38 8 9
Salesmen ...	3,086	5	283	3,374	12,578	1,634	14,212	4 4 3
Storekeepers ...	295	1	62	358	2,176	469	2,645	7 7 9
Various ...	1,436	56	254	1,746	9,464	3,468	12,932	7 8 2
	12,656	112	1,746	14,514	93,534	18,831	112,365	7 14 10
<i>4. Transport.</i>								
Carriers ...	342	2	45	389	1,331	216	1,547	3 19 6
Engaged in Postal Service	680	...	12	692	1,137	43	1,180	1 14 1
Engaged in Railways	1,846	1	42	1,889	2,928	81	3,009	1 11 10
Engaged in Shipping	300	...	33	333	1,746	331	2,077	6 4 9
	3,168	3	132	3,303	7,142	671	7,813	2 7 4
<i>5. Industrial.</i>								
Carpenters ...	445	28	75	548	1,657	924	2,581	4 14 2
Engine-drivers	247	...	2	249	260	4	264	1 1 2
Engineers ...	843	2	62	907	2,882	224	3,106	3 8 6
Managers ...	725	1	99	825	3,987	1,357	5,344	6 9 7
Manufacturers	559	5	228	792	14,315	2,307	16,622	20 19 9
Printers ...	642	1	41	684	2,019	1,186	3,205	4 13 9
Various ...	4,610	9	254	4,873	12,380	1,388	13,768	2 16 6
	8,071	46	761	8,878	37,500	7,390	44,890	5 1 2

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1917-18—  
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.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Dairy Farmers	97	3	21	121	422	170	592	4 17 9
Farmers ...	371	88	184	643	4,587	3,172	7,759	12 1 4
Graziers ...	124	85	210	419	11,835	6,703	18,538	44 4 11
Various ...	338	23	45	406	1,276	622	1,898	4 13 6
	930	199	460	1,589	18,120	10,667	28,787	18 2 4
<b>Engaged in Mining—</b>								
Legal Managers	20	...	3	23	179	68	247	10 15 1
Miners ...	85	...	3	88	243	60	303	3 8 11
Mining Managers ...	78	...	5	83	267	6	273	3 5 8
Various ...	97	1	6	104	421	31	452	4 7 0
	280	1	17	298	1,110	165	1,275	4 5 7
	1,210	200	477	1,887	19,230	10,832	30,062	15 18 8
<b>7. Indefinite.</b>	502	4,464	302	5,268	2,389	81,965	84,354	16 0 3
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance	20	...	...	20	24,225	...	24,225	1,211 5 4
Mining ...	17	...	...	17	2,794	...	2,794	164 7 1
Other ...	1,597	...	...	1,597	337,545	...	337,545	211 7 3
	1,634	...	...	1,634	364,564	...	364,564	223 2 3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>35,704</b>	<b>4,889</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>45,058</b>	<b>566,028</b>	<b>131,460</b>	<b>697,488</b>	<b>15 9 7</b>

Of the total taxpayers, 79 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 11 per cent. from property, and 10 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion ranged from 59 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 96 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 4 per cent. of those engaged in transport

to 29 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 10 per cent. of their number from personal exertion, by about 85 per cent. from property, and by 5 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The tax on all incomes obtained from personal exertion furnished 81 per cent. of the total, the percentage being as low as 3 for indefinite occupations, and for the definite classes ranging from 63 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 91 in the case of persons engaged in transport.

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

### TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1917-18.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
<i>1. Professional.</i>					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ...	1,531	214	17	1,762	2,906	2,673	436	6,065
Clergymen ...	626	31	6	663	1,033	385	202	1,670
Legal Practitioners ...	337	130	108	575	714	1,920	6,213	8,847
Medical Practitioners	144	172	158	474	386	2,461	6,716	9,563
Police ...	604	5	...	609	720	62	...	782
Teachers ...	1,457	77	17	1,551	2,331	985	520	3,836
Various ...	2,363	413	110	2,886	4,414	5,212	5,611	15,237
	7,062	1,042	416	8,520	12,554	13,698	19,748	46,000
<i>2. Domestic.</i>								
Hotelkeepers ...	466	185	52	703	1,086	2,493	2,548	6,127
Various ...	306	36	9	351	543	503	267	1,313
	772	221	61	1,054	1,629	2,996	2,815	7,440
<i>3. Commercial.</i>								
Agents ...	593	152	69	814	1,212	2,161	3,201	6,574
Brokers ...	76	32	28	136	178	468	2,253	2,899
Butchers ...	269	50	17	336	496	682	1,218	2,396
Clerks ...	5,204	566	224	5,994	8,919	7,107	9,495	25,521
Drapers ...	323	74	42	439	621	930	5,246	6,797
Grocers ...	306	46	26	378	606	582	1,108	2,296
Merchants ...	397	219	323	939	870	3,087	32,134	36,091
Salesmen ...	2,930	342	102	3,374	5,258	4,353	4,602	14,213
Storekeepers ...	263	65	30	358	546	855	1,245	2,646
Various ...	1,379	257	110	1,746	2,617	3,549	6,766	12,932
	11,740	1,803	971	14,514	21,323	23,774	67,268	112,365

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1917-18—  
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ...	345	31	13	389	£ 558	£ 420	£ 570	£ 1,548
Engaged in Postal Service ...	673	18	1	692	938	220	22	1,180
Engaged in Railways	1,845	43	1	1,889	2,470	501	37	3,008
Engaged in Shipping	274	38	21	333	443	504	1,130	2,077
	3,137	130	36	3,303	4,409	1,645	1,759	7,813
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ...	485	44	19	548	814	709	1,058	2,581
Engine-drivers ...	248	1	...	249	254	10	...	264
Engineers ...	824	63	20	907	1,253	825	1,027	3,105
Managers ...	656	131	38	825	1,282	1,614	2,449	5,345
Manufacturers ...	431	184	177	792	889	2,428	13,305	16,622
Printers ...	629	34	21	684	952	460	1,793	3,205
Various ...	4,558	238	77	4,873	6,204	3,148	4,416	13,768
	7,831	695	352	8,878	11,648	9,194	24,048	44,890
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c. ...								
Dairy Farmers ...	97	20	4	121	222	262	107	591
Farmers ...	405	147	91	643	1,013	1,951	4,795	7,759
Graziers ...	149	85	185	419	476	1,460	16,602	18,538
Various ...	354	31	21	406	657	448	793	1,898
	1,005	283	301	1,589	2,368	4,121	22,297	28,786
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	15	5	3	23	36	58	154	248
Miners ...	85	...	3	88	106	...	198	304
Mining Managers ...	74	6	3	83	134	66	72	272
Various ...	94	6	4	104	143	75	234	452
	268	17	13	298	419	199	658	1,276
	1,273	300	314	1,887	2,787	4,320	22,955	30,062
<b>7. Indefinite.</b>								
	3,813	981	474	5,268	13,958	2,851	47,545	84,354
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance ...	4	...	16	20	29	...	24,197	24,226
Mining ...	2	4	11	17	23	145	2,625	2,793
Other ...	636	218	743	1,597	5,557	7,883	324,105	337,545
	642	222	770	1,634	5,609	8,028	350,927	364,564
Total ...	36,270	5,394	3,394	45,058	73,917	86,506	537,065	697,488



Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, about 80½ per cent. were under £500, 12 per cent. were between £501 and £1,000, and 7½ per cent. were over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 10·6, 12·4, and 77 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, 939 of whom were taxed £36,091, and that of these 323 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £32,134. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of clerks, 5,994 of whom were taxed £25,521. Of these, 224 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £9,495.

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.

### 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 1918 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 unimproved value 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 present land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former one, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent and over £2,500 in value were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, the valuation varying from £1 to £4 per acre according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

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

Assessment.		Taxpayers.		Net Assessment of Tax.
1914	...	83,087	...	£317,695
1915	...	83,972	...	£315,858
1916	...	85,902	...	£311,514
1917	...	88,783	...	£309,429
1918	...	88,926	...	£310,142

**Common-  
wealth 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 1916-17 were furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,968, of which 4,277 belonged to resident and 691 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £47,970,702. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £32,407,447, on which the tax payable was £301,267. In addition there were 926 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £8,520,756 representing their Victorian interests, on which the tax payable was £123,372.

**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 annexed 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 Electric Street Railway.

**RAILWAY BALANCES : 1913-14 TO 1917-18.**

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ...	5,581,474	5,183,687	5,730,743	5,980,638	6,593,873
Working Expenses ...	3,773,493	4,134,878	4,020,256	4,174,542	4,474,745
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	112,855	123,438	121,332	131,416	129,160
Net Receipts ...	1,695,126	925,371	1,589,155	1,674,680	1,989,968
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,677,369	1,767,807	1,927,107	2,012,447	2,126,906
Surplus ...	17,757	...	...	...	...
Deficit ...	...	842,436	337,952	337,767	136,938

There was a decrease in the surplus of 1913-14 as compared with the preceding year of £4,493, which was due to concessions in freight charges, to the improved train facilities provided, to the higher cost of materials, &c., and to the improved scale of payment and better working conditions provided for the staff. In 1914-15 these factors again operated and expenditure was further increased by efforts to minimize unemployment, also 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 1917-18 showed a deficit of £136,938.

### 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*. 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, 1918, the receipts of the fund amounted to £32,744, whilst the payments made therefrom were £6,741 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured; £11,482 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £9,881 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

### STATE EXPENDITURE.

Heads of  
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: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

Heads of Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>General Government.</i>					
Governor ...	10,755	7,756	7,816	8,341	7,486
Parliament and Ministry	74,354	83,238	73,867	71,055	82,591
Civil Establishment ...	327,632	333,663	320,930	302,345	293,836
Pensions and Gratuities	340,863	367,718	371,031	382,160	391,521
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ...	197,099	206,016	175,188	168,021	165,613
Police ...	363,692	370,381	343,546	334,010	341,364
Penal Establishments and Gaols	56,555	58,864	58,395	59,614	55,027
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ...	1,033,256	1,081,461	1,052,506	1,045,203	1,084,050
Technical Schools ...	41,592	55,673	46,771	51,946	70,247
University ...	30,413	17,576	39,212	26,284	26,500
Libraries, &c. ...	40,839	36,069	28,119	27,289	26,253
Art and Science ...	12,630	11,969	9,739	9,506	8,830
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts	29,475	27,229	24,436	23,981	21,547
Public Health ...	53,632	49,192	39,718	85,870	50,439
Charitable Institutions, &c.	497,642	540,259	563,990	574,840	564,535

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :  
1913-14 TO 1917-18—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ...	176,917	180,400	151,659	151,588	142,540
Agriculture and Stock ...	188,826	189,784	286,081	185,831	198,193
Mining ...	317,632	360,044	334,761	322,799	409,502
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ...	3,781,671	4,144,959	4,028,449	4,184,199	4,475,717
Water Supply ...	115,524	133,059	125,574	111,052	120,789
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights	164,814	155,530	111,217	75,932	75,928
Roads and Bridges ...	13,777	16,690	9,509	4,086	6,546
Country Roads Board Fund	49,276	54,785	62,270	71,807	83,268
Municipal Endowment, &c.	124,915	127,828	73,797	61,611	60,753
Works and Buildings, n.e.i.	51,997	48,064	45,349	37,242	67,460
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	2,298,005	2,439,180	2,706,313	2,869,511	3,010,358
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	16,293	7,887	7,689	7,879	8,453
Redemption Funds, &c.	204,745	211,117	266,599	296,345	299,578
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000
Fire Brigades ...	27,753	29,656	31,822	32,820	32,882
Immigration ...	67,848	75,600	19,315	13,286	9,895
Licensing Fund ...	108,912	107,752	95,606	144,732	143,501
Licensing Act Compensation Fund	60,139	63,624	60,396	...	...
Expeditionary Forces — Allowance to Railway Department for carriage	...	32,232	45,997	738	6,610
Assurance Fund ...	3,052	2,564	2,127	2,050	1,917
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services"	...	...	...	...	220,156
Miscellaneous ...	42,193	59,149	43,569	31,322	42,284
Total ...	10,944,718	11,706,968	11,683,363	11,795,295	12,631,169
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	7 15 0	8 3 8	8 4 8	8 8 8	8 19 0

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1917-18 shows an increase of £835,874. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £291,518; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £140,847; Mining, £86,703; State and Technical Schools, £57,148.

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

**Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.**

The bestowal of pensions or superannuation allowances was abolished on the 24th December, 1881, in the case of persons, except Supreme Court Judges and police, entering the Public Service after that date.

During the year 1917-18, 3,153 pensions, amounting to £350,713, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,984 under special appropriations, amounting to £341,082; and 169 from annual votes, amounting to £9,631. Thirty compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £5,972. The following statement summarizes the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year :—

## PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID : 1917-18.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department ...	1,052	112,203	14	643	1,066	112,846
Railways ...	1,261	116,553	136	8,338	1,397	124,891
Defence... ..	6	436	...	...	6	436
Lunacy ... ..	37	3,702	...	...	37	3,702
Under Constitution Act ...	2	2,875	...	...	2	2,875
Commissioners of Audit ...	1	667	...	...	1	667
Officers of Parliament ...	1	509	...	...	1	509
County Court Judges ...	1	750	...	...	1	750
Under Act 1988 ... ..	1	283	...	...	1	283
Under Civil Service Act 160	265	51,520	...	...	265	51,520
„ Public Service Act 773	139	27,651	...	...	139	27,651
Commonwealth Service— Officers of transferred Departments	218	23,933	...	...	218	23,933
Various allowances ...	...	...	19	650	19	650
<b>Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>341,082</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>350,713</b>
<b>Compensations and Gra- tuities</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,972</b>
<b>Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,337</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>34,837</b>
<b>Total amount paid ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>349,249</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>42,273</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>391,522</b>

In 1917-18 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows :—383 pensions, amounting to £53,312, and 17 gratuities, amounting to £11,142. 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. 2068; 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 1917-18, 31 pensions amounting to £3,852 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 £657 in 1917-18.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1917-18 the State expended on education generally the sum of £1,385,075. This amount includes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings and expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities. The expenditure for the five years 1913-14 to 1917-18 was as follows:—

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

Expenditure on—	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—Primary ..	763,351	787,834	783,540	782,869	813,071
Intermediate and secondary	64,257	72,690	73,339	75,059	77,203
Special Subjects	23,951	25,581	26,436	25,633	29,074
Training of Teachers ..	22,106	20,928	19,796	19,130	17,836
Administration ..	47,180	49,265	49,243	49,193	47,745
Buildings ..	198,377	315,869	220,042	116,010	62,532
Technical Schools (including Building Grants)	73,654	78,902	94,098	98,661	132,943
University (including Building Grants)	34,777	33,126	31,330	31,345	32,407
Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings	39,784	53,086	56,499	57,873	57,981
Miscellaneous ..	104,617	107,551	107,907	111,619	114,283
Total ..	1,372,054	1,544,832	1,462,230	1,367,392	1,385,075*

\* In addition an amount of £18,836, paid by students as fees, 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, in each of the last five years :—

EXPENDITURE ON STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM: 1913-14  
TO 1917-18.

Items.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Education:</b>					
<b>Primary—</b>					
Day Schools .. ..	760,330	784,148	779,612	778,649	808,506
Night Schools .. ..	64	64	65	67	64
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children	1,957	2,622	2,863	3,153	3,501
	762,351	786,834	782,540	781,869	812,071
<b>Intermediate—</b>					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	10,631	7,679	6,773	5,613	5,685
Evening Continuation Classes ..	697	1,053	875	532	461
<b>Secondary—</b>					
High Schools .. ..	26,714	33,481	36,894	40,474	} 62,814
Agricultural High Schools ..	21,116	22,840	20,872	20,648	
	59,158	65,053	65,414	67,267	68,960
<b>Special Subjects—</b>					
Cookery .. ..	8,779	9,826	11,018	12,146	14,052
Manual Training .. ..	12,267	12,184	11,608	10,519	12,245
Physical Training .. ..	951	800	874	769	843
Medical Inspection .. ..	1,788	2,328	2,458	1,673	1,462
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	216	222	244	246	247
School Gardening .. ..	..	221	234	280	225
	23,951	25,581	26,436	25,633	29,074
<b>Training of Teachers—</b>					
Training College .. ..	10,897	11,180	9,994	9,923	9,867
University Practising School ..	2,570	2,586	2,686	2,640	2,580
Miscellaneous .. ..	8,639	7,162	7,116	6,567	5,389
	22,106	20,928	19,796	19,130	17,836
<b>Administration .. ..</b>	47,180	49,265	49,243	49,193	47,745
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Primary Schools .. ..	152,275	270,156	189,399	94,664	46,383
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) .. ..	14,794	13,144	9,709	6,147	5,767
Rent .. ..	7,097	8,711	6,442	4,481	4,500
Higher Elementary Schools .. ..	5,994	8,776	3,083	400	278
High Schools .. ..	16,048	13,686	8,017	3,596	} 5,604
Agricultural High Schools ..	2,169	1,396	3,442	6,722	
	198,377	315,869	220,042	116,010	62,532
<b>Interest on Loan Money expended   on Buildings .. ..</b>	39,700	53,002	56,415	57,789	57,897
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>					
Pensions and Gratuities .. ..	101,567	105,810	107,220	110,823	113,215
Grant to State Schools Decoration and Equipment Society .. ..	2,000	1,000	..	..	..
Grant to State Schools Horticultural Society .. ..	300	300	300	300	300
Subsidies, sparsely populated districts .. ..	..	83	233	343	616
<b>Total .. ..</b>	1,256,690	1,423,725	1,327,639	1,228,357	1,210,246

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with the State educational system, and shows the cost per scholar for the last ten years :—

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :  
1908-9 TO 1917-18.**

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.
1908-9 ..	941,029	17,849	923,180	146,106	6 6 4
1909-10 ..	959,160	19,138	940,022	145,968	6 8 10
1910-11 ..	1,002,415	20,707	981,708	146,464	6 14 1
1911-12 ..	1,118,240	24,540	1,093,700	154,807	7 1 4
1912-13 ..	1,198,649	28,646	1,170,003	156,965	7 9 1
1913-14 ..	1,256,690	26,175	1,230,515	163,200	7 10 10
1914-15 ..	1,423,725	28,607	1,395,118	166,407	8 7 8
1915-16 ..	1,327,639	26,399	1,301,240	167,989	7 14 11
1916-17 ..	1,228,357	28,477	1,199,880	167,588	7 3 2
1917-18 ..	1,210,246	30,575	1,179,671	167,653	7 0 9

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) : 1913-14 TO 1917-18.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ...	3,783,064	3,539,654	4,214,997	3,845,131	2,970,677
Excise Duties ...	645,345	817,175	927,701	887,895	1,003,085
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	1,191,191	1,220,578	1,350,922	1,478,667	1,520,518
Income Tax ...	...	...	1,028,000	1,856,000	2,070,000
Land Tax ...	422,127	483,826	469,821	471,056	472,830
Probate Duty ...	...	8,588	198,043	275,774	357,995
War-Time Profits Tax ...	...	...	...	...	335,100
Entertainments Tax ...	...	...	...	32,947	72,085
Miscellaneous ...	149,273	190,179	498,516	1,051,530	1,772,719
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,191,000</b>	<b>6,260,000</b>	<b>8,688,006</b>	<b>9,699,000</b>	<b>10,575,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Trade and Customs ...	82,062	80,991	84,978	89,139	89,778
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	1,497,170	1,488,969	1,448,041	1,320,832	1,434,928
Defence ...	...	...	...	...	...
New Expenditure ...	2,684,488	7,048,146	5,116,514	6,098,620	6,865,813
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment to the State Government ...	1,733,280	1,757,894	1,743,467	1,722,409	1,739,481
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,997,000</b>	<b>10,376,000</b>	<b>8,393,000</b>	<b>9,231,000</b>	<b>10,130,000</b>



## COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	4,428,409	4,356,829	5,142,698	4,733,026	3,973,762
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	1,191,191	1,220,578	1,350,922	1,478,667	1,520,518
Railways ...	5,568,039	5,170,020	5,727,275	5,882,968	6,615,914
State Taxation ...	1,693,336	1,762,041	2,074,832	2,282,372	2,310,723
Other sources ...	2,534,782	2,521,655	4,119,674	5,613,437	7,087,389
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>15,415,757</b>	<b>15,031,123</b>	<b>18,415,408</b>	<b>19,990,470</b>	<b>21,508,306</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	82,062	80,991	84,978	89,139	89,778
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	1,497,170	1,488,969	1,448,041	1,320,832	1,434,928
Railways ...	3,781,671	4,144,959	4,028,449	4,184,199	4,475,717
Public Instruction* ...	1,105,261	1,154,710	1,138,489	1,123,433	1,180,797
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Expenses	2,298,005	2,439,180	2,706,313	2,869,511	3,010,358
Redemption ...	204,745	211,117	266,599	296,345	299,578
Other Expenditure ...	6,239,524	10,805,148	8,660,027	9,420,427	10,530,532
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>15,208,438</b>	<b>20,325,074</b>	<b>18,332,896</b>	<b>19,303,886</b>	<b>21,021,688</b>

\* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

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

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 : 1914 TO 1918.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal ..	6,191,000	6,260,000	8,688,000	9,899,000	10,575,000
State .. ..	9,162,474	8,711,427	9,667,712	10,031,774	10,873,610
Municipal .. ..	1,952,534	1,988,189	2,107,727	2,222,890	2,392,851
Harbor Trusts ..	328,011	281,333	290,355	291,291	303,521
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. ..	716,772	797,930	769,542	725,846	742,564
Fire Brigades Boards	37,447	48,631	47,296	38,024	41,248
Total ..	18,388,238	18,087,510	21,570,632	23,208,825	24,928,794
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	5,997,000	10,376,000	8,393,000	9,231,000	10,130,000
State .. ..	9,149,155	9,889,378	9,880,200	10,013,190	10,831,992
Municipal .. ..	1,984,486	2,020,380	2,141,467	2,198,535	2,412,562
Harbor Trusts ..	515,229*	209,436	269,581	285,811	259,646
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. ..	636,892	648,734	738,246	687,533	737,241
Fire Brigades Boards	38,623	44,428	42,071	41,700	43,890
Total ..	18,321,385	23,188,356	21,464,565	22,457,769	24,415,331

\* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :  
1914 TO 1918—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal ..	624,681	623,824	11,580,148	15,240,144	16,267,280
State ..	3,276,994	5,351,830	4,473,569	2,440,966	1,931,679
Municipal ..	344,811	439,973	549,714	290,824	190,184
Harbor Trusts ..	..	321,262	327,147	191,882	188,571
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works ..	441,285	454,680	376,768	214,655	207,602
Fire Brigades Boards	19,373	28,808	14,711	5,209	14,721
Total ..	4,707,144	7,220,377	17,322,057	18,383,680	18,800,037
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total ..</i>	23,028,529	30,408,733	38,786,622	40,841,449	43,215,368
<b>Per Head of Popula- tion—</b>					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 13 0 5	£ s. d. 12 12 10	£ s. d. 15 4 3	£ s. d. 16 11 10	£ s. d. 17 13 4
Ordinary Expen- diture ..	12 19 6	16 4 2	15 2 10	16 1 1	17 6 1
Loan Expenditure	3 6 8	5 0 11	12 4 4	13 2 10	13 6 6

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1917-18, exclusive of loans to the States, amounted to £56,898,556; 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 1918 amounted to nearly 25 millions sterling, which was £1,719,969 more than the revenues of the previous year. The total expenditure in 1918 exceeded that of 1917 by £2,373,919, or about 6 per cent.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1918, 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, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received ... ..	130,307,599	12	7
Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received ... ..	2,379,459	2	1
Securities issued ... ..	132,687,058	14	8
Securities redeemed ... ..	53,092,412	8	0
Loans outstanding ... ..	79,594,646	6	8*

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date, for cash amounting to £130,307,599 securities representing £132,687,059 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 4s. 2d. 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 £80,622,376 after allowing for conversion operations. The amount which has been paid off by means of new loans is £34,921,730 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,822,775, while £440,152 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1918, of £43,437,719, consisting of debentures amounting to £3,801,400, and inscribed stock £39,636,319. 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 1918.

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.					
			£ <i>Debentures.</i>	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 5
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
			<i>Stock.</i>				
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	3,180,820	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	108 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	1921-6	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
"	"	"	587,808				
1906	"	23-43	702,140	3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5
1907	"	22-42	1,500,000	3½	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	3 17 7
1909	"	20-40	538,352	3½	99 2 6	97 10 0	3 13 8
1910	"	19-39	3,000,000	4	98 0 0	96 4 7	4 17 4
1913	1918-22	5-9	1,000,000	4	97 15 0	95 7 5	4 5 10
"	1940-60	27-47	2,000,000	4	96 18 9	94 9 10	4 7 0
1915	1920-25	5-10	1,465,300	4½	100 0 0	98 4 3½	4 18 2
			<i>Treasury-bonds</i>				
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	..	..	80,056,276				
Paid off	..	..	36,178,405				
Transferred to Melbourne register	..	..	440,152				
Outstanding	..	..	43,437,719				

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.

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 and 1917 to  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about  $5\frac{3}{4}$  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  $4\frac{1}{8}$ , in 1888 at  $3\frac{5}{8}$ , 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  $3\frac{7}{8}$  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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 1916 and 1917.

**Loans  
Floated in  
Melbourne.**

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 £45,846,786. Of this amount £7,393,703 has been redeemed by loans, and £4,139,593 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £34,313,490 on 30th June, 1918, consisting of debentures, £21,929,882, inscribed stock, £9,431,608, and Treasury bonds, £2,952,000. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £439,652, 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 £34,753,642. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the following twenty years the local debt was increased by nearly 32 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.

The following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1918 :—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30th JUNE, 1918.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
					<i>Debentures.</i>		
13 & 23	1854	6	1855-75	735,000	..	735,000	..
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	..	299,100	..
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	..	2,900	..
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	..
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	..
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	..
371	1870	5	..	100,000	100,000	..	..
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	1,400	40	745,355
1440	1896	3	1913-22	63,000	..	..	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	19,362	13,188	967,450
1753	1901	3	1923-32	500,000	5,548	152,952	341,500
1816	1903	3½	1907-8	93,869	..	93,869	..
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	..	333,126	123,874
		3½	1913	18,000	..	18,000	..
		3½	1914-23	50,000	..	25,000	25,000
		3½	1918	18,000	..	18,000	..
		4½	1919	12,000	..	..	12,000
		4½	..	6,000	..	..	6,000
		5	1919-20	50,000	..	..	50,000
		4½	1920	1,400	..	..	1,400
		3½	1921	447,980	..	..	447,980
		3½	1922	366,660	..	..	366,660
		3½	1923	70,000	..	..	70,000
		3½	..	4,700	..	..	4,700
		5	..	50,000	..	..	50,000
2629		3½	1924	1,600	..	..	1,600
		4	..	2,000	..	..	2,000
1962	1904	4	1925	8,200	..	..	8,200
		3½	1926-42	186,300	900	20,300	165,100
		3½	1925-40	60,000	..	..	60,000
		3½	1926-40	160,000	..	..	160,000
		3½	1927-32	72,100	..	..	72,100
		3½	1927	150,000	..	..	150,000
		3½	1928	77,000	..	..	77,000
		3½	1929	162,650	..	..	162,650
		3½	1930	182,000	..	..	182,000
		3½	1931	1,000,000	..	..	1,000,000
		3½	1931-46	15,400	..	..	15,400
		4	1936	300,000	300,000	..	..
		3½	1926-41	285,880	2,400	..	283,480
		3½	1926	100,000	..	..	100,000
1990	1905	3½	1927-42	500	..	..	500
		3½	1927	52,000	..	..	52,000

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2026	1906	5	1917	9,040	..	9,040	..
		5	1918	473,000	..	473,000	..
		5	1919	16,400	..	..	16,400
		4	"	40,000	..	..	40,000
		5	1920	10,000	..	..	10,000
		4½	"	514,860	..	..	514,860
		5	1921	1,500,000	..	..	1,500,000
		4½	1921-23	281,700	..	..	281,700
		4	1924	10,000	..	..	10,000
		4½	1925	500,000	..	..	500,000
		3½	1926-41	9,000	..	..	9,000
		3½	1927-42	380,000	..	..	380,000
		4	1927	185,400	..	..	185,400
		3½	1928	400,000	..	..	400,000
		3½	1930	500,000	..	..	500,000
		3½	1931	61,648	..	..	61,648
		3½	1931-46	150,500	..	..	150,500
		3½	1932-46	51,500	..	..	51,500
		4	1934-49	5,300	..	..	5,300
		4	1916	400	..	..	400
		4½	1918	12,700	..	..	12,700
		4	1919	40,000	..	..	40,000
		4½	"	11,000	..	..	11,000
2041	1906	4	1921	7,500	..	..	7,500
		5	"	50,000	..	..	50,000
		5	1922	30,000	..	..	30,000
		5	1923	65,000	..	..	65,000
		4	"	600	..	..	600
		4	1924	15,600	..	..	15,600
		3½	1928-43	3,600	..	..	3,600
		3½	1929	16,000	..	..	16,000
		4	"	210,000	..	..	210,000
		3½	1930	100,000	..	..	100,000
		3½	1928	75,500	..	..	75,500
		3½	1929	40,000	..	..	40,000
2053	1906	3½	1928	345,000	..	..	345,000
2116	1907	3½	1929	154,000	..	..	154,000
		3½	1910-20	250,000	..	200,000	50,000
2163	1909	3½	1919	130,650	..	..	130,650
		5	1920-21	34,100	..	..	34,100
		3½	1929	4,850	..	..	4,850
		3½	1929-44	400	..	..	400
2286	1911	3½	1921	1,788,220	..	..	1,788,220
2323	1911	3½	1922	1,307,100	1,500	..	1,305,600
		3½	1932	507,850	3,200	..	504,650



## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2635 2415	1912	5	1919-20	75,000	..	..	75,000
		4	1920	14,400	..	..	14,400
		5	"	170,000	..	..	170,000
		4½	1921-23	1,000	..	..	1,000
		5	1921	55,000	..	..	55,000
		4½	"	25,000	..	..	25,000
		5	1922	47,000	..	..	47,000
		5	1923	89,000	..	..	89,000
		4½	1925	350,000	..	..	350,000
		4½	1927	60,000	..	..	60,000
2429	1912	4	1930	40,000	..	..	40,000
		4	1919	170,000	..	..	170,000
		4	1920	4,000	..	..	4,000
		3½	1922	59,590	..	..	59,590
		3½	1923	56,250	..	..	56,250
		4	"	500	..	..	500
		4	1925	3,400	..	..	3,400
		4	1927	800	..	..	800
		4	1929	20,000	..	..	20,000
		4	1915	249,000	..	249,000	..
2481	1914	4	1924	8,400	..	..	8,400
		4½	1925	575,000	..	..	575,000
		4	"	500	..	..	500
		4	1929	140,000	..	..	140,000
2531	1914	4½	1925	2,675,000	..	..	2,675,000
2568	1914	4½	1919	150,000	..	..	150,000
		4½	1925	200,000	..	..	200,000
2591	1915	4½	1919	45,000	..	..	45,000
		4½	1920	179,530	..	..	179,530
		4½	"	55,000	..	..	55,000
		5	1922	23,000	..	..	23,000
		5	1918-19	1,000	..	1,000	..
2772	1915	5	1919	3,500	..	..	3,500
		5	1919-20	3,200	..	..	3,200
		5	1919-21	1,100	..	..	1,100
2794	1915	5	1919-20	125,000	..	..	125,000
		4½	1920	20,000	..	..	20,000
		5	"	350,000	..	..	350,000
		4½	"	12,000	..	..	12,000
		5	1920-21	83,085	..	..	83,085
		5	1922	280,000	..	180,000	100,000
		5	1923	135,000	..	..	135,000
		4½	1925	100,000	..	..	100,000

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstand- ing on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2871	1916	4½	1919	2,000	..	2,000	..
2873	1916	4½	1921	65,000	..	..	65,000
2916	1917	5	1923	140,000	..	..	140,000
		4½	1928	30,000	..	..	30,000
2933	1918	4½	1920	20,000	..	..	20,000
		5	1923	41,000	..	..	41,000
2938	1918	5	1923	30,000	..	..	30,000
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	..	..
439	1872	4	"	86,780			
741	1882	4	"	13,102			
963	1887	4	"	167,600			
1015	1889	4	"	130,000			
1341	1893	4	"	750,000	} ..	..	1,400
1369	1895	4	"	150,000			
1296	1893	4	"	249,131			
1468	1896	4	1913-23	1,400			
1552	1898	3	Optional*	2,290,482			
1564	1898	3	"	329,452	} ..	1,390,960	2,228,974
1623	1898	3	"	500,000			
1602	1899	3	"	500,000			
1749	1898	3	Optional*	211,135			
1659	1900	3	Optional*	14,162	..	24,947	186,188
1753	1901	3	Optional*	14,162	..	..	14,162
		3	1921-30	5,200	..	..	5,200
		3	Optional*	3,948	..	..	3,948
		3	1923-32	1,600	..	..	1,600
2629 1962	1904	3½	Optional*	351,975	..	..	351,975
		4	"	17,532	..	..	17,532
		3½	1919	351,697	..	..	351,697
		4½	"	30,000	..	..	30,000
		4	1920	1,706	..	..	1,706
		3½	1921	32,525	..	..	32,525
		4½	"	1,000	..	..	1,000
		4½	1922	98,500	..	7,000	91,500
		4½	"	52,940	..	..	52,940
		3½	1923	268,000	..	..	268,000
		3½	"	3,383	..	..	3,383
		4	"	1,905	..	..	1,905
		4½	1924	6,000	..	..	6,000
		3½	"	85,859	..	..	85,859
		4½	1926	6,000	..	..	6,000
		3½	1927-42	900	..	..	900
		4	1927	1,000	..	..	1,000
		4½	"	8,000	..	..	8,000
		4	1936	300,000	..	..	300,000

\* At option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstand- ing on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
1990	1905	3½	{ Optional*	113,735	..	5,100	108,635
			{ 1926-41	2,400	..	..	2,400
		4½	1916	25,000	..	25,000	..
		3	Optional*	35,257	..	..	35,257
		3½	"	779,885	..	100,000	679,885
		4½	"	20,000	..	20,000	..
		4	"	33,128	..	..	33,128*
		5	1918	27,000	..	27,000	..
		4½	"	25,000	..	..	25,000
		5	1918-19	35,000	..	..	35,000
		4½	1919	42,200	..	..	42,200
		4½	"	20,000	..	..	20,000
		5	"	114,185	..	..	114,185
		5	1919-20	500	..	..	500
2026	1906	5	1921	64,000	..	..	64,000
		4	"	75,000	..	..	75,000
		4½	"	15,918	..	..	15,918
		4½	1921-23	78,700	..	..	78,700
		4½	1922	8,000	..	..	8,000
		4½	1923	141,100	..	..	141,100
		4	"	700	..	..	700
		4	1924	4,750	..	..	4,750
		4	1927	241,300	..	..	241,300
		3½	Optional*	163,916	..	5,850	158,066
		4	"	900	..	..	900
		5	1919	11,000	..	..	11,000
		4½	"	8,000	..	..	8,000
		4	"	14,240	..	..	14,240
2041	1906	4	1920	2,400	..	..	2,400
		4½	1921	25,100	..	..	25,100
		4½	1921-23	1,000	..	..	1,000
		4½	1922	12,000	..	..	12,000
		3½	1923	151,515	..	..	151,515
		4	"	19,045	..	..	19,045
		4	1924	36,500	..	..	36,500
		3½	"	1,737	..	..	1,737
		4	1927	750	..	..	750
		4	1930	20,000	..	..	20,000
		3½	Optional*	46,026	..	..	46,026
		3½	"	1,000	..	..	1,000
		3	"	500,000	..	350	499,650
		3½	"	80,000	..	31,409	48,591
2053	1906	3½	"	29,750	..	..	29,750
2116	1907	3½	"	150,000	..	7,050	142,950
2161	1909	3	"				
2163	1909	3½	"				
2218	1910	3½	"				
2240	1910	3½	"				

\* At option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
2286	1911	3½	Optional*	11,800	..	..	11,800
			1919	70,707	..	..	70,707
			1922	30,000	..	..	30,000
			1923	75,758	..	..	75,758
			1924	23,515	..	..	23,515
2308	1911	4	1931†	377,304	..	2,650	374,654
		4	1916	1,500	..	1,500	..
		4	Optional*	6,000	..	6,000	..
2323	1911	3½	..	28,550	..	..	28,550
		3½	1919	77,778	..	..	77,778
		4	..	700	..	200	500
		4	1920	400	..	..	400
		4¾	1921-23	2,500	..	..	2,500
		3½	1922	1,500	..	..	1,500
		4	..	10,000	..	10,000	..
		3½	1932	9,700	..	..	9,700
		4	Optional*	6,833	..	..	6,833
		5	1919	14,680	..	..	14,680
		4¾	..	25,000	..	..	25,000
2635	1912	4	..	6,000	..	..	6,000
		5	1919-20	1,000	..	..	1,000
		5	1919-21	1,000	..	..	1,000
2415	1912	4½	1920	25,000	..	..	25,000
		5	1921	25,000	..	..	25,000
		3½	..	75,717	..	..	75,717
		4	1922	6,000	..	..	6,000
		3½	1923	26,818	..	..	26,818
		4	1925	8,500	..	..	8,500
		4	1914-15	7,750	..	7,750	..
		3	Optional*	5,400	..	..	5,400
		3½	..	46,940	..	..	46,940
		4	..	8,000	..	..	8,000
		4¼	1918	80,850	..	..	80,850
		4	..	1,500	..	..	1,500
		3½	1919	249,818	..	..	249,818
		4½	1920	3,800	..	..	3,800
		4	1921	1,000	..	..	1,000
		4¾	1921-23	20,000	..	..	20,000
		4	1922	30,000	..	..	30,000
2429	1912	3½	..	35,000	..	..	35,000
		3½	1923	87,909	..	..	87,909
		4	..	70,000	..	..	70,000
		3½	1924	30,303	..	..	30,303
		4	..	6,750	..	..	6,750
		4	1925	440	..	..	440

\* At option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

† Or at any time thereafter, at option of either party, upon twelve months' notice.

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstand- ing on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.}	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
2481	1914	4	1916	1,100	..	1,100	..
		4	1915-17	200	..	200	..
		4	Optional*	173,516	..	143,645	29,871
		4	1918	1,200	..	190	1,010
		4	1919	54,400	..	50,800	3,600
		4	1920	2,200	..	..	2,200
		3½	1921	16,758	..	..	16,758
		4	"	14,300	..	..	14,300
		4	1921-22	34,500	..	..	34,500
		3½	1924	201,717	..	..	201,717
		4	"	27,009	..	..	27,009
		4	1927	200	..	..	200
2531	1914	3	Optional*	34,764	..	..	34,764
		4	1921-22	90,000	..	..	90,000
2568	1914	4	Optional*	1,814	..	..	1,814
		4½	1920	100,000	..	..	100,000
2591	1915	3	Optional*	16,223	..	1,000	15,223
		3½	"	709	..	..	709
		3½	"	500	..	..	500
		4	"	20,808	..	..	20,808
		4½	1918	20,000	..	20,000	..
		4½	1919	5,500	..	..	5,500
		4½	"	3,000	..	..	3,000
		4½	1920	6,800	..	..	6,800
		4	1922	7,500	..	..	7,500
		4	1925	1,200	..	..	1,200
		4½	1927	3,000	..	..	3,000
		4	Optional*	7,729	..	..	7,729
2772	1915	3½	"	559	..	..	559
		4½	1918-19	150	..	..	150
		4½	1918	200	..	..	200
		5	1918-19	24,000	..	..	24,000
		5	1919	4,540	..	..	4,540
		5	1919-20	2,600	..	..	2,600
		4½	1921	9,082	..	..	9,082
		3	Optional*	120,235	..	..	120,235
		3½	"	14	..	..	14
		4	"	11,549	..	..	11,549
2794	1915	5	1918-19	5,000	..	..	5,000
		5	1919	5,630	..	..	5,630
2871	1916	3½	Optional*	445	..	..	445
2933	1918	4½	Optional*	1,000	..	..	1,000
		4½	1921-23	1,000	..	..	1,000

\* At option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1918.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	..	500,000	..
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	..	1,000,000	..
		3½	1915	500,000	..	500,000	..
		3½	1916	2,767,000	..	2,767,000	..
1982	1905	3½	1917	514,860	..	514,860	..
		4½	1918	2,500,000	..	..	2,500,000
		3½	1921	352,000	..	..	352,000
		3½	1922	100,000	..	..	100,000
Overdue debentures				1,000	..	..	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				49,315,489	3,467,703	11,533,296	34,314,490
Transferred from London Register				..	..	..	440,152
Total, payable in Melbourne				..	..	..	34,754,642

Of the Victorian loans (exclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, i.e., the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £4,984,560 at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£41,992,929) at rates varying from 3 to 4½ per cent. Of the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1918, £3,584,520 is bearing interest at 5 per cent., £20,000 at 4½ per cent., £1,268,900 at 4½ per cent., £20,000 at 4½ per cent., £3,009,350 at 4½ per cent., £279,530 at 4½ per cent., £660,250 at 4½ per cent., £3,900,000 at 4½ per cent., £3,413,190 at 4 per cent., £230,183 at 3½ per cent., £13,466,244 at 3½ per cent., and £4,901,475 at 3 per cent.

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1918, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £126,920,262, and of this sum a total of £48,727,901 (exclusive of conversion loans) had been repaid, viz., £5,962,368 out of the general revenue, and £42,765,533 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding on 30th June, 1918, was £78,192,361. The purposes for which the amount out-

**Purposes for which Loans were raised.**

standing 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, 1918.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Railways and Tramways ... ..	55,322,323	2,129,859
Waterworks—Melbourne ... ..	1,559,786	55,884
"    Country ... ..	8,817,832	322,633
Harbors ... ..	981,564	37,694
Graving Dock ... ..	287,759	9,922
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ...	599,038	24,941
Closer Settlement ... ..	5,219,426	189,724
Development of Mining ... ..	312,537	11,396
Total Revenue-yielding Works ... ..	73,100,265	2,782,053
<b>OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	509,918	17,882
Defence Works ... ..	114,747	3,942
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,691,075	57,981
Other ... ..	2,776,356	113,331
Total other Permanent Works ... ..	5,092,096	193,136
Net Borrowings ... ..	78,192,361	2,975,189

Of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1918, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £316,669, of which £267,481 is for railways, and £49,188 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding 93 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1918, was £79,595,646. Of this sum £25,732,782 was in the form of debentures; £39,636,319 of inscribed stock (London Register); £9,871,260 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £4,355,285 of Treasury bonds, of which bonds for £1,403,285 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, 1918.

(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
1918 ... ..	2,749,310	2,684,160
1919 ... ..	6,617,495	6,272,245
1920 ... ..	11,035,996	8,343,296
1921 ... ..	5,037,000	4,853,200
1922 ... ..	5,498,790	6,148,790
1923 ... ..	9,479,938	9,865,838
1924 ... ..	461,740	461,740
1925 ... ..	4,422,240	6,672,240
1926 ... ..	5,109,000	5,109,000
1927 ... ..	2,006,450	2,006,450
1928 ... ..	927,500	927,500
1929 ... ..	747,500	747,500
1930 ... ..	1,814,650	1,814,650
1931 ... ..	1,061,648	1,061,648
1932 ... ..	929,550	929,550
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
Indefinite ... ..	5,313,014	5,314,014
To end of 1925 ... ..	45,303,509	45,302,509
After 1925 ... ..	34,292,137	34,293,137
Total ... ..	79,595,646	79,595,646



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 1907  
TO 1918.**

(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
1907	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,950	450,952
1908	37,533,136	15,772,351	1,367,800	531,616
1909	38,592,431	16,074,766	1,404,875	543,219
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

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 £8,127, which was paid as commission; the corresponding totals in the immediately 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, and £8,245 in 1916–17.

Rates of  
Interest on  
Loans.

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State, notwithstanding its increase since the commencement of the war, is still less than it was prior to Federation. 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 1915 TO 1918.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rate of Interest per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—				
	1900.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
5½ ...	...	...	...	758,000	1,304,000
5¼ ...	...	...	650,000	650,000	650,000
5 ...	...	...	1,404,975	3,665,935	4,067,335
4½ ...	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000
4¼ ...	...	...	...	105,000	1,468,900
4 ...	...	...	...	...	20,000
4½ ...	5,000,000	2,974,760	3,265,100	3,202,850	5,859,350
4¼ ...	...	300,000	600,000	600,000	400,000
4½ ...	...	150,000	630,500	760,250	660,250
4 ...	...	2,300,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
4 ...	27,060,795	19,500,706	19,554,892	19,397,714	19,301,678
3½ ...	...	267,683	267,683	267,683	230,183
3½ ...	12,250,000	37,314,973	36,182,175	34,639,103	31,604,311
3¼ ...	300,000	...	...	...	...
3 ...	4,714,090	10,274,805	10,298,707	10,157,860	10,108,639
Overdue*	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	49,324,885	73,083,927	76,775,032	78,125,395	79,595,646

\* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1918 represents a saving of £4,525 per annum on the debt of £79,595,646 at 30th June, 1918.

**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 has declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to a little over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in recent years. 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 1918.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ 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
1911	57,933,764	2,052,737	3·54	43 17 9	1 11 1
1912	60,712,216	2,150,748	3·54	44 17 7	1 11 10
1913	62,776,724	2,223,927	3·54	45 3 0	1 12 0
1914	66,130,726	2,354,742	3·56	46 10 1	1 13 1
1915	72,183,927	2,612,698	3·62	50 12 1	1 16 8
1916	75,504,562	2,776,062	3·68	53 13 0	1 19 5
1917	76,822,110	2,871,778	3·74	54 15 5	2 0 11
1918	78,192,361	2,975,189	3·81	55 3 8	2 2 0

**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 : 1913-14 TO 1917-18.**

(Excluding Loans in aid of Revenue.)

Works.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	2,361,660	2,809,926	2,440,317	1,266,352	761,705
Water Supply ..	229,127	304,766	347,135	302,893	302,955
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings ..	303,935	173,752	86,938	103,647	273,494
Wire Netting ..	62,428	19,732	3,078	3,203	9,472
State Coal Mine ..	69,992	20,764	..	..	..
State Schools ..	84,786	200,951	134,441	63,490	14,016
Country Roads ..	18,424	274,362	495,062	252,836	241,892
Other Public Works	146,642	647,577	521,128	448,545	328,145
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,276,994</b>	<b>4,451,830</b>	<b>4,028,099</b>	<b>2,440,966</b>	<b>1,931,679</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Per Head of Population ..</b>	<b>2 6 5</b>	<b>3 2 5</b>	<b>2 16 10</b>	<b>1 14 10</b>	<b>1 7 5</b>

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

## SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds  
of Australian  
States and  
the Common-  
wealth.

On 30th June, 1918, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows :—

## SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA : 30th JUNE, 1918.

Held in—	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	2,186,079	1,090,439
New South Wales .. .. .	494,163	763,777
Queensland .. .. .	369,522	..
South Australia .. .. .	1,533,973	22,623
Western Australia .. .. .	5,570,851	502,249
Tasmania .. .. .	878,737	182,427
The Commonwealth .. .. .	1,364,445	..
Total .. .. .	12,397,770	2,561,515

\* Figures for 1917.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1918 :—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account ... .. .	£121,019
Closer Settlement Redemption Fund ... .. .	30,000
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund ... .. .	534,590
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redem- tion Fund ... .. .	1,500,470
Total ... .. .	£2,186,079

By Act No. 1428 of 1896 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, 1917, was £101,490, and during 1917-18 the receipts amounted to £77,529, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1918, was £121,019.

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 1917-18 there was no expenditure from this fund and receipts amounted to £163,527. Transactions to 30th June, 1918, were as follows:—

**THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30th JUNE, 1918.**

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1918.
RECEIPTS.					£
Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	255,907
Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	748,000
Revenue	...	...	...	...	517,067
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	255,142
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	99,975
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	1,876,091
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of Stock	...	...	...	...	374,398
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,211
Investment Expenses	...	...	...	...	12
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	375,621
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	1,500,470
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	397,305

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £1,435,561 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £64,909 held in cash.

**Loans  
Redemption  
Fund.**

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, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1917-18 receipts amounted to £556,059, and £544,939 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £549,042 stock and debentures, of which £222,692 bore interest at 3 per cent., £26,100 at 3½ per cent., £97,250 at 4 per cent., £22,000 at 4½ per cent., and £181,000 at 5 per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1918, are shown in the following statement:—

**THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND:**  
30th JUNE, 1918.

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1918.
RECEIPTS.					£
From Revenue	...	...	...	...	1,639,845
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements	...	...	...	...	24,867
Payments by Municipalities	...	...	...	...	69,240
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust	...	...	...	...	265,000
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	107,640
Shipbuilding Yard (realization)	...	...	...	...	180,000
Repayment of Loans—					
Bush fires relief	...	...	...	...	22,383
Floods relief	...	...	...	...	1,453
Seed advances	...	...	...	...	532,254
New pilot steamer	...	...	...	...	10,915
Yarrowee Channel	...	...	...	...	13,562
Wire Netting	...	...	...	...	223,857
Cool stores	...	...	...	...	7,724
Municipalities	...	...	...	...	11,657
Cattle advances	...	...	...	...	52,711
Excess of face value of securities over amount invested	...	...	...	...	408
Total receipts					3,163,516
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of stock and debentures	...	...	...	...	2,628,926
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	534,590
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	2,650,052

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock amounting to £501,261, and £33,329 held in cash.

**DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**

**Funded debts  
of Australia  
and New  
Zealand.**

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand on 30th June, 1918, 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,  
1918.**

	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	78,192,361	55 3 8	2,975,189	2 2 0	3·81
New South Wales	152,584,693	79 17 4	6,080,162	3 3 8	3·98
Queensland (31.12.17)	59,822,046	88 5 1	2,353,308	3 9 5	3·93
South Australia ..	40,621,480	92 9 6	1,636,758	3 14 6	4·03
Western Australia	40,836,426	131 5 1	1,537,435	4 18 10	3·76
Tasmania ..	15,137,355	74 12 6	601,038	2 19 3	3·97
The Commonwealth	205,956,656	41 7 0	9,422,211	1 17 10	4·57
Total ..	593,151,017	119 12 6	24,606,101	4 19 3	4·15
New Zealand (31.3.18)	150,840,055	136 10 8	6,141,589	5 11 2	4·07

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 POPULA-  
TION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH,  
AND NEW ZEALAND: 1914 TO 1918.**

	At 30th June—				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	46 10 1	50 12 1	53 13 0	54 15 5	55 3 8
New South Wales ..	62 17 9	68 7 2	70 6 0	73 16 6	79 17 4
Queensland ..	76 16 10	78 17 5	81 2 11	86 6 11	88 5 1
South Australia ..	76 12 0	80 1 2	87 1 1	91 18 9	92 9 6
Western Australia ..	106 5 0	114 15 10	124 7 6	130 7 6	131 5 1
Tasmania ..	62 6 1	66 3 9	70 8 0	74 7 0	74 12 6
The Commonwealth ..	1 18 2	4 19 9	15 18 4	28 18 6	41 7 0
Total ..	65 19 2	73 11 5	87 16 8	104 2 0	119 12 6
New Zealand (31st March)	91 10 2	90 18 4	99 12 8	117 19 0	136 10 8



State and  
Local debts.

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1918:—

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA: 1918.

	State and Federal Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	78,192,361	1,581,889	19,084,270	98,858,520	69 15 4
New South Wales	152,584,693	1,999,972	9,268,550	163,853,215	85 15 4
Queensland(31.12.17)*	59,822,046	1,534,802	1,450,129	62,806,977	92 13 2
South Australia ..	40,621,480	1,144,900	371,916	42,138,296	95 18 6
Western Australia	40,836,426	2,766,465	1,983,097	45,585,988	146 10 5
Tasmania ..	15,137,355	69,213	1,260,945	16,467,513	81 3 8
The Commonwealth	205,956,656	66,098,413	..	272,055,069	54 12 5
Total ..	593,151,017	75,195,654	33,418,907	701,765,578	141 10 7

\* Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,349,530

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*, Tasmania the next smallest, and Western Australia the largest. There are, of course, private debts to a considerable extent and private investments by British and other capitalists; but there is no reliable information as to the amount of this class of indebtedness.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1918, while the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1917, figures for 1918 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1918 appear in the succeeding statement:—

## STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS: 1918.

State Debts (Funded)—	£	£
London Register .. .. .	43,437,719	
Melbourne Register .. .. .	34,753,642	
State Debts (Unfunded) .. .. .	1,581,889	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay		
Railway—unpresented .. .. .	1,000	
Total State Debts .. .. .		79,774,250
Municipal .. .. .	5,188,970	
Harbor Trusts .. .. .	2,790,000	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	200,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	10,830,035	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations .. .. .		19,009,005
Total Debts .. .. .		98,783,255

This sum (£98,783,255) is equal to a debt of £69 14s. 3d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1918.

**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 :—

**COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.**

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Federal—</b>					
Customs Duties... ..	3,783,064	3,539,654	4,214,997	3,845,131	2,970,677
Excise Duties ... ..	645,345	817,175	927,701	887,895	1,003,085
Income Tax ... ..	...	...	1,028,000	1,856,000	2,070,000
Land Tax ... ..	422,127	483,826	469,821	471,056	472,830
Probate Duty ... ..	...	8,588	198,043	275,774	357,995
War-Time Profits Tax ...	...	...	...	...	335,100
Entertainments Tax ...	...	...	...	32,947	72,085
<b>Total Federal Taxation</b>	<b>4,850,536</b>	<b>4,849,243</b>	<b>6,838,562</b>	<b>7,368,803</b>	<b>7,281,772</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Licences ... ..	116,678	112,953	98,302	154,542	158,842
Probate & Succession Duties	457,042	536,869	510,032	546,400	506,662
Duties on Bank Notes ...	2,401	2,215	2,078	1,995	1,936
Stamp Duties ... ..	275,839	287,169	397,978	430,352	505,637
Land Tax ... ..	302,224	303,550	352,353	369,486	353,156
Income Tax ... ..	527,705	506,214	702,745	766,746	773,468
Race Clubs' percentage ...	11,447	13,071	11,351	12,851	11,022
<b>Total State Taxation ...</b>	<b>1,693,336</b>	<b>1,762,041</b>	<b>2,074,839</b>	<b>2,282,372</b>	<b>2,310,723</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation ...</b>	<b>1,303,448</b>	<b>1,325,117</b>	<b>1,400,611</b>	<b>1,453,145</b>	<b>1,522,804</b>
<b>Total Taxation ...</b>	<b>7,847,320</b>	<b>7,936,401</b>	<b>10,314,012</b>	<b>11,104,320</b>	<b>11,115,299</b>

The relative pressure of taxation in successive years evidently depends, not on its amount or on its amount per head of population, but on the ability of the community to meet it. The figures in the above table should be read in conjunction with those relating to the incomes of the people as shown in the Income Tax Returns and the value of properties as given in Municipal Statistics.

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: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal ... ..	3 8 8	3 7 10	4 16 6	5 5 4	5 3 3
State ... ..	1 4 0	1 4 7	1 9 3	1 12 8	1 12 9
Local ... ..	0 18 6	0 18 5	0 19 9	1 0 9	1 1 7
Total ... ..	5 11 2	5 10 10	7 5 6	7 18 9	7 17 7

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

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

	Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria .. .. .	11,045,640	7 16 7
New South Wales .. ..	18,184,935	9 12 2
Queensland .. .. .	5,415,076	7 19 9
South Australia .. ..	3,159,654 •	7 3 3
The Northern Territory ..		
Western Australia .. ..	2,176,541	7 0 8
Tasmania .. .. .	1,247,727	6 2 10
Total .. .. .	41,229,573	8 7 1

In this return the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1917-18, and the local taxation for the year 1916-17, and it is shown that the total taxation for Australia is £41,229,573 or an average of £8 7s. 1d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £6 2s. 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 £7 0s. 8d., and the latter with £7 3s. 3d. per head; then follow Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, with £7 16s. 7d., £7 19s. 9d., and £9 12s. 2d. per head respectively. From information published in the *Statesman's Year Book* it has been computed that in the United Kingdom the taxation for the year ended 31st March, 1918, amounted to about £711,000,000 (including £220,214,000 collected as Excess Profits Tax), or an average of £15 5s. 9d. per head per annum. No adjustments on account of Inter-State transfers of dutiable goods have been made in the Customs figures used in this table as it is not possible from the information available to make such adjustments; while therefore the figures given are correct for Australia as a whole, they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

**Additional  
Taxation.**

The only additional taxation for the financial year 1917-18 was the levying of the War-Time Profits Tax. The tax assessed up to 30th June, 1918, in the Commonwealth amounted to £1,093,420. For the year 1918-19 the additional taxation imposed comprised an increase of 30 per cent. in the Federal Income Tax, an increase of 20 per cent. in the Federal Land Tax, a broadening of the scale of the Entertainments Tax, and a new postage war-tax. From the 1st January, 1919, the Victorian Stamp Duties have been increased by the *Stamps Act* 1918, which was passed on 31st December, 1918.

### LICENCES.

**Licences.**

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1918, and the amount of fees, under each head, collected during the

year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

### LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE : 1918.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.
<i>Excise.</i>		
Distilling—		£ s. d.
General Distillers .. ..	5	250 0 0
Wine Distillers .. ..	6	150 0 0
Vignerons .. ..	17	85 0 0
Test Stills .. ..	27	3 5 0
Brewers .. ..	17	425 0 0
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigar- ettes, and Snuff .. ..	33	1,059 19 7
<i>Licensing.</i>		
Victuallers* .. ..	3,109	99,939 8 9
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. ..	33	1,254 11 3
Australian Wine .. ..	261	2,215 10 4
Clubs .. ..	121	2,551 18 4
Packet (passenger boat) .. ..	12	43 5 5
Grocers .. ..	271	13,343 12 10
Licensed Spirit Merchants .. ..	78	3,054 14 0
Brewers .. ..	25	83 18 0
Vignerons .. ..	26	130 0 0
Billiard Tables .. ..	249	2,382 10 0
<i>Customs.</i>		
Carriage .. ..	1,128	278 5 0
Lighter and Boat .. ..	33	8 5 0
Custom House Agents .. ..	76	273 5 0
Bond .. ..	49	3,427 5 0
<i>Explosives.</i>		
Importation .. ..	64	439 0 0
Manufacture of Rackarock and Lithyte .. ..	6	1 10 0
Manufacture of other Explosives .. ..	9	13 10 0
Magazine .. ..	233	139 10 0
Fireworks, Sale of .. ..	453	22 13 0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of .. ..	1,361	340 5 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Auctioneers—General† .. ..	906	18,153 0 0
Gold-buyers and Assayers .. ..	553	251 0 0

\* Including temporary licences, which numbered 759, on which the fees collected amounted to £1,636 ls. 5d.

† Including 249 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £249.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1918; the fees

collected in respect of these during the financial year 1917-18 were as follows :—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees collected.		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance .. .. .	51,294	3	7
Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. .	2,074	10	8
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	910	0	0
Hawkers .. .. .	890	13	2
Carriers .. .. .	83	5	0
Stage Carriage .. .. .	135	5	0
Marine Store .. .. .	213	0	0
Forwarding Agents .. .. .	160	0	0
Bookmakers .. .. .	11,270	0	0
Race Clubs .. .. .	324	0	0

## POPULATION.

Population of  
Victoria, 1836  
to 1918.

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 in 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 after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and 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 amounting 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 this 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 of population 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. The increases were entirely due to the return of soldiers to Victoria, the number who returned being 16,266 in 1917 and 25,900 in 1918. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1918 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1918.

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 ..	610,005	602,608	1,212,613	1,204,909
1902 ..	609,246	606,594	1,215,840	1,214,226
1903 ..	607,092	608,110	1,215,202	1,215,521
1904 ..	607,285	611,323	1,218,608	1,216,905
1905 ..	612,488	616,497	1,228,985	1,223,796
1906 ..	620,125	624,349	1,244,474	1,236,729
1907 ..	627,631	632,837	1,260,468	1,252,471
1908 ..	633,104	637,993	1,271,097	1,265,782
1909 ..	643,642	647,377	1,291,019	1,281,058
1910 ..	652,285	655,826	1,308,111	1,299,565
1911 ..	668,759	670,343	1,339,102	1,320,374
1912 ..	689,825	690,736	1,380,561	1,356,387
1913 ..	706,948	705,171	1,412,119	1,393,180
1914 ..	712,594	718,073	1,430,667	1,423,513
1915 ..	693,650	725,526	1,419,176	1,426,613
1916 ..	666,036	732,848	1,398,884	1,408,927
1917 ..	671,382	739,622	1,411,004	1,405,466
1918 ..	684,906	745,852	1,430,758	1,417,760

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 117.

Population,  
1918.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1918 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER,  
1918.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1917.. ..	..	..	671,382	739,622	1,411,004
Births, 1918 .. ..	16,172	15,425	..	..	..
Deaths, 1918 .. ..	8,079	7,098	..	..	..
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	8,093	8,327	16,420
Migration by Sea, 1918*—					
Arrivals .. ..	53,473	20,993	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	35,387	21,428	..	..	..
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	18,086	— 435	17,651
Migration by Land, 1918—					
Arrivals .. ..	169,499	92,269	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	182,154	93,931	..	..	..
Loss Overland .. ..	..	..	12,655	1,662	14,317
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1918.. ..	..	..	684,906	745,852	1,430,758
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 census, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	103	93	196

\* Including 25,900 members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in, and 4,532 who departed from Victoria during the year 1918.

Increase of  
Population,  
1891-1918.

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, and in 1911, 1,315,551. The table which follows shows the increase of population by excess of births

over deaths, and the loss by emigration each year since the first-mentioned date :—

**INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1918.**

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	+ 52	11,543
1902 .. .. .	14,284	11,057	3,227
1903 .. .. .	13,974	14,612	- 638
1904 .. .. .	15,370	11,964	3,406
1905 .. .. .	15,431	5,054	10,377
1906 .. .. .	15,607	118	15,489
1907 .. .. .	16,827	833	15,994
1908 .. .. .	15,334	4,705	10,629
1909 .. .. .	17,113	+ 2,809	19,922
1910 .. .. .	16,701	+ 391	17,092
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,689	+ 2,751	7,440
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April) .. .. .	13,121	+ 10,430	23,551
1912 .. .. .	19,207	+ 22,252	41,459
1913 .. .. .	20,496	+ 11,062	31,558
1914 .. .. .	19,719	1,171	18,548
1915 .. .. .	19,186	30,677	- 11,491
1916 .. .. .	17,746	38,038	- 20,292
1917 .. .. .	18,478	6,358	12,120
1918 .. .. .	16,420	+ 3,334	19,754
Total (27½ year:) .. .. .	473,707	183,354	290,353

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the arrivals in exceeded the departures from the State by the number against which it is placed.

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

Emigration to  
Western  
Australia.

year except two, when there was a small excess of departures. The net seaward migration for each of the last five years is given on page 101.

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 and 1916 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 101 of this volume.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1914 to 1918 :—

# RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1914 .. ..	109,149	99,043*	10,106
1915 .. ..	85,977*	82,189*	3,788
1916 .. ..	80,458*	76,687*	3,771
1917 .. ..	58,976*	58,774*	202
1918 .. ..	48,566*	51,631*	— 3,065

\* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

The number of soldiers belonging to the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in Victoria from or left the State for oversea countries from the commencement of the war to the 31st March, 1919, is shown hereunder :—

# SOLDIERS FROM VICTORIA WHO LEFT FOR AND ARRIVED FROM THE FRONT, 1914, TO 31st MARCH, 1919.

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 (31st March) ..	16,532	190	16,722	113	12	125
Total to 31st March, 1919	71,773	708	72,481	125,526	1,179	126,705

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, 1914 to  
1918.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic, as well as the seaward traffic, is taken into account in framing estimates of population. The effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return :—

### RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	139,694	56,608	196,302	132,873	57,135	190,008	6,821	— 527	6,294
1915	131,677	51,399	183,076	129,835	54,788	184,623	1,842	— 3,389	— 1,547
1916	140,840	59,836	200,676	137,017	62,000	199,017	3,823	— 2,164	1,659
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
Total	730,023	333,032	1,063,055	729,429	342,437	1,071,866	594	— 9,405	— 8,811

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 1918 Victoria lost by rail 13,154 persons to New South Wales, and 663 to 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 1918 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, 1914 TO 1918.

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.	
1914	—2,923	—1,707	635	1,306	4,657	—230	264	7,548	56	6	494	10,106
1915	—1,600	—885	125	1,516	4,533	—475	—23	953	—251	—49	—54	3,788
1916	—1,078	—370	12	1,623	3,791	28	—130	—215	150	104	—106	3,771
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
Total	—8,868	—4,356	479	6,582	11,979	—1,024	264	9,001	730	66	325	14,802

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 14,802 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Other British Dominions. New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, 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 1918 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1918.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50 ...	28,632	1908 ...	360
1851-60 ...	87,963	1909 ...	652
1861-70 ...	46,594	1910 ...	1,690
1871-80 ...	5,545	1911 ...	6,776
1881-90 ...	2	1912 ...	15,119
1891-00 ...	...	1913 ...	12,146
1901 ...	...	1914 ...	7,496
1902 ...	...	1915 ...	1,724
1903 ...	...	1916 ...	327
1904 ...	...	1917 ...	146
1905 ...	...	1918 ...	101
1906 ...	...		
1907 ...	127	Total ...	215,400

In 1918 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 101, the whole of whom were nominated. Of these 43 were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 24, and females 77.

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 has declined during the last five years.

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 1911.

The populations enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown :—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,  
1901 AND 1911.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901.					
	1901.			1911.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Anglesey ..	4,783	4,249	9,032	4,772	4,180	8,952	—	11	—	69	—	80
Benambra ..	4,006	3,068	7,074	3,625	2,957	6,582	—	381	—	111	—	492
Bendigo ..	28,896	29,164	58,060	26,771	27,729	54,500	—	2,125	—	1,435	—	3,560
Bogong ..	17,019	13,466	30,485	14,681	13,224	27,905	—	2,338	—	242	—	2,580
Borong ..	15,864	14,856	30,720	16,289	14,562	30,851	+	425	—	294	+	131
Bourke ..	248,387	274,546	522,933	295,309	327,502	622,811	+	46,922	+	52,956	+	99,878
Buln Buln	18,608	15,122	33,730	22,283	18,774	41,057	+	3,675	+	8,652	+	7,327
Croajingo- long ..	1,271	876	2,147	1,510	1,190	2,700	+	239	+	314	+	553
Dalhousie ..	10,552	9,826	20,378	8,917	8,724	17,641	—	1,635	—	1,102	—	737
Dargo ..	3,445	2,434	5,879	3,077	2,441	5,518	—	368	—	7	—	361
Delatite ..	10,957	9,587	20,544	11,491	10,574	22,065	+	534	+	987	+	1,521
Dundas ..	4,450	4,381	8,831	5,298	5,152	10,450	+	848	+	771	+	1,619
Evelyn ..	7,443	6,075	13,518	9,026	8,265	17,291	+	1,583	+	2,190	+	3,773
Follett ..	1,359	1,356	2,715	1,372	1,339	2,711	—	13	—	17	—	4
Gladstone ..	9,538	8,415	17,953	8,752	7,961	16,713	—	786	—	454	—	1,240
Grant ..	34,877	36,157	71,034	34,991	36,486	71,477	—	114	—	329	—	443
Grenville ..	23,730	24,416	48,146	20,503	22,567	43,070	—	3,227	—	1,849	—	5,097
Gunbower ..	4,333	3,834	8,167	5,083	4,181	9,264	+	750	+	347	+	1,076
Hampden ..	5,375	4,949	10,324	6,707	6,188	12,895	+	1,332	+	1,239	+	2,571
Heytesbury ..	3,413	3,045	6,458	3,705	3,261	6,966	—	292	—	216	—	508
Kara Kara ..	8,673	7,758	16,431	8,265	7,274	15,539	—	408	—	484	—	892
Karkaroc ..	5,551	3,852	9,403	9,618	6,562	16,180	+	4,067	+	2,710	+	6,777
Lowan ..	7,327	6,863	14,190	7,082	6,231	13,313	—	245	—	632	—	877
Millewa ..	68	44	112	56	28	84	—	12	—	16	—	28
Moir ..	18,515	16,148	34,663	16,814	15,028	31,842	—	1,701	—	1,120	—	2,821
Mornington ..	14,174	12,385	26,559	19,034	16,279	35,313	+	4,860	+	3,894	+	8,754
Normanby ..	6,031	5,837	11,868	5,900	6,007	11,907	—	131	—	170	—	39
Polwarth ..	5,932	4,733	10,665	7,367	6,533	13,900	+	1,435	+	1,800	+	3,235
Ripon ..	6,941	5,748	12,689	7,464	6,448	13,912	+	523	+	700	+	1,228
Rodney ..	10,315	8,825	19,140	10,399	9,089	19,488	—	84	—	264	—	343
Talbot ..	29,390	28,008	57,398	23,567	24,364	47,931	—	5,823	—	3,644	—	9,467
Tambo ..	1,523	1,125	2,648	1,650	1,329	2,979	+	127	+	204	+	331
Tanjil ..	10,484	9,626	20,110	10,130	9,562	19,692	—	354	—	64	—	418
Tatchera ..	4,883	3,692	8,575	6,318	4,519	10,837	+	1,435	+	827	+	2,262
Villiers ..	11,032	10,993	22,025	11,430	11,297	22,727	+	398	+	304	+	702
Weeah ..	219	141	360	1,265	697	1,952	+	1,036	+	556	+	1,592
Wonnan- gatta ..	1,356	915	2,271	998	733	1,731	—	358	—	182	—	540
Migratory (County not speci- fied) ..	1,096	729	1,825	..	..	..	—	1,096	—	729	—	1,325
Outside Counties Shipping ..	2,067	214	2,281	4,082	723	4,805	+	2,015	+	509	+	2,524
Total ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	+	51,708	+	62,502	+	114,210

NOTE.—Full-blooded aborigines, to the number of 271 in 1901, are included in the foregoing statement, but those enumerated in 1911, viz., 196, are excluded.

Decreases of population were shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these were in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone, where the mining industry had not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also showed a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There were also large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

**Ages of the people.**

The following table shows the ages of the people in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 and the proportionate numbers living in successive age groups ;—

### AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417
5-10 ..	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904
10-15 ..	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640	63,536	62,523
15-20 ..	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719
20-25 ..	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217
25-30 ..	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651
30-35 ..	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694
35-40 ..	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549
40-45 ..	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480
45-50 ..	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477
50-55 ..	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420
55-60 ..	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457
60-65 ..	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316
65-70 ..	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603
70-75 ..	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972
75-80 ..	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934
80-85 ..	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387
85-90 ..	459	356	603	587	1,133	1,129
90-100 ..	168	124	160	152	301	321
100 and over ..	5	5	12	11	8	10
Unspecified ..	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>598,414</b>	<b>541,991</b>	<b>603,883</b>	<b>597,458</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>659,960</b>



AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued*.

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5	12·63	13·61	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73
5-10	10·91	11·72	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74
10-15	9·83	10·65	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53
15-20	9·55	10·66	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32
20-25	10·64	11·52	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94
25-30	10·56	10·19	7·56	8·87	7·96	8·48
30-35	8·00	7·35	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42
35-40	5·32	4·89	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79
40-45	4·02	3·95	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47
45-50	3·70	3·62	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87
50-55	3·81	3·57	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48
55-60	3·72	2·99	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81
60-65	3·37	2·38	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18
65-70	1·86	1·32	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92
70-75	1·21	·88	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52
75-80	·53	·42	·95	·71	1·11	1·06
80-85	·23	·19	·41	·35	·60	·52
85-90	·08	·07	·10	·10	·18	·17
90 and over	·03	·02	·03	·03	·05	·05
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at  
dependent  
and  
supporting  
ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census dates. 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 up- wards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470
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
	Proportions per cent.							
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
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

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependants (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

For the sake of comparison, similar particulars are given for England and Wales for 1911 :—

Age Group.	Number of—		Proportion Per Cent. for—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dependent ages—				
Under 15 years .. ..	5,531,039	5,519,828	31·70	29·64
Supporting ages—				
15 to 45 years .. ..	8,325,710	8,988,745	47·73	48·26
45 to 65 years .. ..	2,779,489	3,047,165	15·93	16·36
Old-age—				
65 years and upwards ..	809,370	1,069,146	4·64	5·74
Total .. ..	17,445,608	18,624,884	100·00	100·00

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 220 a table showing the length of residence in Australia of the population of the metropolis and of the remainder of the State.

Occupations  
of the people,  
1911.

The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the date of the census of 1911, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder :—

### OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Breadwinners—</b>			
Professional .. .. .	26,607	17,212	43,819
Domestic .. .. .	13,619	48,556	62,175
Commercial .. .. .	74,448	17,163	91,611
Transport and Communication .. .. .	37,629	1,609	39,238
Industrial .. .. .	141,317	46,456	187,773
Primary Producers .. .. .	139,221	5,163	144,384
Indefinite .. .. .	4,546	3,507	8,053
Total Breadwinners .. .. .	437,387	139,666	577,053
Dependents .. .. .	202,357	518,780	721,137
Occupation not stated .. .. .	15,847	1,514	17,361
Total Population .. .. .	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Conjugal  
condition,  
1911.

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last census :—

### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911.

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-specified.	Total Number.
Under 15 years ..	202,261	1	..	..	..	202,262
15 to 20 years ..	67,590	214	..	..	..	67,804
20 " 25 " ..	55,140	6,592	62	5	96	61,895
25 " 30 " ..	31,498	20,069	281	32	75	51,955
30 " 35 " ..	17,720	26,557	525	63	63	44,928
35 " 40 " ..	12,285	28,022	860	69	72	41,308
40 " 45 " ..	10,070	31,054	1,230	89	69	42,512
45 " 50 " ..	7,897	31,120	1,827	109	62	41,015
50 " 55 " ..	5,430	24,182	2,111	82	61	31,866
55 " 60 " ..	3,182	14,455	1,768	46	35	19,486
60 " 65 " ..	2,204	9,779	1,790	30	31	13,834
65 " 70 " ..	1,867	7,396	2,131	14	24	11,432
70 " 75 " ..	1,696	5,411	2,266	17	25	9,415
75 " 80 " ..	1,170	3,684	2,396	3	22	7,275
80 " 85 " ..	571	1,626	1,688	7	11	3,903
85 " 90 " ..	165	385	580	..	3	1,133
90 " 100 " ..	58	89	154	..	..	301
100 years and over ..	..	3	5	..	..	8
Unspecified.. ..	1,800	1,111	146	9	193	3,259
All ages ..	422,604	211,750	19,820	575	842	655,591
Under 21 years ..	282,916	567	2	..	..	283,485
21 years and upwards	139,688	211,183	19,818	575	842	372,106

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911—*continued*.

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-specified.	Total Number.
Under 15 years ..	196,838	6	..	..	..	196,844
15 to 20 years ..	65,961	1,712	6	..	40	67,719
20 „ 25 „ ..	49,328	15,700	121	19	49	65,217
25 „ 30 „ ..	26,521	28,595	442	64	29	55,651
30 „ 35 „ ..	16,354	31,290	930	98	22	48,694
35 „ 40 „ ..	12,085	30,541	1,799	107	17	44,549
40 „ 45 „ ..	9,214	30,266	2,870	112	18	42,480
45 „ 50 „ ..	6,902	27,318	4,138	108	11	38,477
50 „ 55 „ ..	4,572	19,793	4,965	82	8	29,420
55 „ 60 „ ..	2,391	11,316	4,718	21	11	18,457
60 „ 65 „ ..	1,409	7,368	5,508	20	11	14,316
65 „ 70 „ ..	966	5,153	6,459	15	10	12,603
70 „ 75 „ ..	539	3,196	6,220	4	13	9,972
75 „ 80 „ ..	312	1,662	4,949	7	4	6,934
80 „ 85 „ ..	150	578	2,652	1	6	3,387
85 „ 90 „ ..	51	120	953	..	5	1,129
90 „ 100 „ ..	9	38	273	..	1	321
100 years and over	..	1	9	..	..	10
Unspecified ..	1,255	1,812	504	7	202	3,780
All ages ..	394,857	216,465	47,516	665	457	659,960
Under 21 years ..	275,008	3,309	25	4	62	278,408
21 years and upwards	119,849	213,156	47,491	661	395	381,552

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911—*continued.*

Ages.	PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Never Married.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Never Married.	Wives.	Widows.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	..	..	100·0	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99·7	·3	..	97·5	2·5	..
20 „ 25 „ ..	89·2	10·7	·1	75·7	24·1	·2
25 „ 30 „ ..	60·8	38·7	·5	47·7	51·5	·8
30 „ 35 „ ..	39·6	59·3	1·1	33·7	64·4	1·9
35 „ 40 „ ..	29·8	68·1	2·1	27·2	68·8	4·0
40 „ 45 „ ..	23·8	73·3	2·9	21·7	71·5	6·8
45 „ 50 „ ..	19·3	76·2	4·5	18·0	71·2	10·8
50 „ 60 „ ..	16·8	75·6	7·6	14·6	65·1	20·3
60 „ 70 „ ..	16·2	68·2	15·6	8·8	46·6	44·6
70 „ 80 „ ..	17·2	54·7	28·1	5·0	28·8	66·2
80 years and upwards	14·9	39·5	45·6	4·3	15·3	80·4
All ages ..	64·6	32·4	3·0	60·1	32·7	7·2
Under 21 years ..	99·8	·2	..	98·8	1·2	..
21 years and upwards	37·7	57·0	5·3	31·5	56·0	12·5

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52.

There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Of the men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed.

Statements showing the materials of which houses were composed, the number of persons living therein, and the weekly rental values of private dwellings at the date of the 1911 census are given on pages 224 and 225 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the six census years 1861-1911 :—

### DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SIX 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

The population returned at the census of 1911 represents a proportion of 14·9 persons to the square mile. In 1901 the proportion was 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 480 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1911, a number smaller than in any of the four preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

Birthplaces  
of the people,  
1911.

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows :—

### BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
Other Australian States ... ..	46,169	52,557	98,726
New Zealand ... ..	4,968	5,099	10,067
England and Wales ... ..	49,558	39,824	89,382
Scotland ... ..	14,200	12,377	26,577
Ireland ... ..	19,169	22,308	41,477
British India ... ..	1,179	427	1,606
Other British Possessions ... ..	2,201	1,723	3,924
Total British ... ..	632,934	649,044	1,281,978

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911—*continued.*

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria-Hungary ... ..	280	75	355
Germany ... ..	4,343	1,799	6,142
France ... ..	471	263	734
Belgium ... ..	72	27	99
Italy ... ..	1,140	359	1,499
Sweden ... ..	1,138	82	1,220
Norway ... ..	726	81	807
Russia ... ..	777	296	1,073
Turkey ... ..	27	4	31
United States ... ..	1,085	665	1,750
China ... ..	4,246	56	4,302
Japan ... ..	47	10	57
Other Foreign Countries ...	2,450	733	3,183
Total Foreign ...	16,802	4,450	21,252
At Sea ... ..	630	673	1,303
Unspecified ... ..	5,225	5,793	11,018
Grand Total ...	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with the natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted in the later year to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252, or 1·6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582, or 2·1 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. 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 was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
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	665,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons.

The masculinity of the population, or the ratio of males to females, at the last six 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

The ratios for different age groups for the last three census years are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the last census date in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1911, also the estimated population and the number of persons to the

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1918.



acre at the end of 1918, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne :—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1918.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the Acre, 1918.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1918.
Melbourne City ... ..	7,555	103,593	14·2	167,480
Fitzroy City ... ..	923	34,283	38·2	35,300
Collingwood City ... ..	1,139	34,190	31·2	35,550
Richmond City ... ..	1,430	40,442	28·8	41,200
Brunswick City ... ..	2,719	32,215	14·7	39,910
Northcote City ... ..	2,850	17,519	9·3	26,390
Prahran City ... ..	2,320	45,367	21·3	49,480
South Melbourne City ... ..	2,303	46,190	21·1	48,700
Port Melbourne City ... ..	2,366	13,515	5·5	13,000
St. Kilda City ... ..	2,049	25,334	16·5	33,800
Brighton City ... ..	3,308	12,083	6·2	20,500
Essendon City ... ..	4,000	23,749	8·5	34,000
Hawthorn City ... ..	2,400	24,450	11·7	28,150
Kew Town ... ..	3,553	11,152	4·1	14,480
Footscray City ... ..	2,577	23,643	11·9	30,750
Williamstown City ... ..	2,775	15,275	6·8	18,800
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	2,658	2,151	1·9	5,130
Caulfield City ... ..	5,600	15,919	5·3	29,500
Malvern City ... ..	4,000	15,969	7·3	29,000
Camberwell City ... ..	8,320	12,551	2·4	19,680
Preston Shire ... ..	8,800	5,049	·9	8,080
oburg Town ... ..	4,800	9,505	3·2	15,120
andringham Town ... ..	3,740	*	2·2	8,250
Remainder of District ... ..	81,181	24,873	·4	28,670
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	4,220	...	2,580
Total, including Shipping ... ..	163,366	593,237	4·4†	723,500

\* Included with "Remainder of District" in 1911.

† In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

NOTE.—Brighton, Williamstown and Port Melbourne were constituted cities and Sandringham was proclaimed a town in 1919.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 38 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 31 and Richmond 29; Prahran and South Melbourne have about 21; St. Kilda City has 17 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 1,968 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 497; Williamstown, 444; St. Kilda, 298; Caulfield, 305; Richmond, 227; and Brighton, 192 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 6,192 acres, and, if these be excluded,

the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 34; South Melbourne, 27; Melbourne City, 19; St. Kilda, 19; Williamstown, 8; and Kew, 5; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

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, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the end of 1918, 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,  
1918.

### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1918.

Divisions.				Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1918.		
					Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan	...	...	...	255	723,500	50·57	2,837
Other Urban	...	...	...	376	204,860	14·32	545
Total Urban	...	...	...	631	928,360	64·89	1,471
Rural	...	...	...	87,253	502,398	35·11	5·8
Total State	...	...	...	87,884	1,430,758	100·00	16·3

Proportion of  
metropolitan  
population.

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is more than 50 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	1913 (Estimate) ...	46·1
1871 " ...	28·9	1914 " ...	47·1
1881 " ...	32·8	1915 " ...	48·2
1891 " ...	43·0	1916 " ...	49·7
1901 " ...	41·3	1917 " ...	50·2
1911 " ...	45·1	1918 " ...	50·6
1912 (Estimate) ...	45·7		

The figures for the year 1912 and later years are estimates as at 31st December.

Greater  
Melbourne—  
increase of  
population.

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away before 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905 and a town in 1912. In the shire of Preston there was an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

### RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
<b>Cities—</b>			
Melbourne .. .. .	104,316	97,440	103,593
Fitzroy .. .. .	32,453	31,687	34,283
Collingwood .. .. .	35,070	32,749	34,190
Richmond .. .. .	38,797	37,824	40,442
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	21,961	24,141	32,215
Prahran .. .. .	39,703	40,441	45,367
South Melbourne .. .. .	41,724	40,619	46,190
St. Kilda .. .. .	19,838	20,542	25,334
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	14,411	17,426	23,749
Hawthorn .. .. .	19,585	21,430	24,450
Footscray .. .. .	19,149	18,318	23,643
<b>Towns—</b>			
Northcote .. .. .	7,458	9,677	17,519
Williamstown .. .. .	15,960	14,052	15,275
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) ..	13,067	12,176	13,515
Brighton .. .. .	9,858	10,047	12,083
Malvern (Shire 1891)* .. .. .	8,136	10,619	15,969
Caulfield (Shire 1891) .. .. .	8,005	9,541	15,919
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	6,204	8,602	12,551
Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) ..	8,462	9,469	11,152

\* Proclaimed a city, 30th May, 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891,  
1901, AND 1911—continued.

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Boroughs—			
Oakleigh .. ..	1,236	1,273	2,151
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)* ..	5,752	6,772	9,505
Shires—			
Preston .. ..	3,569	4,059	5,049
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District .. ..	14,217	15,445	24,873
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ..	1,965	1,730	4,220
Total .. ..	490,896	496,079	593,237

\* Constituted a town, 9th September, 1912.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; and Warrnambool, Mildura, Maryborough, Hamilton, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1918, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1918.

Name of Town.					1911 (Census).	1918 (Estimated).
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	42,403	39,970
Bendigo	...	...	...	...	39,417	35,590
Geelong	...	...	...	...	30,273	34,080
Castlemaine	...	...	...	...	7,020	7,762
Warrnambool	...	...	...	...	7,010	7,400
Mildura	...	...	...	...	4,608	6,500
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	5,675	4,950
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	4,900	4,700
Stawell	...	...	...	...	4,410	4,410

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1918:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1918.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1918.
Ararat	4,506	Daylesford	3,800
Colac	4,250	Sale	3,660
Wangaratta	4,030	Camperdown	3,450
Echuca	4,000	Beechworth	3,450
Horsham	4,000	Bairnsdale	3,325
Wonthaggi	4,000	Kyneton	3,300
St. Arnaud	3,800	Shepparton	3,175

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 1918.**

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 ...	1·26	1·28	·98	1·35	1·46	1·24
1902 ...	1·18	·26	·99	·25	1·31	·26
1903 ...	1·15	-·06	·95	·58	1·29	-·51
1904 ...	1·27	·28	1·05	1·14	1·42	-·34
1905 ...	1·27	·85	1·05	1·64	1·43	·27
1906 ...	1·27	1·26	1·02	2·06	1·46	·67
1907 ...	1·35	1·28	1·14	2·35	1·51	·49
1908 ...	1·22	·84	1·02	2·62	1·37	-·51
1909 ...	1·35	1·56	1·16	2·85	1·49	·56
1910 ...	1·29	1·31	1·07	2·57	1·47	·30
1911 ...	1·36	2·37	1·18	2·07	1·51	2·62
1912 ...	1·44	3·10	1·38	4·71	1·48	1·79
1913 ...	1·49	2·29	1·50	3·59	1·47	1·20
1914 ...	1·40	1·31	1·41	3·53	1·39	-·58
1915 ...	1·34	-·90	1·36	1·48	1·33	-3·02
1916 ...	1·25	-1·36	1·27	1·70	1·23	-4·21
1917 ...	1·32	·87	1·31	1·81	1·33	-·07
1918 ...	1·16	1·40	1·14	2·15	1·19	·64

\* 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 four years 1913 to 1916 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 there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for

by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

**Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1911.** The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911 :—

**POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.**

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551
New South Wales ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448
Queensland ..		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,628	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005
New Zealand ..	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407

**Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1918.** In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1918, also the increase of population since the census of 1911, and the number of persons to the square mile.

**POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31st DECEMBER, 1918.**

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1918.			Increase since Census of 1911 (2nd April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	684,906	745,852	1,430,758	115,207	16·3
New South Wales ..	957,723	972,517	1,930,240	283,506	6·2
Queensland ..	353,091	341,349	694,440	88,627	1·0
South Australia ..	205,823	239,885	445,708	37,150	1·2
Western Australia ..	161,464	151,983	313,447	31,333	0·3
Tasmania ..	105,434	103,439	208,873	17,662	8·0
Territories—					
Northern ..	3,677	1,104	4,781	1,471	0·01
Federal ..	1,179	1,053	2,232	518	2·5
Australia ..	2,473,297	2,557,182	5,030,479	575,474	1·7
New Zealand ..	542,076	566,304	1,108,380	99,973	10·7

Australian  
States—  
Increase of  
population,  
1851 to 1911.

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 1911.

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	- 23,275	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
Total ..	389,274	494,658	278,721	48,593	197,898	- 9,022	1,400,122
Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
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
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Period.	Total Increase.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
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
Total ..	1,238,206	1,487,408	575,754	348,168	276,228	121,081	4,046,845

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration

—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 65½ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34½ 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 9,022 persons.

Victoria had, at the census of 1911, the largest proportion of people aged 65 and upwards in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and was followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions were much lower.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 57 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. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 792,700 inhabitants in 1918. These two cities contain about 30 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

# POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1918.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1918.	Persons to the Acre, 1918.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.		
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	723,500	4.43
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	792,700	6.70
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	173,504	.89
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	235,751†	1.38
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	133,000	1.55
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	41,509	.89
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	98,600	3.04

\* Not available.

† As at 31st December, 1917.



**Density of population in capital cities.** 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 only about one person, and in Brisbane and Hobart less than one person, to the acre.

**Population of the principal cities in the British Empire.** The following is a list of the cities in the British Empire which, at the date of the latest enumeration, had a population exceeding 300,000. It will be seen that Sydney is the seventh and Melbourne the ninth city in the Empire :—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London.. ..	England .. ..	1914	7,419,704
Calcutta .. ..	India .. ..	1911	1,222,313
Glasgow .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1915	1,072,793
Bombay .. ..	India .. ..	1911	979,445
Manchester (with Salford)	England .. ..	1914	965,800
Birmingham .. ..	England .. ..	1914	860,591
Sydney .. ..	Australia .. ..	1918	792,700
Liverpool .. ..	England .. ..	1914	763,926
Melbourne .. ..	Australia .. ..	1918	723,500
Montreal .. ..	Canada .. ..	1913	600,000
Madras .. ..	India .. ..	1911	518,660
Hyderabad .. ..	India .. ..	1914	500,623
Sheffield .. ..	England .. ..	1914	472,234
Leeds .. ..	England .. ..	1914	457,507
Dublin.. ..	Ireland .. ..	1914	406,000
Belfast.. ..	Ireland .. ..	1914	399,000
Toronto .. ..	Canada .. ..	1911	376,538
Bristol .. ..	England .. ..	1914	361,573
Edinburgh .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1915	326,901

Chinese and  
Aborigines in  
Victoria.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND  
ABORIGINES, AT SIX 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

Decrease of  
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any portion of the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

Arrivals and  
departures of  
Chinese.

During the years 1914, 1915, and 1917, the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater, and in 1916 and 1918 it was less 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 94. The figures for each year are :—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1914 ... ..	323	501	- 178
1915 ... ..	530	592	- 62
1916 ... ..	481	397	+ 84
1917 ... ..	457	475	- 18
1918 ... ..	350	270	+ 80
Total ... ..	2,141	2,235	- 94

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 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out. Although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that all the pure race and a number of half-castes 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, 1917-18.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk .. ..	2,400	67
Lake Condah .. ..	2,050	15
Lake Tyers .. ..	4,000	80
Framlingham .. ..	548	43
Colac and Lake Moodemere .. ..	41	8
Depôts .. ..	..	94
Total .. ..	9,039	307*

\* Including all who received intermittent rations during the year.

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 1917-18, 10 deaths occurred—2 at Lake Tyers, 4 at Framlingham, 1 at Lake Condah, and 3 at depôts. There were 10 births—3 at Coranderrk, 4 at Lake Tyers, and 3 at Framlingham. There was one marriage, at Coranderrk.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,320. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1918 :—

Amount expended .. .. .	£399,712
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	13,152
Net cost .. .. .	£386,560

The subjoined statement shows the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth at the census of 1911, and of Chinese and Maoris in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1916 :—

### CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1911, AND IN NEW ZEALAND, 1916.

States and Territories.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>States—</b>						
Victoria .. ..	4,956	645	103	93	237	210
New South Wales ..	8,500	855	1,152	860	2,335	2,177
Queensland .. ..	6,138	576	5,145	3,542	1,361	1,147
South Australia ..	291	68	802	637	346	346
Western Australia ..	1,808	64	3,433	2,936	760	715
Tasmania .. ..	450	79	2	1	123	104
<b>Territories—</b>						
Northern Territory	1,228	111	743	480	117	127
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	3	..	5	5	4	4
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>23,374</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>4,830</b>
<b>New Zealand ..</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>24,019</b>	<b>22,228</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>1,615</b>

Chinese appear to be steadily decreasing in Australia. In each State, except Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period. The numbers in New South Wales and Queensland in 1911 were greater than in the other States.

**Aborigines in Australia.** The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1916 in New Zealand show a decrease of 68 as compared with those returned in 1911. This decrease is to some extent accounted for by the enlistment of Maoris.

**Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1918.** 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, 1918.**

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (—).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902 .. .. .	307	525	— 218
1903 .. .. .	96	92	+ 4
1904 .. .. .	48	75	— 27
1905 .. .. .	58	136	— 78
1906 .. .. .	71	129	— 58
1907 .. .. .	41	79	— 38
1908 .. .. .	64	62	+ 2
1909 .. .. .	69	69	..
1910 .. .. .	137	156	— 19
1911 .. .. .	104	77	+ 27
1912 .. .. .	133	74	+ 59
1913 .. .. .	117	91	+ 26
1914 .. .. .	58	67	— 9
1915 .. .. .	79	97	— 18
1916 .. .. .	80	92	— 12
1917 .. .. .	67	208	— 141
1918 .. .. .	52	46	+ 6
Total .. .. .	2,190	2,558	— 368

Coloured  
persons in  
Victoria, 1911.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601, and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901. The figures for the different races are given below :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
<b>Asiatic—</b>						
Chinese .. .. .	4,491	465	216	429	4,707	894
Hindus .. .. .	720	73	9	32	729	105
Japanese.. .. .	39	13	8	7	47	20
Syrians .. .. .	244	11	197	5	441	16
Cingalese.. .. .	14	1	1	3	15	4
Other .. .. .	31	8	2	9	33	17
<b>African—</b>						
Negroes .. .. .	44	27	11	36	55	63
Other .. .. .	3	..	..	..	3	..
<b>American—</b>						
American Indians .. .. .	3	1	..	1	3	2
Other .. .. .	3	3	..	4	3	7
<b>Polynesians—</b>						
Maoris .. .. .	5	2	2	2	7	4
Other .. .. .	2	..	3	1	5	1
Indefinite .. .. .	1	2	..	..	1	2
Total .. .. .	5,600	606	449	529	6,049	1,135

**Coloured persons in Australia.** Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aboriginals and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. Details are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16.

**Allens arriving in and departing from Australia.** According to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1918 was 2,625, and of those who departed 3,021, the excess of departures over arrivals thus being 396. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Papuans, and Hindoos, and, of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 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. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but, owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1918, from which it will

be seen that about 33 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 20 per cent. Chinese :—

### NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1918.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1918.
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
France ... ..	15	11	5	10	1	364
Belgium ... ..	7	1	...	2	2	66
Austria ... ..	66	1	1	1	...	375
Germany ... ..	648	60	39	19	2	4,881
Russia ... ..	111	18	4	2	9	701
Norway and Sweden ...	142	104	57	29	16	} 4,890
Other European Countries	190	142	90	60	34	
United States ...	16	15	11	8	...	274
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ...	7	26	4	...	6	220
Total ...	1,202	378	211	131	70	14,740



## ACCUMULATION.

Wealth of the  
people.

An estimate of the wealth privately owned in Victoria in 1911, based on probate returns, is given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 389.

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 1918, 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 1918 numbered 6,333, the sex distribution being 4,583 males, or 74 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,750 females, or 32 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is 59 per cent. more than that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1918 reached its maximum in the age group 90 and over in the case of both males and females. In the estates dealt with during the last five years wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1918.

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 to total Deaths in Victoria in each Age Group.	
MALES.								
Under 15 years..	2	100·0	£	£	£	£	£	£
15 to 21 " ..	106	59·4	2,980	19,009	21,640	591	0·7	43
21 to 30 " ..	1,371	31·5	148,682	410,392	495,364	204	138	173
30 to 40 " ..	665	29·9	146,019	388,206	457,281	361	1,750	9,577
40 to 50 " ..	385	36·4	312,829	538,844	721,121	688	1,054	18,975
50 to 60 " ..	545	26·1	694,848	1,003,644	1,382,829	1,873	1,045	38,346
60 to 70 " ..	544	25·0	801,495	1,228,964	1,671,650	2,537	1,148	85,722
70 to 80 " ..	564	18·6	873,907	920,770	1,560,172	3,073	1,370	103,160
80 to 90 " ..	451	12·4	1,178,243	725,731	1,758,093	2,766	1,276	85,945
90 years and up-wards ..	58	3·4	125,710	171,286	289,828	3,898	1,833	110,688
Absentees ..	348	27·3	76,035	506,822	545,997	4,997	1,870	18,383
Total Males	5,039*	27·2	4,360,748	5,914,850	8,905,157	1,569	1,102	503,038
FEMALES.								
Under 15 years..	1	100·0	125	..	125	125	0·1	..
15 to 21 " ..	6	100·0	120	595	705	118	4	3
21 to 30 " ..	34	64·7	2,214	6,378	7,013	206	17	121
30 to 40 " ..	117	53·0	45,171	53,081	81,560	697	160	3,193
40 to 50 " ..	175	48·6	73,343	98,731	156,175	892	285	6,291
50 to 60 " ..	289	31·8	190,124	221,664	371,981	1,287	445	20,431
60 to 70 " ..	350	24·9	209,154	176,210	346,631	990	393	11,436
70 to 80 " ..	435	15·2	277,834	355,762	583,714	1,342	493	23,089
80 to 90 " ..	315	13·7	150,340	217,209	348,319	1,106	365	11,855
90 years and up-wards ..	35	11·4	33,302	61,875	90,723	2,592	582	6,462
Absentees ..	139	23·7	17,953	109,685	117,191	843	592	4,411
Total Females	1,896	26·4	999,680	1,301,190	2,104,137	1,110	296	87,292
Total Males and Females—								
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
1916	5,448	29·6	4,456,273	5,817,512	8,917,481	1,637	517	458,717
1915	4,449	30·8	4,360,810	5,648,622	8,759,728	1,969	523	490,072
1914	4,451	†30·3	4,296,796	5,300,293	8,481,720	1,906	485	450,499

\* Including 2,129 estates of soldiers who were killed in action. These estates are distributed in age groups as follows:—101 between 15 and 21; 1,308 between 21 and 30; 537 between 30 and 40; 102 between 40 and 50; and 3 between 50 and 60; those of 78 soldiers whose ages could not be ascertained are included in "absentees."

† Including grants of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

# Accumulation.

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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, 1915 TO 1918.

Value.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.								
Under £100 ..	489	£ 18,929	779	£ 31,183	769	£ 33,007	933	£ 41,308
£100 to £300 ..	640	121,903	811	154,304	1,030	193,440	1,415	265,322
£300 to £500 ..	363	142,222	464	181,258	616	239,039	780	302,070
£500 to £1,000 ..	443	316,511	548	394,465	589	417,382	666	476,370
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	384	557,381	447	640,848	457	653,479	501	710,590
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	179	442,847	180	447,720	178	442,786	201	501,146
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	94	325,072	127	444,314	122	420,815	118	408,796
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	73	327,494	87	390,200	71	319,447	99	444,836
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	155	1,046,374	145	1,005,715	163	1,139,993	182	1,301,834
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	51	620,639	44	528,458	44	557,772	62	743,521
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	20	385,425	47	916,848	36	671,683	40	743,902
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	16	562,452	16	514,006	24	878,163	26	941,816
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	3	204,009	6	412,304	10	712,701	10	711,317
Over £100,000 ..	9	1,888,141	5	803,759	7	912,330	6	1,312,329
Total Males ..	2,919	6,959,399	3,706	6,865,382	4,116	7,592,037	5,039	8,905,157
FEMALES.								
Under £100 ..	251	£ 11,611	287	£ 14,696	249	£ 12,508	271	£ 14,504
£100 to £300 ..	426	81,108	472	88,649	426	79,900	505	94,778
£300 to £500 ..	245	95,525	280	109,721	294	116,615	311	121,345
£500 to £1,000 ..	253	176,563	282	206,486	335	236,412	336	240,914
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	188	267,302	221	318,096	211	309,727	241	346,584
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	62	148,753	76	186,832	86	209,144	83	200,015
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	35	121,540	37	128,482	30	106,506	55	190,231
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	9	39,992	23	103,724	23	102,810	21	94,849
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	39	263,601	41	290,463	44	306,201	50	323,920
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	6	77,452	6	69,186	13	145,154	11	134,734
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	10	186,275	11	213,247	4	74,644	6	114,135
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	3	101,956	4	130,114	2	62,385	5	168,764
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	2	122,233	1	53,766	2	132,541	1	59,364
Over £100,000 ..	1	106,418	1	138,637	..	..	..	..
Total Females ..	1,530	1,800,329	1,742	2,052,099	1,719	1,894,547	1,896	2,104,137
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,449	8,759,728	5,448	8,917,481	5,835	9,486,584	6,935	11,009,294

Compared with the returns for 1917, the figures for 1918 show, in estates of males, an increase of 22 per cent. in the number and of 17 per cent. in the value, and, in estates of females, an increase of 10 per cent. in the number and of 11 per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last forty 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	...	...	...	37·1
1915	...	...	...	36·7
1916	...	...	...	37·6
1917	...	...	...	39·1
1918	...	...	...	39·7

### 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 1914 and for each of the last four years the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coining value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

#### GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1918.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria	oz.	26,727,360	361,309	271,059	229,047	173,362
„ New Zealand	„	3,775,655	36,094	5,560		6,636
„ Western Australia	„	2,906,138	9,220	12,137	1,727	6,322
„ elsewhere	„	2,741,877	80,572	76,093	66,272	1,306,350
Total	...	36,151,030	487,195	364,849	297,046	1,492,670
Coinage Value	£	142,274,863	1,904,570	1,364,164	1,084,622	5,618,877
Gold Issued.						
Coin—						
Sovereigns	No.	130,967,549	1,637,839	1,273,643	934,469	4,969,493
Half-Sovereigns	„	1,767,895	125,664	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity	oz.	2,495,556	48,759	23,414	38,477	161,817
„ Value	£	10,427,706	203,037	92,061	149,821	630,074
Total value, Coin and Bullion	£	142,279,202	1,903,708	1,365,704	1,084,290	5,599,567

Since the opening of the Mint 38,792,790 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £152,247,096, thus averaging £3 18s. 6d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 27,762,137 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,823,945 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,935,544 ounces in Western Australia. The number of deposits received during 1918 was 2,594, of a gross weight of 1,492,670 ozs. The average composition of these deposits was gold 886·2, silver 88·6, base 25·2 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1918 was £3 18s. 10d. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 8d. 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 139,782,993 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns; and 2,768,023 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £152,232,471.

The coinage of silver for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury was begun on 10th January, 1916. The following table shows the number of pieces issued by the Mint and their value for each of the last three years :—

COINAGE OF SILVER AT ROYAL MINT, 1916 TO 1918.

Denomination.	Number of Pieces Issued.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.
2s. ..	2,752,000	4,305,000	2,095,000
1s. ..	5,138,000	5,274,000	3,762,000
6d. ..	1,764,000	1,632,000	916,000
3d. ..	1,910,000	3,808,000	3,118,000
Total Pieces ..	11,564,000	15,019,000	9,891,000
Value ..	£600,075	£782,600	£459,475

BANKING.

Commonwealth  
Bank.

By Act No. 18 of 1911 the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power

(a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to

discount bills and drafts ; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit ; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious metals ; (h) to borrow money ; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The authorized capital of the bank, which was to be raised by the issue and sale of debentures, was originally fixed at £1,000,000. This amount was increased to £10,000,000 by Act No. 24 of 1914, but up to the present no debentures have been issued. The appointment of the Governor of the bank dates from 1st June, 1912, and the original Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month. The Savings Bank department of the bank commenced business on the latter date, and the general banking department on 20th January, 1913.

The Head Office of the Bank is located in Sydney, and it has twenty-nine Branches established throughout the various States of the Commonwealth, two in London, four at provincial centres in England where A.I.F. depôts are served, and one at Rabaul (New Britain).

Savings Bank Departments are conducted at all Branches and at 2,770 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, Papua, New Britain, Solomon Islands, and other islands of the Pacific.

The Commonwealth Bank acts as banker to the Commonwealth Government and to the State Governments of Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on the 31st December, 1918, sixteen institutions, comprising 726 branches or agencies, engaged in the ordinary business of banking in Victoria. The number of the ordinary banks had been reduced to fifteen during the year owing to the amalgamation of the Colonial Bank of Australasia with the National Bank of Australasia Limited.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within Victoria* of all the banks (including the Commonwealth Bank) and the capital and profits of these banks, excluding the Commonwealth Bank, at 31st December in each of the years 1914 to 1918. 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.

## VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1914 TO 1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<b>LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest <sup>1</sup>	32,668,387	32,859,239	33,639,033	35,665,492	40,107,372
Deposits not bearing interest	18,228,149	21,180,863	25,563,798	28,377,165	36,283,131
Notes in circulation ...	109,476	103,568	98,934	96,454	94,756
Other ...	813,644	1,669,565	893,867	1,190,561	1,811,673
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>51,819,656</b>	<b>55,813,235</b>	<b>60,195,632</b>	<b>65,329,672</b>	<b>78,296,932</b>
<b>ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	8,701,403	6,713,122	5,826,880	5,220,667	5,176,696
Australian Notes ...	2,182,114	7,909,446	9,271,347	10,263,291	11,852,478
Debts due to Banks <sup>2</sup>	38,267,480	41,245,334	45,141,466	40,993,959	54,102,886
Property ...	1,537,072	1,506,553	1,485,616	1,464,606	1,436,703
Other ...	1,307,998	2,074,952	1,709,816	1,795,005	2,920,329
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>51,996,067</b>	<b>59,449,407</b>	<b>63,435,125</b>	<b>59,737,528</b>	<b>75,489,092</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	25,074,076	25,112,160	26,519,044	27,006,166	27,013,981
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	12,886,739	13,728,553	14,273,516	14,900,521	15,695,567
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	1,387,849 <sup>3</sup>	1,280,060 <sup>4</sup>	1,310,672 <sup>3</sup>	1,405,281 <sup>3</sup>	1,423,088 <sup>5</sup>
Average rate per cent. per annum	8·99	8·17	7·98	8·25	8·51

<sup>1</sup> Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1918 amounted to £1,058,523.—<sup>2</sup> Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting 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 one bank.—<sup>5</sup> Half-yearly dividend in the case of ten banks and quarterly dividend in the case of two banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders in 1918 were £12,967,260 in excess of the liabilities in 1917, and were in excess of the liabilities at the close of the years 1916, 1915, and 1914 by £18,101,300, £22,483,697, and £26,477,276 respectively. During the interval 1914–1918 the Victorian assets increased by £23,493,025. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess having been £176,411 in 1914, £3,636,172 in 1915, and £3,239,493 in 1916. In 1917 and 1918 the liabilities exceeded the assets by £5,592,144 and £2,807,840 respectively, which 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 27 millions at 31st December, 1918. The reserves at the end of 1918 exceeded those of the previous year by £795,046 and amounted to 58 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. Prior to 1911 the proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was usually about 96 per cent., but in each of the seven following years, owing to the large withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, the proportion of deposits to liabilities was about 98 per cent.

### DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1909 TO 1918.

(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.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1909	25,677,111	13,983,615	39,660,726	32,915,373	6,745,353
1910	27,383,254	15,805,721	43,188,975	35,868,709	7,320,266
1911	29,825,861	17,659,739	47,485,600	38,024,328	9,461,272
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	2,794,768
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

The Victorian advances of the ordinary banks show an increase of £11,420,824 during the past five years, and those (including Government and municipal securities) of the Commonwealth Bank an increase of £5,439,080. As compared with five years ago, deposits in the ordinary banks have increased by £10,436,426 and those (including Savings Bank deposits) of the Commonwealth Bank by £17,267,956.



**Rates of exchange.** The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1918 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, 1908, 1913, AND 1918.**

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1908	1913.	1918.
London ...	10d. per cent. premium	13s. 1½d. per cent. discount	7s. 6d per cent. discount.
New South Wales	5s. per cent. pre- mium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ...	10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	5s. per cent. pre- mium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent premium
Western Australia	10s per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ...	5s. per cent. . premium	2s. 6d to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ...	10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium

**Rates of discount.** The average rate of discount on local bills in the same years is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation.

**RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1908, 1913, AND 1918.**

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1908.	1913.	1918
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ...	4½ to 6½	5 to 6½	5 to 6½
65 to 95 „ ...	5 to 6½	5 to 6½	5 to 7
95 to 125 „ ...	5½ to 7	5½ to 7	5½ to 7
Over 125 „ ...	5½ to 7	5½ to 7	5½ 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 cent.
1909	...	....	...	...	3 to 3½
1910	...	...	...	...	3
1911	...	...	...	...	2·72 to 3
1912	...	...	...	...	3 to 4
1913	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1914	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1915	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1916	...	...	...	...	3½ to 4
1917	...	...	...	...	4
1918	...	...	...	...	4

NOTE.—The Commonwealth Bank has paid interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum since its establishment in 1913.

**Analysis of  
bank returns.**

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1908, 1913, and 1918 gives the following results :—

For every £100 of assets the liabilities were	...	...	£87·09 in	...	...	1908
			£97·85	...	...	1913
			£103·72	...	...	1918
Coin and bullion* formed	..	{	16·84 per cent. of the assets in			1908
			19·73	"	"	1913
			22·56	"	"	1918
Of the moneys deposited	...	{	65·44 per cent. bore interest in			1908
			64·87	"	"	1913
			52·50	"	"	1918

\* Including Australian notes in 1913 and 1918.

**Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.**

The following table contains particulars in regard to the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the six years 1913 to 1918 :—

**MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,  
1913 TO 1918.**

Year.	Clearances.		Average Weekly Clearances.
	By exchange of Cheques, Bills, &c.	By payments in Coin and Australian Notes.	
	£	£	£
1913 ..	297,256,000	34,681,000	5,716,500
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	9,495,600

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The particulars tabulated indicate that the largest amount ever passed through the Melbourne Clearing House was that for 1918. The previous highest total was in 1917 when the aggregate of the clearances by cheques, bills, &c., was £377,301,000.

**Victorian  
Savings  
Banks.**

The Savings Banks of Victoria comprised the Post Office and Commissioners' Banks up to 30th September, 1897, on which date these two banks were amalgamated and became one institution, now known as the State Savings Bank. On 15th July, 1912, the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced operations, but particulars relating thereto are not included in the subjoined table. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and in the Penny Bank Department of the State Savings Bank, are also excluded.

# VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1918.

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	£ 1,469,849	£ s d. 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 9
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
1916 ... ..	746,597	531	26,143,908	35 0 4
1917 ... ..	780,139	556	28,344,042	36 6 8
1918 ... ..	813,031	574	30,756,929	37 16 7

These returns are good evidence of a growing habit of thrift, as well as of a wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, as the number of depositors in proportion to population in 1918 represents an increase of 82 per cent. since 1900, and of 34 per cent. since 1910. On 30th June, 1918, fifty-seven 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 £37 16s. 7d. 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 which the depositors had ceased to operate upon. At 30th June, 1918, these inoperative accounts numbered 184,001, and, omitting these, the balance of 629,030 accounts average £48 17s. 1d. each, as compared with an average of £47 2s. 1d. in the previous year.

The deposits for 1917-18, including interest allowed to depositors, amounted to £25,242,178, and the repayments for that year to £22,829,291.

The State Savings Bank at 30th June, 1918, had 826,116 depositors with £31,108,436 to their credit, of whom 13,085 depositors in the

Penny Bank Department with £8,998 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £342,509 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. The rate of interest allowed to depositors in this Bank on 30th June, 1918, was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all sums from £1 to £350. Interest was also allowed at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on Savings Bank Deposit Stock under the authority of the *Savings Banks Act 1915*, which permits depositors to invest sums up to £1,000 in this security, in addition to the ordinary current account deposit. Of the amount (£30,756,929) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank at 30th June, 1918, about 29 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 52 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £350, and 19 per cent. to those with accounts over £350. The aggregate of the excess over £350—the amount on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was £937,099 on 30th June, 1918.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
30TH JUNE, 1918.

<i>Assets.</i>				£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits taken over 30th September, 1897 ..				
Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds .. .. .	..	..	..	248,365
Bank Fixed Deposit Receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	16,111,583
Crédit Foncier Debentures .. .. .	..	..	..	5,505,655
Municipal Debentures .. .. .	..	..	..	2,843,067
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (War Loan and War Savings Certificates) .. .. .	..	..	..	2,587,557
Mortgage Securities .. .. .	..	..	..	972,357
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments .. .. .	..	..	..	1,730,963
Bank premises .. .. .	..	..	..	402,348
Current Accounts and Deposits with Bankers .. .. .	..	..	..	390,000
Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit .. .. .	..	..	..	1,154,568
Other Assets .. .. .	..	..	..	577,973
				8,873
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	£32,533,309
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date .. .. .	..	..	..	31,108,436
Tramway Board's deposits .. .. .	..	..	..	755,863
Other liabilities .. .. .	..	..	..	46,640
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—				
Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	£500,000
Depreciation Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	5,797
Fidelity Guarantee Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	12,242
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	..	..	..	104,331
Total Surplus Funds .. .. .	..	..	..	622,370
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	£32,533,309

**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 at 30th June, 1918, amounted to £4,638,150. Of this amount, £1,721,550 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 1917-18 was £518,625, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £7,540,032, of which £3,038,716 had been repaid at 30th June, 1918, leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £4,501,316 representing 3,896 loans to farmers for £1,955,730, which thus averaged £502; and 9,564 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £2,545,586, or an average per borrower of £266. 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, 1918, to £1,183, and the interest in arrear to £2,114. The transactions in this department are shown below:—

#### STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

		At 30th June, 1917.	During 1917-18.	At 30th June, 1918.
Loans raised	... .. £	7,251,050	908,400	8,159,450
„ repaid	... .. £	2,766,650	754,650	3,521,300
„ outstanding	... .. £	4,484,400	..	4,638,150
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received	... .. No.	17,695	480	18,175
„ „ amount	... .. £	9,285,215	315,075	9,600,290
Applications granted	... .. No.	10,789	275	11,064*
„ „ amount	... .. £	5,139,475	168,630	5,308,105*
Amount advanced	... .. £	4,040,582	163,960	4,204,542
„ repaid	... .. £	2,122,554	126,258	2,248,812
„ outstanding	... .. £	1,918,028	...	1,955,730

\* Including £730,420 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,403 applicants.

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT—  
continued.

			At 30th June, 1917.	During 1917-18.	At 30th June, 1918.
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>					
Applications received ...	No.	14,934		1,845	16,779
"    "    amount ...	£	4,575,640		604,465	5,180,105
Applications granted ...	No.	11,713		1,375	13,088†
"    "    amount ...	£	3,384,462		416,250	3,800,712†
Amount advanced ...	£	2,980,825		354,665	3,335,490
"    repaid ...	£	553,229		236,675	789,904
"    outstanding ...	£	2,427,596		...	2,545,586

† Including £309,542 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,056 applicants.

The profit for the year in the advances department was £9,049 on ordinary funds, and £5,236 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £14,285. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £156,348, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 2729, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

As already stated the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. At 31st December, 1918, it had in Victoria 94,188 depositors with £3,696,109 at credit, which amount is included in the general deposits of the bank.

### PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Comparative prices of Victorian stocks. An adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices of Victorian stocks in London during twenty and a half years by selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1895 and each subsequent year to the end of July, 1914. Shortly after that date business in the London Stock Exchange was suspended until the end of the year on account of the outbreak of war, and consequently there were no official quotations. The prices quoted for sales in 1915, 1916, and 1917 are, on account of the disturbed conditions which existed, of no service for the purpose of ordinary comparison, but they are of interest as showing the value of Victorian securities in those years. The highest prices quoted on the London Stock Exchange in the years mentioned, and in 1918, are

given in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor :—

### PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON, 1895 TO 1918.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895	111½	105½	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116½	109½	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108½	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113½	107½	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107½	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111½	105½	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112½	106½	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112½	104½	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107½	101½	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98½	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100½	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906	105½	101½	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100½	3 14 2	3 1 8
1908	105½	101½	3 12 1	3 10 5
1909	104½	100½	3 13 11	3 12 9
1910	103½	99½	3 15 9	3 14 5
1911	103½	99½	3 15 5	3 14 9
1912	102½	97½	3 17 10	3 19 9
1913	101½	94½	4 0 10	4 7 8
1914 (to 30th July)...	102½	98½	3 17 8	3 18 9
1915	99½	95½	4 11 5	4 9 2
1916	96	91½	5 15 0	5 7 4
1917	96½	89½	6 3 8	6 2 0
1918	99½	93½	5 10 0	5 13 6

The 4 per cent. stock referred to above was in the latest year within two years of redemption, but it is considered that the price for that year may still be taken as an index of the value placed on Victorian stocks in London.

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during a period of twenty-four and a half years. The stocks selected are representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

Prices of  
Australasian  
stocks.



MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894,  
1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1918.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894 ..	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
1897 ..	113	120 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	121 $\frac{7}{8}$	...	114 $\frac{3}{8}$
1900 ..	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
1902 ..	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
1904 ..	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	106
1905 ..	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1906 ..	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1907 ..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	106
1908 ..	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1909 ..	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
1910 ..	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
1911 ..	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
1912 ..	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	101	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
1913 ..	99 $\frac{13}{16}$	100 $\frac{1}{16}$	99 $\frac{13}{16}$	99 $\frac{1}{16}$	99 $\frac{13}{16}$	98 $\frac{13}{16}$	99
1914* ..	100 $\frac{1}{16}$	100 $\frac{1}{16}$	100 $\frac{1}{16}$	100	99 $\frac{1}{16}$	98 $\frac{1}{16}$	100 $\frac{9}{16}$
1915 ..	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{16}$ †	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{7}{16}$
1916 ..	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{16}$ †	89 $\frac{13}{16}$ †	83 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$
1917 ..	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	81	88 $\frac{7}{16}$ †	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$
1918 ..	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{13}{16}$ †	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	82 $\frac{5}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{7}{16}$
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$
1897 ..	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
1900 ..	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	105	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	105
1902 ..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
1904 ..	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	98	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
1905 ..	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
1906 ..	100	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	99	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$
1907 ..	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	99	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
1908 ..	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
1909 ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
1910 ..	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{5}{8}$
1911 ..	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$
1912 ..	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
1913 ..	93 $\frac{1}{16}$	94 $\frac{5}{16}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{13}{16}$	89 $\frac{13}{16}$
1914* ..	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	96	94 $\frac{15}{16}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	89 $\frac{9}{16}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$
1915 ..	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$
1916 ..	88 $\frac{1}{16}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{16}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{11}{16}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{3}{16}$
1917 ..	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	71	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
1918 ..	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	75 $\frac{5}{16}$	76 $\frac{3}{16}$	74 $\frac{3}{16}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$

\* To 30th July.

† Due in 1924.

The year 1897 marked the climax of a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede

and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, was not sustained, as during the next three years prices receded gradually, and in 1912 and 1913 they dropped considerably. There was a slight improvement in 1914, and, though the prices in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 are lower than those in any of the years referred to, they must, under the exceptional circumstances of the time, be regarded as satisfactory. The figures, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

The best method of comparing the values of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

**Investors' return from Australasian stocks.**

### INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1918.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
1908	3 14 1	3 11 7	3 15 6	3 15 1	3 12 5	3 12 1	3 11 3
1909	3 15 4	3 12 0	3 15 4	3 16 4	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 12 3
1910	3 16 8	3 13 11	3 17 3	3 16 4	3 13 2	3 16 1	3 14 4
1911	3 16 4	3 14 3	3 18 8	3 18 7	3 13 1	3 13 2	3 14 8
1912	3 18 11	3 16 8	4 1 10	4 0 0	3 15 7	3 19 3	3 17 7
1913	4 4 0	4 1 5	4 12 9	4 10 9	4 1 8	4 7 5	4 3 6
1914	4 1 8	4 0 9	4 10 5	4 7 3	4 1 10	4 9 3	4 0 10
1915	5 2 2	4 6 0	4 10 6	5 14 2	4 5 10	5 2 2	4 7 9
1916	6 0 6	5 3 7	5 14 3	5 16 9	5 13 1	5 9 8	5 5 10
1917	6 12 10	6 1 1	6 7 2	6 7 6	5 19 7	6 2 5	6 2 9
1918	6 5 6	5 15 4	5 18 4	5 16 5	5 17 3	5 12 6	5 15 1

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,  
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1918—continued.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
THREE AND HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 13 11	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 3 8	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 8 7	3 8 2	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 1	3 7 10	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	3 15 8	3 12 10	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 11 6	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 12 1	3 12 0	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	3 15 0	3 13 7	3 11 5
1908	3 12 5	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 11 2	3 13 1	3 12 3	3 11 3
1909	3 14 5	3 13 2	3 15 8	3 12 5	3 13 2	3 12 9	3 12 6
1910	3 16 2	3 14 8	3 15 7	3 13 2	3 14 2	3 12 10	3 14 8
1911	3 16 4	3 14 8	3 16 8	3 13 7	3 15 1	3 14 2	3 14 7
1912	4 2 2	3 19 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	4 0 7	3 19 1	3 18 2
1913	4 9 2	4 4 7	4 7 9	4 3 4	4 6 6	4 5 5	4 4 0
1914	4 3 9	4 2 3	4 5 1	4 3 4	4 4 8	4 4 8	4 4 3
1915	4 13 3	4 15 3	4 12 7	4 9 1	4 9 5	4 8 4	4 11 6
1916	5 17 6	5 14 9	5 14 6	5 15 2	6 0 11	5 7 6	5 8 4
1917	6 11 10	6 7 8	5 17 10	6 1 11	6 6 9	5 19 10	5 18 8
1918	5 18 10	5 17 10	5 10 10	5 13 10	5 19 1	5 14 0	5 12 3

NOTE.—The figures for 1914 are to 30th July only. Where the date of redemption is optional, the date adopted for the calculation was the earliest in the case of the 4 per cents., and the latest in the case of the 3½ per cents. until 1916, when the latest date in each case was adopted.

Taking the 3½ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand for years prior to 1915 were practically alike and, with very few exceptions, yielded least to the investor. The interest return to the investor in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices in the year 1918, was £4 6s. 7d. per cent.

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 return to the investor per cent. for each year since

Prices of  
stock and  
debentures in  
Melbourne.

1900, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* :—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE :  
1901 TO 1919.

Year.	Amount Out- standing on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.		
	£		£	s.	d.
3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.					
1901	3,146,000	98½-99½	3	0	7
1902	3,195,619	99½	3	0	4
1903	3,196,933	97	3	1	10
1904	3,120,492	92½	3	4	10
1905	3,155,773	88½	3	7	7
1906	3,153,067	93	3	4	6
1907	3,197,732	91½	3	5	7
1908	3,226,585	89	3	7	5
1909	3,229,429	87	3	9	0
1910	3,224,771	85½	3	10	2
1911	3,229,286	85	3	10	7
1912	3,254,312	83½	3	11	10
1913	3,281,404	74	4	1	1
1914	3,288,617	74½	4	0	6
1915	3,272,967	73	4	2	2
1916	3,309,069	78	3	16	11
1917	3,193,022	62	4	16	9
1918	3,143,801	60-63	4	17	7
1919	...	60	5	0	0
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.					
1901	532,000	97½-97½	3	2	9
1902	1,000,000	95 95½	3	4	10
1903	1,000,000	93½-93½	3	7	1
1904	1,000,000	88-90	3	13	2
1905	1,000,000	87½-88	3	15	3
1906	997,400	93	3	8	7
1907	993,150	90	3	12	10
1908	985,950	89	3	14	8
1909	985,650	86½-87	3	18	8
1910	972,850	88½-89	3	16	0
1911	972,850	90	3	14	7
1912	972,850	88	3	13	7
1913	972,850	82-83	4	9	9
1914	972,850	82½	4	11	1
1915	970,050	82	4	13	10
1916	969,850	78	5	5	7
1917	969,850	73½-75	5	19	0
1918	967,450	74½	6	6	0
1919	...	73-76	6	14	9

The prices quoted in this 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.

In computing the returns to investors the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917 or at any time thereafter. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from the debentures. The returns from both these investments in the last seven years were considerably higher than previously, and in 1919, in the case of the debentures, they were higher than the rates obtained by the investor in Victorian stocks on the British market during 1918.

## INSURANCE.

There are twenty companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, five 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 1909 to 1918 :—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
1909	265,033	706	5,160	270,899
1910	286,312	815	4,928	292,055
1911	306,201	772	4,722	311,695
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
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
1909	32,874,409	324,630	1,921,714	35,120,753
1910	34,286,548	378,577	1,830,126	36,495,251
1911	36,097,151	353,108	1,735,600	38,185,859
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

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 20 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 half-year ending 31st January, 1919, was £5,457.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1918, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1909, are as follows :—

**LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES : PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.**

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1918 of—		Increase per cent. in 1918 as compared with 1909.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Australasia .. ..	99·17	97·25	69·77	52·54
United Kingdom .. ..	·11	·47	—26·91	—25·59
America .. ..	·72	2·28	—36·94	—38·79
Total .. ..	100·00	100·00	67·49	46·82

NOTE.—The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£51,563,634) 97 per cent. is placed with the Australasian offices.

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. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past five years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business :—

**Classification of assurance policies.**

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31st DECEMBER,  
1914 TO 1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	175,958	181,685	186,884	193,589	200,361
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	11,483	10,961	10,888	11,066	11,633
Total ..	187,441	192,646	197,772	204,655	211,994
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	38,289,982	39,197,977	40,376,833	42,113,619	44,383,872
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	1,119,557	1,089,141	1,092,457	1,158,811	1,283,694
Total ..	39,409,539	40,287,118	41,469,290	43,272,430	45,667,566
Annual Premiums*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	1,305,590	1,345,349	1,418,527	1,486,561	1,541,628
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	45,473	44,096	44,644	47,359	52,765
Total ..	1,351,063	1,389,445	1,463,171	1,533,920	1,594,393
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	54,720	53,143	52,688	52,661	53,327
Endowment Assurance ..	106,044	116,713	133,559	150,932	171,661
Pure Endowment ..	20,276	18,604	17,572	17,233	16,742
Total ..	181,040	188,460	203,819	220,826	241,730
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	957,839	926,029	921,419	926,235	967,810
Endowment Assurance ..	2,557,512	2,826,529	3,406,957	3,837,054	4,566,225
Pure Endowment ..	380,485	362,413	347,907	353,627	362,033
Total ..	3,895,836	4,114,971	4,676,283	5,116,916	5,896,068
Annual Premiums*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	51,199	49,378	49,251	49,651	52,421
Endowment Assurance ..	165,188	186,899	222,242	262,377	312,777
Pure Endowment ..	26,257	25,187	24,163	24,565	25,318
Total ..	242,644	261,464	295,656	336,593	390,516

\* Including extra premiums for war risks.

There has been an increase of 7,339 ordinary and 20,904 industrial policies since 1917, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £2,395,136 and in that by the industrial policies £779,152. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1918 was £215, whilst—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 £366, and that of the endowment assurance policy £165, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £15,897,563 for simple assurance, and £18,861,469 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,283,694, or an average of £110 for each policy. In the industrial

branch of the business the average amount of policy was £24·4, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £18·1; endowment assurance, £26·6; and pure endowment, £21·6. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £967,810, £4,566,225, and £362,033 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 business there were 43,399 simple-assurance, and 114,476 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 53,327 and 171,661 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

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, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1909 ..	181	11,662	334	14,838	515	26,500
1910 ..	159	9,686	388	17,656	547	27,342
1911 ..	154	11,720	422	21,482	576	33,202
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	11,593	437	20,427	631	32,025
1918 ..	196	11,934	415	19,364	611	31,298

The annuities at the close of 1918 exceeded those at the close of 1909 by 19 per cent. in number and 18 per cent. in amount.

Of the 415 annuities held in 1918 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 354 for £16,439 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £172 in English offices, and 55 for £2,753 in American offices. The figures in the above table include annuities granted by industrial departments of assurance companies, of which there was one for £49 in force on 31st December, 1918.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. 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 business.



## LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1914 TO 1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. ..	3,056	3,718	3,773	4,207	4,856
Endowment Assurance ..	14,927	12,703	12,286	14,086	14,558
Pure Endowment .. ..	1,210	811	1,056	1,837	2,230
Total .. ..	19,193	17,232	17,115	20,130	21,644
Annuities .. ..	36	38	23	32	19
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	1,192,465	1,196,272	1,261,756	1,663,396	2,223,911
Endowment Assurance ..	2,436,076	2,009,489	2,034,504	2,341,301	2,538,304
Pure Endowment .. ..	127,702	91,609	100,116	210,193	297,487
Total .. ..	3,756,243	3,297,370	3,396,376	4,214,890	5,059,702
Annuities .. ..	2,023	1,761	1,273	1,817	860
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	1,643	7,193	3,405	1,565	3,680
Endowment Assurance ..	2,756	462	1,446	1,757	362
Pure Endowment .. ..	370	563	273	743	585
Total .. ..	4,769	8,218	5,124	4,065	4,627
Annuities .. ..	12,753	16,346	12,183	13,958	6,497
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	38,290	41,082	41,602	56,392	79,803
Endowment Assurance ..	91,742	80,814	77,652	93,280	102,299
Pure Endowment .. ..	5,728	4,077	4,216	8,775	12,490
Total .. ..	135,760	125,973	123,470	158,447	194,592
Annuities .. ..	184	7	..	199	13
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. ..	5,127	3,947	3,932	3,933	4,872
Endowment Assurance ..	37,409	36,467	39,187	42,408	44,851
Pure Endowment .. ..	2,440	2,248	1,587	2,271	2,083
Total .. ..	44,976	42,662	44,706	48,612	51,806
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	133,679	96,136	94,193	96,907	142,951
Endowment Assurance ..	934,463	922,343	1,052,811	1,204,431	1,404,821
Pure Endowment .. ..	72,493	71,296	51,313	77,700	69,841
Total .. ..	1,140,635	1,089,775	1,198,317	1,379,038	1,617,613
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	7,170	5,388	5,381	5,914	8,423
Endowment Assurance ..	71,461	69,822	77,716	90,523	109,736
Pure Endowment .. ..	4,956	4,740	3,557	5,423	5,256
Total .. ..	83,587	79,950	86,654	101,860	114,415

The new business for 1918 includes 21,644 ordinary assurance policies for £5,059,702 and 51,806 industrial policies for £1,617,613, the former averaging about £234 and the latter £31 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 7,339 for £2,395,136 and 20,904 for £779,152 respectively, indicating that those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1918 must, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 14,305 for £2,664,566 in ordinary, and 30,902 for £838,461 in industrial assurance business.

Insurance—  
other than  
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria during the period 1914 to 1918 :—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1914 To 1918.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Receipts.			Outgo.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1914	809,372	36,539	845,911	511,943	338,817	850,760
	1915	845,351	36,959	882,310	336,653	334,885	671,538
	1916	928,300	35,443	963,743	343,170	385,651	728,821
	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
Marine	1914	213,521	7,033	220,554	72,250	50,403	122,653
	1915	221,282	8,729	230,011	108,291	55,002	163,293
	1916	280,188	13,302	293,490	203,511	69,711	273,222
	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
Guarantee	1914	10,639	865	11,504	1,847	4,927	6,774
	1915	10,620	2,062	12,682	3,805	4,212	8,017
	1916	11,190	861	12,051	2,549	4,836	7,385
	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
Live Stock	1914	25,414	675	26,089	14,179	8,514	22,693
	1915	18,078	70	18,148	14,703	4,841	19,544
	1916	20,455	995	21,450	10,503	6,256	16,759
	1917	22,348	663	23,011	12,848	6,727	19,575
	1918	25,996	274	26,270	13,637	6,397	20,034
Plate Glass	1914	10,494	364	10,858	3,698	4,452	8,150
	1915	11,710	377	12,087	4,196	4,798	8,994
	1916	11,923	989	12,912	4,163	4,704	8,867
	1917	12,935	184	13,119	5,069	5,716	10,785
	1918	18,289	395	18,684	6,600	7,433	14,033
Motor Car	1914	31,229	456	31,685	9,458	11,090	20,548
	1915	33,615	620	34,235	15,739	12,762	28,501
	1916	33,627	620	34,247	8,262	11,831	20,093
	1917	38,221	960	39,181	18,221	14,098	32,319
	1918	45,008	1,327	46,335	22,201	17,059	39,260
Accident (Personal)	1914	36,298	2,087	38,385	15,879	16,873	32,752
	1915	28,251	891	29,142	12,138	13,118	25,256
	1916	28,037	873	28,910	12,251	12,427	24,678
	1917	33,851	909	34,760	9,446	15,718	25,164
	1918	41,492	933	42,425	13,667	17,184	30,851
Workers' Compensation	1914	164,737	2,848	167,585	21,129	61,876	83,005
	1915	227,624	3,981	231,605	62,353	73,955	136,308
	1916	212,580	8,764	221,344	81,856	69,735	151,591
	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
Other	1914	34,399	2,419	36,818	13,121	18,401	31,522
	1915	29,925	4,230	34,155	11,817	12,642	24,459
	1916	34,837	4,308	39,145	13,047	15,000	28,047
	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
Totals	1914	1,336,103	53,236	1,389,339	663,504	515,353	1,178,857
	1915	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	569,695	516,215	1,085,910
	1916	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151	1,259,463
	1917	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982	1,083,349
	1918	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131	1,154,080

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the ninety-one companies represented in the return. 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 quoted above. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to about £21,600 in 1918, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, 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 about 37 per cent. of the premiums.

### BUILDING SOCIETIES.

**Building Societies.** Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, but the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the last five years:—

#### BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Number of societies ...	32	32	31	31	31
" shareholders	8,187	8,001	7,650	7,524	7,324
" borrowers	10,498	10,337	10,043	9,680	9,047
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	163,541	172,448	174,366	163,766	164,703
Loans granted ...	653,877	315,350	369,093	338,979	462,910
Repayments ...	585,570	518,245	540,588	518,835	606,253
Deposits received	826,784	584,849	607,283	552,447	797,308
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	69,553	71,773	70,257	66,818	65,353
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	2,228,449	2,161,297	2,088,476	2,035,768	2,024,902
Properties in possession or surrendered	477,661	476,296	469,403	460,627	427,132
Other advances ...	15,015	20,273	19,931	13,301	11,691
Cash in hand, &c. ...	32,165	52,005	28,532	40,541	42,222
Other assets*	9,373	9,508	16,411	24,775	49,806
Total ...	2,762,663	2,719,379	2,622,753	2,575,012	2,555,753

\* Including Commonwealth War Loans Stock, £12,450 in 1915-16, £20,300 in 1916-17, and £40,075 in 1917-18.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1913-14 TO 1917-18—continued.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
To shareholders	1,315,620	1,299,072	1,316,145	1,307,860	1,307,022
" debenture-holders	15,046	10,065	...	...	...
" depositors	931,753	887,813	796,325	746,750	707,829
Bank overdraft	29,606	21,923	29,821	18,185	23,901
Other	113,203	91,815	89,010	85,994	82,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,405,231</b>	<b>2,310,693</b>	<b>2,231,301</b>	<b>2,158,789</b>	<b>2,120,752</b>
<b>Reserve Funds</b>	<b>295,111</b>	<b>331,174</b>	<b>332,877</b>	<b>351,073</b>	<b>370,830</b>

Particulars relating to Starr-Bowkett societies are included in the above table, but, as the business transacted by these societies is on a comparatively small scale, it has had no pronounced effect on the items shown.

## MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases 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 5 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. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, *e.g.*, by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

## LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1914 TO 1918.

Transactions Registered.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<b>Mortgages—</b>					
Number	14,731	13,934	11,445	10,188	10,694
Amount	£ 9,869,098	9,476,974	8,015,066	5,761,855	6,678,497
<b>Releases—</b>					
Number	10,277	9,051	8,670	8,743	11,153
Amount	£ 8,103,506	6,908,671	6,538,141	5,592,240	7,252,914

**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 follows. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the latter

being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months, and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release :—

**STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS :  
1914 TO 1918.**

Security.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	850	605	862	566	607
Amount £	157,381	129,753	202,872	241,293	128,161
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	106	94	74	51	49
Amount £	47,541	46,118	42,483	39,073	41,915
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	877	7,674	4,628	3,392	1,222
Amount £	146,824	332,684	276,390	170,913	230,830
Total—					
Number ..	1,833	8,373	5,564	4,009	1,878
Amount £	351,746	508,555	521,745	451,279	400,906

**Bills and  
contracts of  
sale.**

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, 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 : 1914 TO 1918.**

Security.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,134	1,106	877	835	1,315
Amount £	320,709	458,050	199,969	142,100	232,882
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	103	87	57	27	46
Amount £	7,305	7,383	4,151	3,802	5,150

Trading  
companies  
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1918 is appended :—

### TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1918.

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>		<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>	
Tanneries .. ..	4	Farmers, graziers .. ..	7
Wool scouring .. ..	3	Orchardists .. ..	1
Brick, pottery, tile .. ..	4	Nurserymen .. ..	1
Sawmill (forest) .. ..	6	Mining and prospecting .. ..	1
Sawmilling, box making .. ..	2	<b>TRADING—</b>	
Other wood working .. ..	2	Warehousemen, merchants, &c. .. ..	
Engineering, ironfounding, and machinery .. ..	12	<b>FINANCIAL—</b>	
Other metal working .. ..	3	Land and property investment .. ..	
Butter, cheese .. ..	4	Auctioneering .. ..	
Bacon curing .. ..	1	Indenting, agency, &c. .. ..	
Confectionery, cakes .. ..	4	Insurance .. ..	
Flour milling .. ..	1	<b>TRANSPORT—</b>	
Jams, preserves .. ..	4	Carriers, &c. .. ..	
Cordials .. ..	2	Shipping .. ..	
Other foods .. ..	4	Motor garage, taxi-cab .. ..	
Woollen mill .. ..	1	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
Boot, shoe .. ..	2	Caterers for amusements .. ..	
Clothing, dressmaking, &c. .. ..	3	Weighbridge .. ..	
Dyeworks .. ..	2	Cool storage .. ..	
Hosiery, knitting .. ..	3	Educational .. ..	
Hats, caps .. ..	2	Stevedoring .. ..	
Other textile .. ..	1	Photographer .. ..	
Printing and publishing .. ..	3	Complexion specialists .. ..	
Manufacturing stationers .. ..	2	Students association .. ..	
Motors, side cars .. ..	1	Dentists association .. ..	
Furniture .. ..	1	Protection of mining interests .. ..	
Grocers' sundries .. ..	1		
Chemicals .. ..	3		
Paint, varnish, whitelead .. ..	1		
Electroplating .. ..	1		
Electric apparatus .. ..	1		
Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.) .. ..	8		

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1915, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 27 were registered during 1918 under Part II. of the Act. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded. Of the 166 companies registered during 1918 under Part I., 147, or 85 per cent., were registered as proprietary companies.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 2,278 trading companies in 1918 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 2,284 in 1917, 2,439 in 1916, 2,493 in 1915, and 2,334 in 1914. In addition to the above, there were 19 insurance companies registered in 1918 for the purpose of transacting life business only, also a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following 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. As a matter of fact 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 which are not represented in the table here given.

#### PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1914 TO 1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Number of Societies ..	43	50	49	53	64
Number of Shareholders ..	19,876	20,661	13,132	13,589	19,789
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Sales during Year ..	832,076	812,115	817,312	888,213	1,096,170
Other Revenue ..	11,460	8,492	16,046	22,949	33,682
Wages and Salaries for Year ..	65,428	55,127	53,558	57,821	71,045
Other Working Expenses ..	80,592	81,270	64,205	61,512	83,369
Net Profit ..	19,539	10,774	22,776	27,077	29,077
Liabilities at end of Year—					
Paid-up Capital ..	136,894	109,401	102,973	124,208	147,442
Reserves ..	28,062	36,395	38,804	46,455	56,284
Bank Overdraft ..	69,468	59,506	59,602	63,791	86,446
Sundry Creditors ..	71,464	66,181	64,323	93,376	151,848
Other Liabilities ..	70,087	79,217	57,636	75,918	70,160
Total Liabilities ..	375,975	350,700	323,338	403,748	512,180
Assets at end of Year—					
Real Estate ..	94,755	89,016	75,334	100,519	115,557
Stock ..	118,606	97,241	112,268	136,899	194,141
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery ..	38,260	24,800	22,908	28,574	54,220
Sundry Debtors ..	113,319	132,181	121,980	140,251	144,835
Cash in Hand and on Deposit ..	15,611	16,177	17,194	14,431	15,292
Other Assets ..	4,738	2,518	1,341	6,703	10,785
Total Assets ..	385,289	361,933	351,025	427,377	534,880

The nature of the business carried on by the 64 Provident (co-operative) societies in existence in 1918 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

## EXISTING PROVIDENT SOCIETIES, 1918.

Nature of Business.	No. transacting Business.
Farmers' associations acting as general merchants and commission agents, &c. .. .. .	17
General merchants .. .. .	9
Breadmaking and sale of groceries .. .. .	8
Fruitpackers, merchants, and salesmen .. .. .	7
Cool storage .. .. .	5
Supplying fruitgrowers' requisites .. .. .	3
Jam manufactures, &c. .. .. .	2
Commission agent .. .. .	1
Butchering .. .. .	1
Co-operative credit banking .. .. .	1
Fish selling .. .. .	1
Printing and publishing .. .. .	1
Eucalyptus oil distilling .. .. .	1
Storage of wheat .. .. .	1
Erection of building .. .. .	1
Supplying butchers' requisites .. .. .	1
Poultry farming .. .. .	1
Purchase of real and personal property .. .. .	1
Distribution of farm and dairy produce .. .. .	1
Egg-laying competition .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	64



## 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, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of 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, or 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 that for a certificate 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., or 2s. 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 1918 numbered 9,156, which was 350 less than in the preceding year; and 2,185 less than in 1916. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows:—

**MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1899 TO 1918.**

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1899	8,140	1909	9,431
1900	8,308	1910	10,240
1901	8,406	1911	11,088
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

The figures for 1915 include a large number of marriages of soldiers who were leaving to take part in the war. Under normal circumstances many of these would have taken place at a later date. This factor, and the absence from the State of a large number of marriageable males owing to the war, would account for the great reduction in the number of marriages during the past three years. All divisions of the Commonwealth experienced somewhat similar reductions. The marriages in Australia for 1918 numbered 33,152 as against 33,674 in the previous year, 40,292 in 1916, and 45,264 in 1915. Of the total for 1918, 9,156 took place in Victoria, 13,199 in New South Wales, 4,821 in Queensland, 3,190 in South Australia, 1,612 in Western Australia, 1,131 in Tasmania, 39 in the Northern Territory, and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory.

**Marriage rates.** 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, 1909 TO 1918.**

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1909	7·36	1914	8·31
1910	7·83	1915	9·00
1911	8·40	1916	8·05
1912	8·65	1917	6·76
1913	8·13	1918	6·46

The marriage rate for 1915 was the highest recorded since 1860. The reasons for the lower rates in 1916, 1917, and 1918 are given in the preceding paragraph. Similar causes account for the reductions in the marriage rates for the past three years in the other Australian States and New Zealand. The rates in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1918 were as follows :—New South Wales, 6·91 ; Queensland, 7·00 ; South Australia, 7·25 ; Western Australia, 5·18 ; Tasmania, 5·55 ; New Zealand, 5·65 ; and England and Wales, 7·15.

A better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards. This is shown in the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911 :—

**MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.**

	1900-2.	1911.	Increase per cen. in 1911.
Victoria ... ..	56·0	67·3	20·2
New South Wales...	58·3	68·0	16·6
Queensland ... ..	41·6	54·9	32·0
South Australia ...	56·8	81·3	43·1
Western Australia ..	41·9	45·8	9·3
Tasmania ... ..	65·7	69·3	5·5
Australia ... ..	55·7	64·7	16·0
New Zealand ... ..	55·1	58·8	6·7

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and 5½ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50 the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows :—Victoria, 853 ; New South Wales, 1,116 ; Queensland, 1,449 ; South Australia, 946 ; Western Australia, 2,265 ; Tasmania, 950 ; and Australia, 1,096.

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.

The marriage rate for men in the last census year was the highest ever recorded, and the marriages in proportion to population were more numerous than in the preceding four census years. An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows how the crude marriage rates 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 marriage-  
able 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 last census. 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 the chance of marrying within a year is 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 is 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	15.5
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.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men in each age group (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and that of marriages to marriageable women was greater in every age group except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 106, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85, and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

Marriage  
rates of  
bachelors,  
widowers,  
spinsters,  
and widows.

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

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 is to be expected that the rate for each of the two

former sections will 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 1918 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

### AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1918.

	Ages of Brides.																		Total Bridegrooms.
Ages of Bride- grooms.	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	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18	...	...	6	14	13	9	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
19	...	1	4	12	26	16	9	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
20	...	3	6	26	19	34	49	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
21 to 25	1	2	8	50	157	184	211	1,263	333	31	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2,250
25 to 30	...	3	2	27	57	87	132	1,338	1,231	229	30	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3,140
30 to 35	...	...	2	7	23	30	33	412	590	326	76	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	1,518
35 to 40	...	...	1	3	5	10	13	131	269	198	127	33	15	3	...	...	...	...	813
40 to 45	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	36	84	97	86	60	22	2	...	...	...	1	399
45 to 50	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	17	57	51	77	67	45	6	3	...	...	...	330
50 to 55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	15	22	33	23	28	32	9	...	...	...	173
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	13	15	24	16	21	13	1	4	...	118
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	13	12	13	7	5	1	1	61
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	6	6	2	5	5	1	31
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	12
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	3	2	13
Total Brides	1	8	26	122	309	361	447	3,288	2,605	971	455	250	151	90	35	17	15	5	9,156

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus four men between 45 and 50 married women aged 20, while seven women between 35 and 40 were married to men who were their juniors by 15 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 707 were older and 188 younger than their brides, and 105 were of the same age as their partners.



Proportion of  
marriages  
at various  
ages.

The proportion 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 1918:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1918.

Age Group.				Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
				Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
				1881-90.	1901-10.	1918.	1881-90.	1901-10.	1918.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·14	·11
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	1·12	·87
16 to 17	...	...	...	·03	·09	·11	6·53	5·16	2·84
17 to 18	...	...	...	·29	·34	·66	20·32	15·58	13·32
18 to 19	...	...	...	1·46	2·09	6·22	42·94	33·31	33·75
19 to 20	...	...	...	5·62	7·02	10·05	65·03	48·67	39·43
20 to 21	...	...	...	15·19	13·67	15·62	73·84	59·41	48·82
21 to 25	...	...	...	321·02	253·64	245·53	432·34	380·91	358·78
25 to 30	...	...	...	365·48	357·07	343·05	223·83	267·78	284·85
30 to 35	...	...	...	134·57	177·13	165·68	62·07	98·54	106·06
35 to 40	...	...	...	58·29	84·06	89·02	29·53	44·37	49·69
40 to 45	...	...	...	32·54	40·87	43·47	17·10	21·19	27·41
45 to 50	...	...	...	24·77	24·05	36·04	12·23	11·00	16·38
50 to 55	...	...	...	18·40	13·33	18·89	6·74	6·29	9·83
55 to 60	...	...	...	11·49	8·05	12·88	3·40	3·13	3·82
60 and over	...	...	...	10·85	13·59	12·78	2·78	3·40	4·04
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 very marked alteration in recent periods. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1918 498 were under 25 years, and 285 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in the years 1881 to 1890. 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 1881-1890.

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 1918 the mean

age at marriage of bachelors, 29·03 with that of divorced men, and of widowers—41·80 and 46·83 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 26·03, as against 35·24 for divorced women and 39·29 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 ... ..	25·95	29·66

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1918 was above the average of the previous five years, and it was greater by nearly sixteen months than that of women who married in 1890-4. In Victoria for 1918 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·86, as compared with 27·27 in England and Wales and 26·77 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 30·51, 30·04, and 30·64 years respectively.

**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 upon 42,764 marriages for 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 1917, the latest year for which particulars were tabulated, 89·8 per cent. were born in Australia, 8·0 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 2·0 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·6 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries.

The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the following table for the years 1913 and 1917 :—

### BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1917.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1917.	1913.	1917.
Australia ... ..	9,628	8,226	10,274	8,846
New Zealand ... ..	155	71	82	59
England and Wales ... ..	972	729	644	401
Scotland ... ..	213	130	141	68
Ireland ... ..	126	119	83	66
Other British Possessions ... ..	40	37	24	11
Germany ... ..	46	26	19	11
Russia ... ..	17	26	3	8
Italy ... ..	15	27	12	8
United States ... ..	30	18	14	7
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	82	97	28	21
Total ... ..	11,324	9,506	11,324	9,506

**Marriages in quarters.** Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1918, however, the greatest proportion took place in the Spring, when 26·6 per cent. of the total marriages were solemnized, as against 25·8 per cent. in the Autumn, 24·3 per cent. in the Winter, and 23·3 per cent. in the Summer.

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

### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1918.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-17.	1918.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·73	88·51
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	2·89	3·78
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·73	5·78
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·65	1·93

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 77 were widowers and 57 were widows, as against 75 and 50 respectively in 1917 and 63 and 43 in 1916.

**Divorced  
persons  
re-marrying.**

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1918 was 159, which was considerably below the number for the preceding year. Of the 109,330 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 1,001, or 1 in every 109 persons, as compared with 1 in every 655 in England and Wales in 1917. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1913 :—

#### DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	..	..	..	91	124	215
1915	..	..	..	88	119	207
1916	..	..	..	81	111	192
1917	..	..	..	111	117	228
1918	..	..	..	81	78	159

The divorced persons in the State at the last census numbered 1,240 of whom 575 were men and 665 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1911 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 11·5 per cent. of the males and 15·8 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 1914 to 1918 :—

Year.				Percentage under 21 years of age.	
				Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1914	..	..	..	3·15	15·34
1915	..	..	..	3·02	14·46
1916	..	..	..	2·65	13·23
1917	..	..	..	2·90	14·06
1918	..	..	..	3·27	13·91

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 1917 and 1918 are shown in the following table:—

### MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1917.		1918.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ...	2,479	26·08	2,534	27·67
Roman Catholic Church...	1,858	19·55	1,710	18·67
Presbyterian Church ...	1,728	18·18	1,696	18·52
Methodist Church ...	1,419	14·93	1,301	14·21
Congregational Church ...	831	8·74	766	8·37
Baptist Church...	444	4·67	441	4·82
Lutheran Church ...	48	·50	54	·59
Church of Christ ...	237	2·49	203	2·22
Salvation Army ...	37	·39	33	·36
Jews ...	35	·37	51	·56
Other Sects ...	70	·73	85	·93
Registrars of Marriages...	320	3·37	282	3·08
Total ...	9,506	100·00	9,156	100·00

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 27·67 per cent. of the total in 1918 as compared with 26·08 in the previous year, 26·51 in 1916, 25·44 in 1911 and 21·18 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 1918, 3·1 per cent., in 1917, 3·4 per cent., in 1916, 3·2 per cent., in 1915, 3·0 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 provisions of 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 1,547 on 31st December,

1918. The number of these in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and of the lay registrars of marriages was as follows :—

### REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	387	Australian Church ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	325	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Presbyterian ..	284	Free Christian ..	1
Methodist ..	258	New Church ..	1
Congregational ..	72	Unitarian ..	1
Baptist ..	89	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Church of Christ ..	54		
Lutheran ..	22	Total clergymen ..	1,547
Salvation Army ..	32	Lay Registrars of Mar- riages ..	20
Latter Day Saints ..	4		
Seventh Day Adventist ..	12	Grand Total ..	1,567
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		

### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1918 was 31,601, of which 16,176 were of males and 15,425 of females. This was 1,434 below the number recorded for the preceding year and 2,638 below that for 1916. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 969, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·1 per 100 infants born alive in 1918. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3·4 as against 2·7 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,049 male to every 1000 female births in 1918, as compared with 1,089 in 1917, and 1,047 to every 1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1898 are as follows :—

### BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1899 TO 1918.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1899 ..	15,785	15,223	31,008	1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549
1900 ..	15,834	14,945	30,779	1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437
1901 ..	15,876	15,132	31,008	1911 ..	16,944	16,100	33,044
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

The births in Australia were 12,206 fewer in 1918 than in 1914. The number for 1918 was 125,758, as compared with 129,919 in the previous year, 131,429 in 1916, 134,829 in 1915, and 137,964 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1918, 31,601 occurred in Victoria, 50,700 in New South Wales, 19,560 in Queensland, 11,357 in South Australia, 7,106 in Western Australia, 5,280 in Tasmania, 105 in the Northern Territory, and 49 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 1918 :—

**BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,  
1870 TO 1918.**

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

The birth rate for 1918 was the lowest ever experienced in the State. All the States had lower rates in 1918 than in the previous year. The births per 1,000 of the population in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1918 were as follows :— New South Wales, 26·55; Queensland, 28·41; South Australia, 25·80; Western Australia, 22·84; Tasmania, 25·91; New Zealand, 23·44; and England and Wales, 17·7. Since 1913 the birth rate has declined by 10·6 per cent. in Australia and 26·6 per cent. in England and Wales.

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 last census 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.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO  
TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FIVE CENSUS  
YEARS.

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.
1871 ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	206·0	209·7	202·9
1891 ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8
1911 ..	12·4	113·8	206·9	226·6	221·2	219·1

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871



was used as a basis with which to compare the four subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding number of potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

## CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Legitimate Births.	(4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5). Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302.67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302.66	303.14	1.0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297.04	281.98	0.9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229.00	238.75	1.0426
1911 ..	139,398	31,080	222.96	231.50	1.0383

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than in 1881, 50 fewer than in 1891, and 7 fewer than in 1901.

Corrected  
legitimate  
birth rate  
for Vic-  
toria.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and

45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 are as follows :—

### CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factor for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rate.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportion of wives aged 15-45.	Age distribution of wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	731,528	26,805	36·64	121·1				
1881	862,346	25,675	29·77	98·4	1·2307	1·0016	36·69	6·92
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31·44	105·8	1·1446	0·9493	34·39	2·95
1901	1,201,341	29,279	24·37	106·4	1·1382	1·0426	28·77	4·40
1911	1,315,551	31,080	23·63	106·0	1·1425	1·0383	27·89	4·26

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6·87 in 1881, 5·20 in 1891, 12·27 in 1901, and 13·01 in 1911, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6·87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of ·05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5·20 to 2·25, that of 1901 from 12·27 to 7·87, and that of 1911 from 13·01 to 8·75 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1891 and 1911 there was a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

**Births to  
wives in  
Australasia  
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

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, New Zealand, and England and Wales, varying from 37 per cent in Western Australia to 27 per cent in England and Wales, 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia and New Zealand, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

The birth records for 1918 show that 85 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 96 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 80·8 per cent. were born in Victoria; 88·4 in Australia; 1·0 in New Zealand; 6·5 in England and Wales; 1·4 in Scotland; ·9 in Ireland; ·3 in other British Possessions; and 1·5 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 84·0; Australia, 92·1; New Zealand, ·9; England and Wales, 4·6; Scotland, ·9; Ireland, ·6; other British Possessions, ·2; and foreign countries, ·7.

During the past nine years the births to Chinese parents numbered 53, or 1 in every 4,977 legitimate births, and there were 273 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,057 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 1918 were 34·24 and 30·32 years respectively, which were 4·58 and 4·37 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, 1918.

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.		Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.	
Under 20	...	...	29	Under 20	...	...	2·16
20 to 25	...	...	7·73	20 to 25	...	...	18·28
25 to 30	...	...	25·27	25 to 30	...	...	31·13
30 to 35	...	...	25·83	30 to 35	...	...	25·62
35 to 40	...	...	19·68	35 to 40	...	...	16·34
40 to 45	...	...	11·31	40 to 45	...	...	5·88
45 to 50	...	...	6·45	45 and over	—	...	·59
50 and over	...	...	3·44				
Total	...	...	100·00	Total	...	...	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1918, 49·41 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 41·96 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 33·00 and 45·51 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 22 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 6 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 eight years :—

**BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1918.**

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

Birth rates in country towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for each of the last five years :—

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

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1914 ...	26·01	31·44	27·03	32·46	34·91	45·27	42·20
1915 ...	24·73	28·99	28·17	28·16	26·67	44·11	34·22
1916 ...	24·16	27·38	27·58	27·40	32·00	41·22	37·87
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
Average	23·82	28·29	26·38	26·34	30·62	42·47	36·46

On the average of the five years 1914 to 1918, the birth rate in all of the above towns, except Ballarat, exceeded that of the State and of Melbourne and suburbs. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

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

### METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1916, 1917, AND 1918.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1911.	191	1917.	1918.
Melbourne City ... ..	21·15	19·90	21·45	19·33	18·52
Fitzroy City ... ..	22·58	24·40	21·52	23·12	22·54
Collingwood City ... ..	26·45	23·36	19·44	18·76	16·97
Richmond City ... ..	25·51	25·28	29·26	28·39	24·84
Brunswick City ... ..	26·71	24·81	27·39	25·39	24·56
Northcote City ... ..	24·40	26·00	30·79	29·36	27·99
Prahran City ... ..	22·69	23·77	25·71	27·34	25·30
South Melbourne City... ..	22·10	21·71	20·12	18·16	16·76
Port Melbourne City ... ..	25·26	24·59	22·15	22·29	19·38
St. Kilda City ... ..	18·59	21·10	18·81	15·73	14·56
Brighton City ... ..	22·39	22·48	21·38	21·14	18·08
Essendon City ... ..	23·77	21·32	25·89	23·56	21·95
Hawthorn City ... ..	22·67	20·16	16·51	18·91	18·38
Kew Town ... ..	21·54	23·43	26·34	24·72	23·14
Footscray City ... ..	28·21	30·05	35·20	31·66	31·62
Williamstown City ... ..	25·34	24·42	25·24	22·90	21·36
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	31·25	33·94	30·08	33·80	29·78
Caulfield City ... ..	18·72	20·15	28·28	25·80	24·22
Malvern City ... ..	21·98	20·25	21·20	19·14	16·18
Camberwell City ... ..	19·17	15·24	21·67	21·97	20·61
Preston Shire ... ..	26·76	24·06	23·95	20·57	18·92
Coburg Town... ..	20·58	22·75	25·67	22·61	24·47
Sandringham Town ... ..	...	...	...	15·24	13·89
Greater Melbourne :—					
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	23·46	22·43	21·06
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	25·51	24·45	23·11

**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.
1914 ... ..	402	4
1915 ... ..	397	1
1916 ... ..	365	6
1917 ... ..	372	...
1918 ... ..	333	2

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 90 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,939 was delivered of three children at a birth. 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.**

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently married, might, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. In December, 1912, this Act was repealed and another 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. In November, 1916, an Act was passed which allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother if the father were absent on war service or dead. Up to the end of 1918 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 1,467 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, and 162 in 1918.

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 1918 were as follows:—Western Australia, 19·5; New Zealand, 17·3; New South Wales, 17·0; Queensland, 15·5; South Australia, 11·7; Victoria, 8·8; and Tasmania, only 5·7.

**Illegitimate births in Victoria.**

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1918 was 1,844, which gives a proportion of 5·84 to every 100 births registered, as against 5·51 in the previous year, 5·15 in 1916, 5·75 in 1915, 5·57 in 1914, 6·03 in 1913, 5·72 in 1912, 5·94 in 1911, and 5·59 in 1910.

**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 are 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.

A larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1918, in the metropolitan area, 1 birth in every 12, in other urban districts 1 in 25, 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.

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 1918

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
Average 1914-18	15,709	8,562	7,147	3,711	3,821	4,224	3,953	11·09

The number of deaths in 1918 was 15,177, which was 592 below the average of the preceding five years. In view of the absence of a large number of healthy young men at the war, and the consequent



depreciation in the physical standard of the community, the comparatively low death rate is very satisfactory.

The deaths in Australia in 1918 numbered 50,280, as against 48,040 in the preceding year, 54,205 in 1916, 52,808 in 1915, 51,778 in 1914, 51,825 in 1913, and 52,209 in 1912. Of the total deaths in the year under review 15,177 occurred in Victoria, 18,840 in New South Wales, 7,158 in Queensland, 4,390 in South Australia, 2,833 in Western Australia, 1,802 in Tasmania, 74 in the Northern Territory, and 6 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 seven 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	11·07	10·73	11·23	8·87
1913 ..	11·11	10·91	10·39	10·82	9·35	10·87	10·78	9·47
1914 ..	11·59	10·13	9·97	10·71	9·39	9·67	10·53	9·31
1915 ..	11·10	10·50	11·00	10·67	9·28	10·11	10·67	9·06
1916 ..	11·70	10·68	10·98	11·69	9·80	10·38	11·04	9·64
1917 ..	10·36	9·61	9·63	10·10	8·97	8·89	9·80	9·58
1918 ..	10·70	9·86	10·40	9·97	9·11	8·84	10·09	14·84

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 abnormal death rate in New Zealand in 1918 was due to the 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 at various age groups at the last census 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 AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN  
AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.

Country.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living at 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 at 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.
1914	14·11	12·72	12·70	13·03	12·56	12·11	13·18
1915	13·54	13·24	14·30	13·09	12·79	13·04	13·47
1916	14·28	13·48	14·37	14·45	14·15	13·43	13·99
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

In each 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 the Victorian index of mortality was the highest in Australia on only one occasion during those years.

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 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911 :—

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

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1902-1911.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	44·79	39·29	26·73
5 to 10	...	...	...	4·06	3·36	2·16
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·65	2·20	1·87
15 to 20	...	...	...	4·03	3·28	2·72
20 to 25	...	...	...	6·35	4·79	3·51
25 to 35	...	...	...	7·72	6·60	4·75
35 to 45	...	...	...	11·23	9·03	7·81
45 to 55	...	...	...	19·28	15·32	13·48
55 to 65	...	...	...	33·25	32·90	25·38
65 to 75	...	...	...	61·13	62·99	59·04
75 and upwards	...	...	...	137·18	145·05	157·26
All ages	...	...	...	16·55	15·47	13·30
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39·46	34·09	22·35
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·92	3·12	2·03
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·56	2·06	1·78
15 to 20	...	...	...	4·17	3·43	2·80
20 to 25	...	...	...	5·81	4·81	3·59
25 to 35	...	...	...	7·90	6·89	5·01
35 to 45	...	...	...	10·93	8·68	7·16
45 to 55	...	...	...	14·84	12·12	9·96
55 to 65	...	...	...	23·49	23·64	18·80
65 to 75	...	...	...	50·32	45·87	46·71
75 and upwards	...	...	...	129·00	124·33	131·77
All ages	...	...	...	13·56	12·36	10·66

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and over for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11 for the two sexes combined was lower by 33 per cent. for the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at ages 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45

and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, up to age 65 and probably to age 75, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 persons of each sex in successive age groups are compared with those in the other Australian States, and in the Commonwealth, for the period 1909-11:—

### ANNUAL DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE, 1909-11.

Age Group.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
<i>Males.</i>							
0-5 ..	24.04	23.76	21.53	20.31	26.78	24.05	23.40
5-10 ..	2.01	2.03	2.15	1.90	3.09	2.36	2.13
10-15 ..	1.68	1.75	1.92	1.34	1.84	1.49	1.71
15-20 ..	2.53	2.47	3.14	2.46	2.54	2.63	2.58
20-25 ..	3.14	3.22	4.38	3.05	4.42	3.63	3.43
25-30 ..	3.94	3.74	4.94	3.90	5.07	4.11	4.09
30-35 ..	4.72	4.35	5.42	4.79	5.91	4.44	4.76
35-40 ..	6.30	5.63	7.32	6.90	7.20	6.73	6.34
40-45 ..	7.97	8.13	9.30	7.86	10.64	6.86	8.40
45-50 ..	10.89	10.64	13.55	10.77	14.48	9.00	11.35
50-55 ..	14.63	13.28	17.15	14.91	16.12	13.28	14.49
55-60 ..	20.49	20.41	22.55	18.98	23.98	15.70	20.52
60-65 ..	32.04	27.94	29.16	29.95	30.21	23.33	29.28
65-70 ..	50.53	44.50	50.32	40.11	45.43	36.89	46.25
70-75 ..	76.20	70.60	65.82	59.63	78.10	53.49	70.20
75-80 ..	120.16	108.32	98.99	102.64	116.27	99.52	111.19
80-85 ..	171.92	158.63	152.59	155.53	155.88	158.83	163.58
85 and over	269.56	283.16	231.29	250.80	281.66	355.33	273.85
All ages—Males..	12.82	11.15	11.46	10.79	11.42	10.84	11.60
<i>Females.</i>							
0-5 ..	18.89	20.05	19.08	16.24	21.66	20.91	19.39
5-10 ..	1.94	1.69	2.11	1.46	3.05	1.91	1.89
10-15 ..	1.51	1.34	1.34	1.47	1.86	1.97	1.46
15-20 ..	2.44	2.04	2.20	2.35	2.10	3.48	2.28
20-25 ..	3.46	3.15	3.44	3.45	3.76	4.23	3.40
25-30 ..	4.33	3.92	4.41	5.02	4.52	4.54	4.28
30-35 ..	4.92	4.40	4.68		5.15		4.69
35-40 ..	6.20	5.79	5.90	6.05	6.22	6.47	6.04
40-45 ..	6.58	6.06	6.94		6.62		6.36
45-50 ..	8.22	7.66	7.79	8.04	7.44	7.43	7.87
50-55 ..	9.90	9.98	10.13	9.60	11.58		9.93
55-60 ..	14.49	14.45	13.51	12.88	13.13	14.19	14.12
60-65 ..	21.62	20.67	21.89	19.19	17.72	18.18	20.73
65-70 ..	35.12	37.10	33.48	32.19	34.43	34.43	35.30
70-75 ..	59.07	54.55	50.18	48.98	55.53	52.95	55.22
75-80 ..	97.13	91.45	88.41	83.86	98.36	86.75	92.80
80-85 ..	133.47	133.49	137.58	128.76	130.53	138.35	133.94
85 and over	239.69	211.64	223.23	223.03	190.19	258.01	229.05
All ages—Females	10.17	8.83	8.34	9.20	8.55	9.71	9.23

A comparison shows that for the period 1909-11 the Victorian death rate for males in every age group between 5 and 50 was below that of the Commonwealth. For men aged 50 to 60 the rates were

very similar, but for the five age periods between 60 and 85 they were lower in Australia, as a whole, than in Victoria. Among females, the mortality rates in the State were lower for four, and higher for fourteen, age periods than those for the corresponding ages in the Commonwealth.

Victorian  
and English  
death rates  
compared.

The death rates of each sex at various ages in Victoria and Australia for the period 1909-11, and in England and Wales for 1906-10, are shown in the table which follows:—

### DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, AND ENGLAND.

Age Group.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Each Sex:					
	Males.			Females.		
	Victoria. 1909-11.	Australia. 1909-11.	England and Wales. 1906-10.	Victoria. 1909-11.	Australia. 1909-11.	England and Wales. 1906-10.
0-5 ..	24.0	23.4	45.4	18.9	19.4	38.0
5-10 ..	2.0	2.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.4
10-15 ..	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.1
15-20 ..	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.8
20-25 ..	3.1	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.3
25-35 ..	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
35-45 ..	7.1	7.3	8.6	6.4	6.2	7.1
45-55 ..	12.5	12.8	15.5	8.9	8.8	12.0
55-65 ..	25.3	25.2	31.2	17.6	17.0	24.3
65-75 ..	62.1	56.2	64.4	45.7	43.6	53.1
75-85 ..	138.2	127.8	137.7	109.1	105.8	119.6
85 and upwards	269.6	273.8	283.0	239.7	229.0	250.9
All ages ..	12.8	11.6	15.6	10.2	9.2	13.8

The low mortality rate at nearly every age in Victoria, by comparison with that in England and Wales, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the State. A striking feature of the Victorian and Commonwealth mortalities is the light rate among infants and young children. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced at the age periods 0-5 and 5-10, but it is less marked in the next ten years of life. For the age groups 20-25 and 25-35, the rates for males are lower, while those for females are slightly higher, in Victoria than in England. For each age period after 35, except 75-85 for males, the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter, and at some ages considerably lighter, than in England.

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 1917 and 1918. 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 OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1910-12, 1917 AND 1918.**

Municipality.	Annual Deaths.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents.		
	1910-12.	1917.	1918.	1910-12.	1917.	1918.
Richmond City ...	594	513	498	14·71	12·55	12·15
Port Melbourne City ...	196	148	141	14·56	11·30	10·85
Melbourne City ...	1,469	1,288	1,425	14·44	12·19	13·47
Fitzroy City ...	493	472	513	14·41	13·47	14·62
Collingwood City ...	462	411	391	13·44	11·45	10·95
Brighton City ...	161	187	191	13·02	10·11	9·67
Oakleigh Borough ...	40	60	54	12·90	12·07	10·65
Prahran City ...	587	541	632	12·89	11·12	12·87
South Melbourne City ...	591	517	511	12·83	10·71	10·55
Williamstown City ...	198	214	228	12·80	11·64	12·21
St. Kilda City ...	326	318	346	12·65	9·98	10·47
Preston Shire ...	65	74	77	12·63	9·57	9·65
Footscray City ...	290	316	313	12·15	10·50	10·26
Brunswick City ...	383	421	381	11·75	10·81	9·65
Coburg Town ...	111	139	154	11·49	9·55	10·29
Essendon City ...	269	326	306	11·12	10·13	9·20
Hawthorn City ...	265	256	274	10·64	9·10	9·74
Kew Town ...	105	126	143	10·47	10·08	10·99
Camberwell City ...	131	164	198	10·21	8·87	10·25
Caulfield City ...	157	243	320	9·68	9·47	11·47
Malvern City ...	151	245	262	9·29	9·16	9·27
Northcote City ...	165	241	266	9·22	9·52	10·25
Sandringham Town ...		69	74		8·69	9·01
Remainder of Metropolis	218	257	284	9·22	10·43	11·34
Whole Metropolis ...	7,427	7,546	7,982	12·61	10·73	11·15
Remainder of State ...	8,089	7,009	7,195	10·99	10·09	10·25

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 Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the former group the deaths for 1918 were 12·87 per 1,000 as against 10·39 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 last census, 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 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 1909-18, there were 12·58 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 20,600 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 typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases for the period 1909-18 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1909-1918.	Total Decrease in 1909-18.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	0·892	0·762
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·211	0·235
Typhoid Fever ...	0·293	0·049	0·244
Scarlet Fever ...	0·033	0·020	0·013
Measles ...	0·215	0·041	0·174
Diphtheria ...	0·196	0·177	0·019
Total ...	2·837	1·390	1·447

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1909-18 accounted for 46 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 1913-17 and the year 1918 :—

#### DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents.			Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population.		
	1910-12.	1913-17.	1918.	1910-12.	1913-17.	1918.
Ballarat and Suburbs	639	643	488	15·07	15·45	12·21
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	598	543	17·51	16·00	15·26
Geelong and Suburbs	411	401	396	13·68	11·58	11·62
Castlemaine ..	92	96	73	13·11	13·09	9·40
Warrnambool ..	95	89	93	13·55	12·05	12·57
Maryborough ..	76	70	46	13·39	13·57	9·29
Stawell .. ..	82	65	59	18·60	14·36	13·38

**Residents of different areas dying in hospitals.** An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who have died in 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 percentage of the total deaths of residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-15 and the year 1918 was as follows :—



**PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING  
IN HOSPITALS, 1910-15 AND 1918.**

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.		Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.	
	1910-15.	1918.		1910-15.	1918.
Port Melbourne City...	35·9	40·4	Oakleigh Borough ...	14·6	25·9
Fitzroy City ...	34·5	33·9	Brighton City ...	14·2	12·6
Melbourne City ...	34·4	39·4	Castlemaine ...	13·9	26·0
Collingwood City ...	28·0	34·3	Ballarat ...	13·9	12·3
Richmond City ...	26·6	25·3	Hawthorn City ...	13·2	20·4
South Melbourne City	26·5	31·3	Malvern City ...	12·8	13·7
Preston Shire ...	25·0	32·5	Kew Town... ..	12·6	14·0
Northcote City ...	24·4	27·4	Williamstown City ...	12·2	17·5
Brunswick City ...	23·9	27·0	Caulfield City ...	11·7	13·4
Warrnambool ...	23·0	23·7	Camberwell City ...	11·1	13·1
Maryborough ...	22·9	30·4	Sandringham Town...	...	13·5
Footscray City ...	22·6	32·9	Summary :—		
Prahran City ...	21·7	23·9	Greater Mel-		
Stawell ...	19·6	22·0	bourne ...	24·6	26·7
St. Kilda City ...	18·9	16·8	Seven Country		
Coburg Town ...	18·0	18·8	Towns ...	16·4	18·3
Bendigo ...	16·8	23·9	Remainder of		
Essendon City ...	16·5	18·0	State ...	17·8	22·2
Geelong ...	16·3	13·1	Whole State ...	20·9	24·2

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 1910-15, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 35·9 for Port Melbourne, 34·5 for Fitzroy, 34·4 for Melbourne City, 28·0 for Collingwood, and 26·6 for Richmond, to 11·7 for Caulfield and 11·1 for Camberwell. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 24·6 as compared with 17·6 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 40 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

**Deaths in  
public  
institutions  
in Greater  
Melbourne.**

In 1918 the deaths in public institutions were 35·6 per cent. of the total in Greater Melbourne, 23·8 per cent. of the total in extra metropolitan districts, and 30·4 per cent. of the total in the State as a whole. The number of

deaths in each public institution in the metropolis in 1918 is given in the subjoined table :—

### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1918.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Other Public Institutions—</b>	
Melbourne ... ..	901	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	66
Alfred ... ..	273	Benevolent Asylum ... ..	186
St. Vincent's ... ..	145	Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	92
Homœopathic ... ..	81	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ... ..	69
Austin ... ..	197	Old Colonists' Homes ... ..	11
Children's ... ..	329	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ... ..	1
Women's ... ..	176	Carlton Refuge ... ..	2
Infectious Diseases ... ..	150	Dépôt for Neglected Children ... ..	29
Queen Victoria ... ..	8	Kew Lunatic Asylum ... ..	98
Eye and Ear ... ..	11	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum ... ..	62
Williamstown ... ..	21	Mont Park Asylum ... ..	9
Military Base ... ..	24	Receiving House — Mental Hospital ... ..	13
Macleod Military ... ..	3		
Caulfield Military ... ..	43		
Police ... ..	12		
<b>Total Hospitals ... ..</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>Total Hospitals and other Institutions ... ..</b>	<b>3,012</b>

Of the 2,374 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1918, 322 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 1918 numbered 1,950, and, as there were 31,601 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born approximately 6·17 died within twelve months. This proportion was the second lowest recorded for the State. The rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole State, for different periods since 1880, are shown in the subjoined table :—

**Infantile mortality.**

## INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881 to 1918.

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

On the average of the past five years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 7.73 per 100 births, which was 25 per cent. below that for the decennium ended 1910, and 42 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 twelve 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.. ..	7.26	8.57	8.69	9.03	8.49	5.80
1908.. ..	8.61	9.83	9.52	11.37	10.33	7.12
1909.. ..	7.13	8.39	11.31	9.54	8.94	5.40
1910.. ..	7.69	9.23	10.19	9.44	6.57	6.01
1911.. ..	6.87	7.82	7.70	8.41	6.11	5.82
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

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 77 in Melbourne, 83 in Ballarat, 74 in Bendigo, and 70 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 1917 and 1918 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.	1917.	1918.		1910-14.	1917.	1918.
Coburg Town ..	12.03	9.73	10.38	Oakleigh Borough	7.65	6.55	7.28
Port Melb. City ..	12.00	7.88	11.90	Prahran City ..	7.27	4.44	6.52
Fitzroy City ..	11.24	11.60	9.99	St. Kilda City ..	6.38	8.38	6.65
Richmond City ..	10.23	7.67	9.14	Caulfield City ..	5.87	5.89	6.95
Preston Shire ..	10.01	8.18	5.96	Essendon City ..	5.79	4.49	5.62
Collingwood City	9.89	10.10	9.90	Hawthorn City ..	5.72	4.89	6.38
Melbourne City ..	9.22	8.13	8.78	Camberwell City ..	5.58	4.93	5.53
South Melb. City..	9.05	7.87	9.73	Malvern City ..	5.51	3.52	5.25
Brunswick City ..	8.50	7.47	8.14	Northcote City ..	5.47	6.46	8.40
Footscray City ..	8.11	6.61	5.80	Kew Town ..	4.76	2.59	4.98
Williamstown City	8.03	6.65	6.02	Sandringham Town	..	5.79	8.77
Brighton City ..	7.84	5.88	7.56				

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 1918 nearly 53 per cent. occurred in the first month and 69 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 1917, and the numbers for the year 1918, 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, 1913-17 AND 1918.

Age.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Five Years—1913-17.			Year 1918.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	665	47.8	3.71	585	53.1	3.62
1 to 3 months	229	16.5	1.28	190	17.2	1.17
3 to 6 "	211	15.2	1.18	125	11.4	.77
6 to 12 "	286	20.5	1.59	202	18.3	1.25
Total ..	1,391	100.0	7.76	1,102	100.0	6.81
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	46.4	2.87	441	52.0	2.86
1 to 3 months	153	14.6	.90	140	16.5	.91
3 to 6 "	173	16.5	1.02	114	13.5	.74
6 to 12 "	237	22.5	1.40	153	18.0	.99
Total ..	1,051	100.0	6.19	848	100.0	5.50

The death rate of infants under 1 month was somewhat similar in the two periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months, reductions amounting to 5, 31, and 25 per cent. respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1918 as compared with 1913-17.

The experience of the years 1913-18 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 760 boys and 608 girls died within twelve months, and 9,240 of the former and 9,392 of the latter, or 18,632 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

Probable  
mortality of  
infants.

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 867 more survivors in 1913-18 than in 1891-1900, and 1,164 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 1911-17, and for the year 1918 :—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-10, 1911-17, AND 1918.

Cause	Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
		1891-3.	1901-10.	1911-17.	1918.
Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms ...		29·66	24·62	17·48	11·90.
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ...		22·24	12·74	13·58	13·58.
Prematurity ...		13·13	14·99	14·46	15·57
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...		11·37	8·13	7·07	6·39.
Convulsions ...		6·83	3·10	1·83	1·08.
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...		3·45	4·86	4·42	3·51
Violence ...		3·16	2·47	1·12	1·01.
Whooping Cough ...		2·60	2·52	1·79	2·12.
Other causes ...		24·49	14·46	8·54	6·55
Total, all causes ...		116·93	87·89	70·29	61·71

Of every 1,000 infants born 25 died from diarrhœal and wasting diseases in 1918, as against 31 in 1911-17, 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of nearly 52 per cent. in 26 years. In 1918 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6·4 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-3—a decline of 44 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 29 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past eight 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 eight years, of every 1,000 children born 17 died from diarrhoeal complaints within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction.

On the average of the past six years, 163 in every 1,000 Legitimate and illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 63 in illegitimate death rates. every 1,000 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is two and one-half times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1918 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 5.74 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,844, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 241, the death rate being thus 13.07 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 1913-17 and for the year 1918:—

#### 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.	1913-17.	1918.	1904-8.	1913-17.	1918.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	19.8	14.9	10.7	72.6	51.9	30.4
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	30.3	31.4	31.6	52.1	68.2	49.9
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	6.9	6.2	5.9	18.6	11.8	14.6
Other causes ...	18.3	11.3	9.2	58.7	37.1	35.8
Total all causes ...	75.3	63.8	57.4	202.0	169.0	130.7

The rates for 1918 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 30.4 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 10.7 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 eight years are shown in the appended table :—

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

Month.	Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1911-18 from—					
	Diarrhœal Diseases.			Respiratory Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .. ..	310	226	536	33	26	59
February .. ..	235	179	414	24	19	43
March .. ..	198	169	367	26	20	46
April .. ..	148	145	293	36	39	75
May .. ..	81	69	150	51	40	91
June .. ..	42	39	81	65	62	127
July .. ..	26	27	53	117	79	196
August .. ..	23	19	42	107	81	188
September .. ..	35	22	57	70	52	122
October .. ..	40	28	68	47	35	82
November .. ..	96	66	162	45	27	72
December .. ..	234	157	391	42	23	65
Total, 1911-18 ..	1,468	1,146	2,614	663	503	1,166

The experience of the last eight years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhœal diseases 77 per cent. occur during the five months December to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 54 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.



The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 7,366 in 1918 as compared with 7,302 in the previous year, 9,282 in 1916, 9,126 in 1915 and 9,886 in 1914. The next table gives the proportion of such deaths to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last seven 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

The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1918 were as follows:—Melbourne 7.09, Sydney 6.27, Brisbane 7.05, Adelaide 5.49, Perth 6.49, Hobart 8.28 and Wellington 7.12.

In 1918 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,478, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,203—the former being in the proportion of 18.29 per cent., and the latter of 16.95 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

Deaths of  
children  
under 5.

age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1910, and in the years 1911 to 1918.

### 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
<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

The figures show a marked reduction, from period to period, in the mortality of children under 5 years of age relatively to that of persons of all ages, the proportion being 37 per cent. lower in 1911-18 than in 1891-1900.

Ages at  
death.

The ages of males and females who died in 1918 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

## AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1916 TO 1918.

Ages.	1916.			1917.			1918.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,403	1,150	2,553	1,099	774	1,873	1,102	848	1,950
1 to 2	246	215	461	176	118	294	188	165	353
2 " 3	100	81	181	71	64	135	85	69	154
3 " 4	77	53	130	59	52	111	51	66	117
4 " 5	57	54	111	38	35	73	52	55	107
5 " 10	187	169	356	144	118	262	171	152	323
10 " 15	134	108	242	110	105	215	104	82	186
15 " 20	153	156	309	119	134	253	126	121	247
20 " 25	215	246	461	152	206	358	158	213	371
25 " 30	234	275	509	159	223	382	156	258	414
30 " 35	205	214	419	191	250	441	188	246	434
35 " 40	272	248	520	258	260	518	246	263	509
40 " 45	327	279	606	285	247	532	280	251	531
45 " 50	419	349	768	432	286	718	410	297	707
50 " 55	585	416	1,001	534	331	865	540	384	924
55 " 60	628	421	1,049	651	376	1,027	665	452	1,117
60 " 65	572	381	953	612	434	1,046	697	443	1,140
65 " 70	548	493	1,041	522	472	994	523	440	963
70 " 75	605	582	1,187	558	521	1,079	584	544	1,128
75 " 80	718	634	1,352	639	597	1,236	639	640	1,279
80 " 85	666	570	1,236	615	543	1,158	596	595	1,191
85 " 90	426	356	782	410	318	728	363	358	721
90 " 95	103	106	209	88	109	197	118	118	236
95 " ..	5	5	10	6	13	19	8	11	19
96 " ..	6	9	15	6	4	10	13	7	20
97 " ..	3	4	7	2	6	8	8	7	15
98 " ..	6	5	11	7	3	10	6	6	12
99 " ..	..	2	2	2	3	5	1	2	3
100 " ..	..	6	6	2	..	2	..	1	1
101 " ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3
102 " ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
103 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
104 " ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
105 " ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
106 " ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
108 " ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	8,901	7,588	16,489	7,952	6,603	14,555	8,079	7,098	15,177

Of the 46,221 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,646 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 22—nine males and thirteen females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years.

The highest age at death recorded in the period 1916-18 was 108 years, which was attained by one man. To every 100 female deaths there were 114 male deaths in 1918 as against 120 in the previous year and 117 in 1916.

The most striking features of the mortality in 1918 were the low death rate from diarrhoeal diseases, the comparatively low rates from respiratory complaints, typhoid fever, measles, suicide and accidental violence, and the high rates from cancer and influenza. 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.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	98	74	60	51	45	32
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	1	8	21	23	28
Measles .. .. .	33	74	22	13	11	5
Whooping Cough .. .. .	77	69	68	84	51	47
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	122	148	142	189	110	149
Influenza .. .. .	109	106	67	70	47	148
Hydatids .. .. .	22	20	18	21	14	21
Cancer .. .. .	833	830	812	921	925	942
Phthisis .. .. .	855	724	661	743	677	701
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	182	140	135	136	163	144
Syphilis .. .. .	51	51	34	36	48	42
Diabetes .. .. .	107	119	114	128	120	146
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	81	100	83	94	97	90
Simple Meningitis .. .. .	133	107	84	67	51	52
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	12	237	231	53	26
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	6	1	3	4	15
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	71	75	58	70	58	88
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	449	429	443	497	437	427
Epilepsy .. .. .	35	39	30	54	42	40
Convulsions .. .. .	76	75	60	55	43	49
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) .. .. .	1,441	1,278	1,134	1,287	1,442	1,400
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	348	295	263	313	201	233
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	834	863	865	767	656	694
Pleurisy .. .. .	45	37	33	42	40	32
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	63	58	59	82	57	56
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	60	49	64	58	48	51
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	833	941	590	731	408	504
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	113	107	109	107	104	115
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	99	90	78	84	83	83

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) ..	158	160	145	96	110	112
Biliary Calculi .. ..	27	32	26	27	27	32
Appendicitis .. ..	81	72	72	55	62	66
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) ..	35	39	34	33	30	35
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease ..	576	520	566	570	568	586
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate ..	94	97	99	91	94	97
Calculi of the Urinary System ..	7	10	6	4	5	6
Old Age .. ..	1,030	1,029	1,183	1,208	1,056	1,002
Suicide .. ..	102	90	105	83	88	72
Accidental Violence .. ..	531	468	492	459	417	408
Homicide .. ..	19	16	17	14	13	13

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

**Vaccinations.** The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised in Victorian legislation, which requires parents to have their children vaccinated. The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for the period 1876-1899, and for each year since, is shown in the following table :—

## SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

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

In 1918 the vaccinations of children were equal to 48 per cent. of the births, as compared with 60 per cent. in the preceding year, 65 per cent. in 1900-1916, and 72 per cent. in 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. There have been no deaths from the disease during the past eight years, but in 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian Quarantine Station. Since 1853 only 28 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 took place in the thirty-four years ended 1918.

**Typhoid  
fever.**

The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-9 to 87 per 100,000 in 1911-14, 67 in 1915, 52 in 1916, 36 in 1917, and 25 in 1918, or by 91 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 89 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1918 were 13·0 as compared with 9·7 in 1913-17. 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 1889:—

**TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1918.**

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

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

**Typhoid  
fever in the  
Metropolis.**

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 twenty-nine years :—

### TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1918.

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

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 96 and 94 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1890-9 and 1918. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for, this great improvement.

**Prevalence  
of typhoid  
fever in  
different  
areas.**

The number of cases of typhoid fever during each of the last six years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-17 and the year 1918, are given in the following

table :—

### PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.						Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population	
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1910-17.	1918.
Greater Melbourne ..	282	312	197	162	130	87	4·9	1·2
Ballarat and Suburbs ..	47	75	79	59	5	11	15·9	2·7
Bendigo and Suburbs ..	96	87	65	32	31	21	21·7	5·9
Geelong and Suburbs ..	59	49	10	22	8	3	10·9	0·9
Rest of the State ..	643	672	607	452	337	232	10·3	3·9

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 76 per cent in Greater Melbourne, 83 per cent. in Ballarat, 73 per cent. in Bendigo, 92 per cent. in Geelong, and 62 per cent. in the rest of the State in 1918 than in the period 1910-17.

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 at the last three census periods :—

### DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1890-2, 1900-2, AND 1910-12.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-15 .. ..	2.26	0.97	0.38	2.85	1.46	0.44
15-20 .. ..	5.21	2.65	1.76	5.85	2.23	1.22
20-25 .. ..	9.21	4.39	1.82	4.77	1.84	1.32
25-35 .. ..	6.48	3.28	1.71	3.87	2.04	0.82
35-45 .. ..	3.60	2.25	1.26	2.03	1.21	0.68
45-55 .. ..	2.24	1.95	0.82	1.29	0.93	0.39
55-65 .. ..	1.74	0.66	0.20	1.04	0.34	0.50
65 and over ..	0.99	..	0.10	2.13	0.23	0.19
All ages .. ..	4.08	1.95	1.00	3.25	1.49	0.69

The experience of the last three census periods shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 29 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 1918 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 40, which corresponded to a rate of 28 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 23 in the previous year, 21 in 1916, 8 in 1915, slightly over 1 in 1914, 4 in 1913 and 1912, 3 in 1911, and 34 in 1890-2. During 1918 there were 2,572 cases reported as against 1,994 in 1917 and 1,566 in 1916. For the three years mentioned



the deaths were equal to 1.6 per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the past ten years the chance of contracting the disease is about 58 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 1918 there were only 7 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 5 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 11 in the previous year, 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 67 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1918, which equalled a rate of 47 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 51 in the previous year, 84 in 1916, 68 in 1915, 69 in 1914, 71 in 1913, 115 in 1912, 32 in 1911, 50 in 1910, and 132 in 1909. 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 43 of the deaths, or 64 per cent., were of infants under 1 year, and, with eight exceptions, all the deaths were of children less than 3 years of age. On the average of the past ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 23 per cent. higher among girls than boys.

**Diphtheria.** The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the past eight years was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1918 the number of cases was 6,568 as against a yearly average

of 4,939 in 1911-17, 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction has taken place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was only 3·2 per cent. in 1918 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 1918.

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
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

Prevalence of  
diphtheria in  
different areas.

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the past six years, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-17 and the year 1918, are given in the subjoined table:—

## CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.						Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.	
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1910-17.	1918.
Greater Melbourne ..	2,412	2,164	2,527	3,214	2,424	3,807	38·5	53·2
Ballarat and Suburbs	179	167	77	76	31	73	26·1	18·2
Bendigo and Suburbs	653	563	376	165	134	299	90·4	84·0
Geelong and Suburbs	184	91	130	122	143	314	36·7	92·3
Rest of the State ..	1,939	1,883	1,353	1,800	1,355	2,075	25·1	35·0

The cases in all divisions of the State were more numerous in 1918 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	8·14	6·84	1·68	0·39	0·11	1·54

## Hydatids.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1918 numbered 30, being equivalent to a rate of 21 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 14 in the preceding year, 21 in 1916, 18 in 1915, 20 in 1914, 19 in 1913, 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 16 per cent. higher among males than females.

Hospital returns for the period 1914-18 show that 400 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 55, or nearly 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

**Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia.** Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 128 deaths in 1918, which corresponded to a rate of 90 per million of the population, as against rates of 97 in the previous year, 94 in 1916, 83 in 1915, 100 in 1914, 76 in 1913 and 81 in 1908-12. Of the 26 persons who died from leucæmia in 1918, 22 were males.

**Diabetes.** During 1918 diabetes was responsible for 76 male and 131 female deaths, representing a rate of 146 per million of the population as compared with rates of 120 in the preceding year, 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 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, 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.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10 ... ..	·02	·09	·10	·02	·05	·15
10-20 ... ..	·17	·24	·20	·14	·26	·36
20-30 ... ..	·29	·17	·64	·14	·36	·30
30-40 ... ..	·21	·32	·58	·30	·51	·52
40-50 ... ..	·58	·49	1·11	·49	·42	·78
50-60 ... ..	1·18	1·38	1·80	1·31	1·42	3·18
60-70 ... ..	1·49	2·67	5·63	2·49	3·19	8·47
70-80 ... ..	2·87	4·36	7·34	1·88	5·01	11·54
80 and over ... ..	1·65	4·11	7·43	4·44	3·54	6·83
All Ages ... ..	·40	·56	1·00	·36	·60	1·26

At each age group over 30 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1910-12 than in the previous census period. In 1910-12 the female exceeded the male rate for each age group

between 50 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 54 per cent. For all ages combined the rate for females was 26 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 1918, and for the first seven months of 1919 :—

## 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 (7 months)	1,683*	1,308*	2,991*	205·0*

\* For seven months.

Special features of the epidemic of 1919 are dealt with in subsequent tables.

**Influenza epidemic 1919.** 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 August. The disease spread gradually throughout the State but, up to the end of July, the deaths outside Melbourne were, in proportion to population, only about two-fifths of those in the metropolis.

During the first seven months of 1919 influenza accounted for 2,991 deaths in Victoria of which 2,185 occurred in Greater Melbourne. In the first six months of the year the deaths from the disease in New South Wales numbered 3,561 of which 2,456 occurred in Sydney.

The weekly distribution of deaths from influenza in Melbourne and suburbs and the whole State, for the seven months ended July, 1919, is shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN EACH WEEK IN GREATER MELBOURNE, AND THE WHOLE STATE FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST JULY, 1919.

Week ended—	Number of Deaths from Influenza in—		Week ended—	Number of Deaths from Influenza in—	
	Greater Melbourne.	Whole State.		Greater Melbourne.	Whole State.
January 7 ..	1	2	April 29 ..	197	248
" 14 ..	..	1	May 6 ..	157	249
" 21 ..	1	3	" 13 ..	126	210
" 28 ..	22	24	" 20 ..	76	139
February 4 ..	71	80	" 27 ..	58	105
" 11 ..	144	170	June 3 ..	52	100
" 18 ..	125	147	" 10 ..	62	98
" 25 ..	72	81	" 17 ..	39	70
March 4 ..	57	70	" 24 ..	33	56
" 11 ..	51	66	July 1 ..	35	48
" 18 ..	37	47	" 8 ..	52	69
" 25 ..	23	28	" 15 ..	67	83
April 1 ..	43	55	" 22 ..	78	111
" 8 ..	92	103	" 29 ..	81	126
" 15 ..	139	164	" 30 and 31 ..	14	27
" 22 ..	180	211	(two days)		
			Total ..	2,185	2,991

Of the 2,991 deaths from all forms of influenza, 263 were ascribed to simple influenza, 2,434 to influenza and pneumonia, and 294 to influenza and broncho-pneumonia.

**Fatality  
rate from  
Influenza.**

From reports supplied by Influenza and other Hospitals to the Department of Health the fatality rate from influenza in these institutions may be deduced. From the figures in the reports referred to, it would appear that, of the cases treated in hospitals in Greater Melbourne from the 1st March to the 28th August, 7·8 per cent. ended fatally.

**Influenza—  
Age at  
death.**

The striking feature of the epidemic of the present year (1919) is the very heavy death rate among persons at the most vigorous period of life. In this respect the results are of special interest, as there is no Australian record of an epidemic of equal virulence among young and middle aged people. The influenza epidemics which prevailed in Victoria in 1891 and 1899, and accounted for 1,035 and 963 deaths respectively, were specially fatal to children and elderly persons, whilst the present outbreak has not seriously affected these sections of the community. The ages of those who succumbed to the disease in Victoria during the seven months ended July, 1919, were as follows:—

**AGE AT DEATH FROM INFLUENZA.**

Age at Death.					Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 5	..	..	..	..	44	46	90
5 to 10	..	..	..	..	23	13	36
10 „ 15	..	..	..	..	26	17	43
15 „ 20	..	..	..	..	64	57	121
20 „ 25	..	..	..	..	136	138	274
25 „ 30	..	..	..	..	298	220	518
30 „ 35	..	..	..	..	324	213	537
35 „ 40	..	..	..	..	240	152	392
40 „ 45	..	..	..	..	172	99	271
45 „ 50	..	..	..	..	134	91	225
50 „ 55	..	..	..	..	102	84	186
55 „ 60	..	..	..	..	59	79	138
60 „ 65	..	..	..	..	26	35	61
65 „ 70	..	..	..	..	16	29	45
70 and over	..	..	..	..	19	35	54
Total	..	..	..	..	1,683	1,308	2,991

Approximately 74 per cent. of those who died from influenza were between 20 and 50 years of age. In the earlier stages of the epidemic the proportion was 77 per cent.

Of every 10,000 persons in the community 20·5 died from influenza during the seven months ended July, 1919. The proportions for different areas ranged from 48·7 for Port Melbourne, 39·0 for Melbourne City, 37·1 for Fitzroy, and 34·6 for South Melbourne to 12·4 for Camberwell and 11·2 for the rural districts of the State. In the subjoined table are shown the numbers of male and female residents of each metropolitan municipality and of Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong who died from influenza during the first seven months of 1919; also, the proportions of such deaths to every 10,000 of their respective populations.

### DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA FOR DIFFERENT AREAS.

Place of Residence.	Number of Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.
Melbourne City .. ..	239	179	418	39·0
Fitzroy City .. ..	70	62	132	37·1
Collingwood City .. ..	57	47	104	28·8
Richmond City .. ..	70	66	136	32·6
Brunswick City .. ..	58	60	118	29·0
Northcote City .. ..	19	34	53	19·9
Prahran City .. ..	69	66	135	26·8
South Melbourne City .. ..	97	73	170	34·6
Port Melbourne City .. ..	34	30	64	48·7
St. Kilda City .. ..	49	34	83	24·0
Brighton City .. ..	18	22	40	18·8
Essendon City .. ..	56	49	105	30·1
Hawthorn City .. ..	23	24	47	16·5
Kew Town .. ..	17	17	34	24·9
Footscray City .. ..	57	37	94	30·2
Williamstown City .. ..	22	21	43	23·9
Oakleigh Borough .. ..	10	8	18	34·3
Caulfield City .. ..	36	25	61	20·3
Malvern City .. ..	28	23	51	17·1
Camberwell City .. ..	14	11	25	12·4
Preston Shire .. ..	10	6	16	19·4
Coburg Town .. ..	22	20	42	27·2
Sandringham Town .. ..	11	8	19	22·7
Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	38	25	63	23·9
Ballarat and Suburbs .. ..	38	31	69	17·3
Bendigo and Suburbs .. ..	44	24	68	19·1
Geelong and Suburbs .. ..	36	22	58	17·1
Rest of State .. ..	414	277	691	11·2
Unstated .. ..	27	7	34	..



**Influenza.** 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.					1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·40
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	·07	·64	·34	·24
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	·59	·21
25-35	...	...	...	...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·17
35-45	...	...	...	...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	·59
45-55	...	...	...	...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·73
55-65	...	...	...	...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	2·38
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	12·27
All ages	...	...	...	...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	1·10
<i>Females.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	·52	·34	1·86	1·15	·42
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·92	·83	·34
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	·69	·35
25-35	...	...	...	...	·07	·07	2·35	·89	·22
35-45	...	...	...	...	...	·08	4·11	1·86	·30
45-55	...	...	...	...	·17	...	5·39	2·02	·68
55-65	...	...	...	...	·39	·62	11·46	5·53	1·61
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02	12·80
All ages	...	...	...	...	·28	·24	3·72	2·13	1·10

The death rate for the last census period shows a substantial decrease as compared with that for each of the two preceding periods, the rate for 1910-12 being 50 per cent. below that for 1900-2, and nearly 71 per cent. below the rate for 1890-2. It is notable that the decline in the mortality rate from this disease has been associated with very heavy reductions in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

**Respiratory diseases.** In 1918 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,645, which represented a rate of 1,160 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,094 in the previous year, 1,336 in 1916, 1,368 in 1915, 1,397 in 1914, 1,279 in 1913, 1,659 in 1912, and 1,470 in 1911. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 74 were referred to acute bronchitis, 257 to chronic bronchitis, 366 to broncho-pneumonia, 618 to pneumonia, 45 to pleurisy, and 63 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for 86 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 42 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.					1870-2	1880-2	1890-2	1900-2	1910-12
<i>Males.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	22·65	29·02	28·52	16·53	12·94
15-20	...	...	...	...	3·05	3·30	2·92	2·70	1·66
20-25	...	...	...	...	5·70	5·34	4·88	4·85	2·35
25-35	...	...	...	...	5·69	8·31	6·85	5·94	3·86
35-45	...	...	...	...	10·28	15·80	13·55	9·49	10·50
45-55	...	...	...	...	20·43	26·59	25·18	18·04	18·25
55-65	...	...	...	...	41·79	51·65	56·51	38·37	32·68
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	108·11	136·54	141·07	112·38	138·87
All ages	...	...	...	...	17·29	24·48	24·30	18·66	17·17
<i>Females.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	18·50	24·18	24·13	13·85	10·50
15-20	...	...	...	...	1·88	2·02	3·52	2·34	1·56
20-25	...	...	...	...	3·54	4·23	3·05	3·34	2·48
25-35	...	...	...	...	4·51	5·72	5·65	3·75	3·55
35-45	...	...	...	...	7·94	12·53	11·55	7·68	5·85
45-55	...	...	...	...	7·87	13·63	17·01	11·80	8·28
55-65	...	...	...	...	22·97	29·15	32·10	27·42	16·64
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	73·10	112·12	112·38	86·78	99·81
All ages	...	...	...	...	12·63	17·08	17·62	13·28	11·81

Compared with the census period 1900-2, the mortality from respiratory diseases for the period 1910-12 showed a decline in each age group up to 35 for males and 65 for females, the reduction for all ages combined amounting to 8 per cent. in the rate for the former and 11 per cent. in that for the latter. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being nearly 41 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 37 deaths in 1918, 75 in 1917, 326 in 1916, and 338 in 1915. The cases reported to the Board of Health in those years numbered 1,608, and the proportion of these that ended fatally was 48 per cent. The numbers of deaths from cerebro-

Cerebro-spinal,  
tubercular,  
and simple  
meningitis.

spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis during the last eight years were as follows :—

### DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1911-18.

Year.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1911 ..	9	2	41	49	75	51	125	102
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

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 1911-18 :—

### DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM MENINGITIS, 1911-18.

Age Group.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ..	121	87	175	162	295	237	591	486
5 to 15 ..	64	55	69	74	59	49	192	178
15 „ 25 ..	159	47	20	45	30	39	209	131
25 „ 35 ..	76	25	20	20	24	17	120	62
35 „ 45 ..	49	24	17	9	40	24	106	57
45 „ 55 ..	47	27	5	7	39	21	91	55
55 „ 65 ..	16	12	2	2	11	8	29	22
65 and over	7	7	1	1	20	15	28	23
Total 1911-18	539	284	309	320	518	410	1,366	1,014

On the average of the last eight years the deaths of children under 5 years of age from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis represented 25, 54, and 57 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these diseases. Of the 37 persons who succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1918, 7 were under 5 and 14 were under 15 years. Up to the age of 15 years the incidence of the mortality from this

disease in the period 1911-18 was 30 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 1918 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 77 male and 48 female deaths, representing a death rate of 88 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 58 in the previous year, 70 in 1916, 58 in 1915, 75 in 1914, 62 in 1913, and 71 in 1908-12. Of the 20 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 19 were males.

**Infantile paralysis.** Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for 21 deaths in 1918 as against 6 in the previous year, 4 in 1916, 2 in 1915, 9 in 1914, 3 in 1913, and 6 in 1912. Of the 51 persons who died during these seven years 29 were boys. Six of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 25 were under 5 years. The cases reported to the Board of Health in 1918 numbered 303 as compared with 32 in the preceding year.

**Heart disease.** During 1918 there were 1,827 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 18 to pericarditis, 102 to acute endocarditis, and 38 to angina pectoris. The total—1,985—from these causes represented a rate of 1,400 per million of the population, as compared with 1,442 in the previous year, 1,287 in 1916, 1,134 in 1915, 1,278 in 1914, 1,294 in 1913, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 1,985 persons who died from these diseases in 1918, only 30, or 1·5 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1910 to 1912 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 ..	1.25	1.81	2.35	3.01	6.71	15.53	49.57	127.50	243.44	15.19
Females ..	1.25	1.66	2.08	2.88	7.10	15.63	36.22	107.21	238.36	13.58

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 1918 there were 766 male and 695 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,030 per million of the population, as against rates of

884 in the previous year, 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 715 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 504 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 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 715 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 496, or 69 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 85, or about 12 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 44 male and 37 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 64 male and 79 female deaths from other affections of that organ, and 89 male and 74 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

#### Appendicitis.

The deaths from appendicitis numbered 94 in 1918, 87 in the previous year, 78 in 1916, 102 in 1915, 103 in 1914, and 116 in 1913, and corresponded to rates of 66, 62, 55, 72, 72, and 83, per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that during 1918 there were 1,503 cases treated, and that 45, or 3.0 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 2.5 per cent. in 1917, 4.1 per cent. in 1916, 5.3 per cent. in 1915, 2.8 per cent. in 1914, 4.5 per cent. in 1913, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the five years, 1910 to 1914, the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 31 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for that period were as follows:—

#### DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1910-14.

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..	0.43	1.00	1.24	1.03	1.01	0.97	0.90	1.38	1.05	0.92
Females	0.42	1.43	0.88	0.71	0.59	0.52	0.85	0.58	0.55	0.70

In 1918 there were 1,051 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 741 per million of the population, as against rates of 710 in the previous year, 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 831 deaths, or 79 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 138 deaths, or 13 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 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12 are shown in the following table :—

### DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10 ...	1·16	·93	·67	·97	·59	·79
10-20 ...	·43	·45	·73	·58	·82	·71
20-30 ...	1·45	1·83	1·72	1·82	1·59	1·61
30-40 ...	3·05	3·55	3·03	4·72	4·21	3·76
40-50 ...	7·36	8·12	9·03	6·63	7·26	7·07
50-60 ...	11·90	17·43	18·95	5·91	11·36	13·81
60-70 ...	27·42	39·62	46·63	9·62	21·49	24·44
70-80 ...	58·98	80·68	96·18	14·62	27·70	38·53
80 and over ...	74·07	128·48	153·04	22·21	27·15	43·70
All Ages ...	5·25	8·05	9·18	2·84	4·28	5·34

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 72 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.				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
0-10 ...	9	2	9	2	2	2	5	2	4	7
10-15 ...	7	2	6	2	2	4	10	10	6	7
15-20 ...	17	19	16	21	18	46	32	46	38	38
20-25 ...	54	48	60	51	47	70	66	79	67	83
25-30 ...	60	51	72	41	39	83	77	72	74	86
30-35 ...	72	53	55	58	55	61	44	44	66	51
35-40 ...	67	66	69	70	67	57	44	49	50	50
40-45 ...	58	51	72	60	56	40	40	42	27	41
45-50 ...	56	72	68	63	58	35	23	39	29	30
50-55 ...	64	58	67	58	72	20	32	18	14	24
55-60 ...	36	41	48	50	54	24	20	17	13	16
60-65 ...	26	27	30	40	41	9	5	7	4	14
65-70 ...	19	21	20	16	19	8	6	5	5	2
70 and over	16	16	14	17	12	11	11	11	6	3
Total ...	561	527	606	549	542	470	415	441	403	452

The death rates from phthisis at various census periods are dealt with in the succeeding paragraph.

The deaths from phthisis in 1918 numbered 994—542 being of males and 452 of females—and equalled a rate of 701 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 677 in the previous year, 743 in 1916, 661 in 1915, 724 in 1914, 755 in 1913, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-2. In England in 1917, and in Scotland and Ireland in 1916, the deaths from this cause were 1,250, 1,062 and 1,693 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 THE LAST SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>						
0 to 15 ...	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38	·46
15 " 20 ...	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71
20 " 25 ...	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45
25 " 35 ...	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11
35 " 45 ...	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63
45 " 55 ...	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07
55 " 65 ...	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88
65 and upwards ...	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55
All Ages ...	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98
<i>Females.</i>						
0 to 15 ...	3·70	·98	1·76	1·43	·93	·97
15 " 20 ...	14·07	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62
20 " 25 ...	18·95	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79	12·68
25 " 35 ...	24·76	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03
35 " 45 ...	25·62	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51
45 " 55 ...	25·01	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18
55 " 65 ...	22·59	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47
65 and upwards ...	18·03	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29
All Ages ...	14·46	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the last two census periods shows that, except among boys and girls under 15, lower death rates obtained at each age group in 1910-12

than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males than females. An analysis of the figures discloses the fact that at certain ages the decrease was very slight in the female rate, while in the male rate it was very considerable at all ages over 15. Taking three important periods of life, 15-20, 20-25, and 25-35, it is found that between the last two censuses the rates for males declined by 26, 41, and 35 per cent. respectively, as compared with reductions of only 7, 1, and 22 per cent. in the rates for females. The heavy decline in the death rate from phthisis among men between 20 and 35 years of age is very striking, especially as it is co-incident with a reduction of 43 per cent. in the mortality rate from other diseases of the respiratory system. 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 females aged 15 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1910-12 as compared with the preceding census period. It is probable that this result is partly due to the increased proportion of females engaged in manufacturing industries. Comparing the number of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 census and that of 1911 there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the risk of tubercular infection involved in factory employment.

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

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 24 and 65 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 eight years :—

### DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1918.

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

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 six years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the populations of these divisions for the period 1910-17 and the year 1918 are given in the subjoined table :—

### PHTHISIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.	
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1910-17.	1918.
Greater Melbourne ..	780	856	972	1,094	1,052	982	14.2	13.7
Ballarat and Suburbs	56	60	63	77	43	40	13.9	10.0
Bendigo and Suburbs	64	53	59	70	53	56	19.4	15.7
Geelong and Suburbs	31	18	20	37	14	22	8.2	6.5
Rest of the State ..	445	423	395	375	400	380	6.1	6.4
Whole State ..	1,376	1,410	1,509	1,653	1,562	1,480	10.7	10.4

The proportion of residents of any large area reported as suffering from phthisis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. While this may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, it cannot be accepted as definitely correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. The prevalence of the disease in the principal metropolitan municipalities is shown in the next table for the two and a half years ended June, 1911, which is the latest period for which this information has been tabulated :—

### PHTHISIS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population.	Municipality.	Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population.
Preston Shire ...	20·2	Richmond City ...	12·1
Port Melbourne City ...	18·7	Brighton City ...	10·4
Melbourne City ...	18·1	Hawthorn City ...	10·3
Fitzroy City ...	17·3	Northcote City ...	10·0
Brunswick City ...	17·1	Essendon City ...	9·8
Coburg Town ...	15·4	Kew Town ...	9·8
South Melbourne City ...	15·2	Footscray City ...	9·2
Camberwell City ...	14·0	St. Kilda City ...	6·7
Prahran City ...	13·4	Malvern City ...	6·6
Collingwood City ...	12·5	Caulfield City ...	5·2
Williamstown City ...	12·2		

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 1918 there were in Victoria 204 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 144 per million, as compared with rates of 163 in the previous year, 136 in 1916, 135 in 1915, 140 in 1914, 156 in 1913, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates for

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.				
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>					
0—15 ...	7·53	7·98	10·36	5·64	2·75
15—20 ...	·64	·81	1·17	1·12	1·12
20—25 ...	1·80	1·23	·89	1·77	1·23
25—35 ...	·70	·66	·84	1·91	1·71
35—45 ...	·77	·88	·77	1·39	1·38
45—55 ...	·95	·85	·67	1·64	·82
55—65 ...	·88	1·07	·78	2·40	1·29
65 and over	1·09	2·36	·56	1·17	·59
All ages	3·46	3·55	4·02	2·99	1·70
<i>Females.</i>					
0—15 ...	5·89	7·28	8·43	5·33	2·12
15—20 ...	·82	1·30	1·27	1·95	2·34
20—25 ...	·52	·69	1·23	2·09	2·59
25—35 ..	·54	·41	·88	1·98	1·81
35—45 ...	1·04	·70	·42	1·77	1·33
45—55 ...	·17	·67	·34	1·01	·93
55—65 ...	·39	·62	·69	·71	1·11
65 and over	1·69	1·19	·64	·71	·29
All ages	3·10	3·39	3·58	2·91	1·76

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age who died from tubercular diseases (excluding

phthisis) during 1910-12 represents a decline of 51 per cent. for males and of 60 per cent. for females. The most important increase occurred in the rate for females aged 15-25.

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. None of those who died in 1918 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and only .8 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

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.				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
0-15 ..	1	6	5	6	2	6	3	6	10	4
15-25 ..	4	3	5	2	..	6	6	4	6	3
25-35 ..	10	16	15	8	7	15	17	18	24	16
35-45 ..	30	28	25	24	35	64	67	57	84	68
45-55 ..	105	86	121	116	108	135	126	164	121	145
55-65 ..	160	144	184	204	240	163	151	162	168	190
65-75 ..	140	186	163	140	159	139	136	154	164	130
75-85 ..	103	86	94	94	91	72	81	93	101	93
85 and over ..	18	21	15	15	23	11	15	13	23	22
Total ..	571	556	627	609	665	611	602	671	691	671

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 1918 the average age of those who died from cancer was 63.0 years for males, and 60.2 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 43.5 years for males and 33.8 years for females.

Deaths from cancer in 1918 numbered 1,336, and represented a death rate of 942 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 925 in the previous year, 921 in 1916, 812 in 1915, 830 in 1914, 838 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-2. In England in 1917, and in Scotland and Ireland in 1916 the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,210, 1,126, and 908 respectively. Cancer rates, computed

**Tubercular diseases—Deaths of recent arrivals from.**

**Cancer—Deaths at various ages.**

**Cancer—Death rates at different ages.**

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.			
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·29	·18	·30	·73
5 to 10 ...	·24	·10	·42	·25
10 " 15 ...	·18	·11	·20	·16
15 " 20 ...	·07	·17	·22	·15
20 " 25 ...	·25	·32	·33	·71
25 " 35 ...	·80	·81	1·26	·96
35 " 45 ...	4·12	4·29	3·69	3·16
45 " 55 ...	10·16	14·83	14·14	16·03
55 " 65 ...	22·01	31·92	36·00	36·36
65 " 75 ...	34·55	52·75	59·04	74·15
75 and over	45·12	53·55	74·04	88·40
All ages	4·29	6·16	7·52	8·50
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·12	·09	·26	·19
5 to 10 ...	·12	·10	·04	·10
10 " 15 ...	·06	·06	—	·27
15 " 20 ...	·26	·12	·28	·44
20 " 25 ...	·39	·22	·23	·41
25 " 35 ...	2·65	1·68	1·61	1·39
35 " 45 ...	7·32	7·43	6·05	7·26
45 " 55 ...	15·07	18·00	18·13	17·87
55 " 65 ...	29·35	31·79	33·05	38·03
65 " 75 ...	32·68	53·96	51·18	61·66
75 and over	27·56	49·55	62·70	86·19
All ages	4·27	5·57	6·64	8·76

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. A comparison of the figures for the last two census periods, which would not be appreciably affected by differences in the diagnosis of the disease, shows that at ages under 45 an increase occurred in the rate for females, and a slight reduction in that for males. At the next age period, 45-55, the male rate increased by nearly 13 per cent., while the female rate declined very slightly. At the period, 55-65, the mortality rate for men remained

almost stationary, but that for women exhibited a very marked increase. Among both males and females aged 65 and upwards the death rate was considerably heavier in 1910-12 than in 1900-2. From the figures for the two periods mentioned it would appear that there was a slight but definite increase in the death rate from cancer among persons under 65, and a large increase among persons over that age and, further, that on the whole the increase was much greater among females than males.

Seat of  
cancer.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1918 :—

### SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	80	5	85
„ the stomach and liver ...	284	224	508
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	89	94	183
„ the female genital organs ...	...	114	114
„ the breast ...	...	95	95
„ the skin ...	39	22	61
„ other and unspecified organs ...	173	117	290
Total Deaths ...	665	671	1,336

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

During the year 1918, the deaths of 663 men and 757 women aged 65 years and over were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,593—2,860 of men and 2,733 of women. It is thus seen that 25·4 per cent. of the deaths of persons aged 65 years and upwards were due to senile decay. The mortality rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the period 1910-12, when the numbers of persons within those groups were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective age groups there died within a year, from all causes, 4·21 aged 65 to 70, 6·63 aged 70 to 75, 10·71 aged 75 to 80, 16·36 aged 80 to 85, and 27·30 aged 85 and upwards.

Accidental  
violence.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later 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 1918 there were 418 male and 160 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 408 per million of the population. This proportion was 12 per cent. below the average rate—465—for the previous five years, and nearly 50 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The deaths from various accidents in 1918 are given in the appended table:—

## DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1918.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by Food .. .. .	3	2	5
Other Acute Poisonings .. .. .	3	6	9
Burns (including Conflagrations) .. .. .	20	36	56
Absorption of Poisonous Gases .. .. .	2	2	4
Suffocation in bed (infants) .. .. .	7	8	15
Drowning .. .. .	93	26	119
Firearms .. .. .	11	3	14
Falls .. .. .	43	17	60
In Mines and Quarries .. .. .	10	..	10
Machines .. .. .	8	..	8
Vehicular Accidents—			
On Railways .. .. .	37	7	44
Motor Car .. .. .	20	8	28
Motor Cycle .. .. .	4	..	4
Motor Lorry .. .. .	3	..	3
Bicycle .. .. .	1	..	1
Tram Car .. .. .	17	5	22
Vehicle drawn by Horses .. .. .	13	5	18
Vehicle, Undefined .. .. .	6	..	6
Injuries by Animals .. .. .	9	..	9
Effects of Heat .. .. .	6	3	9
Excessive Cold .. .. .	4	..	4
Electricity .. .. .	1	..	1
Fractures, Unspecified .. .. .	34	20	54
Other Violence .. .. .	63	12	75
Total .. .. .	418	160	578

On the average of the past three years the female mortality rate from accidents was about one-third of the rate for males.

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

Fatal accidents  
among males  
at different  
ages.

drowning, sunstroke, and other accidents for the period 1909-13 were as follows :—

### DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENT—MALES, 1909-13.

	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 ..	1·74	1·19	1·15	1·40	1·89	2·57	3·64	1·72
Sunstroke ..	..	..	·08	·10	·27	·18	·96	·16
Other Accidents ..	3·68	5·19	4·68	5·90	7·51	10·06	16·54	6·56
Total Accidents ..	5·42	6·38	5·91	7·40	9·67	12·81	21·14	8·44

For men aged 20 to 35 the death rate from accidental violence is less than one-third of that for men over age 65 and slightly less than one-half of the rate for those aged 55 to 65. The death rates in the above table agree fairly closely with English experience, which shows that the annual deaths from accidents per 10,000 males were 5·33 at ages 15-20, 5·71 at 20-25, 6·64 at 25-35, 8·62 at 35-45, 11·12 at 45-55, 13·99 at 55-65, and 18·85 at 65 and upwards.

**Occupations of men dying from accidents.**

During the year 1918, 309 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, 1918.	Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents, 1918.
Labourer (undefined) ..	53	Fisherman .. ..	3
Farmer, grazier .. ..	48	Fellmonger .. ..	3
Railway employee .. ..	16	Gentleman .. ..	3
Miner .. ..	13	Horse-trainer, groom ..	3
Soldier .. ..	13	Hotelkeeper .. ..	3
Driver, carter, carrier ..	11	Inspector .. ..	3
Blacksmith .. ..	7	Postal employee .. ..	3
Carpenter .. ..	6	Agent .. ..	2
Clerk .. ..	6	Bookseller .. ..	2
Engineer .. ..	5	Dealer .. ..	2
Gardener .. ..	5	Doctor .. ..	2
Grocer .. ..	5	Orchardist .. ..	2
Electrician .. ..	4	Salesman .. ..	2
Manager .. ..	4	Sawmiller .. ..	2
Seaman .. ..	4	Ship's fireman .. ..	2
Tinsmith .. ..	4	Watchman .. ..	2
Wharf labourer .. ..	4	Others (specified) .. ..	21
Tramway employee .. ..	4	Unspecified .. ..	28
Brickmaker .. ..	3		
Coachpainter .. ..	3		
Engine-driver .. ..	3	Total .. ..	309



Of the 309 deaths of males over 17 years of age which resulted from accidents in 1918, 65 were due to drowning.

**Suicide.** In the year 1918, 78 males and 24 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 72 per million of the population as compared with rates of 87 in the preceding year, 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 about one-third of that for the latter on the average of the past five years. Among males the death rate from suicide in the years 1916-18 was about 24 per cent. below the average of the three years preceding the war. This is somewhat similar to English experience, which shows that the mortality rate from this cause among males was 27 per cent. lower in the years 1915-17 than in the period 1911-13.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1918 numbered 18, of which 10 were of males and 8 of females. These represented a rate of 13 per million of the population as against rates of 13 in the previous year, 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 for various age groups are shown for the decade 1906-15 and the year 1918 in the following table:—

**DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1915 AND 1918.**

Age Group.	Married Mothers.			
	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.	
	1906-15.	1918.	1906-15.	1918.
Under 20 years .. .. .	23	2	2.71	3.14
20 to 25 " .. .. .	184	12	2.85	2.23
25 " 30 " .. .. .	326	21	3.60	2.29
30 " 35 " .. .. .	334	28	4.59	3.71
35 " 40 " .. .. .	346	28	6.86	5.82
40 years and over .. .. .	156	7	6.90	3.68

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.

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 eight 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 Septicæmia.)	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 ..	86	62	148	44·79
1912 ..	92	61	153	42·72
1913 ..	112	65	177	49·20
1914 ..	97	61	158	43·62
1915 ..	91	40	131	37·42
1916 ..	75	55	130	37·97
1917 ..	89	45	134	40·56
1918 ..	64	43	107	33·86

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 37·5 in 1915-18 as compared with 47·2 in 1906-10, and 60·9 in 1901-5.

**Puerperal septicæmia.** In 1918 there were 43 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 13·6 per 10,000 births, as against 13·6 in the previous year, 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.

**Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia.** 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 and 1907-11 and for each of the last seven 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	14·20	19·04	18·74	18·37	17·79	19·80	17·42	17·61
1913	14·71	17·90	19·87	18·30	20·04	19·16	17·48	16·67
1914	13·85	18·80	19·49	18·62	19·01	20·66	17·52	16·68
1915	13·45	17·81	18·35	16·14	18·69	19·21	16·57	16·27
1916	12·60	17·26	16·67	15·61	17·41	18·09	15·74	16·29
1917	13·14	18·46	19·42	16·11	16·57	18·14	16·70	16·08
1918	11·59	16·69	18·01	15·83	13·73	17·07	15·16	8·60
Mean 1914-18	12·93	17·80	18·39	16·46	17·08	18·63	16·34	14·78

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1914-18 was 16·34 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—16·34—would

enable a population to double itself in slightly under 43 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 12·93 per 1,000 of population a period of 54 years would be required. In 1914, the year of the commencement of the war, the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population was 9·8 in England and Wales, 10·6 in Scotland and 6·3 in Ireland.

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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 52 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.

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, shall be 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.

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 and adopt the valuation made by the assessors under the *Land Tax Act* 1915. 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 shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. 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 2s. 6d. 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 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 sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

**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.

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.** Under the provisions of the *Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1914* the following municipalities were united from 1st October, 1915 :—

#### BOROUGHS.

Majorca, united with Shire of Tullaroop.  
 Carisbrook, united with Shire of Tullaroop.  
 Raywood, united with Shire of Marong.  
 Buninyong, united with Shire of Buninyong.  
 Browns and Scarsdale, united with Shire of Grenville.  
 Smythesdale, united with Shire of Grenville.  
 Tarnagulla, united with Shire of Bet Bet.  
 Malmsbury, united with Shire of Kyneton.  
 Talbot, united with Shire of Talbot.

#### SHIRES.

Epping, united with Whittlesea.  
 Mount Alexander, united with Newstead.  
 Meredith, united with Bannockburn.  
 Mount Franklin, united with Glenlyon.  
 Templestowe, united with Doncaster.  
 Merriang, united with Broadmeadows.

From 31st May, 1916, the undermentioned municipalities were united :—

#### BOROUGH.

Chewton, united with Shire of Metcalfe.

## SHIRES.

Lancefield, united with Romsey.

Springfield, united with Romsey.

From 1st October, 1918, the Shire of Walhalla was incorporated with the Shire of Narracan, and from 31st May, 1919, the Shire of Howqua was dissolved and part of it united with the Mansfield Shire and part with the Upper Yarra Shire.

A portion of the Shire of Moorabbin was excised on 26th February, 1917, and constituted a separate municipality with the title of Borough of Sandringham. Portions of the Shires of Colac, Heytesbury, and Winchelsea were excised on 6th May, 1919, and constituted a separate shire entitled Cape Otway.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1918 was 191. Of these, 22 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 26 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 1918-19:—

## MUNICIPALITIES: 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1914-15 ..	825,078	209,276	180,410	3,725	£ 147,205,224	£ 8,218,040	£ 1,378,006
1915-16 ..	824,170	208,759	182,445	3,293	149,235,137	8,335,553	1,407,021
1916-17 ..	829,368	213,520	184,417	3,377	154,105,571	8,587,302	1,487,426
1917-18 ..	844,970	219,076	189,459	3,265	158,777,843	8,912,303	1,598,643
1918-19 ..	859,470	224,757	194,273	2,542	164,306,704	9,227,807	..
Shires—							
1914-15 ..	608,828	181,480	134,349	3,530	167,405,523	8,517,938	827,466
1915-16 ..	617,587	184,374	137,799	3,619	169,724,979	8,606,509	847,206
1916-17 ..	619,696	187,894	138,801	3,196	172,309,539	8,732,116	875,940
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	..
Total—							
1914-15 ..	1,433,906	390,756	314,759	7,255	314,610,747	16,735,978	2,205,472
1915-16 ..	1,441,757	393,133	320,244	6,912	318,960,116	16,942,062	2,254,227
1916-17 ..	1,449,064	401,414	323,218	6,573	326,415,110	17,319,418	2,363,366
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	..

**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.		
				1918-19 over 1914-15.		1917-18 over 1914-15.
				Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
				Total.	Annual	
				£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	...	...	17,101,480	1,009,767	220,637
Shires	...	...	...	8,892,006	404,921	100,435
Total Increase	...	...	...	25,993,486	1,414,688	321,072

The number of ratepayers returned for 1917-18 was 412,789, and the total capital value of rateable property £340,604,233, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £18,150,666.

**Unimproved  
Value of  
Rateable  
Property.**

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1918-19 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £82,153,352, and in shires £117,531,686. 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 following statement :—

### NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1914-15	247,802	249,434	497,236
1915-16	248,100	255,958	504,058
1916-17	251,050	260,297	511,347
1917-18	258,614	257,528	516,142
1918-19	261,253	258,976	520,229

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 £1 in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1918-19, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual endowment," the amounts of which are those for 1917-18 :—

### CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1918-19.

Name.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1917-18.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
CITIES.							
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	20,080	5,419	2 3	2,601,435	173,429	36,344	..
Bendigo ..	25,000	6,467	2 2	2,807,056	200,504	40,827	..
Brighton ..	20,500	5,300	2 3	4,073,640	203,682	25,516	..
Brunswick ..	39,910	9,600	2 4	6,015,580	300,779	54,914	..
Camberwell ..	19,680	6,008	2 3	4,927,440	246,372	42,169	..
Caulfield ..	29,500	10,571	2 3	6,405,858	355,881	45,822	..
Collingwood ..	35,550	7,657	2 0	4,982,016	298,921	35,257	..
Essendon ..	34,000	9,150	2 2	5,172,660	258,663	37,510	..
Fitzroy ..	35,300	7,715	1 8	6,462,162	359,009	34,530	..
Footscray ..	30,750	9,000	2 4	5,178,320	258,916	51,991	..
Geelong ..	14,810	4,300	2 4	2,861,880	143,094	29,202	..
Hawthorn ..	28,150	6,747	2 3	6,217,380	310,869	37,111	..
Malvern ..	29,000	7,500	2 3	7,046,640	352,332	48,588	..
Melbourne ..	107,480	29,123	1 2	45,914,360	2,295,718	519,217	..
Northcote ..	26,390	7,000	2 3	3,707,820	185,391	64,432	..
Port Melbourne ..	13,000	2,900	2 3	1,292,500	103,400	23,389	..
Prahran ..	49,480	11,900	1 9	7,832,352	652,696	64,574	..
Richmond ..	41,200	9,383	2 3	6,206,472	344,804	44,287	..
South Melbourne ..	48,700	10,254	2 0	10,026,980	501,349	64,306	..
St. Kilda ..	33,800	7,968	2 0	5,594,724	466,227	55,063	..
Warrnambool ..	7,400	1,654	2 3	1,220,420	61,021	25,805	..
Williamstown ..	18,800	6,200	2 4	2,044,170	136,278	23,690	..
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ..	15,340	3,780	2 3	1,263,180	84,212	15,226	..
Coburg ..	15,120	6,475	2 3	1,613,910	107,594	18,158	..
Kew ..	14,480	3,850	2 1	2,297,505	153,167	18,857	..
Sandringham ..	8,250	3,989	2 0	1,077,936	89,828	13,325	..

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1918-19—continued.

Name.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1917-18.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
BOROUGHES.							
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ararat ..	4,500	1,060	2 6	262,700	26,270	12,598	25
Castlemaine ..	6,000	1,385	2 0	457,512	36,601	6,176	25
Clunes ..	1,550	488	1 6	56,287	8,041	2,567	38
Creswick ..	1,850	587	1 9	73,890	7,389	2,487	38
Daylesford ..	3,800	785	2 3	272,115	18,141	3,641	25
Dunolly ..	1,070	319	1 6	53,740	5,374	1,042	25
Eaglehawk ..	7,300	1,800	2 0	345,684	28,807	7,072	25
Echuca ..	4,000	1,090	2 3	297,500	23,800	6,366	25
Geelong West ..	8,790	2,311	2 2	1,046,860	52,343	8,657	25
Hamilton ..	4,700	1,166	2 3	730,640	36,532	7,289	25
Horsbarn ..	4,000	793	2 6	453,900	26,700	6,029	50
Inglewood ..	1,300	330	1 6	78,120	6,510	1,836	25
Koroit ..	2,240	402	2 6	324,800	16,240	4,123	25
Maryborough ..	4,950	1,171	1 6	253,950	25,395	4,370	25
Newtown and Chilwell ..	6,900	1,743	2 2	979,040	48,952	6,227	25
Oakleigh ..	5,130	1,973	2 6	833,980	41,699	8,533	50
Portland ..	2,500	644	2 4	380,040	19,002	4,400	25
Port Fairy ..	2,000	496	2 0	282,440	14,122	4,366	25
Queenscliff ..	1,720	579	2 0	255,600	12,780	2,642	50
Rutherglen ..	1,300	325	1 6	109,420	10,942	2,291	40
Sale ..	3,660	974	1 9	398,640	19,932	8,536	25
Sebastopol ..	2,300	470	2 0	79,032	6,586	1,257	40
Stawell ..	4,410	900	2 3	185,570	18,557	5,367	25
St. Arnaud ..	3,800	950	1 9	358,440	17,922	2,987	25
Wangaratta ..	4,030	906	1 10	580,000	29,000	4,454	25
Wonthaggi ..	4,000	1,100	2 0	312,408	26,034	3,220	..
Total ..	859,470	224,757	..	164,306,704	9,227,807	1,598,643	756

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

## SHIRES, 1918-19.

Name.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1917-18.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alberton ..	5,200	1,318	1 3	1,677,260	83,863	7,164	701
Alexandra ..	3,000	702	1 6	1,014,440	50,722	6,236	390
Arapiles ..	2,710	682	1 4	837,280	41,864	3,186	153
Ararat ..	6,600	1,700	1 3	3,217,320	160,866	12,447	645
Avoca ..	4,000	1,470	1 3	797,440	39,872	3,520	240
Avon ..	3,000	800	1 0	831,080	41,554	3,053	302
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,250	727	1 6	843,180	42,159	4,218	204
Bairnsdale ..	8,350	1,953	1 6	1,999,160	99,958	10,586	709
Ballan ..	3,800	1,020	1 3	720,320	36,016	3,158	286
Ballarat ..	4,500	890	1 0	1,210,980	60,549	4,271	286
Bannockburn ..	2,800	736	1 3	1,044,040	52,202	4,397	202
Barrabool ..	2,000	450	1 6	754,360	37,718	3,483	211
Beechworth ..	6,000	1,495	1 4	349,092	29,091	7,713	271
Belfast ..	2,600	651	1 6	1,120,240	56,012	4,638	323

## SHIRES, 1918-19—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1917-18.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bellarine ..	4,900	1,653	1 3	1,036,340	51,817	4,138	240
Benalla ..	9,050	2,800	1 3	2,507,920	125,396	16,230	719
Berwick ..	8,000	2,690	1 6	1,912,260	95,613	8,622	496
Bet Bet ..	4,600	1,103	1 3	653,400	32,670	2,667	211
Birchip ..	2,010	537	1 0	1,030,500	51,525	3,824	199
Borong ..	5,750	1,305	1 0	1,958,040	97,902	7,841	493
Braybrook ..	3,200	2,250	1 3	894,560	44,728	4,750	130
Bright ..	4,800	1,350	1 7	684,100	34,205	4,535	372
Broadford ..	2,100	465	1 6	383,700	19,185	1,871	149
Broadmeadows ..	3,340	1,955	1 3	1,156,880	57,844	4,503	253
Bulla ..	2,600	400	1 3	614,680	30,734	4,190	173
Bulu Bulu ..	4,800	1,420	1 7	1,247,440	62,372	6,785	620
Bungaree ..	4,500	1,133	1 9	634,260	31,713	3,732	397
Buninyong ..	6,360	1,670	1 6	1,260,760	63,038	6,016	298
Charlton ..	3,350	732	1 3	1,059,960	52,998	4,118	273
Chiltern ..	3,150	830	1 0	475,170	31,678	2,886	217
Colac ..	14,500	3,377	1 3	5,291,380	264,569	25,010	595
Corio ..	3,070	1,018	1 6	1,400,200	70,010	6,175	257
Cranbourne ..	7,430	1,827	1 6	1,460,300	73,015	6,285	347
Creswick ..	5,000	998	1 0	1,100,760	55,038	4,094	385
Dandenong ..	7,500	4,800	2 0	1,720,000	86,000	14,028	261
Deakin ..	3,300	985	1 0	1,284,380	64,218	3,749	221
Dimboola ..	5,000	1,223	1 6	1,706,660	85,333	8,962	307
Donald ..	3,250	795	1 6	926,000	46,300	6,028	307
Doncaster ..	2,450	820	1 9	644,860	32,243	3,538	195
Dundas ..	3,030	1,114	1 3	2,061,400	103,070	7,754	521
Dunmunkle ..	5,000	1,090	1 0	2,332,780	116,639	8,093	616
East Loddon ..	1,720	500	1 3	922,800	46,140	3,812	273
Eltham ..	3,500	1,450	1 7	805,800	40,290	4,388	209
Euroa ..	5,300	1,136	1 6	1,114,420	55,721	6,859	323
Ferntree Gully ..	6,300	3,100	2 6	1,185,060	59,253	8,570	446
Flinders ..	3,600	2,900	1 6	999,320	49,966	4,860	129
Frankston and Hastings ..	3,650	2,336	1 9	865,580	43,279	5,122	211
Gisborne ..	2,300	700	1 6	591,340	29,567	3,557	169
Glenelg ..	5,820	1,546	1 3	2,457,580	122,879	8,582	595
Glenlyon ..	5,380	1,142	1 3	319,450	31,945	2,828	225
Gordon ..	3,800	850	1 3	1,037,600	51,880	4,937	367
Goulburn ..	3,000	564	1 0	669,260	33,463	3,124	173
Grenville ..	5,750	1,450	1 3	822,345	54,823	4,628	301
Hampden ..	9,700	2,100	1 6	5,510,320	275,516	29,288	372
Healesville ..	2,200	862	2 6	468,800	23,440	3,950	238
Heidelberg ..	12,500	5,850	1 6	2,571,860	128,593	37,927	247
Heytesbury ..	4,800	1,168	1 6	1,707,580	85,379	7,585	546
Howqua ..	1,000	289	2 0	79,760	3,988	1,150	100
Huntly ..	3,500	969	1 0	917,680	45,884	3,265	199
Kara Kara ..	4,200	1,321	1 6	1,198,040	59,902	5,218	336
Karkaroc ..	5,500	1,375	1 0	2,315,620	115,781	9,061	471
Keilor ..	1,000	620	1 4	470,780	23,539	1,825	50
Kerang ..	10,000	2,233	1 3	3,001,780	150,089	18,012	496
Kilmore ..	1,870	536	1 6	204,460	20,436	2,739	137
Korong ..	6,400	1,396	1 6	1,087,760	54,388	6,202	323
Kowree ..	3,890	1,303	1 0	1,347,872	84,242	5,668	432
Kyneton ..	7,800	2,048	1 6	1,355,100	67,753	10,900	367
Lawloit ..	3,390	630	1 6	549,765	36,651	3,111	197
Leigh ..	1,500	589	1 3	1,025,240	51,262	3,700	274
Lexton ..	1,850	584	1 3	815,860	40,793	2,861	199
Lilydale ..	6,800	2,900	1 9	1,512,440	75,622	9,385	397
Lowan ..	4,100	1,250	2 0	807,160	40,358	5,389	298
Maffra ..	4,500	1,100	1 3	1,423,840	71,192	7,794	485
Maldon ..	3,600	1,230	1 3	704,820	35,241	3,045	186
Mansfield ..	3,520	990	2 0	1,185,820	59,291	8,186	446
Marong ..	6,920	2,192	1 3	1,787,920	89,396	7,597	456
Melton ..	1,700	410	1 3	579,480	38,632	3,048	146
Metcalfe ..	3,710	1,040	1 0	739,860	36,993	2,920	163
Mildura ..	8,390	1,511	1 9	2,421,620	121,081	16,865	236
Minhamite ..	2,000	572	1 0	1,340,600	67,030	6,024	323

## SHIRES, 1918-19—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1917-18.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mirboo ..	1,460	300	1 6	489,060	24,453	2,669	357
Moorabbin ..	10,210	3,900	2 6	1,670,520	83,526	28,215	298
Mornington ..	2,000	798	1 9	471,400	23,570	3,955	115
Mortlake ..	2,940	690	1 3	2,240,800	112,040	8,167	348
Morwell ..	3,500	849	1 6	893,380	44,669	4,933	437
Mount Rouse ..	2,150	704	1 3	1,573,540	78,677	5,544	199
Mulgrave ..	2,970	990	2 0	597,540	29,877	3,636	223
McIvor ..	4,060	1,133	1 0	1,072,400	53,620	4,029	223
Narracan ..	7,000	1,686	1 6	1,495,360	74,768	7,427	645
Newham and Woodend ..	2,500	660	1 6	424,640	21,232	3,433	149
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	4,000	1,148	1 3	545,780	27,289	2,368	167
Numurkah ..	6,500	1,600	1 3	2,433,580	121,679	10,780	595
Nunawading ..	10,260	4,200	2 2	2,083,300	104,165	17,478	471
Omeo ..	2,710	1,348	1 6	878,920	43,946	5,092	842
Orbost ..	3,220	913	2 0	833,000	41,650	5,059	474
Oxley ..	4,620	992	1 6	1,075,440	53,772	4,984	372
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	3,870	2,320	1 6	1,122,100	56,105	5,861	446
Poowong and Jeetho ..	7,700	1,719	1 6	1,964,280	98,214	11,740	990
Portland ..	5,250	1,940	1 3	1,715,160	85,758	7,511	496
Preston ..	8,080	3,569	2 3	1,418,060	70,903	14,957	323
Pyalong ..	1,150	342	1 6	422,760	21,138	1,783	114
Ripon ..	4,500	1,190	1 3	1,764,220	88,211	7,700	223
Rochester ..	5,350	1,601	1 0	1,278,860	63,943	5,512	248
Rodney ..	6,720	1,654	1 0	2,121,220	106,061	8,650	434
Romsey ..	3,700	841	1 3	1,235,200	61,760	4,811	322
Rosedale ..	4,000	1,100	1 3	1,583,580	79,179	6,433	540
Rutherglen ..	4,500	763	1 3	798,720	39,936	3,605	218
Seymour ..	4,000	1,038	1 6	939,820	46,991	4,078	422
Shepparton ..	8,300	1,704	1 3	2,154,240	107,712	10,022	471
South Barwon ..	3,000	1,360	2 0	649,020	32,451	3,484	138
South Gippsland ..	4,120	1,028	1 6	1,021,360	51,068	5,502	520
Stawell ..	3,700	1,230	1 3	1,455,420	72,771	5,507	310
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,760	1,069	1 6	473,420	23,671	2,300	138
Swan Hill ..	7,000	2,730	1 1	2,314,920	115,746	9,981	274
Talbot ..	2,000	580	1 4	466,760	23,338	2,721	135
Tambo ..	3,000	988	1 9	748,400	37,420	4,862	516
Tarawong ..	6,300	1,600	1 3	1,906,420	95,321	10,355	891
Traralgon ..	3,350	870	1 6	979,200	48,960	7,254	443
Tullaroop ..	4,200	1,150	1 0	570,195	38,013	2,903	207
Tungamah ..	5,470	1,562	1 0	1,758,000	87,900	7,086	446
Upper Yarra ..	3,600	1,080	2 0	533,380	26,669	4,253	223
Violet Town ..	3,200	694	1 3	763,460	38,173	3,143	223
Walhalla* ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,242	283
Walpeup ..	3,590	1,431	1 3	1,723,300	86,165	4,390	..
Wangaratta† ..	2,730	809	1 3	665,780	33,289	2,418	147
Wannon ..	2,770	804	1 0	2,016,260	100,813	6,336	428
Waranga ..	1,850	1,832	1 6	1,656,800	82,840	8,112	372
Warragul ..	4,000	1,065	2 0	1,191,860	62,951	7,921	891
Warrnambool ..	9,000	2,012	1 0	3,893,000	194,650	16,893	683
Werribee ..	5,000	4,000	1 6	1,599,860	79,993	10,481	298
Whittlesea ..	3,600	1,002	1 6	1,200,000	60,000	4,737	228
Wimmera ..	4,500	1,032	1 0	1,656,340	82,817	5,315	362
Winchelsea ..	4,370	1,384	1 6	1,483,060	74,153	7,029	422
Wodonga ..	2,990	584	1 6	504,520	25,226	2,924	170
Wooray ..	4,500	1,240	1 9	1,337,800	66,890	7,871	1,039
Wycheproof ..	4,500	1,120	1 0	1,310,060	65,503	6,043	229
Yackandandah ..	4,150	903	1 6	717,780	35,889	3,816	339
Yarrawonga ..	3,320	810	1 0	749,680	37,484	5,117	283
Yea ..	2,560	695	1 6	877,440	43,872	4,997	379
Total ..	622,260	188,032	..	176,297,529	8,922,859	927,901	47,895

\* Incorporated with Narracan Shire from 1st October, 1918.

† Formerly North Ovens.

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

## RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
<i>s. d.</i>										
0 6 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 ..	6	..	..	..	..	67	58	53	38	24
1 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
1 2 ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 3 ..	1	2	..	..	..	39	38	33	38	41
1 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	5	4
1 6 ..	10	4	5	5	5	25	26	31	35	43
1 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
1 8 ..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 9 ..	3	4	5	3	4	7	7	8	8	8
1 10 ..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
2 0 ..	22	19	17	16	10	6	7	7	7	9
2 1 ..	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 2 ..	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
2 3 ..	10	11	11	12	16	..	..	..	1	1
2 4 ..	2	4	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
2 6 ..	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	1	2	3
Total ..	61	52	51	52	52	147	141	139	139	138

The figures for the quinquennial period give an average rating of 1s. 11½d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 3¾d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 8d. in the £1 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., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £1.

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,  
1916 TO 1918.**

Sources of Revenue.				1916.	1917.	1918.
				£	£	£
Taxation —						
Rates	...	...	...	1,346,439	1,395,723	1,462,640
Licences	...	...	...	105,772	108,651	109,916
Dog Fees	...	...	...	20,528	20,883	21,481
Government Endowment and Grants	...	...	...	74,372	68,364	62,460
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c.	...	...	...	52,045	54,620	63,910
Market and Weighbridge Dues	...	...	...	63,812	67,726	71,737
Sanitary Charges	...	...	...	91,125	96,484	101,791
Rents	...	...	...	59,006	62,953	65,821
Other Sources	...	...	...	441,128	487,962	566,788
Total	...	...	...	2,254,227	2,363,366	2,526,544
Heads of Expenditure.						
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	206,353	210,034	214,797
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c.	...	...	...	236,766	243,774	244,984
Lighting	...	...	...	95,420	97,685	98,511
Contributions to Fire Brigades	...	...	...	32,086	33,939	32,786
Public Works—						
Construction	...	...	...	238,773	200,151	232,977
Maintenance	...	...	...	847,505	897,136	1,046,474
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	...	...	...	68,024	63,499	75,474
Redemption of Loans	...	...	...	101,461	112,020	124,797
Interest on Loans	...	...	...	262,760	274,113	277,435
Charities	...	...	...	18,801	20,350	19,977
Other Expenditure	...	...	...	180,018	186,310	178,043
Total	...	...	...	2,287,967	2,339,011	2,546,255

As compared with 1917, the revenue of 1918 increased by £163,178, as follows :—Rates increased by £66,917, sanitary charges by £5,307, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £9,290, rents by £2,868, licences by £1,265, dog fees by £598, market and weighbridge dues by £4,011, and “other sources” by £78,826. The revenue from Government endowment and grants decreased by £5,904. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £207,244. The following items showed increases :—Salaries, £4,763 ; sanitary work and street cleansing, £1,210 ; lighting, £826 ; formation of private streets, £11,975 ; public works construction, £32,826 ; public works maintenance, £149,338 ; redemption of loans, £12,777 ; and interest on loans, £3,322. There were decreases under the headings of contributions to Fire Brigades, £1,153 ; charities, £373 ; and “other expenditure,” £8,267.

**Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.** Fifty-eight per cent. of municipal revenue in 1918 was derived from rates, 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, 3 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 3 per cent. from rents, and 22 per cent. from all "other sources."

**Salaries.** In 1918 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £214,797, or 8½ per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £19,977, 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, (3) Property; and the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

### MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1916 TO 1918.

Assets.		1916.	1917.	1918.
		£	£	£
Municipal Fund—				
Uncollected Rates	...	146,491	138,617	132,217
Other Assets	...	392,876	442,388	427,046
Loan Funds—				
Sinking Funds—				
Amount at Credit	...	792,445	745,784	596,550
Arrears Due	...	834	1,732	5,054
Unexpended Balances	...	209,363	286,206	238,906
Property—				
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	...	2,898,978	2,942,062	2,952,105
Waterworks	...	177,050	252,069	268,815
Gasworks	...	105,124	109,215	110,819
Electric Light Works...	...	851,969	906,258	919,127
Total Assets	...	5,575,130	5,824,331	5,650,639

Liabilities.		1916.	1917.	1918.
		£	£	£
Municipal Fund—				
Due on Current Contracts	...	73,005	98,538	78,115
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	...	834	1,732	5,054
Overdue Interest	...	14,456	24,425	6,920
Bank Overdrafts	...	252,130	233,160	317,410
Other Liabilities	...	221,183	233,189	269,947
Loan Funds—				
Loans Outstanding	...	5,869,260	6,030,343	5,764,050
Due on Loan Contracts	...	15,888	42,428	47,145
Total Liabilities	...	6,446,756	6,663,815	6,488,641

**Municipal  
assets and  
liabilities  
compared.**

The total assets of municipalities in 1918 amounted to £5,650,639, and the total liabilities to £6,488,641. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £677,446, against which there were assets amounting to £559,263. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,811,195, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £4,970,685. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, waterworks, &c. (£4,250,866), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £719,819.

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 1906-17, and from the 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 financial years 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19 it was reduced to £50,000 under the authority of Acts Nos. 2805, 2872, 2935, and 2965. 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 £1.
„ 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.

### WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

Workers'  
dwellings.

An Act to enable municipal councils to provide workers' dwellings was passed by the State Parliament in February, 1914, and has been incorporated in the *Local Government*

Act 1915.

The council of any municipality may purchase or take compulsorily any land in the municipal district regarded as suitable for the erection of dwelling-houses. The houses are to be leased to persons who are not owners of dwelling houses in Victoria or elsewhere and who are not in receipt of incomes of more than £200 a year. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted. In fixing rents of dwelling houses account is to be taken of interest, depreciation, rates, repairs, and insurance. Before constructing new houses plans showing the classes of houses to be built are to be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. The amount that may be borrowed for the purposes of the Act by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. Power is given to increase the general rate to recoup advances from the municipal fund, but as far as practicable all advances are to be repaid out of the profits accruing from transactions under the Act. Once in every

year a balance-sheet must be prepared showing receipts and expenditure relating to all operations undertaken during the previous year, also assets and liabilities.

### **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 likewise 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 is 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 are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised is to be placed to the credit of an account to be called "the Country Roads Loan Account," which will be debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. 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 6 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 £1 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. 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.

During the year 1917-18 constructional work to the value of £226,599, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £173,785, were undertaken.

A system for the continuous maintenance of all main roads has also 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.

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 the 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.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure during 1917-18 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act :—

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1918.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Balance 1st July, 1917	78,895 10 10	To Maintenance Works General	86,290 8 0
Motor Car Act No. 2237—		„ Woods—	
Registration Fees	56,649 17 0	Point Road..	2,142 19 0
Licence Fees	3,203 9 0	„ Ormeo—	
Fines	2,301 10 6	Glen Willis Road..	151 4 7
	62,154 16 6	„ Ormeo Road..	156 1 7
Less Refunds and Costs of Administration	3,669 19 6	„ Orbst—	
	58,484 17 0	Genoa Road..	964 10 4
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act No. 1894—		„ Genoa—	
Licences	25,123 13 8	Gipsy Point Road..	9 16 4
Less Refunds and Costs of Administration	1,357 18 5	„ Walhalla Road..	276 4 11
	23,735 15 3		3,700 16 9
Country Roads Board Act No. 2415—		Less	
Traction Engine Licences	910 7 0	Half	
Forfeited Deposits	504 17 2	Cost,	
Contributions (Buln Buln Shire towards Quarry Road)	141 5 0	to be borne by	
Material, Sale of	11 16 11	Fund	1,850 8 5
Plant, Sale of	1,102 0 0		1,850 8 4
Earnings	3,554 8 8	„ Investigation Surveys	652 12 1
Less Working Costs	2,234 4 8	„ Metal Investigation	49 2 6
	1,320 4 0	„ Testing Materials	23 18 4
Plans, Sale of	51 7 6	„ Wages	291 5 4
Penalties Account	2 10 0	„ Interest on Loans	25,673 1 5
Permanent Works—		„ Contributions to Sinking Fund	8,557 13 10
Contributions payable by Municipalities	30,255 12 5		34,230 15 3
		„ Interest written back	5 15 10
		„ Instruments Account	7 9 6
		„ Insurance of Employees	236 16 7
		„ Legal Expenses	760 11 6
		„ Motor Expenses	443 2 3
		„ Office Furniture	23 14 0
		„ Office Expenses	49 5 4
		„ Plant Purchased	651 0 5
		„ Plans Purchased	97 14 7
		„ Postage and Telegrams	284 9 4
		„ Printing and Stationery	464 11 11
		„ Salaries	7,413 14 11
		„ Storeyard Expenses	86 9 9
		„ Travelling Expenses	878 16 3
		„ Width of Tyres	1 2 3
		Balance	11,404 14 5
			60,622 18 10
			£195,416 3 1

Loan receipts  
and  
expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works for the year ended 30th June, 1918, is shown below :—

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Receipts.			Expenditure:		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance, 1st July, 1917	5,869	10 2	By Permanent Works	226,599	2 2
„ Proceeds of Loans	197,832	19 1	„ Temporary Advances—Refund	17,821	3 8
„ Advance from Country Roads Board Fund	32,328	18 1			
„ Public Account Advances	8,185	6 0			
„ Country Roads Board Fund—Transfers	203	12 6			
	£244,420	5 10		£244,420	5 10

### LICENSING FUND.

Licensing fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1918 :—

### LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1917-1918.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, 30th June, 1917	3,067	18 5	Salaries and expenses of Board and office, &c.	4,230	3 4
Proceeds of Redemption of Securities	8,000	0 0	Incidental Expenses	6,175	7 7
Licences	133,780	8 7	Equivalent to municipalities (see succeeding table)	71,512	0 0
Fees	2,045	0 6	Compensation	48,663	0 0
Fines	4,722	16 11	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855	23,000	0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor	24	13 6	Balance	1,213	0 4
Club certificates	2,554	0 0			
Permits—Extra Bars	590	0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court	3	11 0			
Sale of rolls	1	4 1			
Compensation assessments	—770	10 9			
Interest	549	9 0			
Cost of taking poll	225	0 0			
	£154,793	11 3		£154,793	11 3



## Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1917-18 a sum of £71,512 out of the Licensing Fund under Act No. 2683, section 313, 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., 1917-18.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities ... ..	30,109	0	0
„ Towns ... ..	4,743	0	0
„ Boroughs ... ..	8,811	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class ... ..	288	0	0
2nd „ ... ..	11,766	0	0
3rd „ ... ..	9,781	0	0
4th „ ... ..	633	0	0
5th „ ... ..	3,324	0	0
6th „ ... ..	1,503	0	0
Total ... ..	70,958	0	0
Add payments on account of 1916-17 ... ..	785	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1917-18 ... ..	231	0	0
Amount paid in 1917-18 ... ..	71,512	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 their financial year was £5,764,050, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows :—

#### MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1918.

		Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
		£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	415,781	4,406,025
Shires	... ..	159,299	782,945
		575,080	5,188,970
Total	...	5,764,050	

**Municipal loan receipts and expenditure.** The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure :—

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1918.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	99,643	50,217	149,860
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	262,316	15,966	278,282
Expenditure during the year ... ..	147,046	43,138	190,184
Balance unexpended at the end of 1918 ...	214,913	23,045	237,958

**Municipal loan expenditure, 1914 to 1918.** The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1918 amounted to £190,184, of which £147,046 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £43,138 by shires.

The following return shows the loan receipts and expenditure for five years :—

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1914 ... ..	573,291	348,661
1915 ... ..	460,228	439,973
1916 ... ..	500,312	549,714
1917 ... ..	402,965	290,824
1918 ... ..	149,860	190,184

Loans raised  
by municipi-  
palities,  
1918.

The loan receipts for the year 1917-18 amounted to £149,860, of which £3,878 was obtained from the Government. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1917-18 was £237,958—£214,913 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £23,045 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars :—

### LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1918.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—	£	£	£
Ballarat .. .. .	..	..	444
Bendigo .. .. .	..	..	1,531
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	6,132
Brunswick .. .. .	..	..	3,445
Camberwell .. .. .	..	..	5,321
Caulfield .. .. .	..	..	795
Clunes .. .. .	400	..	208
Coburg .. .. .	..	2,500	3,467
Collingwood .. .. .	..	..	736
Dunolly .. .. .	..	..	66
Echuca .. .. .	..	..	183
Essendon .. .. .	..	..	2,450
Fitzroy .. .. .	..	..	876
Geelong .. .. .	..	18,000	784
Geelong West .. .. .	..	1,800	1,041
Hawthorn .. .. .	..	..	8,850
Kew .. .. .	..	..	8,281
Malvern .. .. .	..	..	5,649
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	365
Melbourne .. .. .	..	35,543*	120,060
Newtown and Chilwell .. .. .	..	..	771
Northcote .. .. .	..	3,500	194
Oakleigh .. .. .	..	..	724
Portland .. .. .	..	..	19
Port Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	2,020
Prahran .. .. .	..	..	14,091
Queenscliff .. .. .	..	..	128
Richmond .. .. .	..	2,000	243
Sandringham .. .. .	..	3,100	1,686
South Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	4,097
St. Kilda .. .. .	..	13,000	14,576
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	2,500	1,549
Warrnambool .. .. .	1,300	..	809
Williamstown .. .. .	..	16,000	3,322
Total .. .. .	1,700	97,943	214,913

\* Amount transferred from Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund to Loan and Capital Accounts.

## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1918—continued.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
SHIRES—	£	£	£
Avon .. .. .	..	2,000	937
Benalla .. .. .	..	..	368
Bright .. .. .	..	4,500	3,110
Broadford .. .. .	..	125	..
Colac .. .. .	..	..	139
Corio .. .. .	..	..	416
Dandenong .. .. .	178	1,500	140
Dimboola .. .. .	..	2,000	..
Eltham .. .. .	..	1,500	599
Ferntree Gully .. .. .	..	1,284	724
Frankston and Hastings .. .. .	..	1,030	69
Healesville .. .. .	..	..	50
Heidelberg .. .. .	..	11,800	2,190
Kyneton .. .. .	..	..	12
Lilydale .. .. .	..	..	371
Maffra .. .. .	..	6,000	2,359
Mansfield .. .. .	..	1,000	652
Melton .. .. .	..	..	200
Mildura .. .. .	..	2,800	1,544
Mulgrave .. .. .	..	..	73
Nunawading .. .. .	..	4,000	670
Oxley .. .. .	..	5,000	1,615
Phillip Island and Woolamai .. .. .	..	..	196
Preston .. .. .	2,000	..	527
Ripon .. .. .	..	..	6
Rodney .. .. .	..	..	153
Shepparton .. .. .	..	2,000	1,721
South Barwon .. .. .	..	..	219
Tungamah .. .. .	..	..	27
Upper Yarra .. .. .	..	..	237
Walpeup .. .. .	..	1,500	1,696
Whittlesea .. .. .	..	..	1,655
Yea .. .. .	..	..	370
Total .. .. .	2,178	48,039	23,045

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.**

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1918 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 1918, about 30 per cent. was derived from rates, 42 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 7 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—7 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 6 per cent. from licences, and 8 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 26 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and on bank overdraft and expenses of paying interest, 19 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 5 per cent.; for electric supply, 28 per cent.; for lighting, 4 per cent.; for street cleansing, 7 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 5 per cent.

**CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1918.**

Heads of Revenue.							Amount.
							£
Rates—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	134,281
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,054
Licences—							
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,916
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,716
Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,502
Other Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	398
Fees under Dog Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	866
Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,474
Market and Weighbridge Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,507
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	219,069
Fines and Costs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,682
Rents—							
Markets and Weighbridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,712
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,232
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,062
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,008
Miscellaneous—							
Desiccators	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,914
Public Conveniences, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,613
Fees under Building Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,088
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	519,217

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1918—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) .. .. .	£ 30,145
Allowance to Lord Mayor .. .. .	1,500
Closet Cleansing .. .. .	174
Street Cleansing, &c. .. .. .	38,542
Lighting—Electric and Gas .. .. .	22,134
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution .. .. .	8,059
Public Buildings—Construction .. .. .	2,928
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	74,762
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	14,143
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) .. .. .	31,105
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets .. .. .	15,788
Interest on Loan from the Government .. .. .	4,169
" " Loans from the Public .. .. .	96,215
Repayment of Public Loans .. .. .	10,000
" " Government Loan .. .. .	1,411
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public .. .. .	15,685
Electric Supply—Maintenance, &c. .. .. .	150,878
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans .. .. .	481
Interest on Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	338
Contributions to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	1,410
" " Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	4,413
" " Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	976
Law Costs .. .. .	382
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery .. .. .	2,527
Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction .. .. .	629
Gas Conference .. .. .	171
Fees—Dog Act .. .. .	476
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums .. .. .	2,597
Elections .. .. .	99
Ceremonials .. .. .	385
Ambulance Service .. .. .	200
Sundries .. .. .	2,448
Total .. .. .	535,170

**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 ratâ* to its contributions. 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. The operation of the fund 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, 1918, amounting to £228,085, were obtained from the Association for £766. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1918, was £8,139. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1918, amounted to £1,769.

### 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. Instead of 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 are substituted five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to 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, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one 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 is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue



was not to be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. 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: 1914 TO 1918.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	317,543	272,279	273,731	267,739	259,175
Rents .. .. .	22,833	23,834	30,360	27,989	30,678
Interest .. .. .	2,284	1,293	170	31	123
Other Revenue .. ..	11,194	13,092	17,273	23,158	33,233
	353,854	310,498	321,534	318,917	323,209
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	62,305
Total .. .. .	293,854	250,498	261,534	258,917	260,904
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	34,163	36,067	40,994	38,363	30,568
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. ..	5,289	5,936	..	1,005	5,404
Maintenance—Dredging ..	24,758	20,298	20,496	44,231	15,279
" Harbor .. .. .	1,698	1,754	1,957	1,994	1,982
" Wharfs .. .. .	13,370	25,469	20,928	15,780	11,778
" Approaches .. ..	10,835	7,999	9,994	8,107	6,667
Interest on Loans* .. ..	69,981	72,934	78,820	85,206	87,190
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund .. ..	30,058	30,415	51,364	51,747	52,000
Total .. .. .	190,152	200,872	224,553	246,433	210,868
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	103,702	49,626	36,981	12,484	50,036
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property .. ..	5,534	2,060	1,316	588	1,153
Deepening Waterways .. ..	96,198	93,615	82,429	50,871	108,037
Wharfs Construction .. ..	87,885	120,627	105,803	62,246	37,321
Approaches Construction ..	7,029	10,921	8,960	6,201	11,417
Other Harbor Improvements ..	1,376	4,275	35,946	26,923	7,352
Floating Plant .. .. .	33,451	3,112	25,190	3,814	811
General Plant .. .. .	3,364	4,107	2,853	1,728	130
Stock Account .. .. .	32,070	25,451	21,784	4,686	..
Total .. .. .	266,907	264,168	284,281	157,057	166,221

\* Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.

**GEE LONG 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 :—

**GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	13,495	10,200	9,171	8,772	9,988
Rents, Fees, and Licences ..	3,750	3,776	4,113	3,829	5,488
Sparrowale Farm ..	7,281	6,710	4,930	5,933	7,042
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	12,404	9,543	9,777	10,683	15,180
Other Revenue .. ..	1,064	606	830	3,157	4,919
	37,994	30,835	28,821	32,374	42,617
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
General Management and Expenses .. ..	6,610	5,950	7,540	5,933	6,251
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches ..	2,101	196	755	555	1,336
„ Harbor ..	831	587	455	435	613
„ Floating Plant ..	326	82	182	383	1,202
„ Other .. ..	676	992	988	852	1,393
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund .. ..	19,167	21,870	24,288	25,926	27,595
Sparrowale Farm .. ..	6,221	5,786	6,447	4,317	4,869
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	1,934	1,576	710	1,024	1,209
Corio Quay Power-house ..	2,548	1,805	3,055	1,947	3,557
Miscellaneous .. ..	894	211	608	883	753
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>41,308</b>	<b>39,055</b>	<b>45,028</b>	<b>42,255</b>	<b>48,778</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property .. ..	19,611	2,224	22,992	33,638	21,965
Deepening Waterworks ..	11,970	15,882	8,804	52	..
Wharfs and Approaches Construction .. ..	7,303	6,617	365	25	314
Other Harbor Improvements ..	9,480	28,983	9,873	900	71
Floating and General Plant ..	2,137	1,358	..	209	..
Stock Account .. ..	455	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	696	2,030	832	1	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>51,652</b>	<b>57,094</b>	<b>42,866</b>	<b>34,825</b>	<b>22,350</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 be also 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.**

The sewerage area over which the Board exercises control consists of fifteen cities, five towns, one shire, and parts of five other municipalities, or twenty-six municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 90,821 acres. The Board exercises control (under Orders in Council) for water supply purposes over an additional 2,949 acres in four municipalities. The Board further supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee and the outfall sewer area. Various other shires also arrange with it for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1918, was 749,709.

**Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans.**

The Board is authorized to borrow £10,750,000, 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, 1918, was £1,559,786, and for loans raised by the Board, £10,830,035, 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 £750,113 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 1917-18 was 6d. in the £1 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 £7,270,091 in 1917-18.

**Water rate receipts.** In 1917-18 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears)	..	163,314	7	3
Meters	..	139,526	9	2
Special rates	..	3,678	7	8
Total	..	306,519	4	1

**Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.** The total revenue amounted to £331,955, as against £319,614 in the previous year. The cost in 1917-18 of maintenance and management was £60,714, and of interest £139,458, the total charges being £200,172, compared with a cost in 1916-17 of £54,566 for maintenance and management, and of £137,544 for interest, or a total charge of £192,110.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.** The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1918, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c.	..	£84,885
Yan Yean system	..	633,874
Maroondah system	..	792,174
O'Shanassy system	..	455,489
Service reservoirs	..	250,462
Large mains	..	1,192,225
Reticulation	..	1,479,712
Total	..	£4,888,821

## 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 1918-19 is £7,941,834, 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 £1 in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for 1917-18 was 10d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 10d. rate was £6,910,963 in 1917-18.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1917-18 amounted to £290,061.

The sewerage revenue for 1917-18 was £327,399, as against £315,098 in the previous year. The outlay in 1917-18 for management, working expenses and repairs was £85,327, and for interest £345,521, the total charges being £430,848, compared with an outlay in 1916-17 of £72,658 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £329,176 for interest, or a total charge of £401,834.

Cost of the  
Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
sewerage  
system.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1918, was £7,580,074, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation .. ..	£563,373
Outfall sewer and rising mains .. ..	423,572
Pumping station buildings and engines .. ..	245,219
Main and branch sewers .. ..	2,151,737
Street reticulation .. ..	2,296,570
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. ..	1,038,231
House connexions branches .. ..	421,409
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. ..	439,963
Cost of sewerage system .. ..	£7,580,074
Householders' debts for house connexions .. ..	130,387
River improvements .. ..	3,977
Total .. ..	£7,714,438

## 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 Ranges, 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 1918 was 25 ft.  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. on 29th December, and the minimum depth 24 ft. 1 in. on 21st April. 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, 1918, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 4,403,703,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,080,172,000 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  $41\frac{1}{4}$  miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

## O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

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 48½ 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.

There are two storage and thirteen service reservoirs (also four other service reservoirs proposed) as under:—

## STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

Description.	Capacity.	Reduced Level at By-wash.
	Gallons.	Feet above L.W.M.
Yan Yean .. .. .	6,400,000,000*	602
Toorourrong .. .. .	60,000,000	747
Total (storage) .. .. .	6,460,000,000	

\* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

## SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Description.	Capacity.	Reduced Level at By-wash.
	Gallons.	Feet above L.W.M.
Preston No. 1 .. .. .	13,500,000	326·50
„ No. 2 .. .. .	24,500,000	326·50
„ No. 3 .. .. .	26,300,000	326·50
Essendon No. 1 .. .. .	1,000,000	209·25
„ No. 2 .. .. .	4,000,000	209·25
Caulfield .. .. .	10,000,000	166·00
Kew .. .. .	3,000,000	281·50
Surrey Hills No. 1 .. .. .	9,000,000	429·50
„ No. 2 .. .. .	15,000,000	429·50
Morang (Pipe Head) .. .. .	3,000,000	485·00
Heidelberg .. .. .	1,000,000	325·00
Notting Hill .. .. .	10,000,000	332·50
Olinda .. .. .	11,000,000	671·00
Total (service) .. .. .	131,300,000	..
North Essendon (proposed provision for 10,000,000 gallons)	..	290·00 (approx.)
Mitcham (proposed provision for three reservoirs with a capacity of from 20 to 25 million gallons each)	..	515·00 „

**Aqueducts, &c.,  
mains and  
reticulation  
pipes.**

The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1918 :—

**YAN YEAN SYSTEM—**

	Miles	Chs.	Miles	Chs.
Aqueducts, &c., between watersheds and Yan Yeau				
Reservoir .. .. .	23	62		
Aqueduct—Yan Yeau Reservoir to Morang .. .. .	6	33½		
Total .. .. .			30	15½

**MAROONDAH SYSTEM—**

Main Maroondah Aqueduct .. .. .	41	28		
Tributary Aqueducts .. .. .	6	8		
Scours at Preston Reservoirs .. .. .	2	52½		
Total .. .. .			50	8½

**O'SHANASSY SYSTEM—**

O'Shanassy Aqueduct .. .. .	22	68½		
O'Shanassy Pipe line .. .. .	25	69¾		
Scour Channel at Warburton .. .. .	0	36¾		
Scour at Olinda Reservoir .. .. .	0	31		
Scour at Surrey Hills Reservoir .. .. .	0	49		
Total .. .. .			50	15

Grand Total—Aqueducts, &c. .. .. .

130 38¾

\*Large Mains, 54-in. to 12-in. diameter (inclusive) .. .. .

230 23½

Reticulation under 12-in. diameter .. .. .

1,333 58

Grand Total—Aqueducts, &c., Mains, and Reticulation .. 1,694 40½

The average number of people supplied with water during 1918 was 744,018, and the average daily consumption was 54.89 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 during 1918 :—

**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1918.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January .. .. .	1,506,504,000	48,596,903
February .. .. .	1,362,229,000	48,651,035
March .. .. .	1,398,027,000	45,097,645
April .. .. .	1,198,632,000	39,954,400
May .. .. .	1,126,239,000	36,330,290
June .. .. .	973,818,000	32,460,600
July .. .. .	991,922,000	31,997,483
August .. .. .	1,026,993,000	33,128,806
September .. .. .	1,146,073,000	38,202,433
October .. .. .	1,245,359,000	40,172,870
November .. .. .	1,400,216,000	46,673,867
December .. .. .	1,530,157,000	49,359,903
Total for the year .. .. .	14,906,169,000	...
Daily average for the year .. .. .	...	40,838,819

\* Exclusive of O'Shanassy Pipe line and Maroondah Aqueduct syphons.



The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891 the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head :—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN  
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1918.

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.	
1891 ...	482,600	99,364	...	25,747,761	53·35
1892 ...	486,620	106,772	...	23,476,780	48·24
1893 ...	469,390	107,125	...	24,290,041	51·75
1894 ...	449,560	107,764	...	27,071,106	60·22
1895 ...	444,340	107,260	...	26,689,683	60·07
1896 ...	452,210	106,486	...	23,837,695	52·71
1897 ...	458,300	105,710	...	24,665,607	53·82
1898 ...	466,895	104,861	3,899	28,253,294	60·51
1899 ...	480,390	103,981	13,593	27,068,465	56·37
1900 ...	489,600	104,050	28,300	28,230,690	57·66
1901 ...	494,905	104,548	38,696	29,427,589	59·46
1902 ...	501,580	105,051	47,172	29,080,027	57·98
1903 ...	502,840	106,176	55,929	28,858,633	57·39
1904 ...	505,760	107,701	64,487	29,523,153	58·37
1905 ...	511,520	109,393	71,689	32,400,286	63·34
1906 ...	519,925	111,494	79,597	33,479,900	64·39
1907 ...	530,655	114,049	87,853	35,212,222	66·36
1908 ...	543,115	116,781	94,067	31,559,830	58·11
1909 ...	557,350	119,650	99,955	33,047,340	59·29
1910 ...	573,255	123,227	105,993	33,272,490	58·04
1911 ...	588,000	128,036	112,293	36,110,115	61·41
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 ...	674,000	150,825	138,108	36,567,614	54·25
1916 ...	713,957	155,208	143,737	36,910,680	51·69
1917 ...	727,196	158,086	148,395	38,604,178	53·08
1918 ...	744,018	161,743	151,622	40,838,819	54·89

DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The scheme recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief (the late Mr. William Thwaites) was estimated to cost £5,030,000,

but was modified by Mr. Thwaites, with the concurrence of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000.

The original Act of Parliament contemplated only the construction of sewers in the streets, but this was altered by an Act passed in 1897, which added the duty of constructing sewers in rights-of-way and the branches from the sewers to the building line of each property, and in consequence has added considerably to the original estimate of cost.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1918, 155,620 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and applications had been received *re* 173 outside gazetted areas, making a total of 155,793 tenements. Out of this number 155,354 were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system, and 153,297 had been connected, including the 173 outside gazetted areas. Of the remaining 2,057 tenements, 1,484 were in progress of connexion, while on 573 tenements connexions work had not been commenced.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1918 :—

#### PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.	No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1918.
Melbourne City ... ..	26,902
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,770
Prahran City ... ..	11,859
Fitzroy City ... ..	7,976
Richmond City ... ..	10,269
St. Kilda City ... ..	7,699
Collingwood City ... ..	8,448
Footscray City ... ..	6,774
Hawthorn City ... ..	6,343
Brunswick City ... ..	8,818
Essendon City ... ..	7,298
Malvern City ... ..	5,816
Caulfield City ... ..	5,602
Northcote City ... ..	5,616
Camberwell City ... ..	3,367
Brighton Town ... ..	4,038
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	3,016
Williamstown Town ... ..	3,749
Kew Town ... ..	2,813
Coburg Town ... ..	1,958
Oakleigh Borough (part of) ... ..	Nil
Sandringham Borough (part of) ... ..	1,256
Heidelberg Shire (part of) ... ..	1,533
Preston Shire ... ..	1,131
Moorabbin Shire (part of) ... ..	Nil
Nunawading Shire (part of) ... ..	246
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>153,297</b>

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE  
BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA.

On the 31st December, 1918, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following municipalities :—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, and the thickly populated portions of Nunawading and Sandringham. The sewerage system was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Essendon, Footscray, Malvern, and the thickly populated portions of Camberwell, Brunswick, Northcote, Williamstown and Preston, together with the greater portion of Caulfield, Coburg and Kew.

During the past twelve months the work has progressed principally in Brunswick, Camberwell, Caulfield (East), Hawthorn, Malvern (East), Northcote and Sandringham. Branch and main sewers have been extended in Caulfield, Malvern, Northcote, and Sandringham to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas. Reticulation contracts have been completed in Brunswick, Camberwell, Caulfield (East), Hawthorn, Malvern (East), Northcote, and Sandringham. Reticulation extensions have been carried out principally in Caulfield, Malvern, and Brunswick, and, in a lessening degree, in St. Kilda, Brighton, Kew, Camberwell, Northcote, Melbourne, &c.

*Work in progress.*—Slow progress is being made with Gardiner's Creek main sewer which is being extended along the border of the municipalities of Malvern and Camberwell, while in Caulfield and Malvern the Murrumbeena branch and Darling branch are being constructed. Reticulation contracts are being carried out in Caulfield, Malvern and Melbourne (Travancore Estate). Day labour extensions to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh sub-divisions are now being carried out in Caulfield, Footscray, Malvern, and Prahran, while house connexions branches are being provided as required in various other portions of the Board's Metropolitan area.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned above the sewerage from 155,793 tenements could be collected, including those inside and outside gazetted areas, and 155,354 tenements could be connected. Of these, 153,297 tenements were connected, and work was in progress on 1,484 other premises. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows :—71 public conveniences and 85 public urinals, 179,405 water closets, 134,719 baths, 106,503

sinks, 104,639 sets of wash troughs, 53,536 lavatories, 16,636 stables, 10,247 urinals, 8,651 polluted areas and paved yards, 2,508 cellars, 1,166 slop hoppers, 300 latrines, and 359 dairies, there being also 439 tenements with no fittings to connect. The house connexions pipes join the 9-inch reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers, which join the sub-mains and mains. In all 1,459 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of reticulation and 160 $\frac{1}{8}$  miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of 1,619 $\frac{7}{8}$  miles.

### SEWERS AND PUMPING STATION.

**Main Sewers  
and Subsidiary  
Main.**

Particulars of the system are as follows :—

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—

1. The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system), which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

2. The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system), which starts at Sandringham (the portion excised from Moorabbin), picking up Brighton, a small part of Oakleigh, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

**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 50 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. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial

value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through two 6-feet and one 4-feet wrought-iron rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each 2·794 miles long (an aggregate length of 8·38 miles)—to the head of the outfall sewer, at Brooklyn, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence 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.

The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs  
**Sewage farm.** is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 11,402 acres 1 rood 5½ 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 rainfall to 31st December, 1918, of 18·14 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, with 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, 75 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, and in the meantime 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 brocks (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 1917-18, viz., 7,022 acres (including small areas under fodder crops and barley for grain), 234 acres were sown with maize for grain, 100 acres were under barley for grain, and 490 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, leaving 6,062 acres of grasses, and small areas under fodder crops of maize and rape, (totalling 136 acres). Of the 7,022 acres, 6,439 acres can be depastured with 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 profits from transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1917-18 were—from sheep, £2,352; from cattle, £19,822. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £3,879.

The following are particulars of the sales of produce for the year ended 30th June, 1918:—

	£
Lucerne (Chaff and Hay) .. ..	492
Maize .. ..	1,746
Wheat, Oats, and Barley .. ..	1,803
Other .. ..	56
Total .. ..	<u>4,097</u>

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1917-18, or as at 30th June, 1918, are as follows:—

Total area of farm .. ..	11,402 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1917-18 = in gallons .. ..	36,186,687
= 133·30 acre-feet per day = 6·085 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 7,996 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1918 ..	£563,373
Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses .. ..	£24,435
Cost of sewage distribution (after allowing for profit on farm and charging working expenses of sewage disposal and £22,374 interest on capital cost), 1917-18 .. ..	<u>£7,595</u>
Population served by sewerage system .. ..	697,461
Net cost per head of sewage purification, 1917-18 ..	2·613d.
Average net cost per head per annum of sewage purification for the five years, 1913-14 to 1917-18 .. ..	·409d.
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1918 ..	19·85 inches
Average rainfall for 26 years to 31st December, 1918 .. ..	18·14 ..

Further details with respect to the farm are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, on pages 290 to 297.

## 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, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigade Act* 1915 and its amendments.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, as well as the district outside of that area which is referred to below. The area vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is included in the Metropolitan Fire District, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Werribee, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Doncaster, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin, within the 10-mile radius, which are not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade 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 insurance companies.

**Outfit of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.** The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1919, had under its control the following:—Forty-one stations, 250 members of permanent staff; 49 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 18 men engaged in the workshops, 102 partially paid firemen, 6 motor-drawn steam fire engines, 4 petrol motor fire engines, 2 motor salvage waggons and chemical engines combined, 4 motor combination appliances, 36 motor hose waggons, 2 motor cycles, 1 motor lorry, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 2 extension ladders and fire escapes, 2 Pompier ladders, 1 inspection car, 1 instruction car, 100,872 feet of hose, 5 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 321 fire alarm circuits having 1,132 street fire-alarms with telephones attached. There were also 623 auxiliary boxes and 18 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 144 direct telephone lines, 59 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 38 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 74 sprinkler call transmitting instruments.

During 1918-19 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £85,648, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to 847d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £8,082,507, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £4 19s. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1917 amounted to £619,292, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1918 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £28,549.

**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 1918 was £13,986, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £4,610; (b) municipalities, £4,571; (c) insurance companies, £4,610; and (d) other sources, £195. The expenditure for the year amounted to £14,704. There are 109 municipal councils and 71 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1917 amounted to £223,372, and the total of their contributions in 1918 for the upkeep of the brigades was £4,610. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1918 was £1,814,681. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are also employed. There are 131 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,995. The number of enlistments among registered firemen was 893, and of these 147 were killed in action. In many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The Chief Officer and the Deputy Chief Officer of the Board frequently inspect the brigades, and also pay them "surprise visits." They report monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and in regard to the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1918 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 12 motor tenders, 63 manual engines, 9 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 280 hose reels, and approximately 180,000 feet of canvas hose.

**Powers of the Boards.** A section of the Fire Brigades Act provides that for the purpose of extinguishing any fire the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain



a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire and no person or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section of the Act provides that "each Board its officers and servants any local committee its officers and servants and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of all water mains water plugs valves pipes vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works or any public or municipal corporation or local body whatsoever and of all water therein or in any well or tank free of charge for the purpose of extinguishing any fire or for the purpose of drills competitions and practice conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

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 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 shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1918, the Board had fixed to its 230 miles  $23\frac{1}{2}$  chains of leading mains and 1,333 miles 58 chains of reticulation mains 3,564 pillar hydrants, 48 Tregear patent hydrants, and 15,112 ball fire plugs, viz., 15,091 Bateman and Moore (of which 1,803 are with spring) and 21 Fowler patent—a grand total of 18,724. 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 and maintenance.

**Receipts and expenditure.** Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1918, are as follows :—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance ...	85,036	93,831	102,215	96,874	98,272
Receipts for Services ...	8,241	6,634	7,595	5,589	6,645
Interest and Sundries ...	1,476	9,993	4,202	1,606	1,950
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>94,753</b>	<b>110,458</b>	<b>114,012</b>	<b>104,069</b>	<b>106,867</b>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	54,285	56,104	59,162	57,511	63,114
Fire Expenses ...	3,312	3,261	3,331	3,325	3,343
Administrative Charges, &c.	19,515	24,056	21,476	22,620	19,843
Plant—Purchase and Repairs ...	4,112	4,224	5,309	7,560	7,934
Interest ...	7,217	8,838	9,871	10,567	9,927
Sinking Fund ...	2,215	2,735	3,526	2,604	1,644
Firemen's Accident Fund	650	604	311	250	250
Miscellaneous ...	4,624	6,467	5,801	3,308	3,454
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>95,930</b>	<b>106,289</b>	<b>108,787</b>	<b>107,745</b>	<b>109,509</b>
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	19,373	28,808	14,711	5,209	14,721

**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 1919 five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four 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 1918.

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
1914 ..	662	76,755	92	53	28	22	14,501
1915 ..	572	105,468	120	66	21	21	8,081
1916 ..	659	125,585	98	56	28	12	14,541
1917 ..	563	58,142	102	50	27	6	7,756
1918 ..	543	291,640	101	56	35	17	15,621

**Decline in litigation.** There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1918, the writs issued were one-twelfth; the amount sued for was about two-fifths; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fifth of the corresponding numbers and amount 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 1918, there were 96 sessions lasting 415 days and held in 36 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 1918.

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
1914 ..	657	203,506	77,402	7,365	3,067
1915 ..	647	202,578	85,614	*	*
1916 ..	480	181,054	90,424	*	*
1917 ..	523	168,875	80,421	*	*
1918 ..	527	195,693	93,298	*	*

\* No record.

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1918 was the lowest recorded, with the exception of 1917 (523), 1916 (480), 1913 (511), and 1911 (491), and was only one twenty-fourth of that in 1890. The amount sued for and awarded had not, however, fallen off to anything like the same extent. This 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.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 222 places in Victoria in 1918 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 1918.

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
1914	..	..	41,497	277,156	207,863
1915	..	..	41,055	260,707	188,542
1916	..	..	38,573	243,007	170,086
1917	..	..	32,187	222,825	143,469
1918	..	..	31,870	192,281	149,755

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 1918, 219 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,096 maintenance cases, 484 fraud summonses against debtors, 54,677 electoral revision cases, 7,501 cases relating to licences and certificates, 797 garnishee cases, 471 ejectment cases, 157 prohibition cases, and 238 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 287 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff for 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 in the later years is very considerable :—

Writs by  
the Sheriff.

### WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1918.

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
1914	...	...	6	1	203	210
1915	...	...	1	6	172	179
1916	...	...	...	2	155	157
1917	...	...	1	1	171	173
1918	...	...	3	3	116	122

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 1918.

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
1914 ..	450	272,582	171,295	235	251,320	236,053
1915 ..	436	414,439	273,805	230	272,213	247,740
1916 ..	337	213,989	127,730	167	203,940	169,962
1917 ..	222	152,338	94,390	125	120,452	77,813
1918 ..	243	131,247	77,089	91	200,448	118,864

\* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1918 was the lowest recorded since 1857, with the exception of 1917 (222). The average number during the last ten years 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 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.
1914 ... ..	... 409	41	450
1915 ... ..	... 391	45	436
1916 ... ..	... 300	37	337
1917 ... ..	... 200	22	222
1918 ... ..	... 218	25	243

**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 1911, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 70 whose occupations were not stated :—

OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1914 TO 1918.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911.	Average Number of Insolvents, 1914 to 1918.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	43,819	13	2·97
Domestic .. ..	62,175	23	3·70
Commercial .. ..	91,611	135	14·74
Transport and Communication	39,238	26	6·63
Industrial .. ..	187,773	217	11·56
Primary Producers .. ..	144,384	79	5·47
Total .. ..	569,000*	493	8·66

\* Exclusive of 8,053 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 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, 4,325 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 102 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 3,977 and 31 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 142 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 sex of the petitioner, also the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1918:—

**DIVORCES, 1918.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to —		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	144	160	304	91	139	230
Judicial Separation	...	9	9	...	3	3
Nullity of Marriage	3	1	4	2	1	3
Total	147	170	317	93	143	236

**Grounds of divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1918 were:—

Grounds on which Granted.	Divorce.		Nullity of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery	48	36	...	...	...	1
Bigamy	...	...	1	...	...	...
Consanguinity	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cruelty, repeated acts of...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Desertion	40	83	...	...	...	...
Desertion and adultery	1	3	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty	2	13	...	...	...	...
Non-consummation of marriage	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sentences for crime	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total	91	139	2	1	...	3

**Divorces, 1881 to 1918.**

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 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 1918.

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
1914	310	4	241	1	104
1915	274	9	215	1	93
1916	264	6	205	1	90
1917	263	2	201	..	88
1918	304	9	230	3	101

The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has 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 1917 385 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 123. The average annual number for the five years period 1913-17 in proportion to a like number of married couples was 111, as compared with an average of 96 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 consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and, if they are 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, P.M., 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. Additional 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 in place of the visiting justice at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals;
- (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.

Another important change 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 already 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 to the value of the property, and include the clearing, fencing, ploughing, trenching and planting of a 10-acre block for an orchard.

The Afforestation camp at French Island continues to work well, 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. A few, before their perfidy could be discovered, managed to reach the mainland by appropriating a boat belonging to the Forests Department, but with two exceptions these have been 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 four years was as follows :—

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.			
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	91	58	52	66
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	34	26	28	32
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	3	4	3	5
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	..	29	30	27
Total .. ..	128	117	113	130

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, and 234 such officers have been appointed to date.

**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 1918 :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1918.**

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	7	...	...	...	...	4	3
Manslaughter	4	...	...	1	...	3	...
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	31	4	1	10	1	14	1
Assaults ...	1,204	585	68	469	81	1	...
Others ...	180	49	...	41	14	68	8
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,426</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	246	81	2	52	11	98	2
Larceny, and similar offences ...	2,238	1,461	124	467	52	126	8
Wilful damage ...	574	427	30	104	12	1	...
Others ...	426	316	14	76	2	17	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>3,484</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</b>	<b>11</b>	...	...	...	...	11	...
<b>Against Good Order—</b>							
Drunkenness ...	5,987	2,398	651	2,506	432	...	...
Others ...	6,521	4,611	516	1,181	212	1	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>12,508</b>	<b>7,009</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Perjury ...	11	...	...	...	1	7	3
Breaches of—							
Defence Act ...	2,334	1,573	6	752	2	1	...
Education Act ...	6,970	5,244	996	579	151	...	...
Electoral Act ...	5,800	2,446	1,169	1,400	785	...	...
Licensing Act ...	2,946	1,677	381	688	200	...	...
Pure Food Act ...	352	253	19	71	9	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	23,123	18,654	1,144	3,007	290	27	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>41,536</b>	<b>29,847</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>58,965</b>	<b>39,779</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>27</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 48,619 summons cases, 38,813 were summarily convicted, 9,740 were discharged, and 66 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (58,965), 44,900 were summarily convicted, 13,659 were discharged, and 406 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 1918:—

### CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1918.

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 .. ..	14	..	52	2	..	..	66	2
Others .. ..	1	..	14	3	..	..	15	3
Total .. ..	15	..	66	5	..	..	81	5
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c. .. ..	412	3	985	29	..	..	1,397	32
Wilful Damage .. ..	18	..	332	1	..	..	350	1
Others .. ..	9	2	59	2	..	..	68	4
Total .. ..	439	5	1,376	32	..	..	1,815	37
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness .. ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	1
Others .. ..	28	..	810	3	..	..	838	3
Total .. ..	29	..	812	4	..	..	841	4
Other Offences—								
Breaches of Defence Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Licensing Act .. ..	..	..	47	1	..	..	47	1
Miscellaneous .. ..	386	209	1,908	18	753	576	3,047	803
Total .. ..	386	209	1,955	19	753	576	3,094	804
Grand Total .. ..	869	214	4,209	60	753	576	5,831	850

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1918 numbered 1,327, viz., 689 males and 638 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.

**Arrests and summons cases.**

Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the past five years, 28 per cent. were arrested, and 72 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 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. The 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 1918.**

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	...	...	...	27,855	21,130	48,985
1911	...	...	...	19,398	25,128	44,526
1914	...	...	...	21,084	36,893	57,977
1915	...	...	...	20,276	42,864	63,140
1916	...	...	...	17,599	41,716	59,315
1917	...	...	...	12,689	39,486	52,175
1918	...	...	...	10,346	48,619	58,965

**Neglected children arrested.**

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 1,443 in 1914, 1,846 in 1915, 1,495 in 1916, 1,338 in 1917, and 1,327 in 1918.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 72 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted and 27 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES, 1914 TO 1918.**

Number of Persons.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918
Arrested or summoned	...	57,977	63,140	59,315	52,175	58,965
Discharged by magistrates	...	16,373	17,559	18,517	12,923	13,659
Summarily convicted or dealt with	...	41,033	44,947	40,246	38,757	44,900
Committed for trial	...	571	634	552	495	406
Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population	...	29·2	32·0	30·0	27·9	32·0



In regard to persons arrested, included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case was most prominent is taken account of; but, in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

### CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

Offences and drunkenness.

The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the proportion 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 1918.

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
1914	...	...	...	1,544	3,239	14,437	38,757	57,977
1915	...	...	...	1,539	3,634	13,453	44,514	63,140
1916	...	...	...	1,418	3,401	11,316	43,180	59,315
1917	...	...	...	1,359	3,196	7,575	40,045	52,175
1918	...	...	...	1,426	3,484	5,987	48,068	58,965
				Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.				
1890	...	...	...	3.66	4.50	16.54	32.59	57.29
1895	...	...	...	1.93	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
1914	...	...	...	1.08	2.28	10.14	27.23	40.73
1915	...	...	...	1.08	2.55	9.43	31.20	44.26
1916	...	...	...	1.01	2.41	8.03	30.64	42.09
1917	...	...	...	.97	2.27	5.39	28.49	37.12
1918	...	...	...	1.01	2.46	4.22	33.90	41.59

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in 1917 and 1918 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 1918 only 23 of such crimes out of a total of 48,068 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 for previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

### SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentenced by  
magistrates.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1918 were as follows :—

### SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1918.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	2,380	385	2,765
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	1,323	503	1,826
1 and under 6 months ... ..	464	106	570
6 and under 12 months ... ..	110	43	153
1 to 2 years ... ..	12	...	12
2 years ... ..	4	...	4
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	304	46	350
Admonished ... ..	112	25	137
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	89	18	107
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	145	18	163
Total sentenced ... ..	4,943	1,144	6,087
Discharged ... ..	3,330	589	3,919
Total summarily disposed of ... ..	8,273	1,733	10,006
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ... ..	73·18	15·41	42·93

Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1918 :—

# SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1918.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	...	...	...
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	1	3	4
1 and under 6 months ... ..	17	1	18
6 " 12 " ... ..	65	1	66
1 " 4 years ... ..	35	1	36
4 " 7 " ... ..	6	...	6
10 years ... ..	1	...	1
Death recorded ... ..	1	...	1
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	62	5	67
Sent to Reformatory Schools ... ..	1	...	1
" " Prison ... ..	9	...	9
Total convicted ... ..	198	11	209
Acquitted ... ..	103	12	115
Not prosecuted ... ..	14	3	17
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	2·93	·15	1·47

In addition to being sent to gaol, two prisoners were ordered two whippings each with a cat-o'-nine tails. 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.

It has already been stated that in making up the returns a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect of each arrest, but 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.



**Individuals  
arrested more  
than once.**

Of the total number of arrests, 10,346, only 8,044, or 78 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 6,825, or 84 per cent., were arrested only once; 796, or 10 per cent., twice; 206, or 3 per cent., three times; 93, or 1 per cent., four times; and 124, or 2 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested twenty-seven times, and one thirty times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1918 with 1884—the year preceding that in which an important Act relating to the obtaining and holding of licences was passed. From this it will be seen that there was a large decline in the later year in the number of distinct persons arrested, and that proportionately fewer persons were arrested more than once during the year:—

### DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1918.

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.					
1884 ...	16,229	3,628	19,857	3,309	820	2,129	78	14	4	2	2
1918 ...	6,919	1,125	8,044	1,024	152	567	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 14 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 21 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

**Distinct persons  
arrested more  
than once for  
drunkenness.**

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1918 numbered 4,317, and, of these, 783, or 18 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 464 twice; 151 thrice; 72 four times; 29 five times; and 67 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-seven times, and 1 thirty times.

**Drunkenness,  
1884 and 1918.**

The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,287 in the year 1884, and 4,317 in 1918. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 11·03 and 3·04 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 72 per cent.

**Drunkards charged w.th other offences.** Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1918 was 4,317, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 5,924; these persons were also charged with 665 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 6,589. Fifty-seven per cent. of the arrests during 1918 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

**Education of persons arrested.** Two per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1918 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.

**Criminal cases in superior courts.** The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State, in the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and in each of the last five years, was as follows:—

#### CRIMINAL CASES—SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1870 TO 1918.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportion of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1870 ...	835	573	8·03
1880 ...	567	387	4·55
1890 ..	964	662	5·92
1900· ..	652	451	3·78
1910 ...	669	435	3·35
1914 ...	708	494	3·47
1915 ...	777	533	3·74
1916 ...	644	462	3·28
1917 ...	506	360	2·56
1918, ...	462	279	1·97

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1918 as compared with 1890 of 52 per cent. in the number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 58 per cent. in the number of convictions.

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

**PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS,  
1914 TO 1918.**

Year.	Number of Persons—			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1914 ...	14,388	49	14,437	10·14
1915 ...	13,390	63	13,453	9·43
1916 ...	11,264	52	11,316	8·03
1917 ...	7,502	73	7,575	5·39
1918 ...	5,924	63	5,987	4·22

**Drunkenness** The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison :—

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number.
1874-78 .. ..	100	1908-12 .. ..	68
1879-85 .. ..	88	1913 .. ..	72
1886-92 .. ..	106	1914 .. ..	69
1893-97 .. ..	65	1915 .. ..	64
1898-1902 .. ..	84	1916 .. ..	55
1903-07 .. ..	77	1917 .. ..	37
		1918 .. ..	29

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 may account in part for the marked decrease in drunkenness in the last three years. It will be noticed that the index number for the year 1918 was the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion 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 1918.**

Year.					Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895	...	...	...	...	185	35·60
1900	...	...	...	...	222	42·38
1910	...	...	...	...	128	24·19
1914	...	...	...	...	163	28·12
1915	...	...	...	...	135	22·96
1916	...	...	...	...	113	19·25
1917	...	...	...	...	106	18·11
1918	...	...	...	...	80	13·55

**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, 1914 to 1918.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
*Commonwealth of Australia ...	3,241,600	60,703,900	1,637,400	·66	12·33	·33
Dominion of New Zealand ..	788,900	11,005,900	145,500	·72	10·02	·13

\* Average for four years ended 30th June, 1918.

The proportions per head in Australia during the quinquennium 1909-13 were : spirits, ·82, beer, 12·40, and wine, ·42; 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, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average 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 ..	6,809,500	9,105,600	818,700	16,733,800	3 8 0	6 0 0
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	1,596,700	1,677,400	72,800	3,346,900	3 0 11	5 6 6

\* Average for four years ended 30th June, 1918.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1918.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the four years ended 30th June, 1918, was £16,733,800, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium, 1914 to 1918, it was £3,346,900. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 8s., and for New Zealand £3 0s. 11d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1909–13, were £3 10s. 2d., and £2 18s. 2d. per head.

During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as **Local Option.** 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 **Restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicants.** 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.

## 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, in 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 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. on 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. on 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 the latter Act 340 applications were received for adjustment of rent in addition to 340 received under the "9.30 Closing Act."

Up to 30th June, 1919, 1,262 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 1,210 cases, and the total sum paid has been £625,486,

or an average of £517 each. Three hundred and eighteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £277,682, making an average of £873 each; there were 892 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £347,804, or an average of £390 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding the hotels in the various licensing districts dealt with by the Board:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES  
REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1919.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
GREATER MELBOURNE.						
Barkly (Collingwood) ...	27	12	15	14	£ 7,370†	£ 1,480†
Beaconsfield ...	26	20	6	6	4,400	780
Bourke ...	82	24	58	40	31,994	7,210
Broadmeadows ...	23	10	13	11	3,666	490
Cardigan ...	58	19	39	31	21,466	3,682
Collingwood East ...	22	18	4	7	4,444	737
Darling (Collingwood) ...	30	16	14	14	7,245†	1,035†
Eltham ...	13	10	3	5	635*	Nil
Emerald Hill ...	58	26	32	26	18,409	3,530
Fitzroy Central ...	22	13	9	6	4,270	600
Fitzroy South ...	36	15	21	16	12,226	2,090
Footscray ...	17	23	-6	3	1,900	325
Gipps ...	84	12	72	52	34,230§	8,673§
Jolimont ...	12	11	1	2	1,673	325
Latrobe ...	53	17	36	18	16,128	3,919
Lonsdale ...	51	29	22	13	12,495	2,231
Mulgrave ...	10	12	-2	2	975	175
North Melbourne ...	33	21	12	4	3,295	670
Nunawading ...	4	8	-4	1	250	No claim
Port Melbourne ...	46	23	23	18	12,239	2,260
Prahran ...	27	21	6	3	2,157	325
Princes Hill ...	34	19	15	17	9,326†	1,253†
Richmond Central ...	24	26	-2	4	2,980	640
Richmond North ...	24	21	3	6	4,662	837
Richmond South ...	17	18	-1	4	2,775	410
South Yarra ...	20	22	-2	5	4,320	615
Williamstown North ...	14	17	-3	3	1,675	293
Williamstown South ...	26	14	12	9	5,010	880
Total Greater Melbourne ...	893	497	396	340	232,215	45,467

Compensation for—

\* Three hotels. † Ten hotels. ‡ Twelve hotels. § Forty-three hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION  
BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1919—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY.					£	£
Alexandra	17	9	8	5	1,706	145
Allansford	11	10	1	3	1,045	210
Ararat	17	6	11	8	2,705	720
Arcadia	6	7	-1	1	20	105
Bacchus Marsh	11	6	5	5	1,818	155
Bairnsdale	13	10	3	1	400	100
Ballan	21	12	9	12	2,835	340
Ballarat East	41	39	2	8	4,145	775
Ballarat West	83	36	47	36	21,172	4,356
Barkly (Bendigo)	34	19	15	16	5,756*	970*
Beaufort	26	11	15	16	4,317	375
Beechworth	33	12	21	21	5,719	265
Benalla	14	11	3	5	1,720	405
Berwick	14	14	...	2	585	100
Birchip	6	9	-3	2	660	20
Boort	5	5	...	1	260	Nil
Branxholme	12	10	2	3	1,260	60
Bridgewater	23	8	15	12	3,194	495
Bright	26	10	16	16	4,783	520
Bullarook	8	5	3	4	1,102	170
Bungaree	21	11	10	10	1,917	310
Buninyong	25	11	14	17	3,938	743
Carisbrook	11	3	8	6	1,436	142
Castlemaine	49	12	37	33	7,969	1,666
Casterton	12	12	...	2	...	...
Charlton	20	10	10	7	2,495	460
Chiltern	15	6	9	8	2,270	270
Clunes	36	12	24	28	6,668	603
Creswick	22	10	12	14	3,506	536
Dargo	6	6	...	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo)	71	13	58	43	23,707†	3,535‡
Daylesford	20	6	14	9	3,665	660
Dimboola	12	10	2	1	225	No claim
Dowling Forest	19	9	10	10	3,085	306
Drouin	11	11	...	1	175	50
Dunmunkle	16	8	8	4	1,325	135
Dunolly	24	10	14	14	4,004	656
Eaglehawk	42	16	26	26	8,843†	1,200†
Echuca	22	8	14	7	5,034	830
Franklin	31	11	20	20	4,026	436
Fryers	18	6	12	13	2,358	289
Geelong East	26	21	5	5	3,510	480
Geelong West	31	22	9	7	4,862	620
Gisborne	15	8	7	5	1,594	302
Glenorchy	10	8	2	4	790	98

Compensation for—

\* Fourteen hotels.

† Twenty-three hotels.

‡ Thirty-nine hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION  
BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1919—*continued*.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY—continued.						
					£	£
Golden Square	57	26	31	25	11,346†	1,520†
Goulburn	26	12	14	12	5,107	544
Hamilton	12	12	...	2	...	...
Healesville	...	4	3	1	210	Nil
Heathcote	24	9	15	15	4,344	571
Heywood	4	7	-3	1	250	No claim
Horsham	16	10	6	4	2,565	255
Huntly	21	7	14	11	3,476	660
Inglewood	20	8	12	13	3,566	498
Kangaroo Flat	31	14	17	21	5,888	768
Katamatite	4	6	-2	2	600	100
Kerang	20	12	8	3	950	145
Kilmore	13	8	5	4	1,655	180
Koroit	15	11	4	4	1,375	295
Kyneton	31	14	17	18	4,619†	447†
Lancefield	19	7	12	9	2,700	550
Landsborough	8	6	2	2	311	1
Lara	7	7	...	2	450	155
Lawloit	4	5	-1	1	160	50
Leigh	6	5	1	3	1,145	75
Lexton	7	3	4	4	1,005	75
Lilydale	17	17	...	3	1,400	230
Maldon	23	10	13	15	3,577	585
Mansfield	13	8	5	6	1,653	267
Melton	26	8	18	13	4,447	640
Meredith	5	4	1	3	1,175	150
Mirboo	6	7	-1	1	500	100
Mortlake	5	5	...	1	300	50
Moyston	10	8	2	4	960	170
Newstead	10	7	3	4	1,067	98
Newtown and Chilwell	8	10	-2	1	700	100
Numurkah	27	13	14	11	6,265	920
Omeo	11	10	1	2	710	50
Orbost	9	6	3	1	...	...
Otway	3	8	-5	1	No claim	No claim
Oxley	7	9	-2	3	395*	35*
Penshurst	8	6	2	2	1,120	135
Phillip Island	12	12	...	2	390	110
Pitfield	15	12	3	10	2,778	157
Port Fairy	14	11	3	4	1,975	280
Portland	8	7	1	1	374	Nil
Queenscliff	16	13	3	2	650	145

Compensation for—

\* Two hotels.

† Fourteen hotels.

‡ Twenty-two hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION  
BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1919—*continued.*

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY— <i>continued.</i>					£	£
Rochester ... ..	13	9	4	3	965	270
Rochester East... ..	7	7	...	1	200	Nil
Rosedale ... ..	7	6	1	1	57	3
Runnymede ... ..	8	5	3	3	660	115
Rushworth ... ..	19	9	10	10	2,980	291
Rutherglen ... ..	19	13	6	8	2,641	515
Sale ... ..	17	7	10	8	3,441	640
Sebastopol ... ..	22	11	11	12	3,575	641
Serpentine ... ..	6	4	2	1	75	30
Seymour ... ..	10	8	2	1	450	110
Shepparton ... ..	13	9	4	4	1,810	625
St. Arnaud ... ..	15	7	8	4	2,610	455
Stawell ... ..	28	9	19	19	5,934	1,169
Strathfieldsaye ... ..	17	6	11	8	1,885	214
Talbot ... ..	26	12	14	16	3,550	360
Taradale ... ..	17	7	10	13	2,444	130
Terrick ... ..	5	6	-1	1	200	No claim
Timor ... ..	25	12	13	14	3,054	336
Towong ... ..	21	14	7	11	1,825	278
Traralgon ... ..	14	12	2	3	...	...
Trentham ... ..	15	7	8	5	1,458	100
Walhalla ... ..	22	10	12	15	3,910	575
Wangaratta ... ..	24	11	13	9	5,045	525
Warragul ... ..	9	9	...	1	350	No claim
Warrenheip ... ..	12	6	6	6	1,655	257
Warrnambool ... ..	19	12	7	4	2,260	390
Whittlesea ... ..	11	8	3	3	1,050	185
Wodonga ... ..	9	6	3	4	785†	Nil
Wood's Point ... ..	10	7	3	2	120*	Nil
Yackandandah ... ..	10	9	1	3	1,305	Nil
Yarrowonga ... ..	23	12	11	9	2,335‡	25‡
Yea ... ..	6	7	-1	1	300	75
Total Country ... ..	2,090	1,170	920	922	303,766	44,038
Grand Total ... ..	2,933	1,667	1,316	1,262	535,981	89,505

. Compensation for:—\* One hotel. † Three hotels. ‡ Six hotels.

Particulars of the hotels closed and compensation awarded in metropolitan and country districts in each year since the constitution of the Board are shown in the following table :—

**NUMBER OF HOTELS CLOSED AND COMPENSATION  
AWARDED, 1907 TO 1919.**

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 ..	24	57	81	1,010*	10,740†	11,750
Total ..	340	922	1,262	277,682	347,804	625,486

\* Compensation for two hotels.

† Compensation for Twenty-seven Hotels.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1919, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws :—

**NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885, 1906 AND 1919.**

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885 ... ..	969,200	4,265	227
1906 ... ..	1,244,474	3,473	358
1919 (30th June) ...	1,467,200	2,155	681
Increase, 1885 to 1919 ...	498,000	...	454
Decrease, " " ...	...	2,110	...

While the population has increased by 51 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 50 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 200 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1919, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,262 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 must 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 for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past ten years were as follows :—

**REVENUE FROM RACE-COURSE LICENCES AND  
PERCENTAGE FEES, 1910 TO 1919.**

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1910	..	..	6,201	1915	..	..	13,611
1911	..	..	7,977	1916	..	..	11,758
1912	..	..	9,216	1917	..	..	13,380
1913	..	..	10,019	1918	..	..	13,576
1914	..	..	12,034	1919	..	..	11,315*

\* Subject to revision.

**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 over three times the average number of prisoners in confinement.



The following statement gives for the year 1918 the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year :—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1918.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement. 31.12.18.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	732	..	323	..	464	..	307	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	86	..	54	..	69	..	54	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	8	..	126	11	10	..
Beechworth* ..	56	16	..	..	15	..	..	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	10	..	123	9	7	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	92	..	27	..	40	..	32	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	69	..	184	..	54
Jika Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	3
Geelong ..	213	3	44	..	140	10	31	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	38	..	29	..	33	..	28	..
Melbourne ..	249	60	68	14	1,766	578	59	20
Sale ..	30	5	2	..	33	1	8	..
Police Gaols ..	37	7	1	..	93	4	2	..
Total ..	1,711	470	566	86	2,902	797	538	77

\* Proclaimed a police gaol, 28th May, 1918.

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 1918, 54 per cent. less than in 1901, 74 per cent.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1918—decrease.

less than in 1891, 78 per cent. less than in 1881, and 82 per cent. less than in 1871.

### PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1918.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in Confinement.			Proportion 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
1914 ...	774	103	877	15·71	2·06	8·84
1915 ...	792	104	896	16·73	2·03	9·10
1916 ...	752	101	853	16·44	1·98	8·81
1917 ...	669	85	754	14·56	1·68	7·81
1918 ...	566	86	652	12·63	1·65	6·73

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 five decennial periods ended with 1911 and for 1918 :—

### BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1918.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1918.
Total .. ..	1,619	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	652
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	259	584	845	689	595	512
England and Wales ..	628	401	420	149	87	59
Scotland .. ..	129	105	129	56	26	16
Ireland .. ..	430	378	336	160	62	25
China .. ..	75	27	14	18	4	4
Others .. ..	98	103	156	79	39	36
Religion—						
Protestants .. ..	977	888	1,098	651	476	375
Roman Catholics ..	556	671	729	465	317	246
Jews .. ..	7	7	14	8	4	4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c..	74	27	14	12	1	3
Others' .. ..	5	5	45	15	15	24
Age—						
Under 20 years .. ..	Information not available.	229	129	75	54	62
20 to 30 years .. ..		473	669	316	205	203
30 to 40 years .. ..		312	457	337	211	173
40 to 50 years .. ..		294	279	234	193	117
50 to 60 years .. ..		166	193	102	96	63
60 years and over ..		124	173	87	54	34

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1871 TO 1918.\*

—	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1918.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	7·23	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	4·25
England and Wales ..	36·75	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	6·13
Scotland .. ..	22·95	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78	5·59
Ireland .. .. .	42·80	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95	5·60
China .. .. .	42·00	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	6·56
Others .. .. .	35·22	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	9·96
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. ..	18·88	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	3·58
Roman Catholics ..	32·59	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	7·97
Jews .. .. .	19·60	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	5·88
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	41·63	24·20	20·75	21·95	3·89	10·56
Others .. .. .	2·27	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·11	4·63
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. ..	Information not available.	35·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·05
20 to 30 years .. ..		34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	8·44
30 to 40 years .. ..		34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	9·08
40 to 50 years .. ..		20·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	6·49
50 to 60 years .. ..		34·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	5·75
60 years and over ..		0·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	3·20

\* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

**POLICE PROTECTION.**

Strength of  
police force in  
Victoria.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1918 :—

**POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.**

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner ... ..	1	...	1
Superintendents ... ..	2	9	11
Inspectors ... ..	4	3	7
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	13	4	17
Sergeants, First class ... ..	41	9	50
"    Second class ... ..	30	19	49
Senior Constables ... ..	122	60	182
Constables ... ..	600	345	945
Detectives ... ..	40	2	42
Others ... ..	2	...	2
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>855</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,306</b>
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, Second class ... ..	1	...	1
Senior Constables ... ..	3	...	3
Constables ... ..	32	216	248
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>36</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>891</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,558</b>

Strength of  
police force in  
proportion to  
population.

The number of police in Victoria per 10,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States at the end of 1918 were as follows :—Victoria, 10·99 ; New South Wales, 12·85 ; Queensland, 16·37 ; South Australia, 12·77 ; Western Australia, 14·71 ; Tasmania, 11·65 ; and Northern Territory, 54·38.

**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, for the year 1871-2, and for every tenth year thereafter until 1911-12 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1917-18 :—

**EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1917-18.**

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
1914	..	343,518	54,083	20,174	2,472	420,247	5 11
1915	..	358,624	57,272	11,757	1,593	429,246	6 0
1916	..	341,821	57,791	1,725	604	401,941	5 8
1917	..	332,322	56,459	1,688	3,155	393,624	5 8
1918	..	339,292	53,151	2,072	1,876	396,391	5 7

**Executions.**

During the fourteen years ended with 1918 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, 1914 TO 1918.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident .. .. .	433	438	436	387	370
Homicide .. .. .	14	14	13	12	13
Suicide .. .. .	115	128	126	111	93
Execution .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2
Doubtful .. .. .	64	62	48	35	30
Disease or Natural Causes ..	669	741	665	616	583
Intemperance .. .. .	3	4	2	1	6
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes ..	3	6	8	..	5
Being "Still Born" .. .. .	..	2	2	1	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,104</b>
<b>Proportion per 10,000 of Population..</b>	<b>9·14</b>	<b>9·78</b>	<b>9·24</b>	<b>8·27</b>	<b>7·79</b>

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 70 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 20 per cent. to suicide, while in 8 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

## 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 £200,000. 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 £16,500 in 1917-18. Since 1853, the amount received from the Government has been £1,151,866—£222,922 for building and apparatus, £704,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £224,444 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. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the fees are as for single subjects, and amount to about £45 for the three years' course.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £22 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the fees are as for single subjects, and amount to about £78 for the four years' course.

For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £23 per annum.

For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £22 for each of the 1st and 2nd years, and £25 for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.

For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.

For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Science, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.

For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for students of the Education Department. For other students the fees are those of the course taken during the first two years, and £12 12s. for the 3rd year.

For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.

For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.

For the Diploma of Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.

For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £2 2s. each annually to £21, the latter fee being chargeable for Science subjects in which laboratory work plays a great part.

For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.), and £10 10s. by masters and doctors.

For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.

For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.

For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

**Examinations.** The system of junior and senior public and commercial examination was superseded, in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who had 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 1918:—

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1918.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Junior, Public ... ..	46	27	58·69
Senior, Public ... ..	93	54	58·06
Intermediate ... ..	3,532	1,551	43·91
School Leaving ... ..	1,328	597	44·95

**Degrees.** The number of degrees taken in 1918 was 295, all of which were direct, as against a total of 1,481 for the preceding five years, or an average of 296 per annum for that period. During those five years 1,467 persons obtained direct and 14 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 6,916 degrees granted



since the establishment of the University, 785 have been conferred on women, 779 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—358 Bachelor of Arts, 151 Master of Arts, 79 Bachelor of Medicine, 6 Doctor of Medicine, 77 Bachelor of Surgery, 12 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Master of Laws, 4 Doctor of Science, 51 Bachelor of Science, 22 Master of Science, 15 Bachelor of Music, 7 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 1918—the particulars for the years 1917 and 1918 being given separately:—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1917.			During 1917.			During 1918.			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 ...	1270	118	1388	50	...	50	66	...	66	1336	118	1504
Master of Arts ...	635	184	819	22	...	22	*21	...	21	678	184	862
Doctor of Letters ...	5	1	6	...	...	...	*2	...	2	7	1	8
Bachelor of Medicine	1217	15	1232	54	...	54	68	...	68	1339	15	1354
Doctor of Medicine	205	107	312	2	...	2	2	...	2	209	107	316
Bachelor of Surgery	1147	4	1151	55	...	55	68	...	68	1270	4	1274
Master of Surgery ...	26	...	26	1	...	1	2	...	2	29	...	29
Bachelor of Laws ...	472	12	484	5	...	5	9	...	9	486	12	498
Master of Laws ...	84	3	87	3	...	3	5	...	5	92	3	95
Doctor of Laws ...	16	23	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	23	39
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	199	2	201	4	...	4	5	...	5	208	2	210
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	35	1	36	3	...	3	4	...	4	42	1	43
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	7
Master of Engineering	79	...	79	1	...	1	2	...	2	82	...	82
Bachelor of Science	161	5	166	7	...	7	13	...	13	181	5	186
Master of Science ...	70	2	72	6	...	6	3	...	3	79	2	81
Doctor of Science ...	23	20	43	1	...	1	1	...	1	25	20	45
Bachelor of Music ...	16	2	18	7	...	7	2	...	2	25	2	27
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ...	126	...	126	10	...	10	11	...	11	147	...	147
Doctor of Dental Science ...	11	...	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	13
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	49	...	49	4	...	4	7	...	7	60	...	60
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Bachelor of Agricultural Science ...	20	...	20	2	...	2	1	...	1	23	...	23
Total ...	5879	501	6380	241	...	241	295	...	295	6415	501	6916

\* Including 1 by special grace.

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1918 having been 1,448 as compared with 1,057 in 1908, thus showing an advance of 37 per cent. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 113 per cent. in the period mentioned.

### PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914 ..	283	81	364	1,089	300	1,389
1915 ..	234	82	316	955	396	1,351
1916 ..	264	100	364	852	445	1,297
1917 ..	237	136	373	842	490	1,332
1918 ..	297	133	430	910	538	1,448

Of the number attending lectures in 1918—1,448—484 were students in Arts and Education, 48 in Laws, 59 in Engineering, 528 in Medicine, 89 in Science, 129 in Music, 57 in Dentistry, 5 in Agriculture, 26 in Veterinary Science, and 20 in Architecture, and 3 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1918 is given below :—

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1918.

—	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
	£	£	£
Receipts—			
Government Grants ..	21,300	7,867	29,167
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	34,525	8,778	43,303
Other sources .. ..	2,061	7,862	9,923
Total .. ..	57,886	24,507	82,393
Expenditure .. ..	54,668	21,280	75,948

In addition, the University received the sum of £65 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 the Trinity College Hostel. 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 institution, 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 all 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 College has recently benefited by two War Memorials, viz., (1) A Bursary Fund instituted in memory of Captain Mervyn Bournes Higgins, late of Ormond College and of Balliol College, Oxford, who was killed at El Magdhaba on the Sinai Peninsula, 23rd December, 1916; (2) A Resident Scholarship, instituted by Mr. William Harper in memory of his son, Lieutenant H. W. Harper, late of Scotch College and Ormond College, who was killed at Broodseinde Ridge, 4th October, 1917: for a pupil of Scotch College coming into residence in Ormond College. Mrs. Robert Harper has presented a large number of volumes from the libraries of Mr. Robert Harper and her late father, Dr. Adam Cairns. The number of students in attendance at the College in 1919 is a record in the history of the College. There are 100 in residence, of whom 35 are men who have been overseas on war service; and 60 non-resident.

The Ormond Roll of Service—of men engaged in one or other of the services of war, at some time during the war—showed a total of 425 names in May, 1919, 56 of men who have given their lives.

The master of the College is Professor D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb. and Glasg.), Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z.

**Queen's College.** The 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 70 students in residence. The buildings comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. During the war period over 200 members of the college went to the front on active service and 30 fell at the post of duty. 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, stimulated by the princely gift of £30,000 for Bursaries from Thomas Donovan, Esquire, of Edgecliffe, Sydney, New South Wales, and cost nearly £70,000. It forms the first portion (complete in itself) of a comprehensive plan, which will, in the future, surround the ten acres and twelve perches of the grant. 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. Hot and cold water are laid on to each bedroom, over a fixed basin connected with the Metropolitan sewerage system. The rooms are heated by hot-water radiators, and electric light is installed throughout. There is elaborate provision of hot

and cold shower and plunge baths, a large covered-in swimming bath, a gymnasium, and billiard and recreation rooms. The library, which consists of more than 10,000 volumes, comprises the valuable collections of W. L. Bowditch, the Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, the Rev. E. J. Kelly, D.D., and John McMahon. Quite recently the splendid collection of Australian books of the late Dr. Bevan has been purchased and added to the library. 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. Wilfred Ryan, S.J., F.G.S., and a staff of competent lecturers and tutors.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

#### University extension.

The nature of the work carried on under this system is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1917-18, page 321.

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 of £1,200 annually for the development of Tutorial Class work. Professor Meredith Atkinson is Director of Tutorial Classes.

The Honorary Secretary of the Extension Board and the Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes is Dr. J. McKellar Stewart, The University, 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 has been 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. Before the inception of the present method several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of

the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National system of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a minimum distance which must exist between new schools established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, not did it reduce the number of small schools in the towns to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under those systems a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. 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 are to be before, and two after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant 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 this 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 may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant 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 2½ and 3 miles from the nearest school, or 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 Boards of Advice were abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools was substituted. The members of School Committees shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools 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 the accommodation of teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

The programme of instruction in force 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.

There were, on 30th June, 1918, 62 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 9,382 boys; and 57 cookery centres, with an attendance of 5,535 girls, also two laundry centres, with 253 girls in attendance.

Drill,  
swimming,  
school  
gardens, &c.



Four Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by about 920 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 in 62 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), 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 20,000 packets of seeds, half a million seedlings, 10,000 rooted roses, 7,500 dahlias, 5,000 chrysanthemums, 10,000 mixed plants, and 50,000 trees and shrubs.

**Special  
days.**

In addition to Arbor Day (to which reference has been made), four other special days—Anzac Day, Empire Day, Flower Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on the Gallipoli Peninsula on the 25th April, 1915, has been commemorated in the schools each year since 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. 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. About 61,000 of the older school children have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which was established for the protection of bird life. Flower Day was instituted in the spring of 1916 to augment the War Relief Fund. On the day fixed in that year the children in Melbourne and throughout the State held floral displays and sold nosegays, pot plants, and other home-grown produce for the benefit of the soldiers. The *fête* was repeated in 1917 and 1918, the profits in successive years being £32,000; £32,000; and £50,000.

**Patriotic  
Fund.**

The teachers and children in the State schools, with the aid of departmental officers, school committees and parents, have been instrumental in raising a sum of £410,000 for the Department's war relief fund. In addition to assisting our own kin, portion of the sum raised has been forwarded to the sufferers in France,

Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Montenegro, Italy, Armenia, and Russia. Towards the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the military hospital at Caulfield £10,500 was allotted. To the British Red Cross, £30,000 was given; to the Australian and Victorian Red Cross, £47,090; to the Australian Comforts Fund, £30,159; and to the Brigade Rest Homes, £23,579; also a sum of £75,985 was allotted to Repatriation Funds. In addition to the contributions in money, 400,000 articles of comfort, in the shape of warm garments, hospital foods, sick-room aids, materials for games and amusements, books, magazines, writing tablets and the like have been sent oversea and to the front. The various school districts have grouped themselves for the purpose of supplying, month about, a store of fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs, poultry, home-made jams and jellies, and the like, to supplement the dietary of the patients at the Caulfield Military Hospital and other similar institutions in Melbourne. Regular and ample supplies have been sent and concerts and entertainments have been arranged for the convalescents. A wide field for juvenile effort was thrown open by the creation of the "Young Workers' Patriotic Guild," the members of which are pledged to personal labour for the War Relief Fund. The boys and girls may select what payable hobby they choose, and he or she who earns £1 by "personal productive effort" is rewarded with a handsome certificate in colors, signed by the Minister and the Director of Education. There are now 79,000 members of this Guild, and 18,970 certificates have been issued.

It is intended that the general fund shall close in 1919; but the Young Workers' Guild and the organization to help the Military Hospitals will be continued.

**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 inspectors 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.

**Teachers' remuneration and classification.** Under the provisions of Act No. 2713 male teachers are divided into six and female teachers into five classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £500, and, under the provisions of Act No. 2993, those for females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £96 to £316. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £40 yearly.

State  
schools,  
teachers,  
and scholars,  
1872 to 1917.

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 sixteen years ended 1916-17; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns, also for the latest return (1917) :—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE  
1872 TO 1917.

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
1901-2 ...	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ...	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,928	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808	233,337	146,106	205,278
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

\* In addition to these teachers, 477 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1918.

† 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 be greater, not less, than that of the previous year. An increase at the same ratio as the increase in average attendance would fix the number at 255,280.

Children's  
attendance  
at school  
1872 and 1915.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 73 out of every 100 school days.

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 half-year ended 31st December, 1917 :—

### AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

Ages.	Gross Enrolment of Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	10,698	5·0	...	...	10,698	5·0
6 to 14 ,, ...	187,218	87·5	...	...	187,218	87·5
14 years and upwards ...	16,046	7·5	86	100·0	16,132	7·5
Total ...	213,962	100·0	86	100·0	214,048	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, 1917,\* was 228,566, and of these 227,066 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 1,500, and, 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 would appear 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 1917-18") are for the period ended 31st December, 1917. Up to the 30th June, 1917, this information was published for the financial year. As, however, the school year now coincides with the calendar year, it has been decided to publish statistics on the latter basis.

Registered  
schools, 1872  
to 1917-18.

The number of registered schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance for 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were :—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE,  
1872 TO 1917-18.

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
1910-11	587	1,975	51,495
1911-12	548	1,856	48,391
1912-13	519	1,846	49,549
1913-14	512	1,844	50,480
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

\* In this year the *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* came into operation.

Scholars  
attending  
State and  
registered  
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1917 attended registered schools, and the balance, 80 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. If at the end of two years they choose to enter the Service, they are appointed as Junior Teachers, and in the course of a few years they can 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. The first, for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, is open to any young teacher of the Education Department who has passed the Intermediate examination and who has taught for two years; and is also open, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum, to non-Departmental students who are at least seventeen years of age, and who have passed the Intermediate examination. This course, which is for two years, gives a thorough training in the work of such institutions as Free Kindergartens, the Primary Department of private schools and the Infant Department of State Schools, and imparts the necessary instruction in all subjects connected with Kindergarten work. Students of the course, who pass all the tests in Theory and Practice, are awarded the Trained Kindergarten and Infant Teachers' Certificate.

The second course—for Primary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed an examination entitling them to matriculate, and who have spent at least one year in practical teaching; and is open on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to any non-Departmental student who is seventeen years of age and who has passed the matriculation examination. This course, which is for two years, imparts the necessary skill for teaching classes in the Primary department of a private or State school, and for managing and teaching a rural school. One of the years, either before or after the year spent in the College, must be given exclusively to practical work. The students of the course who pass all its tests are awarded a Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate. This course is open to non-Departmental students who are 17 years of age, have passed the Intermediate examination and wish to be registered under the Council of Education, but who do not desire to have the Trained Primary Teachers' Certificate.

The third course—for Secondary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed the Leaving Certificate examination, and have taught for at least one year in a school, or to candidates who have won Government senior scholarships or have already passed in two years in any Degree Course of the Melbourne University. This course, which is for three years, is almost wholly under the University of Melbourne, and gives at the end the Diploma of Education of that University. The Course is open to any student of the University qualifying to sit for that Diploma.

Certificates are granted at the end of these courses according to the standards set by the Council of Education for teachers of Registered Schools. The regulations of the Teachers' College have recently been widened so as to permit students who have been trained in private schools to enter the College. At the end of their course the Department will classify them and immediately find them positions. A selection

Committee meets at the beginning of each year, and determines the number of students for each course, and the course that each candidate for admission will be allowed to take.

Recently the work in the Kindergarten Department has been extended. A Diploma in Kindergarten and Infant Room work is granted to all students who, having gained the Trained Infant Teachers' certificate and having taught for some four or five years afterwards, spend four years further in the study of Kindergarten and Infant Room methods. It is hoped that this course, which is open to State and private students, will be instrumental in causing Kindergarten teachers to introduce experimental methods in their work. In connexion with the Infant Teacher's Certificate the Teachers' College carries on a large correspondence class, by means of which some 100 Infant teachers scattered over the State are assisted to pass the examinations for this certificate.

Students of the Domestic Arts Hostel receive their instruction in Science, English, Drawing, and Education at the Teachers' College.

All Departmental students are entitled to free instruction, and, either to reside at the College, or to receive an allowance of £18 per annum if they live at home. The students who reside at the College must, after they leave, repay to the Department a sum of £12 for every year spent at the College. All Departmental students receive an allowance of £12 per annum towards personal expenses. Every "State" student is required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £200, and for females from £120 to £160 a year; or, if they hold the Secondary Teacher's Certificate, they may be appointed at higher salaries to High Schools or Elementary High Schools. During 1918 there were in all 409 students in training at the Teachers' College or in classes connected with it, of whom 64 were taking a portion of their work at the University. Sixty-four of the students are in residence.

### 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, Bairnsdale, Ballarat,\* Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Coburg, Colac,\* Echuca, Essendon, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kyneton, Leongatha,\* Mansfield,\* Maryborough, Melbourne (two), 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, 1917, there were in attendance at these schools 5,686 pupils, of whom 2,956 were boys and 2,730 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 3 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 this 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 nineteen higher elementary schools—at Beechworth, Bright, Casterton, Charlton, Clunes, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, Donald, Inglewood, Kerang, Kyabram, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Rutherglen, Traralgon, Warracknabeal and Yarram. During the term ended 31st December, 1917, there were in attendance at these schools 1,322 pupils, of whom 656 were boys and 666 were girls. Education in the higher elementary



schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There are also seven schools—four in the metropolitan area and three in urban centres—known as “Central” schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education is provided, and these were attended by 819 pupils in 1917.

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 that 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 board or up to £5 for transit
40 Senior..	Under 18½ years	4-6 years	£40 annually 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 board or up to £5 for transit
55 Senior Technical	.. ..	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
40 Teaching	14-17 years ..	3 years	As for “Junior”
20 nominated course	.. ..	4-6 years	Free tuition in agriculture, mining or veterinary science at the University; also, in certain cases, a subsistence allowance up to £26

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 cases of pupils of State

technical and secondary schools who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances.

### STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The number of marriages celebrated in 1918 was 9,156, and there were only 16 men and 11 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 occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Signing with marks.

### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools.

The whole of the technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Act 2301, passed in that year, provided for the schools being 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, 1917, was 24.

The former lack of organized method for 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. 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, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum, embracing the most important industrial subjects. The smaller schools in some 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 and Ballarat 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 showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the last five years. The expenditure in 1917-18 was greater than that for any year since technical schools were established. —

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND  
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

Name.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	2,019	1,280	1,276	1,179	1,796.
Ballarat .. .. .	6,019	10,847	8,393	8,383	10,800
Beechworth .. .. .	689	711	864	723	1,480
Bendigo .. .. .	7,605	5,061	5,033	5,396	6,814
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	757
Brunswick .. .. .	..	132	9,850	5,216	4,043
Castlemaine .. .. .	3,358	1,428	1,758	2,100	5,305
College of Domestic Economy ..	901	970	904	795	973
Collingwood .. .. .	3,662	3,092	5,571	4,353	4,993
Daylesford .. .. .	900	2,238	850	1,028	950
Echuca .. .. .	861	449	475	600	1,136
Footscray .. .. .	..	..	8,288	4,906	8,342
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	5,865	3,594	3,898	8,291	5,585
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	4,244	6,458	8,443	11,338	16,579
Horsham .. .. .	555	487	425	475	475
Kyneton .. .. .	252	250	225	..	..
Maryborough .. .. .	1,076	1,054	1,190	1,386	1,415
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	19,148	23,402	14,578	18,324	21,909
Melbourne Junior Tech. School	7,073	6,929	6,573	6,780	7,589
Nhill .. .. .	254	265	199	..	..
Prahran .. .. .	213	1,756	4,926	3,914	4,444
Sale .. .. .	455	400	400	410	475
South Melbourne (not yet opened)	..	..	5	5	11,033
Stawell (with Ararat Branch) ..	1,349	1,272	1,205	1,211	1,759
Sunshine .. .. .	2,167	1,778	1,664	1,818	1,689
Warrnambool .. .. .	2,557	1,439	1,892	2,860	4,464
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,432	2,560	1,315	1,514	1,592
Total .. .. .	73,654	77,852	90,200	93,005	126,397

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.

**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.
Preliminary Year for Diploma Courses	...	...	...	...	3	0 per term
Diploma Courses—Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—						
First year	...	...	...	...	3	10 „
Second year	...	...	...	...	4	0 „
Third year	...	...	...	...	4	10 „
Diploma Course—Metallurgy—						
First year	...	...	...	...	3	10 „
Second year	...	...	...	...	4	0 „
Third year	...	...	...	...	4	10 „
Diploma Courses—Applied Chemistry—						
First year	...	...	...	...	3	10 „
Second year	...	...	...	...	4	0 „
Third year (Inorganic Diploma)	...	...	...	...	4	10 „
Fourth year (Organic Diploma)	...	...	...	...	5	0 „
Woolsorting	...	...	...	...	5	0 „
Art Course, Full	...	...	...	...	1	10 „
„ „ Half-Day	...	...	...	...	1	0 „

*Evening Classes.*

Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Algebra	...	...	...	...	
Geometry	...	...	...	...	
Trigonometry	...	...	...	...	
Practical Geometry	...	...	...	...	
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	
Millinery	...	...	...	...	
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	
Applied Electricity	...	...	...	...	
Architecture	...	...	...	...	
Building Construction	...	...	...	...	
Surveying	...	...	...	...	
Hydraulics	...	...	...	...	
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	
Assaying	...	...	...	...	
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	
Engineering Drawing	...	...	...	...	
Telephone Mechanics	...	...	...	...	
Science, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...	
Evening Art Courses (Drawing, Design, Modelling)	...	...	...	...	10s. per term.
Preliminary Year for Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	15s. per term.
Evening Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	From 18s. 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 Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of two prizes of £5 5s., and four prizes of £1 ls. each. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, and the Wiley Russell Manufacturing Company 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 1918, amounted to £20,964.

Over 170 classes are held in the following departments :—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, 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 (municipal and

hydraulic), civil and mechanical engineers, marine engineers, land surveyors, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers. The following figures give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1914 to 1918 :—

#### STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1914 TO 1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,318	2,360	2,312	2,483	2,566
Males over 21 .. ..	614	497	424	390	503
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	734	818	878	754	730
„ „ Others .. ..	739	768	708	937	991
Females .. ..	231	277	302	402	342
Fees received during the year ..	7,315	7,547	7,167	7,985	7,928
Average fee per student .. ..	63s. 0d.	63s. 4d.	61s. 0d.	64s. 8d.	62s. 0d.
Number of classes .. ..	163	164	168	172	175
„ instructors .. ..	86	87	89	95	103
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	13,499	14,853	15,206	16,411	16,864

#### LIBRARIES.

##### PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £325,346. 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 £1,576,278 at the end of 1918. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 5,832 volumes were purchased, 2,268 volumes presented, 327 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 41,480 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1918. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 259,531 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., and was visited during the year 1918 by about 450,000 persons. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 133,051 volumes during

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

1918, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 8,255. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 36,325, of which 1,954 were added during the year.

**National Gallery.** The National Gallery at the end of 1918 contained 19,409 works of art, viz., 585 oil paintings, 4,693 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,131 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 in the year by 3 male and 14 female students, and the school of drawing by 27 male and 36 female 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 1918, it contained nearly 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 1918 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £510.

### 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 and official Gazettes 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 eighteen 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 1918 being £3,140. Of these libraries 472 furnished returns in 1918, which show that they possessed 909,449 volumes, and received £52,994 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £48,665—£7,723 on books, &c., and £40,942 on maintenance—and that 2,511,367 visits were paid to the 412 institutions which keep 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, 1918, amounted to £5,613, consisting of rents, £2,711, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,902. The expenditure totalled £5,091, viz.:—£1,884, expenses of the aquarium; and £3,207 for maintenance, improvements of the buildings and gardens, insurance and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,686.

## THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

**Botanic Garden.** The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which has now had an existence of over 70 years, is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the “Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens,” published by the Government Printer in 1908 at a price of 1s.



Mr. J. Cronin has been curator of the gardens since 1910.

The gates are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

#### 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 Post Office, and can be reached by trams starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail 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 are exhibited here, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., 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. Le 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 at "Kioa," 57 Pakington-street, Kew.

**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 6,192 acres in 1918. A list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, appears 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 is given on page 533 of the same volume.

At the end of 1918 there were in the State 3,137 regular churches and chapels, and 1,873 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 5,010 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,063 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1918.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	417	714	594	1,308
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	275	587	457	1,044
Free Presbyterian ...	3	9	2	11
Methodist ...	274	843	438	1,281
Independent or Congrega- tional ...	75	80	9	89
Baptist ...	67	100	66	166
Lutheran ...	23	49	16	65
Salvation Army ...	488	115	50	165
Church of Christ ...	75	82	10	92
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	1	1	...	1
Other Protestant ...	19	22	25	47
Roman Catholic Church ...	335	522	199	721
New Church (or Sweden- borgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	5	6	3	9
Re-organized Church of Latter- Day Saints ...	2	3	4	7
Total ...	2,063	3,137	1,873	5,010

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,931, and the teachers 24,180; the number of scholars on the rolls was 227,188—102,617 males and 124,571 females.

Religions of  
the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>				
Church of England .. ..	225,601	225,486	451,087	35.14
Protestant so stated .. ..	13,376	10,740	24,116	1.88
Presbyterian .. ..	116,653	117,900	234,553	18.27
Methodist .. ..	84,376	92,286	176,662	13.76
Independent or Congregational .. ..	7,624	8,860	16,484	1.28
Baptist .. ..	14,134	17,110	31,244	2.43
Lutheran .. ..	7,025	4,657	11,682	.91
Salvation Army .. ..	3,409	4,390	7,799	.61
Unitarian .. ..	314	198	512	.04
Church of Christ .. ..	7,356	9,155	16,511	1.29
Seventh Day Adventists .. ..	551	892	1,443	.11
Other Protestant Churches .. ..	3,811	4,243	8,054	.63
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>484,230</b>	<b>495,917</b>	<b>980,147</b>	<b>76.35</b>
<b>Roman Catholic Church .. ..</b>	<b>139,174</b>	<b>147,259</b>	<b>286,433</b>	<b>22.31</b>
<b>Other Denominations—</b>				
Greek Catholic .. ..	385	88	473	.04
Jews .. ..	3,214	3,056	6,270	.49
Other Religions .. ..	3,081	669	3,750	.29
Sceptics, &c. .. ..	4,780	1,907	6,687	.52
<b>Total specified .. ..</b>	<b>634,864</b>	<b>648,896</b>	<b>1,283,760</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>.. unspecified .. ..</b>	<b>20,727</b>	<b>11,064</b>	<b>31,791</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>659,960</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>	<b>..</b>

Religions per  
cent. of  
population,  
1861 to 1911.

The next table shows the principal religious of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

Religion.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated) .. ..	40.60	36.01	36.74	37.33	36.52	37.02
Presbyterian .. ..	16.67	15.78	15.65	14.94	16.16	18.27
Methodist .. ..	8.90	13.16	13.58	14.14	15.21	13.76
Independent or Congregational .. ..	2.45	2.54	2.35	1.98	1.45	1.28
Baptist .. ..	1.72	2.28	2.40	2.50	2.75	2.43
Lutheran .. ..	1.92	1.47	1.32	1.39	1.18	.91
Salvation Army .. ..	..	..	..	1.21	.74	.61
Church of Christ .. ..	..	.50	.57	.74	.90	1.29
Other Protestant Churches .. ..	.59	.51	.37	.66	1.45	.78
<b>Total Protestant Churches.. ..</b>	<b>72.85</b>	<b>72.25</b>	<b>72.93</b>	<b>74.89</b>	<b>76.36</b>	<b>76.35</b>
<b>Roman Catholic Church .. ..</b>	<b>21.02</b>	<b>23.83</b>	<b>24.02</b>	<b>22.24</b>	<b>22.26</b>	<b>22.31</b>
<b>Jews .. ..</b>	<b>.56</b>	<b>.50</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.58</b>	<b>.50</b>	<b>.49</b>
<b>Others .. ..</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>.88</b>	<b>.85</b>
<b>Total specified .. ..</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Included with "Other Protestant Churches."

### 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 under 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 nothing in 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 sixteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, eleven have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely approximates to, 20s. in the £1, and only one society (whose membership is under 500) has 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 active naval or military service in connexion with the war. The arrangement in regard to reinsurance will cease on peace being officially proclaimed, after which the Government will pay to the societies the amounts required to discharge outstanding liabilities, and will return to them any surplus moneys in its possession.

Up to the date of the armistice 12 societies had taken advantage of the reinsurance scheme. The number of enlisted members in these societies at the date mentioned was about 15,120.

The societies decided at an early stage of the war to pay all contributions necessary to keep good on the books those of their members who had enlisted. The amount of such contributions which had been paid up to August, 1919, was about £140,000.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining 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 shall be 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. Interest is payable at 4 per cent., and investment is optional. The amount invested in the stock at the end of 1918 was £374,415. 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 the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

**Benefits of  
friendly  
societies.**

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 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 under eighteen years of age, 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 portions—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 6d. to 8d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. 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 increased from 130,048 in 1908 to 149,558 at the close of 1918—an increase during the ten years of 19,510 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—the decrease being 7,004 in male and 1,619 in female societies. 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.

The funds increased during the ten-year period, 1908–18, from £1,887,891 to £3,073,083—an addition of £1,185,192. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund for the year 1918 averaging slightly over 4½ per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of 1918 these had a membership of 11,556 and funds amounting to £67,179.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1914-1918 :—

Year.			Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
				£	£	£
1914	...	...	159,741	620,765	467,506	2,644,216
1915	...	...	157,750	634,649	503,078	2,775,787
1916	...	...	157,889	672,650	536,259	2,912,178
1917	...	...	158,181	653,055	547,730	3,017,503
1918	...	...	149,558	658,435	602,855	3,073,083

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1914 to 1918 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1914 TO 1918.

(Including Female Societies.)

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Number of societies ...	46	45	46	46	46
Number of branches ...	1,524	1,533	1,522	1,516	1,496
Average number of members	158,511	158,746	157,819	158,035	153,870
Number of members sick	29,014	28,784	28,189	26,468	28,326
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	230,979	239,134	261,077	275,388	306,054
Deaths of members ...	1,348	1,703	1,909	2,479	2,525
Deaths of registered wives	495	472	502	478	473
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	342,294	347,795	361,380	357,525	352,973
Income of incidental fund	253,341	257,880	282,955	264,710	275,022
Other Income ...	25,130	28,974	28,315	30,820	30,440
Total Income ...	620,765	634,649	672,650	653,055	658,435
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	194,873	213,775	246,712	251,250	308,804
Expenditure of incidental fund	250,199	259,713	265,508	268,647	265,954
Other Expenditure ...	22,434	29,590	24,039	27,833	28,097
Total Expenditure...	467,506	503,078	536,259	547,730	602,855
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	2,485,586	2,619,606	2,734,274	2,840,549	2,884,718
Amount to credit of incidental fund	93,153	91,320	108,767	104,830	113,898
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	2,407,557	2,532,817	2,650,796	2,762,036	2,802,057
Amount invested—incidental fund	83,635	84,143	98,299	93,519	105,329
Amount invested—other funds	61,521	61,859	64,786	67,916	71,047
Total invested ...	2,552,713	2,678,819	2,813,881	2,923,471	2,984,433
„ funds ...	2,644,216	2,775,787	2,912,178	3,017,503	3,073,083

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 7·5 per cent. of their members in 1918 through secession. This rate was a substantial increase on that for 1917 (6 per cent.). The increase was due mainly to the dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies, which is referred to in a previous paragraph. 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 17·7 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1918. This ratio does not differ much from that which prevails in well-managed life assurance companies, and is considerably below the 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 experience, 1914-18.**

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 and 1918, also the number of deaths of male members of such societies in those years and the number per 1,000 effective members :—

Year.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
	Number.	Number per Effective Member.		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
	Weeks.	Weeks.	Days.		
1914 ..	216,520	1	4	1,263	10 03
1917 ..	257,847	2	0	2,409	18·68
1918 ..	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55

**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, 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 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 he introduces into Parliament a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Special Board. After this resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, 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 are to 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.

Resolutions in favour of appointing four new Special Boards (the Cement Board, the Cement Articles Board, the Manufacturing Chemists Board and the Musical Instruments Board), were carried in both Houses of the Legislature during 1918.

The powers conferred on the Rubber Trade Board, the Painters Board and the Woodworkers Board were during the year re-defined in new resolutions passed by Parliament. The Governor in Council, under the powers in that behalf conferred upon him, appointed the Engineers and Brassworkers Skilled and Unskilled Boards in lieu of the Brassworkers and Engineering Boards, and also extended the scope of the powers of the Country Woodworkers and the Hotel Employees Board.

On 31st December, 1918, there were 153 Special Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 150,000 employees. Two of these Boards have not been constituted, viz., the Slaughtering for Export Board and the Felt Hatters Board.

The following is a list of Boards existent or authorized :—

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade               | 21. Builders' Labourers            |
| 2. Aerated Water Carters             | 22. Butchers                       |
| 3. Agricultural Implements           | 23. Butchers (Country)             |
| 4. Agricultural Implements (Country) | 24. Butchers (Provincial)          |
| 5. Asphalters                        | 25. Butter                         |
| 6. Bagmakers                         | 26. Candlemakers                   |
| 7. Bedsteadmakers                    | 27. Cardboard Box Trade            |
| 8. Bill Posters                      | 28. Carpenters                     |
| 9. Biscuit                           | 29. Carriage                       |
| 10. Boiler Makers                    | 30. Carters                        |
| 11. Boot                             | 31. Cement                         |
| 12. Boot Dealers                     | 32. Cement Articles                |
| 13. Bread                            | 33. Chaffcutters                   |
| 14. Bread (Country)                  | 34. Chemists (Manufacturing)       |
| 15. Bread (Provincial)               | 35. Chemists' Shops                |
| 16. Bread Carters                    | 36. Cigar Trade                    |
| 17. Brewers                          | 37. Clerks (Commercial)            |
| 18. Bricklayers                      | 38. Clothing (Manufacturing Men's) |
| 19. Brick Trade                      | 39. Clothing (Waterproof)          |
| 20. Brushmakers                      | 40. Coal and Coke                  |

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 41. Confectioners                             | 87. Lift                       |
| 42. Coopers                                   | 88. Livery Stable              |
| 43. Cordage                                   | 89. Malt                       |
| 44. Cycle Trade                               | 90. Manure (Animal)            |
| 45. Dispensaries                              | 91. Manure (Artificial)        |
| 46. Drapers                                   | 92. Marine Store               |
| 47. Dressmakers                               | 93. Meat Preservers            |
| 48. Dyers and Clothes Cleaners                | 94. Men's Clothing             |
| 49. Electrical Installation                   | 95. Millet Broom               |
| 50. Electrical Supply                         | 96. Miners (Coal)              |
| 51. Electroplaters                            | 97. Miners (Gold)              |
| 52. Engine-drivers (Factory)                  | 98. Motor Drivers              |
| 53. Engine-drivers (Mining)                   | 99. Musical Instruments        |
| 54. Engineering and Brass-workers (skilled)   | 100. Nailmakers                |
| 55. Engineering and Brass-workers (unskilled) | 101. Night Watchmen's          |
| 56. Engravers                                 | 102. Office Cleaners           |
| 57. Farriers                                  | 103. Opticians                 |
| 58. Fellmongers                               | 104. Organ                     |
| 59. Fish and Poultry                          | 105. Ovenmakers                |
| 60. Flour                                     | 106. Painters                  |
| 61. Flour (Country)                           | 107. Paper                     |
| 62. Fuel and Fodder                           | 108. Paper Bag Trade           |
| 63. Fuel and Fodder (Country)                 | 109. Pastrycooks               |
| 64. Furniture                                 | 110. Perambulator              |
| 65. Furniture Dealers                         | 111. Photographers             |
| 66. Gardeners                                 | 112. Picture Frame             |
| 67. Gas Meter                                 | 113. Plasterers                |
| 68. Glass Workers                             | 114. Plasterers (Fibrous)      |
| 69. Grocers                                   | 115. Plate Glass               |
| 70. Grocers' Sundries                         | 116. Plumbers                  |
| 71. Grocers (Wholesale)                       | 117. Polish                    |
| 72. Hairdressers                              | 118. Pottery Trade             |
| 73. Ham and Bacon Curers                      | 119. Printers                  |
| 74. Hardware                                  | 120. Printers (Country)        |
| 75. Hats (Straw)                              | 121. Printers (Provincial)     |
| 76. Hatters (Felt)                            | 122. Process Engravers         |
| 77. *Headwear                                 | 123. Quarry                    |
| 78. Horsehair                                 | 124. Rubber Trade              |
| 79. Hospital Attendants                       | 125. Saddlery                  |
| 80. Hotel Employees                           | 126. Saddlery (Country)        |
| 81. Ice                                       | 127. Sewer Builders            |
| 82. Ironmoulders                              | 128. Shirt                     |
| 83. Jam Trade                                 | 129. Shop Assistants (Country) |
| 84. Jewellers                                 | 130. Slaters and Tilers        |
| 85. Knitters                                  | 131. Slaughtering for Export   |
| 86. Leather Goods                             | 132. Soap and Soda             |
|   | 133. Starch                    |
|   | 134. Stationery                |

\* Formerly the Milliners' Board.

- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 135. Stone Cutters                  | 144. Tramway               |
| 136. Storemen, Packers, and Sorters | 145. Tuckpointers          |
| 137. Tanners                        | 146. Underclothing         |
| 138. Tea Packing                    | 147. Undertakers           |
| 139. Tentmakers                     | 148. Watchmakers           |
| 140. Tiemakers                      | 149. Wicker                |
| 141. Tilelayers                     | 150. Wireworkers           |
| 142. Timber Fellers                 | 151. Woodworkers           |
| 143. Tinsmiths                      | 152. Woodworkers (Country) |
|                                     | 153. Woollen Trade         |

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 when making a new Determination and not more than four meetings when revising an existing Determination. 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 order that any arrears of wages that may be due 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. Employers must pay all wages due at least once in every fortnight.

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 thirty-three Determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court 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 F. W. Mann 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 the Court has dealt with sixteen cases.

During the year 1918 Determinations made by 143 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The figures, taken from the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, show in most cases a considerable increase in average earnings consequent thereon. Some instances of the increases are given below :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employes.		Increase.
	Before First Determination was made.	In 1918.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water ..	1 6 7	2 6 4	0 19 9
Agricultural Implements ..	1 19 5	2 18 9	0 19 4
Asphalters ..	2 2 10	3 3 3	1 0 5
Bedsteadmakers ..	1 12 2	2 16 10	1 4 8
Boot ..	1 3 2	2 8 7	1 5 5
Boot Dealers ..	1 6 11	2 2 6	0 15 7
Bread ..	1 12 6	3 10 0	1 17 6
Brewers ..	1 14 4	3 3 3	1 8 11
Brushmakers ..	1 3 1	2 5 4	1 2 3
Butchers ..	1 17 8	3 2 10	1 5 2
Candlemakers ..	1 4 8	2 13 8	1 9 0
Carpenters ..	2 7 6	3 13 8	1 6 2
Clothing ..	1 0 0	1 13 6	0 13 6
„ Waterproof ..	1 2 3	2 1 3	0 19 0
Commercial Clerks ..	1 10 7	2 12 9	1 2 2
Coopers ..	1 15 7	4 0 4	2 4 9
Engravers ..	1 16 11	2 6 2	0 9 3
Farriers ..	1 15 2	3 1 8	1 6 6
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.) ..	1 9 1	2 14 0	1 4 11
(b) European (Mantelpieces) ..	1 13 6	3 0 3	1 6 9
Glassworkers ..	1 14 11	3 11 1	1 16 2
Grocers ..	1 7 4	2 10 4	1 3 0
Hairdressers ..	1 2 9	2 6 6	1 3 9
Ice ..	2 10 3	4 6 2	1 15 11
Jewellers ..	1 13 10	2 15 5	1 1 7
Lift Attendants ..	1 5 0	2 14 6	1 9 6
Malt ..	2 1 1	3 6 0	1 4 11
Marine Store ..	1 5 7	2 17 6	1 11 11
Men's Clothing ..	1 18 4	2 18 1	0 19 9
Millet Broom ..	1 7 11	2 13 3	1 5 4
Painters ..	2 0 9	3 7 4	1 6 7
Picture Frame ..	1 3 11	2 8 5	1 4 6
Plate Glass ..	1 7 6	3 0 0	1 12 6
Plumbers ..	1 12 8	3 6 4	1 13 8
Pottery ..	1 8 1	2 12 11	1 4 10
Saddlery ..	1 7 1	2 13 4	1 6 3
„ Country ..	1 10 7	2 5 1	0 14 6
Slaters and Tilers ..	2 0 8	3 16 8	1 16 0
Starch ..	1 0 9	2 5 7	1 4 10
Stonecutters ..	1 15 11	3 5 9	1 9 10
Tanners ..	1 11 9	2 19 3	1 7 6
Watchmakers ..	1 14 2	3 2 7	1 8 5
Wicker ..	1 2 11	2 12 2	1 9 3
Woodworkers ..	1 13 2	3 2 5	1 9 3
„ Country ..	2 9 0	3 6 9	0 17 9

**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.

**Factory legislation.** 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.

On 20th October, 1914, the *Apprentices Act* 1914, No. 2540, came into operation, and it will remain in force until six months after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of a proclamation that a state of war or danger of war no longer exists. The effect of this Act is that an employer may, on obtaining a permit from the Minister of Labour, employ his apprentices for the same number of hours in each week as his adult employees are employed, and pay them *pro rata*.

**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, Thursday, and Friday at 7 p.m., and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m.; if the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m. it must be closed on Wednesday at 7 p.m., and may be kept open until 8 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 8 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops, dairy produce shops, flower shops, and pawnbrokers' shops (so far only as giving in or taking out pledges are concerned) are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. 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 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are:—

- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.
- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' 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.
Chemists' Shops ..	3rd May, 1916	P.M. 8	P.M. 8	P.M. 8	P.M. 8	P.M. 8	P.M. 10	P.M. 1 re-open, 6 to 8
Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)..	25th August, 1914	..	8	8	8	8	10	11
Fruit and Vegetable (May to September inclusive only) ..	16th October. 1918	..	7	7	7	7	..	..

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, 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. 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 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 Fridays. 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 1918 25,920 shops employing 27,520 persons were registered.

**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 a 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 view 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 1918 the figures were 7,994 factories with 104,242 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 1918 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.
1918—January .. .. .	550	422
February .. .. .	387	416
March .. .. .	347	484
April .. .. .	409	487
May .. .. .	301	631
June .. .. .	410	327
July .. .. .	323	237
August .. .. .	344	232
September .. .. .	239	439
October .. .. .	196	413
November .. .. .	200	453
December .. .. .	242	266

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.	
1914 .. .. .	33,878	11,274	8,302
1915 .. .. .	26,369	7,914	7,884
1916 .. .. .	13,483	2,847	3,956
1917 .. .. .	10,448	2,127	3,885
1918 .. .. .	8,743	1,729	4,807

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 1918 the number of railway tickets advanced was 2,048, valued at £1,647, of which £1,423 has been refunded. During the past eighteen years 31,120 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £22,740, of which £14,500 has been refunded.

#### REPATRIATION—VICTORIA.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking. On that date the Department of Repatriation, with Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen, as first Minister, was established. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependents of those who have died, or 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.

The policy of the Department is based upon four main principles:—

- (a) To secure the re-establishment of returned soldiers in the industrial life of the community to the fullest extent that circumstances permit;
- (b) To sustain these soldiers until an opportunity for such re-establishment is assured;
- (c) To provide for the care of the dependents of soldiers who, on account of injuries sustained, are unable to provide for those usually dependent on them; and
- (d) To provide post-war medical treatment for returned soldiers who are suffering from disabilities caused or aggravated by war services.

To give effect to these principles the Department undertakes:—

- (1) To provide suitable employment for those who are able to follow their pre-war occupation or one similar to it, and pay sustenance until such opportunities are presented;
- (2) To restore to the fullest degree of efficiency possible, by means of vocational training, those who, on account of war service, are unable to follow their pre-war occupations, and during the period of such training to assure trainees adequate sustenance;

- (3) To maintain totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers and their dependents and soldiers' widows with children ;
- (4) To provide *gratis* all necessary medical treatment, surgical aids, and medicaments ; all hospital fees and transport expenses thereto and therefrom, with sustenance for the period of treatment. Where hospital treatment is not feasible the same may be given in the home or wherever else may be approved.

The activities of the Department are classified under five sections—Employment, Vocational Training, Land Settlement, Housing, and Assistance. Under Assistance a wide variety of benefits is extended, including the provision of surgical aids, medical treatment, establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, relief from onerous mortgages, educational grants, and equipment with tools of trade. 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 capital up to £625 per settler. This will afford every soldier possessing the natural aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm.

Under the provisions of the housing scheme a nurse, a returned soldier, a munition or war worker, a soldier's widow or his dependents are entitled to a maximum advance of £700 for the purpose of acquiring a dwelling. The period of re-payment will vary according to the material of the house. Principal and interest are repayable as rent, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Discharged nurses, sailors and soldiers are entitled to free medical treatment, surgical aids, drugs, and necessary medicines. The expenses of unavoidable travel for any medical or surgical purposes are undertaken by the Department, which likewise defrays any necessary expenses in a hospital or other approved place. While undergoing such treatment, and upon the certificate of a Departmental Medical Officer, a married soldier receives sustenance at the fixed rate of £2 12s. per week (inclusive of pension), with 3s. 6d. per week added for each child. In a like situation a soldier without dependents receives sustenance at the rate of £2 2s. per week. By arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Society, upon the production of the Medical Officer's prescription to any pharmacist, such medicines, lotions or dressings as may be required will be immediately supplied free to the soldier.

The sustenance rate that may be granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations is:—

- (a) To a soldier without dependents a weekly income, inclusive of pension, of £2 2s.
- (b) To a soldier with a wife a weekly income, inclusive of their combined pensions, of £2 12s.

An additional allowance of 3s. 6d. per week is made for each child up to four, the maximum sum payable being £3 6s. per week.

The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th September, 1919 :—

Employment—Number of applications received	..	21,775
,,          positions filled	..	17,788
Assistance other than vocational training and employment—		
Number of applications received	..	53,251
,,          approved	..	45,585
Assistance granted—		
Sustenance	..	£451,666
Other assistance	..	354,211
Total	..	£805,877

**Workers'  
Compensation  
Act.**

The principal provisions of this Act are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916–17, pages 552 to 558.

### 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.

For the financial year 1918–19 the premiums paid and outstanding, less reinsurance premiums and refunds, amounted to £28,650 4s. 1d., as compared with £27,426 1s. in the previous year. The number of claims settled and in course of settlement was 1,599, and a sum of £14,408 1s. 2d. had actually been paid away in settlement of claims and progress payments, this being the net sum after deduction of an amount for which provision had been made in the accounts of the previous year. It was estimated that a further sum of £3,159 13s. would be required to provide for the outstanding liability in respect of the unsettled claims.

As a result of the operations of the office to the 30th June, 1919, there was at that date a credit balance of £29,986 1s. 6d., of which £23,000 represented a general reserve fund and £6,986 1s. 6d. was set aside as a special provision for bonuses.

The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account of the office for the year ended 30th June, 1919, and the balance-sheet as at that date, are given on a subsequent page.

In spite of the various reductions in rates made by the Department, in accordance with the experience gained, the net premium income is the largest amount secured since the office was established. The expense rate shows a decrease as compared with the year 1917-18.

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 1918-19.**

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

\* 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.

**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, 1919, was 49. 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 £284,000.

The amount quoted above as the minimum deposit required from insurance companies was based on the assumption that each company would charge the same rates of premium as were payable to the State Accident Insurance Office. It was quite at liberty to charge lower rates, but it seemed necessary to provide that, in the event of its doing so, the deposit lodged should be increased so that the interests of the policy-holders might be fully protected.

**Schemes of Compensation.** Up to the present (October, 1919) one scheme of compensation has been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

# STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1919.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Claims ..	..	..	17,505	1 11	..	..
Less claims recovered ..	73	15 4	..	..	..	..
and provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1918 ..	3,023	5 5	..	..	..	..
			3,097	0 9		
					14,408	1 2
Provision for unearned premiums ..	..	..	..	..	13,659	11 5
Provision for unadjusted claims ..	..	..	..	..	3,159	13 0
Net Revenue, carried down ..	..	..	..	..	11,193	1 5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	£42,420	7 0

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Premiums for year ..	30,354	12 0	..	..
Less reinsurances and rebates ..	4,701	7 11	..	..
			28,650	4 1
Provision for unearned premiums, 30th June, 1918 ..	..	..	13,770	2 11
Total ..	..	..	£42,420	7 0

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1919.

	£	s. d.
Administration Expenses ..	410	0 0
Agents' Expenses and Commission ..	1,110	14 1
Expenses of Management, including Salaries ..	3,509	5 7
Net Profit ..	7,161	16 8
Total ..	£12,191	16 4

	£	s. d.
Net Revenue, brought down ..	11,193	1 5
Interest on funds at Treasury ..	998	14 11
Total ..	£12,191	16 4

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1919.

Liabilities.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Unearned Premiums ..	..	..	13,659	11 5
Outstanding Claims ..	..	..	3,159	13 0
Sundry Accounts unpaid—	..	..	..	..
On Account Agents ..	124	11 7	..	..
Other ..	16	11 6	..	..
			141	3 1
Bonus Distribution Account, 1917—Amounts unclaimed ..	..	..	360	15 3
Bonus Reserve ..	..	..	8,824	5 10
General Reserve ..	..	..	19,000	0 0
Balance of Profit appropriated—	..	..	..	..
General Reserve ..	4,000	0 0	..	..
Bonus Reserve ..	3,161	16 8	..	..
			7,161	16 8
Total ..	..	..	£47,807	5 3

Assets.	£	s. d.
Amount of Funds at Treasury ..	23,691	15 7
Premiums due ..	118	16 7
Treasury Interest Accrued ..	250	17 11
Stamps on Hand ..	51	14 1
Bonus Reserve Distribution Fund 1917—Balance at Bank ..	360	15 3
General Reserve Fund ..	19,000	0 0
Bonus Reserve Fund ..	3,824	5 10
Total ..	£47,807	5 3

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 1918, was 231. The total receipts of all the organizations were £2,231,151, of which £1,765,342 was contributed by the Government and £465,809 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,195,666. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 15,345, and there were no less than 159,242 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 of 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, 1917-18.

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 .. ..	52	2,153	60,222	62,664	192,043	254,707	234,061
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	159	2,848	2,112	14,085	16,197	20,923
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	160	12,757	2,125	25,033	27,158	21,678
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	30	2,967	362	2,730	3,092	2,970
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. ..	1	55	..	3,817	515	4,332	4,332
Heatherton Sanatorium .. ..	1	83	..	3,500	3,698	7,198	5,396
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	35	..	296	2,395	2,691	2,273
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions ..	4	318	9,717	3,018	20,262	23,280	16,204
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	12	5,931	..	229,371	29,939	259,310	259,310
Foundling Hospitals .. ..	2	293	..	3,471	5,253	8,724	8,551
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	1	325	..	14,582	31,231	45,863	44,997
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9,542</b>	<b>88,511</b>	<b>325,318</b>	<b>327,234</b>	<b>652,552</b>	<b>620,695</b>



**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,  
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1917-18—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.	
				£	£	£	£
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	1,878	507	21,028	29,218	50,246	48,157
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	71	..	..	4,810	4,810	3,025
Freemasons' Homes ..	1	18	..	..	1,729	1,729	1,015
Benevolent Societies ..	84	..	11,362	10,335	21,477	31,812	29,910
Orphan Asylums .. ..	10	1,675	..	4,517	29,718	34,235	35,464
Total .. ..	104	3,642	11,869	25,880	88,952	122,832	117,571
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	13	530	10,715	174,910	9,540	184,450	184,450
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	26	..	1,464	1,203	2,667	2,667
Brightside Inebriates' Institution .. ..	1	22	..	321	1,496	1,817	1,793
Female Refuges .. ..	9	687	..	2,509	25,689	28,198	22,687
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	4	150	..	340	5,918	6,258	6,111
Prison Association of Victoria	1	..	392	380	504	884	871
Gaols and Penal Establishments	15	652	..	55,027	..	55,027	55,027
Total .. ..	44	2,067	11,107	234,951	44,350	279,301	280,606
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	38,060	1,168,498	..	1,168,498	1,168,498
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	94	..	595	4,097	4,692	5,097
Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's)	1	..	4,243	..	2	2	32
Charity Organization Society	1	..	502	..	2,381	2,381	2,399
Free Dispensaries .. ..	2	..	4,950	100	793	893	768
Total .. ..	5	94	47,755	1,169,193	7,273	1,176,466	1,176,794
Grand Total..	231	15,345	159,242	1,765,342	465,809	2,231,151	2,195,666

**Charitable  
Institutions—  
receipts and  
expenditure.**

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1917-18 amounted to £1,007,626, of which £541,817, or 54 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £972,141. Of the Government contribution, £413,062 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.

**Charitable  
Institutions—  
receipts and  
expenditure,  
1909-1918.**

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1909 it was £676,675, and it had increased to £972,141 in 1918. This is equivalent to an advance of about 44 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 43 per cent., and that from other sources by 72 per cent. 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, 1909 TO 1918.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra-ordinary Repairs.	Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909 ..	378,164	264,770	642,934	131,066	542,481	3,128	676,675
1910 ..	385,467	295,741	681,208	93,879	564,033	4,465	662,377
1911 ..	436,859	314,665	751,524	147,387	580,488	4,215	732,090
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

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, 1917-18.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,153	211,153	98 1 6
Women's Hospital ... ..	159	18,124	113 19 9
Children's Hospital ... ..	160	17,622	110 2 9
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	59	7,346	124 10 2
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	30	2,884	96 2 8
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	325	30,125	92 13 10
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	113	2,008	17 15 5
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	180	5,466	30 7 4
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	55	4,280	77 16 4
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	83	5,396	65 0 3
Receiving Houses for the Insane	5,931	247,585	41 14 11
Hospitals for the Insane			
Idiot Asylum ... ..			
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	1,878	46,431	24 14 6
Convalescent Homes ... ..	35	1,974	56 8 0
Blind Asylums ... ..	164	4,624	28 3 11
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	95	3,822	40 4 8
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,675	28,282	16 17 8
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	11,245	181,014	16 1 11
Female Refuges ... ..	687	27,294	39 14 7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	150	5,126	34 3 6
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	71	2,964	41 14 11
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	26	2,667	102 11 6
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ... ..	22	1,793	81 10 0
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	94	3,111	33 1 11
Freemasons' Home ... ..	18	848	47 2 3
Total ... ..	25,408	861,939	33 18 6

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 Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Orphan Asylums, 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 Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refugees, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1917-18 more than half was contributed by the Government, and 11½ 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, 1917-18.

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	62,864	2,112	2,125	808	14,582	3,833	455,693	541,817
Municipal Grants .. ..	8,585	371	405	295	18,878	248	6,876	35,658
Private Contributions ..	31,304	1,965	6,637	542	..	1,752	41,758	83,958
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	19,789	21	215	..	..	95	6,962	27,082
Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates .. ..	57,176	4,058	11,446	1,515	1	2,132	18,205	94,533
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	16,097	1,524	2,371	930	..	487	2,628	24,037
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	31,762	4,001	1,461	1,073	..	1,450	62,351	102,098
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	10,886	280	1,614	1,610	..	613	..	15,003
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,834	26,834
Interest or Rent .. ..	11,209	90	585	500	44	78	13,645	26,151
Other Receipts .. ..	5,235	1,775	299	659	12,358	1,128	9,001	30,455
Total .. ..	254,707	16,197	27,158	7,932	45,863	11,816	643,953	1,007,626

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, 1918, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the

calendar year 1918. 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, 1917-18.

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 ...	52	434	4,804,725	3,562	1,349
Women's Hospital ...	1	27	229,970	201	1,144
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	151,855	142	1,069
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	4	25,730	30	858
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	16	89,248	92	970
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	51	500,000	526*	951
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	7	50,165	129	389
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	5	26,208	130	202
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	58,582	90	651
Heatherton Sanatorium ...	1	13	99,728	92	1,084
Receiving Houses for the Insane	2	22	63,782	73	874
Hospitals for the Insane ...	9	1,413	3,614,938	4,880	741
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	312	366
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	187	1,980,350	2,395	827
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	87	891,944	1,756	508
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	13	58	271,420	604	449
Female Refugees ...	9	168	602,303	797	756
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	4	20	103,258	209	494
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	1	39	46,151	55	839
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	22	70,669	92	768
Total ...	125	2,675	14,095,704	16,466	856

\* Including Cots.

**Charitable  
Institutions  
— inmates  
and deaths.**

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

### INMATES AND DEATHS, 1917-18.

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 ... ..	30,129	2,153	2,799	9·3
Women's Hospital ... ..	4,441	159	93	2·1
Children's Hospital ... ..	2,586	160	241	9·3
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	1,263	59	7	·6
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	354	30	6	1·7
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	4,195	325	137	3·3
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	226	113	...	...
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	245	180	1	·4
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	269	55	4	1·5
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	275	83	83	30·2
Receiving Houses for the Insane ...	788	54	12	1·5
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	6,476	5,542	369	5·7
Idiot Asylum ... ..	380	335	24	6·3
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	3,131	1,878	438	13·9
Convalescent Homes ... ..	876	35	...	...
Blind Asylums ... ..	194	164	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	114	95	...	...
Orphan Asylums ... ..	2,138	1,675	6	·3
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	12,976	11,245	110	·9
Female Refuges ... ..	1,074	687	19	1·8
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	473	150	2	·4
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	84	71	10	11·9
Lazar Inebriates' Institution ...	162	26	1	·6
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ...	68	22	1	1·5
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	122	94	1	·8
Freemasons' Home ... ..	22	18	4	18·2
Total ... ..	73,061	25,408	4,363	6·0

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 73 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 119 infants in the Female Refuges, and 183 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

**Patients  
treated, etc.,  
in hospitals.**

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 1917-18. The receipts, distinguishing moneys received from the

Government and other sources, and the expenditure per head for maintenance are also shown :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS;  
ALSO DEATHS, TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
PER HEAD FOR MAINTENANCE, 1917-18.

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 ..	122	370	65·3	10	3,000	624	3,624	46	9 7
Ararat ..	70	424	36·5	30	1,148	1,747	2,895	69	1 11
Ballarat ..	170	1,053	70·4	95	1,955	4,791	6,746	96	4 2
Beechworth ..	95	234	25·5	18	755	1,263	2,018	96	16 6
Bendigo ..	222	2,085	128·7	170	2,382	9,144	11,526	99	17 2
Castlemaine ..	75	377	29·0	34	680	2,084	2,764	79	1 6
Daylesford ..	52	143	16·1	19	362	855	1,217	83	17 0
Geelong ..	217	1,290	133·0	78	1,913	6,830	8,743	64	8 0
Hamilton ..	91	444	39·2	34	938	1,786	2,724	74	6 3
Kyneton ..	54	261	18·0	17	447	1,660	2,107	110	1 1
Maryborough ..	95	368	22·4	30	787	1,071	1,858	93	8 9
Melbourne ..	325	6,646	357·0	832	17,425	38,606	56,031	131	14 11
Alfred ..	168	2,544	153·0	294	4,922	29,876	34,798	132	10 9
Austin ..	290	494	218·1	191	4,923	10,429	15,352	69	17 10
Homœopathic ..	98	1,327	77·3	92	1,725	8,457	10,182	107	14 2
St. Vincent's ..	138	2,456	128·6	165	3,985	21,258	25,243	122	0 5
Mooroopna ..	104	1,211	64·2	75	1,540	4,721	6,261	69	16 11
Sale ..	72	651	44·1	35	808	6,766	7,574	96	4 3
Stawell ..	66	301	21·7	24	785	2,724	3,509	81	4 11
Swan Hill ..	52	349	26·2	40	505	1,400	1,905	97	8 10
Wangaratta ..	65	547	33·1	34	872	2,299	3,171	76	19 0
Warrnambool ..	89	512	47·7	31	745	1,932	2,677	71	9 9
Other Hospital ..	832	6,042	397·9	451	10,062	31,770	41,832	97	6 11
Total ..	3,562	30,129	2153·0	2,799	62,664	192,043	254,707	98	1 6

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 re-building 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 329 beds, in which 6,646 in-patients were treated in 1917-18. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 29,938 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 143,838.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1918, numbered 264,457; the out-patients, 1,118,809.

In 1917-18 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £17,425; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £707; private

contributions amounted to £7,402; bequests to £9,995; Hospital Sunday collections to £4,814; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £6,240; and out-patients' fees to £4,239; interest yielded a revenue of £3,511; and £1,698 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £56,031, and the expenditure was £48,254.

**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.

### CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

**Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium.** The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient cases was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the permanent head of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1918, 222 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 40 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 116 did very well, 53 were classed as incurable, and 10 were discharged at their own request, of for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Three deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 40 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 3,935 patients. Of these, 2,653 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 719 were incurable; 59 died; 464 left of their own accord; and 40 remained at end of 1918. 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 100 patients.

**Amherst and Heatherton Sanatoria.** The Amherst Sanatorium, for incipient 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 60 patients. During the year 1918 162 patients were treated, of whom 102 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 11 left, described as incurable; 4 died; and 45 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,532 patients. Of these, 1,309 were discharged cured or relieved; 21 left of their own accord; 133 were incurable; 24 died; and 45 remained on 31st December, 1918.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, containing 95



beds. There were on 1st January, 1918, 79 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 194, making a total of 273 who received treatment during the year 1918. Of these, 95 were discharged, 92 died, and 86 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 125 beds are provided at Austin Hospital, 20 of these being specially set apart for cases nominated by the Honorable the Minister of Health.

The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. 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 121.)

This service, which is associated with St. John Ambulance Association, attended to 8,312 calls, of which 1,139 were accidents, during the year ended 30th April, 1919, and the mileage travelled was 68,895. In 1,890 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 58 (46 of over 50 miles and 12 of over 100 miles), were undertaken during the year.

In addition to the ordinary work of the service an infectious service was organized for the conveyance of influenza patients. This special service conveyed 9,500 cases and travelled a distance of over 93,000 miles during a period of four months. The registered office and head depôt is situated at 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone Central 121.)

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, 1918, 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, £1,193; expenditure, £1,244; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,079; expenditure, £1,039; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £108; expenditure, £115. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,482, of which 719 were new cases investigated. About 58 per cent. of these new cases concerned returned soldiers or soldiers' dependents who came under the notice of the society through various patriotic organizations, and not as normal cases. Since the outbreak of war in 1914, the Society has been called upon to investigate considerably more than 6,000 of this class of case for different patriotic organizations.

#### LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893 about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed

by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land. After the trustees of the old colony had retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony, for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. On 14th June, 1904, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School. The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During its existence 9,300 persons were afforded relief. These were instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, and fruit and vegetable growing. Pig breeding was carried on extensively. The amount of the Government grant expended during the year ended 30th June, 1919, was £350, making the total expenditure by the Government from the establishment of the Colony in 1893, £40,912.

The Labour Colony Farm was resumed by the Government in the interests of the repatriation of returned soldiers and ceased to exist as a Labour Colony on 31st May, 1919. The trustees were authorized by the Hon. F. G. Clarke, Minister for Lands, to sell the stock, plant, and surplus buildings, and a very successful clearing sale was held on the farm on 29th May, 1919, realizing the sum of £4,334. After discharging all liabilities incurred for the maintenance of the colony, the net proceeds, which amounted to £2,600, were paid into the State Treasury.

#### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

**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, 1919, 104 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 20 certificates, 21 bronze medals, and 7 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1918-19 amounted to £411, and the expenditure to £412. 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 1918-19; 29 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 2 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, 3 in Tasmania, 4 in Queensland, and 1 in South Australia. 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.

**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 1918-19 the awards granted totalled 839. Life saving classes are to be formed in connexion with the Victorian police, and the consent of the authorities has been obtained to allow members of the force who obtain awards to wear the official badge of the society on their arms. 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, 1918, 1,862 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 1,439 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 92 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 £700 and the expenditure to £810.

**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 five years :—1914, £11,686; 1915, £15,911; 1916, £18,525; 1917, £19,020; and 1918, £22,447.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £406,891.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions in 1918 are given below. The amount collected in that year was £22,447 :—

	£
Melbourne Hospital .. ..	5,170
Children's Hospital .. ..	2,547
Alfred Hospital .. ..	2,617
St. Vincent's Hospital .. ..	1,982
Women's Hospital .. ..	2,414
Benevolent Asylum .. ..	610
Austin Hospital .. ..	1,753
Homœopathic Hospital .. ..	1,184
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	1,108
St. John Ambulance Association ..	600
Melbourne District Nursing Society	600
Queen Victoria Hospital .. ..	437
Other Institutions .. ..	890
Total distributed .. ..	21,912

#### 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 usually allotted to the children's charities. The sums which have been raised each year during the last six years are as follows :—1914, £2,115; 1915, £2,553; 1916, £8,604; 1917, £7,000; and 1918, £7,238.

### 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.

Amendments were made during 1917 which affected the payments to dependents of members of the Commonwealth naval and military forces.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is 12s. 6d. 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 maximum pension was increased to 15s. per week by an Act passed in October, 1919. The increase will be payable from 1st January, 1920.

Invalid pensions are, subject to conditions set forth in the Act, payable to every person above the age of 16 years who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid, or who is permanently blind, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1919, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 10,989; women, 18,190; total, 29,179. Invalid pensioners—men, 4,491; women, 4,846; total, 9,337.

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, 1919.

**Pensioners,  
1901 to  
1918-19.**

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, 1919, it had reached a total of 29,179 (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 1919.

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

**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, 1919, was 228,223 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £1,141,115.

For the year ended 30th June, 1919, the number of claims granted was 31,797, and the amount paid in allowances £158,985.

**War Pensions.** The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1919, was 59,486, and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £1,720,472.

### LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

**Lunacy Department.** The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1917 and 1918 :—

#### INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1917 AND 1918.

	On 31st December—		Increase(+). Decrease(-).
	1917.	1918.	
In State Hospitals...	5,133	5,199	+ 66
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	571	593	+ 22
Boarded out ...	129	123	- 6
In Licensed Houses ...	71	72	+ 1
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses	15	13	- 2
Total Number of Registered Insane ...	5,919	6,000	+ 81
In Receiving Institutions ...	52	60	+ 8
Total ...	5,971	6,060	+ 89
Voluntary boarders ..	34	54	+ 20
Cases of Mental disorder in returned soldiers	84	110	+ 26

(Not included in other statistics).

Although the actual numbers admitted to the Hospitals for the Insane in the years 1917 and 1918 were exactly the same, the resulting numbers show an increase of 66; but it is wholly a female increase, there being a decrease of 2 amongst the males at the end of the year. Still the incidence of freshly-occurring insanity in the population of Victoria is not rising materially; there is a fractional fall in the ratio of insane to sane.

The number of military cases is steadily rising, as one would naturally expect in accordance with the return of our soldiers from Europe,

but it is a striking fact that the number of such mental cases is wonderfully low considering the great strain to which our men have been subjected. These cases do not figure in the ordinary lunacy statistics, as the great majority of them are in special wards in general military hospitals.

There is an increasing tendency to the use of the Voluntary Boarder Clauses—no less than 163 patients being admitted under that method during the year; neither these figures nor those of persons admitted to Receiving Houses come under the statistical returns of the registered insane, that is of course until they are certified.

The number of admissions to Hospitals for the Insane for each of the years 1910 to 1918 is given below:—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910	379	328	707	43	52	95	802
1911	366	315	681	66	70	136	817
1912	411	298	709	45	52	97	806
1913	461	331	792	33	33	66	858
1914	407	306	713	38	56	94	807
1915	371	315	686	63	75	138	824
1916	342	317	659	61	52	113	772
1917	363	325	688	39	35	74	762
1918	305	356	661	41	60	101	762

Voluntary Boarders (not included in above figures)—

1915 (admissions)	..	90
1916	..	136
1917	..	140
1918	..	163

The proportion of insane to the total population is 1 in 238·5.

## BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN VICTORIA.

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 as compared with ten years previously.

There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, as compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

**NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.**

**Neglected and reformatory children.**

There were at the end of 1918 three industrial and six 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 reformatory schools are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1918, numbered 11,347—11,167 neglected and 180 reformatory children—and there were 42 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, 1914 TO 1918.**

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.	
1914 ...	7,486	741	539	370	13	9,149
1915 ...	8,040	911	625	401	7	9,984
1916 ...	8,801	788	625	365	6	10,585
1917 ...	9,130	848	532	444	12	10,966
1918 ...	9,305	909	493	454	6	11,167

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.	
1914 ...	143	24	19	4	...	190
1915 ...	120	29	43	...	...	192
1916 ...	129	28	35	3	...	195
1917 ...	120	26	27	4	...	177
1918 ...	110	40	25	5	...	180

**Children boarded out, &c.**

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 10s. per



week for children under 12 months, 7s. per week for children between 12 months and 2 years of age, and 6s. per week for children aged 2 years and over. 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, 1918.** The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1918 were as follows :—

# CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1918.

Cases in which Parents were held to be—	Number.
<b>Blamable—One Parent—</b>	
Father, bad character and mother poor .. ..	4
“ deserted and mother an invalid .. ..	5
“ “ “ dead .. ..	12
“ “ “ mentally weak .. ..	1
“ “ “ poor .. ..	534
“ divorced and mother poor .. ..	4
“ drunkard “ poor .. ..	2
“ “ “ dead .. ..	2
“ in gaol and mother poor .. ..	77
“ on active service and mother poor .. ..	14
“ unknown and mother an invalid .. ..	2
“ “ “ dead .. ..	7
“ “ “ in hospital .. ..	2
“ “ “ lunatic asylum .. ..	2
“ “ “ mentally weak .. ..	1
“ “ “ poor .. ..	19
Mother deserted and father an invalid .. ..	1
“ “ “ dead .. ..	3
“ “ “ on active service .. ..	2
“ doubtful character and father dead .. ..	4
“ drunkard and father dead .. ..	5
“ “ “ on active service .. ..	9
“ immoral and father on active service .. ..	2
“ of bad character and father poor .. ..	1
<b>Both Parents—</b>	
Father drunkard and mother deserted .. ..	8
“ deserted and mother of bad character .. ..	2
“ “ “ in gaol .. ..	2
“ unknown and mother deserted .. ..	4
Parents deserted .. ..	7
“ drunkards .. ..	5
“ of doubtful character .. ..	2
“ unknown .. ..	10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>755</b>



for maintenance, and £51 from other sources, making the net expenditure £171,474. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1918, was 11,167; of this total, 3,981 were maintained in foster homes, 5,324 were boarded out with their mothers; 113 were in Government receiving dépôts, 33 were in private industrial schools, 270 were in other institutions, 493 were at service earning their own living, 35 were in hospitals, 6 were on visits to friends, 3 were in gaol, and 909 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1918, was 180. Of this number 110 were maintained in private schools, 25 were in service earning their own living, 3 were in hospital, 2 were in gaol, and 40 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 following tabulation :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND  
REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1909	..	..	76,457	1914	..	..	122,564
1910	..	..	86,160	1915	..	..	149,324
1911	..	..	93,781	1916	..	..	159,929
1912	..	..	103,092	1917	..	..	167,214
1913	..	..	114,264	1918	..	..	171,474

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 1918 :—

# 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 31.12.17.	Admissions during 1918.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.18.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home ..	70	3	22	8	47
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	129	1	3	16	127
Children Home, Wedderburn ..	16	..	..	..	16
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	132	6	4	22	134
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East ..	65	1	..	27	62
Methodist Homes for Children	418	3	6	36	421
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East ..	15	..	..	9	23
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	291	6	16	30	285
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick ..	35	..	8	1	37
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	139	7	..	72	200
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn ..	36	..	..	70	40
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	160	1	..	56	136
Sutherland Home ..	193	3	8	69	201
Total ..	1,699	31	67	416	1,729

**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, 1918, reached the large total of 15,129, viz., 11,389 (11,347 state wards and 42 incapacitated) under the control of the Neglected Children's Department. 1,729 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Neglected Children's Act, 316 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,695 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, 1918, there were 598 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The

deaths during the year numbered 31. In addition, 143 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of sections 15 and 17 of the Act. Two hundred and thirty-two cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Five 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. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1918, there remained six widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. 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)—related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accident 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 8 in 1918), their principal functions being to collect contributions and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During 1918 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,353, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £823. For the year ended 31st December, 1918, the total revenue was £2,384—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £597, interest to £447, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£670) and the Government (£670). The expenditure included £944 paid in allowances and £332 cost of administration. The accumulated

funds amounted to £12,363—£8,700 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, £3,225 in Commonwealth war loans, and £438 bank balance. Relief was given in 333 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents there are 12 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 15. Four fatal accidents occurred during the year, and there are 10 widows, 2 mothers, and 21 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities in 1918 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 relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure :—From the inception of the fund in 1891 to the end of 1918 the total expenditure was £31,285, of which £27,669 represented sick pay and £3,044 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1918, 130 members were relieved and 24 died, and 79 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £1,974. Sick pay for 1918 amounted to £2,006, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £28, and expenses of administration to £9; the total expenditure being £2,043. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1917 was £1,106, and at the end of 1918 £1,037.

### 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 1918-19 was 69, to whom £540 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £103. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1919, was £15,106. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for that year (£692) an amount of £304 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 £407 was distributed in this manner, £1 was expended on management, and £124 remained in the bank at the date of balancing.

## PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

**Patriotic Funds.** The public contributions to Patriotic Funds throughout Australia during the war period amounted to a very large sum, probably more than £11,000,000. An endeavour has been made in the following statement to show the collections in money and the value of the goods contributed in the State of Victoria to the various Funds from the outbreak of hostilities to the 31st December, 1918. The total amount for this State is shown to have been £3,985,623 to the end of 1918, and, as some of the Funds continued raising money in 1919, the total of all contributions may be taken as well over £4,000,000. Details of the receipts and expenditure of each Fund up to 31st December, 1918, and of the balances in hand at that date, are given hereunder :—

**AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA  
TO THE VARIOUS PATRIOTIC FUNDS TO 31st  
DECEMBER, 1918.**

Name of Fund.	Total Receipts (including transfers).	Total Expenditure (including transfers).	Balance in hand, 31st December, 1918.
	£	£	£
Australian Patriotic Fund .. .. .	195,640	222,964	—27,324
"    Comforts Fund .. .. .	189,778	146,694	43,084
Y.M.C.A. National Appeal .. .. .	216,000	189,000	27,000
Victorian Division Red Cross Society (including British Red Cross Society)	854,283	613,604	240,679
French Red Cross Society .. .. .	207,233	205,708	1,525
"    Société Maternelle Fund .. .. .	20,832	20,439	393
Belgian Relief Fund .. .. .	327,095	314,486	12,609
Serbian .. .. .	29,090	28,709	381
Polish .. .. .	7,557	7,450	107
Syrian .. .. .	3,969	14	3,955
Russian .. .. .	8,670	8,670	..
Armenian .. .. .	7,278	7,278	..
Italian Red Cross Society .. .. .	22,218	21,692	526
State War Council Fund .. .. .	200,000*	132,726*	67,274†
Anzac Club and Buffet—Ada Reeves appeal	7,282	7,282	..
"    "    A.N.A. appeal .. .. .	737	737	..
Salvation Army War Relief Fund .. .. .	15,056	12,074	2,982
Union Jack Rest Rooms .. .. .	3,752	2,647	1,105
Church of England League of Soldiers' Friends	12,416	10,903	1,513
St. Andrew's Soldiers' Club .. .. .	896	893	3
Australian Women's National League War Fund	24,584	23,072	1,512
Commonwealth Button Fund .. .. .	226,378	219,175	7,203
"    Service Patriotic Fund .. .. .	7,120	6,333	787
State Service Patriotic Fund .. .. .	34,476	21,091	13,385
Railway Department Patriotic Fund .. .. .	38,186	35,753	2,433
Education Department Patriotic Fund .. .. .	390,337	262,661	127,676

\* Approximate.——† As at 31st March, 1919.

AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA TO THE VARIOUS  
PATRIOTIC FUNDS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1918—*continued.*

Name of Fund.	Total Receipts (including transfers).	Total Expenditure (including transfers).	Balance in hand, 31st December, 1918.
	£	£	£
Victorian Racing Club Patriotic Fund ..	84,614	68,614	16,000
Victoria Amateur Turf Club's Patriotic Fund ..	49,209	49,209	..
Williamstown Racing Club's Patriotic Fund..	14,780	14,780	..
Repatriation Fund Race Meeting and Donations .. .. .	22,405	..	22,405
Edith Cavell Fund .. .. .	9,420*	..	9,420
Purple Cross Fund .. .. .	8,393	6,658	1,735
Overseas Club—Appeal for tobacco for troops	16,132	16,132	..
Belgian Nun's Fund .. .. .	4,992	4,992	..
” Meat Fund .. .. .	3,850	3,850	..
Other Funds .. .. .	29,615	29,615	..
Total contributions in money ..	3,294,273	2,715,905	578,368
Less transfers to other Funds and receipts from other States ..	450,000†	..	..
Net Total of money contributed..	2,844,273	..	..

Goods Contributed to the—	Estimated Value.
	£
Australian Red Cross Society (Victorian Division) .. .. .	759,734
Australian Comforts Fund.. .. .	260,596
Education Department's Patriotic Fund ..	60,000
Australian Women's National League War Fund .. .. .	5,000
French Société Maternelle Fund .. .. .	6,000
Italian Red Cross Society .. .. .	20
French Red Cross Society .. .. .	50,000
Total estimated value of goods ..	1,141,350
Net Receipts of Patriotic Funds (including value of goods contributed) .. .. .	3,985,623

\* In addition to this amount £17,777 was contributed in response to a special appeal from March to October, 1919.——† Approximate.



## IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

**Immigration  
Bureau.**

The Immigration Bureau, which is now a branch of the Labour Department, deals with the subject of assisted immigration, and generally conducts overseas advertising.

Prior to the war, Victoria followed an active policy of encouraging immigration by propaganda in Great Britain and other countries; by the arrangement of cheap fares from Great Britain and America, with substantial monetary assistance towards fares, and by providing facilities in this State for settlement on the land, or by obtaining employment for new arrivals.

The general aim was to induce the immigration of persons with capital and otherwise qualified to undertake for themselves settlement on the land, or of men or lads desirous of engaging in agricultural employment; also to bring to Victoria women qualified and prepared to accept domestic employment.

Under the conditions which have existed during the last few years, however, operations have been reduced to a limited system of nominated passages under which specially reduced fares are being provided to enable chiefly the wives and families or other near relatives of persons resident here to rejoin them, though even in such cases there is, at present, a difficulty in obtaining passports and berthage accommodation from the United Kingdom.

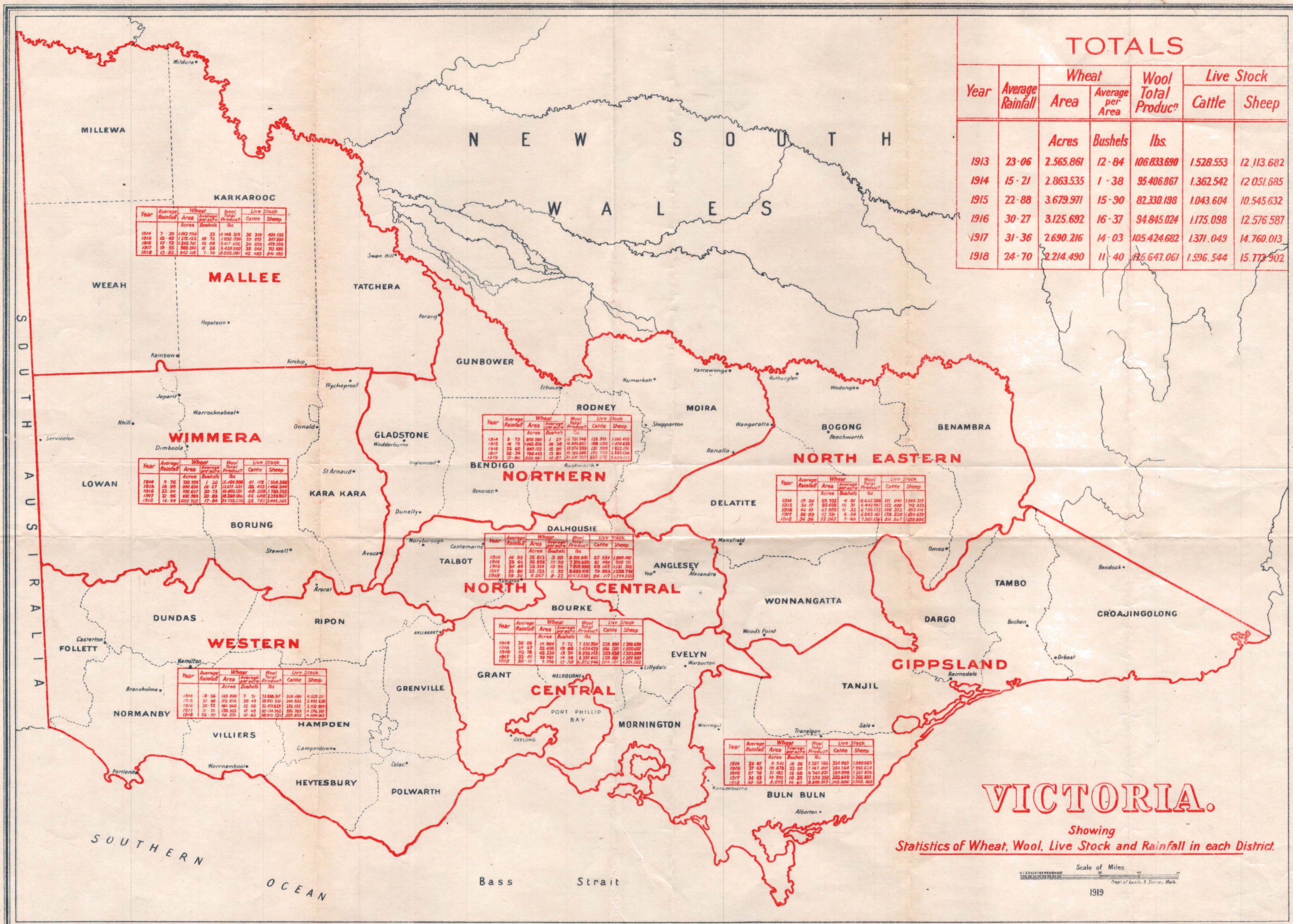
The Government is now chiefly occupied and concerned, so far as land settlement goes, with the repatriation of Australian soldiers, and all the resources of the State are being called into requisition to satisfactorily provide for the establishment on the land of Australian or British soldiers as they are discharged. The Act of the Victorian Parliament, under which this land settlement is being carried on, places ex-soldiers of the British Army on a footing similar to that accorded to discharged Australian soldiers. The Victorian Government, therefore, in the disposal of Crown lands, or in the subdivision of areas, which are being repurchased by the State from private owners, is giving first claim and preference to returned soldiers as against all other applicants.

Subject to these conditions, the Government, through the Bureau and in other ways, affords all advice and assistance possible to prospective settlers arriving from overseas, whether desiring to undertake land settlement or to obtain employment.

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, and inquiries in Great Britain should be addressed to the Emigration Commissioner, care of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne-place, Strand, London, W.C., No. 2.

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TOTALS						
Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per Area		Cattle	Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.		
1913	23.06	2,565,861	12.84	106,833,690	1,528,553	12,113,682
1914	15.21	2,863,535	1.38	95,406,867	1,362,542	12,051,685
1915	22.88	3,679,971	15.90	82,330,198	1,043,604	10,545,632
1916	30.27	3,125,692	16.37	94,845,024	1,175,098	12,576,587
1917	31.36	2,690,216	14.03	105,424,682	1,371,049	14,760,013
1918	24.70	2,214,490	11.40	126,647,061	1,596,544	15,772,902

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product lbs	Live Stock	
		Acres	Average per Acre Bushels		Cattle	Sheep
1914	7.25	1,012,556	33	4,468,315	26,219	404,135
1915	12.42	1,275,122	10.72	2,852,096	20,873	347,350
1916	17.72	1,265,761	15.09	4,167,632	24,084	429,595
1917	19.55	983,896	11.26	5,434,960	38,949	701,091
1918	13.82	842,102	7.70	8,225,091	42,483	641,155

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product	Live Stock	
		Acres	Average per acre Bushels		Cattle	Sheep
1914	9.76	330,355	1.20	15,404,300	41,119	1,506,566
1915	10.36	206,634	10.57	12,017,121	38,423	1,466,544
1916	22.54	706,637	20.73	16,463,159	40,300	1,760,752
1917	21.36	687,963	20.63	16,269,166	46,490	2,359,967
1918	16.44	600,765	17.64	17,718,156	55,762	2,444,345

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per acre	Total Product	Cattle	Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	Tons		
1914	9.75	810,349	1.27	12,721,740	25,921	1,355,410
1915	16.75	1,063,616	10.30	16,645,853	100,086	1,219,635
1916	35.60	849,155	15.30	12,571,231	131,508	1,622,176
1917	36.36	796,452	13.84	15,964,281	175,770	1,803,104
1918	27.86	620,461	10.37	12,357,705	225,572	2,024,712

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product lbs	Live Stock	
		Area Acres	Average per Acre Bushels		Cattle	Sheep
1914	19.34	89,732	4.81	6,632,386	171,041	1,044,310
1915	34.17	80,436	16.31	5,442,961	122,460	762,422
1916	44.01	67,868	11.32	6,735,153	166,373	853,014
1917	56.09	11,381	6.54	6,043,161	179,220	1,054,629
1918	36.26	22,262	7.49	7,301,136	211,367	1,039,895

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total lbs	Live Stock	
		Area Acres	Average per acre bushels		Cattle	Sheep
1914	44.35	25,813	3.50	8,011,541	87,539	1,000,467
1915	25.61	30,858	10.50	7,370,400	61,494	360,711
1916	34.44	18,314	10.35	7,803,890	63,143	1,131,368
1917	35.06	22,123	11.55	8,665,018	70,904	1,230,730
1918	28.30	8,067	8.22	10,132,236	94,177	1,374,231

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product <sup>a</sup>	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per acre		Cattle	Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs		
1914	20.05	14,366	7.72	7,531,854	228,590	1,280,698
1915	24.67	32,435	19.40	7,424,425	106,120	1,005,657
1916	20.76	42,220	13.34	6,255,163	209,630	1,203,980
1917	32.47	50,187	14.58	8,357,645	220,361	1,307,697
1918	30.11	7,776	13.38	10,070,746	204,017	1,351,355

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product lbs.	Live Stock	
		Area Acres	Average per acre Bushels		Cattle	Sheep
1914	23.81	9,541	18.36	7,287,766	354,063	1,380,980
1915	27.63	19,676	22.30	7,947,041	264,564	1,055,621
1916	37.70	21,262	16.90	6,767,227	284,896	1,267,854
1917	34.63	46,916	10.35	7,594,250	203,646	1,266,003
1918	37.59	3,072	16.67	8,646,551	243,006	1,326,466

# VICTORIA.

Showing Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock and Rainfall in each District.





**PRODUCTION.**

**LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.**

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple .. ..	24,503,531
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	7,562,762
Crown lands .. ..	24,179,467
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>56,245,760</b>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests .. ..	3,374,453
Timber Reserves .. ..	747,244
Water Reserves .. ..	314,846
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	84,990
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	397,881
Other Reserves .. ..	304,672
Roads .. ..	1,748,162
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. {	2,183,831
Unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	

Land in occupation under—

Grazing Area Leases .. ..	2,503,197
Perpetual Leases .. ..	204,812
Other Leases and Licences .. ..	114,103
Temporary Grazing Licences .. ..	7,866,426
Unoccupied .. ..	4,334,850
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>24,179,467</b>

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of such lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1899.

A portion of the area conditionally sold each year reverts to the Crown 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, 1900 TO 1918.

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.	£
1900 .. ..	7,685	225,098	494,752	526,650
1901 .. ..	7,052	516,412	406,145	438,363
1902 .. ..	7,304	299,502	523,574	555,538
1903 .. ..	13,223	334,590	510,080	542,011
1904 .. ..	9,588	253,592	584,010	613,511
1905 .. ..	8,778	217,419	907,339	934,386
1906 .. ..	6,642	173,113	344,519	375,296
1907 .. ..	6,313	191,232	181,050	208,619
1908 .. ..	6,552	213,883	137,023	176,335
1909 .. ..	7,393	257,179	150,948	188,017
1910 .. ..	5,795	248,694	127,993	171,904
1911 .. ..	4,068	205,708	159,892	136,277
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

\* Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1918 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £33,644,441, which represents an average of £1 1s. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

# *Production.*

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**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, 1918.**

Location.	Classification.					Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.				Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Un-classed.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buln Buln .. .. .	2,296	52,445	48,552	..	..	103,293
Croajingolong .. .. .	2,510	5,416	553,110	840,400	14,150	1,415,586
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	88,880	435,400	77,800	602,080
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	203,050	398,800	900	602,750
Tanjil .. .. .	..	..	99,190	363,650	67,000	529,840
Wonnangatta .. .. .	..	39	129,618	942,100	..	1,071,757
Bogong .. .. .	3,771	11,560	198,070	203,692	124,063	541,156
Benambra .. .. .	..	292	226,265	320,974	76,412	623,943
Delatite .. .. .	705	21,328	198,564	234,300	66,941	521,838
Moirra .. .. .	146	..	9,299	..	..	9,445
Anglesey .. .. .	26	4,446	66,094	..	8,223	78,789
Bourke .. .. .	..	72	100	..	..	172
Dalhousie .. .. .	..	732	2,624	..	5,583	8,939
Evelyn .. .. .	..	22,588	..	..	3,530	26,118
Mornington .. .. .	..	5,963	51,198	..	..	57,161
Bendigo .. .. .	85	635	3,803	..	5,164	9,687
Rodney .. .. .	..	103	146	..	2,480	2,729
Borong .. .. .	..	319	37,237	..	9,767	47,323
Gladstone .. .. .	413	1,147	1,335	..	21,630	24,525
Lowan .. .. .	..	177	49,907	..	..	50,084
Kara Kara .. .. .	..	123	4,893	..	6,553	11,569
Talbot .. .. .	..	485	205	..	51,685	52,375
Tatchera .. .. .	..	70	..	..	..	70
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	1,047	168,612	..	..	169,659
Polwarth .. .. .	1,294	12,530	35,878	..	..	49,702
Grant .. .. .	..	75	24,000	..	17,213	41,288
Grenville .. .. .	..	20	..	..	15,078	15,098
Ripon .. .. .	..	..	13,568	..	7,220	20,788
Normanby .. .. .	85	33	70,329	..	..	70,447
Dundas .. .. .	425	40	24,698	11,500	..	36,663
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	455	..	..	455
Follett .. .. .	..	268	15,758	..	..	16,026
Totals .. .. .	11,756	141,953	2,325,438	3,750,816	581,392	6,811,355
Throughout the State.. ..	Swamp or reclaimed lands .. .. .					1,303
.. .. .	Lands which may be sold by auction .. .. .					10,648
The north-western portion of the State .. .. .	Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection) .. .. .					5,377,970
Total area remaining for disposal .. .. .						12,201,276

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

**Pastoral occupation of Crown lands.** The particulars of Crown lands leased for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1918, are as follows :—

Number of Licences and Leases .. .. .	14,220
Area (acres) .. .. .	10,649,247
Annual Rental .. .. .	£42,152

These licences and leases are not all on the same basis as regards the terms and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area

leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes an area not exceeding 200 acres of first class, 320 acres of second class, or 640 acres of third class land, according to classification; and the lessee of a Mallee allotment has a like privilege of selecting out of his lease 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, or 1,280 acres of third class land, according to classification.

**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.

**Land Laws.** A conspectus of the provisions of the Victorian Land Acts appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17 and previous issues.

**Official register of private farms for sale.** At the Lands Inquiry Office, in addition to particulars regarding Crown lands, &c., available for settlement, a register is kept of suitable private farms for sale. These are classified according to value and utility. The list is comprehensive and embraces the whole State, and intending purchasers can inspect with confidence any of the properties submitted. No charge is made by the Government for any work done in this connexion.

**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 1918 there were submitted 388 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 11,761 acres in extent, and to £422,213 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 20,344 acres valued at £499,039. Up to the end of 1918 there had been brought under the Act 2,990,000 acres valued at £60,440,452. The number of certificates of title issued in 1918 was 15,395.

**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. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1917, was £128,899. Receipts during 1917-18 comprised contributions £1,917, 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 the amount paid out of the fund for claims was £40. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1918, was £136,624. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1918, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,613.

### 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. The deposit, less the 5s. registration fee, is at once returned to any unsuccessful applicant. 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, unless two or more eligible persons agree to purchase it. 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 made 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 the lessee. 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 not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500; and no lease thereof 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, 1919, 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, 1919.

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.				
<b>ry Areas—</b>							
Wando Vale .. ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	67	..	..	25
Walmer .. ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	42	..	2	6
Whitfield .. ..	4,247	36,096	8 10 0	34	..	1	98
Brunswick .. ..	91	2,793	29 0 0	..	56	..	9
Eurack .. ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	46	..	..	4
Footscray .. ..	31	2,494	80 0 0	..	85	..	..
Dal Campbell .. ..	45	2,357	47 8 0	..	63	..	2
Springvale .. ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	22	..	..	..
Memsie .. ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	44	..	..	10
Richmond Vale .. ..	1,790	11,000	8 11 6	10	..	1	..
Overnewton .. ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	67	..	..	..
Wyuna .. ..	23,016	120,876	5 5 0	121	..	10	23
Restdown .. ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	53	..	..	..
Strathkellar .. ..	10,227	74,150	7 5 0	56	..	6	29
Bona Vista .. ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	30	..	4	113
Cadman's .. ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
Iara .. ..	8,329	45,825	5 10 0	33	..	7	186
Tandarra .. ..	4,558	21,083	4 12 6	19	..	..	8
Exford .. ..	8,054	64,039	8 0 0	46	..	6	4
Colbinabbin .. ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	85	..	..	69
Pirron Yaloak .. ..	1,058	23,796	22 7 6	21	..	..	..
Numurkah .. ..	2,360	18,901	8 0 0	13	..	1	..
Allambee .. ..	5,025	31,794	6 6 4	10	..	..	3,474
Pender's Grove .. ..	233	23,337	100 0 0	..	259	..	..
Phoenix .. ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	2
Keayang .. ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	13	..	..	..
Werneth .. ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	11
Staughton Vale .. ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	45	..	..	..
Glenhuntly .. ..	74	7,040	94 0 0	..	158	..	2
The Heart .. ..	3,793	56,322	14 12 2	42	..	..	5
Mooralla .. ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	26	..	..	562
Maribyrnong .. ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	..	2	..
Kenilworth .. ..	18,440	55,321	3 0 0	28	..	14	10
Doogalook .. ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	17	..	..	..
Werribee .. ..	15,218	148,802	13 0 0	35	..	..	1,859
Konongwootong .. ..	10,181	104,363	10 3 0	65	..	15	45
Cornella Creek .. ..	29,567	121,034	4 15 0	80	..	1	743
Koyuga .. ..	789	3,914	.. ..	2	..	..	..
Meadowbank .. ..	313	9,085	29 0 0	5	..	..	..
Oaklands .. ..	8,069	26,309	3 5 0	12	..	..	..
Hurstwood .. ..	6,493	31,311	4 15 0	14	..	..	..
Bumeralla .. ..	10,034	57,570	5 13 7	34	..	7	..
Morven .. ..	8,029	39,533	4 17 6	20	..	..	11
Mt. Widderin .. ..	8,333	48,634	5 15 6	23	..	..	3
Tooronga .. ..	101	17,675	178 4 4	..	210	..	..
Nerrin Nerrin and Westmere .. ..	7,743	67,915	.. ..	32	..	1	74
Bellarine .. ..	204	5,457	26 15 0	7	..	..	33
Daylesford .. ..	70	2,957	42 5 2	16	..	..	..

\* 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, 1919—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.				
<b>Dry Areas—continued.</b>							
Mordialloc ..	460	7,850	17 1 6	..	..	33	22
Thomastown ..	581	11,230	19 5 6	23	..	2	..
Wangaratta ..	796	9,660	12 3 4	27	..	2	162
Warragul ..	98	2,060	21 0 0	3	..	5	..
Belmont ..	113	3,161	28 0 0	..	..	17	..
Highton ..	425	11,032	26 0 0	18	..	..	32
Deepdene ..	2,985	35,742	12 0 0	14	..	..	447
Glenaladale ..	2,109	28,787	13 10 0	17	..	..	..
Cremona ..	1,292	20,140	Various	2	..	..	..
Boisdale ..	2,521	72,174	Various	46	..	..	95
Pannoo ..	15,102	98,455	Various	44	..	..	289
Marathon and Wil-							
low Grove ..	14,783	58,752	Various	27	..	..	1,369
Dunrobin ..	18,814	119,779	6 6 0	56	..	21	29
Kilmany ..	8,746	106,080	12 0 0	75	..	..	2
Waubra ..	47	1,042	22 10 0	10	..	3	..
Nathalia ..	30	362	12 0 0	..	..	5	..
Moyhu ..	2,422	19,580	8 0 0	13	..	..	265
† Condah ..	157	1,725	10 19 8	..	..	..	..
† Mackey ..	1,078	20,626	19 2 10	..	..	..	..
Ascot Vale ..	488	3,671	Various	..	..	..	..
Nanneella ..	738	7,767	Various	6	..	12	18
Cohuna ..	223	2,215	Various	1	..	..	111
Bamawm ..	162	1,391	8 12 0	..	..	..	162
Thornbury ..	11	5,625	..	..	46	..	..
Crown Lands	2,904	20,043	Various	13	79	25	..
Sec. 6-11—Pur-							
chases ..	50,826	334,029	Various	274	..	13	2,560
Barwidgee ..	274	1,625	..	1	..	..	..
Derrinalum ..	103	2,150	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Irrigable Areas—</b>							
Nanneella ..	8,565	78,654	Various	89	..	3	1,319
Bamawm ..	13,365	122,944	Various	143	..	11	1,499
Shepparton ..	9,243	136,839	Various	217	..	40	455
Swan Hill ..	7,358	73,637	Various	147	..	1	327
Cohuna ..	11,531	114,856	Various	103	..	5	2,072
Tongala ..	15,228	172,396	Various	199	..	24	1,741
Kyabram ..	993	14,025	Various	21	..	7	104
Koondrook ..	3,423	23,201	Various	34	..	..	414
Werribee ..	7,996	153,871	..	102	..	19	1,977
Koyuga ..	4,173	36,228	..	42	..	14	72
Echuca ..	3,235	29,142	Various	26	..	1	15
Dingee ..	472	4,160	Various	6	..	8	110
Cornelia Creek	2,507	16,501	..	13	..	..	387
Stanhope (including							
Lauderdale and							
Bonshaw) ..	13,259	152,320	Various	95	..	4	5,214
Sec. 6-11—Pur-							
chases ..	679	6,188	..	6	..	..	..
Acquired, but not							
available ..	9,687	98,375	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>570,650</b>	<b>4,252,544</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,287§</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>28,689</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 208 Discharged Soldiers.

On 30th June, 1919, the Board had 99 properties, with a total area of 570,650 acres, of which 28,689 acres were available for allotment, and 9,687 acres had not at that date been made available for occupation. Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 29,311 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, 1919, 208 allotments, containing 18,774 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 1915 to 1919 is summarized in the next statement.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS, 1915 TO 1919.

	At 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
<b>In occupation—</b>					
Number of Holdings ..	4,227	4,321	4,509	4,492	4,477
Area .. acres	460,592	494,965	507,500	506,838	508,463
Resident Population ..	17,200	17,600	17,782	17,620	17,616
Area unallotted .. acres	56,977	51,879	43,017	30,618	28,689

The sum of £2,531,624 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1919. Of this amount £1,536,473 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £40,000 has been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, and £794,803 has 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, 1919, being £160,348. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £5,042,426, on which the interest payable amounts to £185,131 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1919, 12,490 applications for advances aggregating £1,020,466 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 402 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1919.

**Soldiers  
Settlement  
Scheme.**

Up to the 30th November, 1919, the Closer Settlement Board had specially purchased for the settlement of soldiers 397,060 acres at a cost of £3,348,346. The number of soldiers settled at that date were as follows :—

On land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	1,458
On land specially purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	116
On Closer Settlement old estates—Dry areas .. ..	65
On Closer Settlement old estates—Irrigable areas ..	273
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas .. ..	393
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas ..	163
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board on share farming, leasing agreements, and freehold land .. .. .	203
Total .. ..	2,671

In addition to the above the Board had available or in process of being made available 1,081 allotments, of which 504 were on specially purchased land, 267 in irrigable areas, and 310 on Crown land.

Up to the end of November, 1919, the amount of assistance rendered by the Board to soldier settlers by way of advances was £509,000.

## WATERWORKS.

**Victorian  
Waterworks.**

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It 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, 1918.

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	10,826,000,000	1,252,186
Broken River Works ..	Stock and Domestic	..	14,853
		Acres feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	218,090	1,468,781
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	88,500	10,865
Kow Swamp Works ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	40,860	187,084
Loddon River Works ..	" " ..	14,000	167,636
Sugarloaf Reservoir (under construction) ..	" " ..	300,000	214,687
		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 ..	" "	160,000,000	27,346
Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	31,850	161,898
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19)	" " ..	..	1,693,747
Waterworks Districts (16)	Stock and Domestic	..	1,261,228
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	Irrigation ..	..	103,732
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (99) ..	Stock and Domestic	1,180,000,000	1,205,763
Municipal Corporations (29)	" "	3,110,000,000	773,998
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation ..	..	31,953
Miscellaneous Expenditure	" " ..	..	170,285
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Domestic ..	6,460,000,000	4,888,821
Geelong Waterworks Trust	" " ..	2,703,967,000	617,267
Total ..	" " ..	..	14,309,742

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,630,148 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £830,148 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, 1918, was £1,559,786. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 267, Part VI., 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., £190,676, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £161,591.

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, 1918.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works .. ..	3,562,948	..	2,798*	..	..	3,562,948
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) .. ..	1,693,747	..	15,406	575,152	17,394	1,101,201
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	103,732	..	..	..	2,180	101,552
Waterworks Districts (16) ..	1,261,228	..	46,439	169,927	34,034	1,057,267
Waterworks Trusts (99) ..	1,152,050	6,871	37,414	130,989	123,703	904,229
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. ..	455,676	..	..	..	265,000	190,676
Municipal Corporations (20) ..	764,455	43,633	..	165,870	128,103	514,115
" (9) .. ..	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System ..	3,189,934	..	..	..	1,630,148	1,559,786
Abolished Trusts (8) .. ..	31,710	..	243	31,680	30	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	170,285	..	..	..	..	170,285
Total .. ..	12,395,308	50,850	102,300	1,073,618	2,210,481	9,162,059

\* 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 actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1918, amounted to £36,342, viz., £13,360 against the First Mildura Trust, £12,633 against Waterworks Trusts, and £10,349 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 an epitome has been given in previous issues of this work—and the *Water Act* 1916. 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 .. .. .	..	11,309
Rodney .. .. .	32,356	47,892
Tongala .. .. .	2,270	9,540
Rochester .. .. .	500	20,860
Dingee .. .. .	..	1,529
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	29,691
Supplied from the Murray—		
Cohuna .. .. .	12,000	15,959
Gannawarra .. .. .	7,825	15,344
Koondrook .. .. .	5,029	14,051
Swan Hill .. .. .	5,410	8,643
Nyah .. .. .	569	1,633
Merbein .. .. .	202	5,468
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	2,950
Werribee .. .. .	..	2,628
Total .. .. .	86,192	187,497

The Closer Settlement operations of the Water Supply Commission during the past year have been confined almost exclusively to the settlement of discharged soldiers, 352 of whom were provided with blocks out of a total of 386 applications granted. The remaining 34 holdings, not being deemed quite so suitable for the settlement of soldiers, were allotted in the ordinary way under the Closer Settlement Acts to applicants having previous experience. The total area now settled on the irrigable closer settlement estates subdivided by the Commission is about 97,700 acres. Of this area, about 14,400 acres have been devoted to fruit culture, and 25,600 acres are under lucerne, and 14,900 acres under other crops. The Commissioner has up to the present time placed on irrigable farms 486 discharged soldiers, 166 of whom chose blocks on the Murray frontage settlements at Merbein and Nyah, 84 on the Stanhope Estate in the Goulburn Valley, 40 at Werribee, 143 on various other subdivided estates, and 53 on separate properties specially purchased. Of the above total, 76 soldiers availed themselves of the provisions of section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act* 1915, which enabled them to acquire, by agreement with the owners, irrigable farms selected by themselves, such agreements being ratified by the Governor in Council. The 76 holdings so purchased comprise some 6,300 acres,

bringing the total area settled under irrigation Closer Settlement conditions to about 104,000 acres.

The following statement shows the lands purchased and subdivided by the State in irrigation districts, and the extent of settlement on each estate. From this it will be seen that the subdivided portions of these estates are already supporting fourteen times as many families as were living on them prior to their subdivision. The statement shows also the particulars of settlement effected under section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act 1915* :—

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

Closer Settlement Estates.	Area of Lands purchased by the State.	Properties Subdivided.						
		Area.	Number.	No. of families thereon when purchased.	Subdivided into—		No. of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.	Increase in No. of Families.
					No. of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area.		
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		
Shepparton ..	9,600	9,600	22	21	280	32	269	248
Tatura ..	100	100	1	..	4	24	..	..
Stanhope ..	20,900	15,800	5	10	276	53	132	122
Kyabram ..	3,000	1,000	1	3	28	33	26	23
Tongala ..	15,800	15,800	32	31	247	61	212	181
Cornelia Creek	2,500	2,500	} Pt. 1	..	13	190	13	13
Koyuga ..	4,200	4,200			56	71	50	50
Nanneella ..	8,600	8,600	16	6	109	76	91	85
Echuca ..	3,200	3,200	6	4	26	122	24	20
Bamawm ..	13,400	13,400	28	21	174	73	158	127
Dingee ..	500	500	3	1	16	28	12	11
Cohuna ..	11,500	11,500	27	8	128	86	99	91
Koondrook ..	3,400	3,400	5	4	35	90	30	26
Swan Hill ..	7,400	7,400	20	10	142	126	136	126
Werribee ..	8,000	8,000	1	9	170	43	141	132
	112,100	105,000	168	128	1,704	58	1,393	1,265
<i>Murray Frontage Settlements.</i>								
Nyah ..	3,300	3,300	1	5	188	17	182	177
Merbein ..	7,700	7,700	Crown lands	..	334	23	334	334
	123,100	116,000		133	2,226	50	1,909	1,776
Properties acquired under Section 20, <i>Closer Settlement Act 1915</i> ..	6,300	..	..	..	..	..	76	..

The lands made available during the year were for discharged soldiers only. The area aggregated over 16,500 acres which provided 332 allotments. The total area in the subdivided estates is 116,000 acres, which, after making the necessary deductions for roads, channels and township reserves, has been made available in 2,226 blocks of a total area of 110,500 acres, an average of 50 acres per block. Of this, as previously stated, 97,700 acres have been settled. There are now available in these estates 317 allotments in areas varying from 2 to 145 acres, and containing in all 12,800 acres. In addition to this area, the Commission has in reserve some 5,000 acres at Stanhope and 2,100 acres at Kyabram, acquired under the Closer Settlement Acts, and has purchased, specially for repatriation purposes, 1,460 acres at Swan Hill and 320 acres at Shepparton. It is also making available about 200 acres at Werribee presented for the same purpose. These lands are being surveyed and made ready for settlement as required.

**Water Supply  
Construction  
Works,  
1918-19.** 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, and the enlargement of Waranga Reservoir, which are the principal works for irrigation requirements now being carried on.

Progress was also made with the works for supplementing the domestic and stock supplies to the districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system.

The work of converting Taylor's Lake into a controllable reservoir (to hold 30,000 acre feet) has been somewhat delayed owing to the scarcity of labour, but it is now well advanced, and will probably come into partial use during the winter of 1920.

The construction of the main channel to connect the channels of the Long Lake and Tyntynder Waterworks District with the Wimmera-Mallee System having been completed, these districts, hitherto supplied from the Murray River by pumping at Long Lake and Nyah, are now supplied with equal efficiency and at a lower cost from the Wimmera River by gravitation. The comprehensive Wimmera-Mallee gravitation channel system now serves a total area of 8,500 square miles, extending approximately from Lake Lonsdale—at the foot of the Grampians Ranges—on the south, to Ouyen and Piangil, some ten to twenty miles beyond Lake Tyrrell—on the north, and from the Richardson and Avoca Rivers on the east to Lake Hindmarsh on the west. The channels which supply this extensive area have a total length of 4,000 miles.

The scheme prepared at the request of the Naval authorities for the supply of water to the Naval Base which is being established at Crib Point, Western Port, and the several townships and bayside resorts *en route* has been so far advanced that water is now being supplied to the Naval Base.

The supply is to be drawn from the head-waters of the Bunyip River, and will be conveyed through cement-lined races and pipes, *viâ* Berwick, Beaconsfield, Pakenham, and Cranbourne townships to a service reservoir at Frankston, from which the townships of Mornington, Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, and Aspendale will be reticulated. From Langwarrin a pipe main, which will supply the township of Somerville *en route*, connects with the Base Reservoir, which serves the Naval Base and the neighbouring seaside resorts.

The original scheme was estimated to cost £156,000, but extensions are under consideration which would enable a supply to be given to the district of the Dandenong Waterworks Trust, also to a portion of Moorabbin Shire. The inclusion of these areas would increase the estimated cost by about £30,000.

The total storage capacity of existing reservoirs under the Commission's control is 569,000 acre feet, compared with 172,000 acre feet in the drought year 1902. When the works now in hand are completed, the total capacity will exceed 1,000,000 acre feet, and it is estimated that Victoria's share of the Upper Murray storage will be an additional 500,000 acre feet.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State for 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.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	74,658	61,663	18,790	3,243	44,765
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	71,217	70,372	74,042	50,869	64,131
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	37,759	15,412	14,707	10,589	19,083
Pastures .. ..	50,541	81,463	82,622	87,458	54,985	83,986
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	28,666	32,918	38,246	32,785	38,260
Fallow .. ..	4,988	13,368	5,621	3,220	2,323	5,575
Miscellaneous ..	785	2,214	2,399	4,242	3,002	3,559
	129,771	309,345	271,007	240,705	157,796	264,359
Details not available (private diversions)	8,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,800
Total ..	137,771	324,345	288,007	257,705	174,796	282,159

Of the total area irrigated in 1918-19 for which details of crops are available—264,359 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows:—Pastures, 34; lucerne, 24; cereals, 17; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 15; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 7; fallow, 2; and miscellaneous, 1. 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.

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 1918.

1891	April (Census)	..	2,321	1914	December	..	7,250
1896	September	..	2,000	1915	..	..	7,618
1901	March (Census)	..	3,325	1916	..	..	8,000
1911	April (Census)	..	6,119	1917	..	..	8,250
				1918	..	..	8,550

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1918, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1917-18.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates	.. 23,459	Wages and Salaries	.. 8,054
Special Waterings, &c.	.. 1,127	Firewood	.. 9,240
Miscellaneous	.. 4,913	Interest, Sinking Fund and	
		Depreciation	.. 6,888
		Miscellaneous	.. 7,275
Total	.. 29,499	Total	.. 31,457

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, and 22,876 acres in 1917-18.

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 Bores.	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
99	186	Feet. 42,000	Feet. 39,000

In 86 of the Government bores fresh water was struck at depths varying from 150 to 700 feet, the water rising to heights varying from 200 to 7 feet below the surface. In three cases the water rises from 4 feet to 17 feet above the surface.

## 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 1916, 1917, and 1918, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1918, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

## RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During 1916.	During 1917.	During 1918.	Yearly Average to December, 1918.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	29.09	29.86	23.95	26.46
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	32.02	32.78	28.04	29.33
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	29.64	29.97	23.87	25.34
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	30.28	26.94	22.81	25.13
Cape Otway Forest ..	42.04	44.09	39.32	41.59
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	31.66	25.43	20.85	24.39
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	34.98	26.97	22.77	23.62
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	43.66	40.26	34.77	33.69
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	45.31	43.01	34.35	35.78
South Gippsland ..	46.46	37.66	37.66	39.32
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	43.22	40.34	38.23	36.86
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	34.18	22.91	25.56	23.76
Mitchell River ..	31.17	26.28	24.52	26.49
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	30.44	25.62	24.51	27.60
Snowy River ..	37.24	27.46	32.99	34.49
Murray River ..	23.40	25.24	20.40	16.85
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	41.62	53.58	32.63	33.22
Ovens River ..	47.47	61.88	39.85	34.26
Goulburn River ..	36.45	42.64	31.62	26.58
Campaspe River ..	31.51	30.58	24.26	23.37
Loddon River ..	27.23	27.78	21.55	19.97
Avoca River ..	20.80	22.23	16.36	17.18
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	20.54	20.94	14.35	16.38
Eastern Wimmera ..	28.02	25.46	21.40	21.36
Western Wimmera ..	23.37	24.38	18.03	19.98
Mallee ..	16.50	20.45	13.82	12.90
Weighted Averages ..	30.27	30.77	24.70	24.40

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 12.90 inches as compared with an average of 24.40 for the State.

The actual areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall are as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.					Area in Square Miles.
Under 15 inches ..	..	..	..	..	19,912
From 15 to 20 inches ..	..	..	..	..	12,626
From 20 to 25 inches ..	..	..	..	..	14,070
From 25 to 30 inches ..	..	..	..	..	15,247
From 30 to 40 inches ..	..	..	..	..	14,029
From 40 to 50 inches ..	..	..	..	..	7,055
From 50 to 60 inches ..	..	..	..	..	3,348
Over 60 inches ..	..	..	..	..	1,597

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1918, and the quarterly averages up to 1918 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 ..	points 238	points 363	points 850	points 801	points 742	points 885	points 565	points 597
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	305	438	833	877	1007	967	659	651
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	341	413	860	757	749	787	437	577
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	424	453	804	717	617	748	436	595
Cape Otway Forest ..	569	642	1218	1246	1323	1362	822	909
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	540	478	659	669	554	701	332	591
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	583	512	637	618	695	644	362	598
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	871	688	881	895	1119	903	606	883
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	780	678	1031	1022	1001	995	623	883
South Gippsland ..	934	790	1195	1111	965	1126	672	905
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	921	707	1206	963	965	1048	731	968
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	844	622	764	535	647	591	301	628
Mitchell River ..	707	672	651	639	657	673	437	665
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	790	701	513	685	690	662	458	712
Snowy River ..	864	812	687	925	1019	891	729	821
Murray River ..	764	325	689	500	428	474	159	386
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	737	599	1243	955	940	987	343	781
Ovens River ..	892	574	1651	1011	1095	1088	347	753
Goulburn River ..	939	453	1194	799	685	825	344	581
Campaspe River ..	681	421	993	693	489	722	263	501
Loddon River ..	580	347	870	610	491	600	214	440
Avoca River ..	443	282	707	536	343	531	143	369
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	308	254	708	508	297	521	122	355
Eastern Wimmera ..	346	301	891	656	598	707	305	472
Western Wimmera ..	183	249	769	629	497	693	354	427
Mallee ..	415	244	586	386	275	394	106	286
The whole State ..	584	443	868	702	652	733	366	562



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 .. ..	29·971	29·924	30·079	30·079
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·889	0·772	0·811	0·981
Mean temperature of air in shade—° Fahr.	57·6	66·5	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—° Fahr. .. ..	18·7	21·2	17·4	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation = 100 .. ..	66	60	70	76
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7·29	5·86	6·66	5·75
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	37	23	33	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10·13	17·17	7·75	3·63
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 1918 and for the past 63 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 1918.	Average for 63 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 63 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·035	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " ..	30·609	30·606	30·762	30·488
Lowest " " " ..	29·345	29·256	29·445	28·942
Range (inches) .. ..	1·264	1·350	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. ..	58·9	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (° Fahr.)	67·4	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum .. ..	50·5	49·5	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. ..	100·9	105·1	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. ..	31·0	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range .. ..	16·9	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. ..	69·9	74·4	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	116·3	118·1	127·6	106·0

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—  
*continued.*

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1918.	Average for 63 years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 63 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	43·6	43·8	46·7	39·5
Rainfall (in inches) .. ..	27·13	25·56	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days .. ..	160	135	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. ..	37·70	38·68	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (satura- tion = 100) .. ..	66	68	76	62
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. ..	5·8	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog .. ..	26	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 Farming.** 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, Longerenong, and Wyuna are used as district experimental stations for the North-East; the Wimmera, and the Goulburn Valley 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 5,975

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 fees for students in residence at the agricultural colleges are :— Maintenance—£20 per annum; medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s. per annum; stationery, laundry, and other charges, including sports fees, bring the total cost to £25 per annum. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 40 students.

This institution is situated in the Burnley Gardens, close to the Hawthorn and Heyington railway stations. The Hawthorn electric trams from Princes-bridge pass the gates.

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. Several of the female students who have completed the course are now occupied in gardening or nursery work. 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. The students in this class attend daily (Saturdays excepted). The fees are £5 per annum.

A part-time class in gardening for men and women is held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The members of this class attend also the demonstrations on poultry management, bee-keeping, and fruit-preserving. The fees are £2 per annum.

Pupils from the secondary schools attend classes for the study of the principles of primary agriculture. These classes are held primarily for students taking the subject of agriculture for the intermediate and leaving examinations at the Melbourne University. The class from each school attends on a separate half-day each week and the instruction is free.

Excursions to up-to-date farms, orchards, and nurseries form part of the work in all the classes.

For 1919, the students enrolled numbered 41 in the Horticultural and 117 in the Agricultural class.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1918.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Wyuna Irrigation Farm.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	School of Primary Agriculture, etc.	Bamawm Experimental Nursery, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff ..	1	1	2	12	6	3	..
Hands employed ..	27	10	45	33	14	9	8
Students ..	20	1	13	92	49	158	..
Value of plant and machinery ..	£ 2,477	£ 1,122	£ 1,371	£ 3,400	£ 1,750	£ 150	£ 110
Value of produce for year ..	12,000	1,500	2,000	8,528	6,100	795	750
Receipts ..	..	..	..	1,477	895	139	..
Fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sale of produce, &c. ..	5,259	1,490	2,781	6,200	4,620	73	749
Other ..	83	14	25	..	..	830	..
Total receipts	5,342	1,504	2,806	7,677	5,515	1,042	749
Expenditure—							
Salaries—							
Professional Staff	300	208	560	3,171	1,369	625	..
General Staff ..	3,970	769	5,114	2,737	1,460	1,168	1,053
Buildings and maintenance ..	1,517	484	1,427	2,912	1,010	404	45
Other ..	2,390	600	1,742	3,988	3,406	169	130
Total expenditure ..	8,177	2,061	8,843	12,808	7,245	2,366	1,228
Area under—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals for Grain	612	40	295	280	407	..	..
Hay ..	450	62	60	175	118	..	..
Fruit trees, &c. ..	..	1	3½	20	17	14	30½
Vines ..	..	½	58	26	10	½	..
Green fodder ..	60	14	200	15	54	..	4
Other crops ..	170	35	24	27	..	1	..
Total area under crop ..	1,292	152½	640½	543	606	15½	34½
Area of land in fallow	400	80	128	397	370	..	..
Area under artificially sown grasses	45	2	20	..	..	7	..
Area resting ..	387	265½	162	738	609	..	..
Total area of arable land ..	2,124	500	950½	1,678	1,585	22½	34½
Balance of area	85	40	362½	4,235	801	10½	3
Total area of farm ..	2,209	540	1,313	5,913	2,386	33	37½
Live Stock—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses ..	80	28	35	91	50	1	2
Dairy cows ..	70	24	13	40	27	3	..
All other cattle ..	79	15	19	96	21	..	..
Sheep ..	1,250	40	536	2,080	940	..	..
Pigs ..	..	40	41	120	69	3	..

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c. 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. Two of these orchards have been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick.

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 *Halterophora 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.

The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this area 4,160,342 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State and, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area (over 500,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants, has been completed at Creswick, the nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Frankston. In the past much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are

distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns. In addition to the three nurseries, there are 23 plantations having a total area of 21,740 acres.

The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 15; protective and general staff, 92; and nursery staff, 43. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1918 amounted to £61,178. The expenditure was £58,204, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1918 was 69,637,000 super. feet. In addition, 272,542 tons measurement of fuel timber were produced.

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., 1913-14 to 1917-18.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture ..	25,211	26,297	23,622	25,102	24,726
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ..	4,473	7,880	1,163	826	675
Development of Export Trade	40,505	34,275	33,622	33,409	39,959
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ..	5,917	3,642	3,479	3,996	4,988
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	32,493	25,228	18,693	42,414	45,042
Fruit Cool Stores ..	3,650	4,115	3,342	7,817	1,756
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ..	18,478	21,451	19,479	21,585	23,008
Publishing Agricultural Reports	2,834	2,555	2,290	2,700	2,700
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c.	182	6,157	..	..	..
Rabbit and Vermin Extirpation ..	29,596	32,211	24,257	24,388	30,847
Stock and Dairy Supervision	23,602	23,813	20,953	21,190	22,038
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ..					
Labour Colonies ..	..	500	500	375	375
State Forests and Nurseries ..	60,977	72,757	54,018	67,411	60,193
Miscellaneous ..	1,885	2,160	3,229	2,029	2,079
Total ..	249,803	263,041	208,647	253,242	258,386
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ..	49,320	54,410	36,252	54,210	61,063
State Forests ..	60,733	65,840	53,430	55,192	61,495

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, which advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1917-18 was £273,494 on account of closer settlement (including £170,000 under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act), and £9,472 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.

**Special Article  
on Agriculture  
and Live  
Stock.**

## AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of cultivation.** All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, Northern, and Western are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 95 per cent. of the total area under this crop. It was only comparatively recently that the Mallee was devoted to agriculture and that a new, fertile, and important wheat area was added to the resources 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 nearly 29 per cent. in 1918-19, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 1,582,468 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1918-19 was 5,491,020 acres as against an annual average of 6,340,531 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 £1,900,467 in 1918-19, while the value of overseas exports of meat increased from £74,732 to £1,788,187 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 64 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY 1855 TO 1919.

Period ended March.	Crop, Annual Average.	Fallow, Annual Average.	Total Cultivation, Annual Average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-60 .. .. .	233,245	3,444	236,689
1860-65 .. .. .	418,108	20,848	438,956
1865-70 .. .. .	548,952	40,693	589,645
1870-75 .. .. .	699,802	73,855	773,657
1875-80 .. .. .	982,421	103,958	1,086,379
1880-85 .. .. .	1,631,420	171,114	1,802,534
1885-90 .. .. .	1,986,028	312,976	2,299,004
1890-95 .. .. .	2,232,625	415,588	2,648,213
1895-1900 .. .. .	2,838,381	395,734	3,234,115
1900-05 .. .. .	3,207,447	652,661	3,860,108
1905-10 .. .. .	3,375,273	1,029,071	4,404,344
1910-11 .. .. .	3,952,070	1,434,177	5,386,247
1911-12 .. .. .	3,640,241	1,469,608	5,109,849
1912-13 .. .. .	4,079,356	1,627,223	5,706,579
1913-14 .. .. .	4,391,321	1,738,572	6,129,893
1914-15 .. .. .	4,622,759	1,346,545	5,969,304
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

Areas under principal crops compared.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The annual acreage of these for five-year periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last nine seasons are given in the next table:—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1919.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Area of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-60 .. .. .	79,079	50,148	3,723	21,129	70,489
1860-65 .. .. .	158,923	116,444	5,963	27,118	89,746
1865-70 .. .. .	230,505	123,435	16,024	35,460	110,293
1870-75 .. .. .	325,650	135,334	22,501	38,028	124,493
1875-80 .. .. .	537,238	129,317	28,354	38,517	170,777
1880-85 .. .. .	1,014,824	165,369	54,022	39,661	282,774
1885-90 .. .. .	1,140,327	206,962	65,267	46,210	434,175
1890-95 .. .. .	1,332,675	214,840	63,354	49,808	440,000
1895-1900 .. .. .	1,794,131	301,317	61,090	45,669	495,337
1900-05 .. .. .	2,002,429	380,597	44,568	44,817	585,608
1905-10 .. .. .	1,965,320	379,078	56,016	52,897	743,167
1910-11 .. .. .	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	62,904	832,669
1911-12 .. .. .	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	47,692	860,205
1912-13 .. .. .	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	47,575	1,203,728
1913-14 .. .. .	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	74,574	977,684
1914-15 .. .. .	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	65,495	895,755
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



**Production of  
Principal  
Crops.**

The annual production of the five principal crops for quinquennial periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last nine seasons was as follows :—

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1919.**

Period ended March.	Average Annual Production of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-60 ..	1,734,895	1,444,018	97,042	61,048	110,220
1860-65 ..	2,662,854	2,693,278	110,108	64,399	113,392
1865-70 ..	4,298,676	2,902,655	352,265	99,490	149,110
1870-75 ..	4,472,952	2,370,839	428,410	124,110	158,594
1875-80 ..	6,547,299	2,688,761	618,456	128,156	219,352
1880-85 ..	10,639,318	3,906,176	981,421	143,073	334,190
1885-90 ..	10,948,554	4,391,916	1,209,948	164,068	504,758
1890-95 ..	13,589,257	4,906,870	1,164,066	177,743	589,427
1895-1900 ..	11,631,934	5,229,188	973,661	133,122	563,809
1900-05 ..	16,432,357	8,069,719	921,499	135,593	732,155
1905-10 ..	22,052,448	8,063,570	1,182,288	149,022	1,006,061
1910-11 ..	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	163,312	1,292,410
1911-12 ..	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,534	119,092	1,032,288
1912-13 ..	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	191,112	1,572,933
1913-14 ..	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	176,602	1,350,374
1914-15 ..	3,940,947	1,608,419	600,599	189,225	568,956
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

**Principal crops in Districts.** The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as given below :—

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP IN EACH DISTRICT, 1918-19.**

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	·35	5·80	37·65	50·55	18·66	37·15
North-Central .. ..	·40	2·85	4·88	18·27	5·70	3·08
Western .. ..	3·18	11·42	16·33	16·26	12·82	7·05
Wimmera .. ..	27·49	30·00	5·74	·31	18·79	2·23
Mallee .. ..	42·54	20·23	5·41	·02	14·63	8·62
Northern .. ..	24·86	26·39	16·88	·05	19·17	14·83
North-Eastern .. ..	1·04	1·97	·49	2·66	5·27	6·68
Gippsland .. ..	·14	1·34	12·62	11·88	4·96	20·36

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 429.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the total area under crop in each district during last season was as follows :—

**RELATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1918-19.**

District.	Percentage of Total Area of all Crops under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	2·11	5·41	10·26	7·09	49·96	25·17
North-Central .. ..	9·16	10·11	5·04	9·75	58·02	7·92
Western .. ..	25·35	14·07	5·88	3·02	45·36	6·32
Wimmera .. ..	67·04	11·33	·63	·02	20·37	·61
Mallee .. ..	79·68	5·86	·46	·00	12·18	1·82
Northern .. ..	62·30	10·24	1·92	·00	21·36	4·18
North-Eastern .. ..	22·94	6·76	·49	1·37	51·80	16·64
Gippsland .. ..	2·44	3·65	10·04	4·87	38·72	40·28
Total for Victoria ..	56·16	8·70	2·54	1·31	24·97	6·32

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 429.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for the past eighteen years.

**AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION  
OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1901-2 TO 1918-19.**

Year ended March.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Area per Head of Population.				
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1902	..	..	1.45	.27	.03	.03	.54
1903	..	..	1.65	.36	.03	.04	.48
1904	..	..	1.62	.36	.04	.04	.61
1905	..	..	1.88	.28	.04	.04	.37
1906	..	..	1.70	.26	.03	.04	.49
1907	..	..	1.66	.31	.04	.04	.51
1908	..	..	1.47	.32	.05	.04	.54
1909	..	..	1.40	.33	.05	.04	.75
1910	..	..	1.63	.30	.05	.05	.67
1911	..	..	1.83	.30	.04	.05	.64
1912	..	..	1.62	.23	.04	.04	.64
1913	..	..	1.54	.32	.05	.03	.89
1914	..	..	1.84	.32	.06	.05	.70
1915	..	..	2.01	.31	.04	.05	.63
1916	..	..	2.58	.25	.04	.04	.93
1917	..	..	2.22	.31	.07	.05	.64
1918	..	..	1.91	.21	.06	.05	.53
1919	..	..	1.56	.24	.07	.04	.69
			Produce per Head of Population.				
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1902	..	..	10.01	5.56	.57	.10	.73
1903	..	..	2.12	3.63	.46	.14	.50
1904	..	..	23.60	11.11	1.01	.14	1.02
1905	..	..	17.47	5.14	.72	.08	.42
1906	..	..	19.22	5.94	.87	.10	.71
1907	..	..	18.43	7.21	1.02	.14	.72
1908	..	..	9.62	4.13	.84	.11	.54
1909	..	..	18.33	8.74	1.19	.12	1.11
1910	..	..	22.42	6.16	.80	.14	.92
1911	..	..	26.63	7.42	1.03	.13	.99
1912	..	..	15.62	3.43	.77	.09	.77
1913	..	..	19.36	6.15	1.29	.14	1.16
1914	..	..	23.64	6.38	1.30	.13	.97
1915	..	..	2.77	1.13	.42	.13	.40
1916	..	..	41.04	6.54	1.22	.12	1.64
1917	..	..	36.30	5.88	1.28	.13	.87
1918	..	..	26.85	4.37	1.40	.13	.68
1919	..	..	17.76	3.71	1.43	.10	.78

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 values of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, for each of the past ten years; also the value of each crop per acre on the average of the five years 1910-14, and for each of the years 1915 to 1918:—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1909 .. ..	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	517,775	2,432,840
1910 .. ..	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	534,515	2,455,560
1911 .. ..	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	614,540	3,200,109
1912 .. ..	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	678,448	4,010,979
1913 .. ..	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	573,227	2,565,740
1914 .. ..	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	800,269	4,181,827
1915 .. ..	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	1,017,563	4,098,664
1916 .. ..	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	550,086	2,033,990
1917 .. ..	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	519,605	2,801,158
1918 .. ..	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	1,079,496	4,622,523
Value per acre 1910-14, average ..	£ s. d. 1 13 4	£ s. d. 1 16 10	£ s. d. 3 15 5	£ s. d. 10 14 8	£ s. d. 3 8 10
Value per acre 1915 ..	2 19 7	2 13 3	4 16 0	17 17 7	3 1 7
„ „ 1916 ..	3 5 6	1 17 6	3 4 5	7 9 5	2 5 4
„ „ 1917 ..	2 16 1	3 5 11	4 7 11	7 15 2	3 14 10
„ „ 1918 ..	2 14 2	3 8 7	4 12 0	20 18 3	4 13 11

The value of the five principal crops was £13,333,426 in 1918, as against £12,207,625 in the previous year, £13,944,974 in 1916, £17,326,251 in 1915, and £8,936,686 on the average of the five years 1910 to 1914.

On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 63 per cent. of the total under crop. The acreage, the total production, and the yield per

Wheat production.

acre are given in the next table for quinquennial periods from 1860 to 1905, and for each of the past fourteen seasons :—

### WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1919.

Season ended March.	Wheat.		
	Acres, Annual Average.	Total Production, Annual Average.	Yield per Acre.
		Bushels.	Bushels.
1860-65 .. .. .	158,923	2,662,854	16·76
1865-70 .. .. .	230,505	4,298,676	18·65
1870-75 .. .. .	325,650	4,472,952	13·74
1875-80 .. .. .	537,238	6,547,299	12·19
1880-85 .. .. .	1,014,824	10,639,318	10·48
1885-90 .. .. .	1,140,327	10,948,554	9·60
1890-95 .. .. .	1,332,675	13,589,257	10·20
1895-1900 .. .. .	1,794,131	11,631,934	6·48
1900-1905 .. .. .	2,002,429	16,432,357	8·21
1906 .. .. .	2,070,517	23,417,670	11·31
1907 .. .. .	2,031,893	22,618,043	11·13
1908 .. .. .	1,847,121	12,100,780	6·55
1909 .. .. .	1,779,905	23,345,649	13·12
1910 .. .. .	2,097,162	28,780,100	13·72
1911 .. .. .	2,398,089	34,813,019	14·52
1912 .. .. .	2,164,066	20,891,877	9·65
1913 .. .. .	2,085,216	26,223,104	12·58
1914 .. .. .	2,565,861	32,936,245	12·84
1915 .. .. .	2,863,535	3,940,947	1·38
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

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 fourteen seasons was 11·75 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for quinquennial periods of earlier date back to 1880. 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, 274,320 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area sown under wheat in 1918-19 was 2,488,810 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1918-19 was as follows :—New South Wales, 17,832,910 bushels, South Australia, 22,936,925 bushels, Western Australia, 8,845,387 bushels, Queensland, 104,509 bushels, and Tasmania 186,570 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 75,146,172 bushels.

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

Wheat  
growing in  
counties.

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.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	13,800	8,416	2,198	177,699	131,443	28,177	12·88	15·62	12·82
Grant ..	25,468	19,740	5,314	369,745	278,139	73,918	14·51	14·09	13·91
Mornington ..	2,264	466	225	7,671	2,693	1,505	3·39	5·78	6·69
Evelyn ..	688	165	39	3,852	1,598	451	5·60	9·68	11·56
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	2,404	2,192	542	29,850	21,731	4,317	12·42	9·91	7·96
Dalhousie ..	4,116	3,032	731	59,332	30,161	7,007	14·41	9·95	9·59
Talbot ..	21,794	16,899	7,594	390,738	203,603	61,594	17·93	12·05	8·11
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	40,213	28,184	11,893	443,991	399,885	140,242	11·04	14·19	11·79
Polwarth ..	1,126	628	59	14,869	6,170	669	13·21	9·82	11·34
Heytesbury ..	122	49	30	1,766	613	787	14·48	12·51	26·23
Hampden ..	31,216	25,344	13,053	356,277	255,404	143,564	11·41	10·08	11·00
Ripon ..	74,491	72,203	38,864	993,144	958,350	391,114	13·33	13·27	11·06
Villiers ..	2,854	1,927	829	37,860	14,082	6,120	13·27	7·31	7·38
Normanby ..	2,158	691	498	31,574	8,878	7,604	14·63	12·85	15·27
Dundas ..	11,671	9,042	5,192	143,103	81,380	50,245	12·26	9·00	9·68
Follett ..	709	254	113	14,975	1,244	2,171	21·12	4·90	19·21
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	179,678	174,394	146,393	3,221,407	2,881,353	2,310,696	17·93	16·52	15·78
Borong ..	377,319	367,858	338,320	8,485,152	8,322,352	6,766,642	22·49	22·62	20·01
Kara Kara ..	149,700	145,731	123,996	2,942,951	2,576,594	1,784,083	19·66	17·68	14·39
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	2,935	3,141	2,609	45,372	45,103	24,258	15·46	14·36	9·30
Weeah ..	232,409	185,923	192,324	3,384,045	1,897,545	1,227,607	14·56	10·21	6·38
Karkaroc ..	595,041	459,250	457,884	8,793,665	5,024,466	3,274,192	14·78	10·94	7·15
Tatchera ..	415,376	320,880	289,295	6,563,338	3,946,538	2,729,812	15·80	12·30	9·44
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	63,365	58,540	38,432	1,007,076	833,156	336,026	15·89	14·23	8·74
Gladstone ..	145,547	135,392	108,096	2,742,139	1,918,096	1,245,275	19·10	14·17	11·52
Bendigo ..	183,847	173,111	120,159	3,145,898	2,398,255	1,360,945	17·11	13·85	11·33
Rodney ..	150,018	134,997	85,750	2,203,710	1,710,544	925,769	14·69	12·67	10·80
Moir ..	308,378	284,412	198,024	4,454,077	3,236,386	2,118,078	14·44	11·38	10·70
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	19,445	6,791	2,805	224,276	41,096	22,426	11·53	6·05	8·00
Bogong ..	47,024	34,947	19,956	520,379	225,243	147,336	11·07	6·45	7·38
Benambra ..	1,296	639	186	22,012	10,962	1,972	16·98	17·16	10·60
Wonnangatta ..	38	4	15	540	24	280	14·21	6·00	18·67
<b>Gippsland</b>									
Croajingolong ..	57	32	2	912	464	19	16·00	14·50	9·50
Tambo ..	683	406	95	10,275	5,338	634	15·04	13·12	6·67
Dargo ..	873	407	124	13,365	6,841	771	15·31	16·81	6·22
Tanjil ..	15,983	11,958	2,257	247,102	222,016	37,059	15·46	18·57	16·42
Bain Bala ..	3,586	2,171	594	58,301	39,806	6,506	16·26	18·34	10·95
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>3,125,692</b>	<b>2,690,216</b>	<b>2,214,490</b>	<b>51,162,438</b>	<b>37,737,552</b>	<b>25,239,871</b>	<b>16·37</b>	<b>14·03</b>	<b>11·40</b>

In all of the principal wheat growing counties, except Weeah, the area under wheat was smaller in 1918-19 than in the previous season. The reduction was more marked in the Northern District than in other centres.

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, 1909-10 to 1918-19.**

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Western District—										
Ripon .. ..	14.77	15.97	8.14	19.96	15.50	5.03	21.58	13.33	13.27	10.06
Wimmera District—										
Lowan .. ..	12.77	9.80	9.93	13.69	16.24	1.84	16.78	17.93	16.52	15.78
Borong .. ..	17.06	15.79	11.92	14.81	18.16	.95	19.27	22.49	22.62	20.01
Kara Kara ..	14.60	14.80	12.11	14.70	17.23	1.09	19.36	19.66	17.68	14.39
Mallee District—										
Weeah .. ..	11.66	12.52	4.95	10.03	4.89	.18	12.26	14.56	10.21	6.38
Karkaroo ..	10.17	11.41	5.84	7.58	5.44	.35	10.62	14.78	10.94	7.15
Tatchera ..	10.34	12.44	6.48	7.03	8.66	.37	10.09	15.80	12.30	9.44
Northern District—										
Gunbower ..	12.90	16.12	9.91	10.54	12.26	.23	15.33	15.89	14.23	8.74
Gladstone ..	14.28	14.15	11.63	13.00	17.38	1.52	17.94	19.10	14.17	11.52
Bendigo .. ..	16.71	18.92	12.22	14.37	15.60	.72	19.18	17.11	13.85	11.33
Rodney .. ..	15.21	15.23	11.50	14.60	14.75	1.05	20.15	14.69	12.67	10.80
Moir .. ..	14.49	16.25	10.83	14.52	16.14	1.74	17.88	14.44	11.38	10.70

The figures show that in all of the principal wheat growing counties the yields in 1918-19 were lower than in the previous two seasons.

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 nearly 62 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 1900-01 :—

**F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1902 to 1919.**

Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1902	..	..	62½	1911	..	..	62½
1903	..	..	61	1912	..	..	61½
1904	..	..	60½	1913	..	..	63
1905	..	..	61½	1914	..	..	62½
1906	..	..	63	1915	..	..	62
1907	..	..	62½	1916	..	..	61
1908	..	..	62½	1917	..	..	60½
1909	..	..	62½	1918	..	..	60
1910	..	..	62½	1919	..	..	62½

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 at 30th June, 1919, and at the same date in each of the previous nine years, were as follows:—

### WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1910 TO 1919.

At 30th June.					Quantity in Bushels.		
					Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1910	..	..	..	..	9,698,000	652,200	10,350,200
1911	..	..	..	..	15,388,600	746,400	16,135,000
1912	..	..	..	..	7,337,316	786,926	8,124,242
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

Wheat  
marketing  
scheme.

Owing to the insufficiency of freight to transport the large wheat harvest of 1915-16, it became necessary for the Governments of Victoria and the other wheat producing States to make arrangements for providing a market for the grain. A scheme was, therefore, entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia with the object of securing for all the wheat-growers of the States equitable participation in both overseas and local markets.

For this purpose it was agreed that the system of chartering overseas vessels inaugurated by the Commonwealth should be availed of for the purposes of overseas realizations, and that available freight should be allotted to the States in proportion to their several exportable surpluses, also that overseas sales should be operated by the Australian Wheat Board which should determine from time to time the Australian price for local consumption on the basis of f.o.b. Australian ports.

The Australian Wheat Board was constituted originally of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each of the States, but at a later date representatives of the wheat-growers, one for each State, were added. Overseas sales are effected by the Board operating through a Selling Agency in London and assisted and advised by the Australian heads of certain large wheat selling houses, which, prior to the scheme, had handled the great bulk of the export wheat of Australia.

In this State, legislative sanction was given to the scheme by the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1915, which, by successive Acts, has with certain modifications and amendments been extended to the succeeding harvests. Under these Acts, the Minister administering the Acts is empowered to buy and sell wheat and in effect carry on this operation of a wheat merchant, and the buying and selling of wheat except by and to the Minister is forbidden. The Victorian Government, through



the Minister, purchases wheat from growers at a price to be determined by the ultimate net realizations by the Government of the wheat so acquired, and makes advance payments from time to time on account of the expected net realizations and a final payment when these have been ascertained.

In effect the Australian Wheat Board realizes all exported wheat of a season in one pool for that season and returns to each State that proportion of the net realizations which the wheat exported from the State bears to the whole. The State then brings into account all net local realizations and thereby determines the net price per bushel payable to farmers for the quantities acquired by it from each. The whole of the handling and storage and shipping operations are conducted by each State as regards its own wheat, and no State is affected by the success or want of success attending such operations in another State.

The position of the wheat pool as regards Victoria for the four seasons—1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19—was as follows on 10th November, 1919 :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Total number of bushels received to 10th November, 1919 .. ..	59,902,000	50,407,000	36,233,000	23,028,000
Amount paid to growers (cash at station) to 10th November, 1919 ..	£12,342,000	£9,236,000	£6,559,000	£4,571,000
Total receipts for sales (delivered) from all pools to 10th November, 1919 ..	..	£33,223,000	..	..
Bank overdraft at 10th November, 1919 .. ..	..	£1,828,000	..	..

In connexion with the 1915-16 harvest, advances had, at the date mentioned, been made to the extent of 4s. 9d. per bushel from which there had been deducted freight and handling charges. Advances to the amount of 4s. per bushel less freight had been paid on account of the 1916-17 and 1917-18 harvests, and of 4s. 4d. less freight on the harvest of 1918-19.

Reliable information relating to the wheat production of the world in 1916, 1917, and 1918 is not available. In 1915 the quantity produced was 4,371,058,000 bushels as against 3,645,437,000 bushels in 1914, 4,128,711,000 bushels in 1913, 3,791,951,000 bushels in 1912, and 3,551,795,000 bushels in 1911. On the average of the five years 1911 to 1915 the production was 3,898 million bushels, as compared with a yearly average yield of 3,332 million bushels in 1905-9 and 3,008 million bushels in the period 1900-4.

In 1918-19 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 342,867 acres, from which a yield of 5,274,984 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 15·38 bushels to the acre. The following statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the past fourteen seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1865 :—

**Wheat production of the world.**

**Oats.**

## OATS GROWN, 1865 to 1919.

Period ended March.				Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1865-70	..	..	..	123,435	2,902,655	23·52
1870-75	..	..	..	135,334	2,370,839	17·52
1875-80	..	..	..	129,317	2,688,761	20·79
1880-85	..	..	..	165,369	3,906,176	23·62
1885-90	..	..	..	206,962	4,391,916	21·22
1890-95	..	..	..	214,840	4,906,870	22·84
1895-1900	..	..	..	301,317	5,229,188	17·35
1900-05	..	..	..	380,597	8,069,719	21·20
1906	..	..	..	312,052	7,232,425	23·18
1907	..	..	..	380,493	8,845,654	23·25
1908	..	..	..	398,749	5,201,408	13·04
1909	..	..	..	419,869	11,124,940	26·50
1910	..	..	..	384,226	7,913,423	20·60
1911	..	..	..	392,681	9,699,127	24·70
1912	..	..	..	302,238	4,585,326	15·17
1913	..	..	..	439,242	8,323,639	18·95
1914	..	..	..	442,060	8,890,321	20·11
1915	..	..	..	434,815	1,608,419	3·70
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

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 691,808 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1918-19 was 1,034,675 acres. During 1918-19 there were exported from Victoria to overseas countries 124,100 bushels of oats and 1,707,814 lbs. of oatmeal.

The area under barley in 1918-19 was 100,198 acres, of which 52,222 were under malting, and 47,976 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, 1909-10 to 1918-19.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1910	38,762	19,841	658,105	365,279	16·98	18·41	17·46
1911	30,609	22,078	804,893	535,494	26·30	24·25	25·44
1912	36,748	16,793	725,803	298,781	19·75	17·79	19·14
1913	52,311	19,320	1,269,634	474,893	24·27	24·58	24·35
1914	44,584	38,767	971,334	841,556	21·79	21·71	21·75
1915	31,268	31,224	368,647	231,952	11·79	7·43	9·61
1916	29,473	31,927	868,879	865,632	29·48	27·11	28·25
1917	43,131	49,884	806,280	993,504	18·69	19·91	19·35
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

During 1918-19, 1,777,527 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,759,743 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1918-19 was 51,620 acres, and the production was 137,533 tons, which represented a yield of 2·66 tons per acre, as compared with 2·72 tons in the previous season and 2·55 tons in 1916-17. The following table shows the potato returns for the past fourteen years and for earlier years in five-year periods back to 1860 :—

## POTATO PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1919.

Period ended June.				Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1860-65	..	..	..	27,118	64,399	2·37
1865-70	..	..	..	35,460	99,490	2·81
1870-75	..	..	..	38,028	124,110	3·26
1875-80	..	..	..	38,517	128,156	3·33
1880-85	..	..	..	39,661	143,073	3·61
1885-90	..	..	..	46,210	164,068	3·55
1890-95	..	..	..	49,808	177,743	3·57
1895-1900	..	..	..	45,669	133,122	2·91
1900-05	..	..	..	44,817	135,593	3·03
1906	..	..	..	44,670	115,352	2·58
1907	..	..	..	55,372	166,839	3·01
1908	..	..	..	54,149	135,110	2·50
1909	..	..	..	47,903	152,840	3·19
1910	..	..	..	62,390	174,970	2·80
1911	..	..	..	62,904	163,312	2·60
1912	..	..	..	47,692	119,092	2·50
1913	..	..	..	47,575	191,112	4·02
1914	..	..	..	74,574	176,602	2·37
1915	..	..	..	65,495	189,225	2·89
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

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £1,079,496, as against £519,605 for the preceding year, and £550,086 for the year 1916-17.

**Hay.** In 1918 the production of hay amounted to 1,113,861 tons, as against 949,545 tons in the previous year and 1,232,721 tons in 1916. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1918-19 was 47,509 tons as against 52,424 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for five-year periods from 1860 to 1909 and for each of the past nine seasons are shown in the following table :—

**HAY PRODUCTION, 1860 to 1918.**

Period.				Area cut for Hay (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1860-64	..	..	..	89,746	113,392	1·26
1865-69	..	..	..	110,293	149,110	1·35
1870-74	..	..	..	124,493	158,594	1·27
1875-79	..	..	..	170,777	219,352	1·28
1880-84	..	..	..	282,774	334,190	1·18
1885-89	..	..	..	434,175	504,758	1·16
1890-94	..	..	..	440,000	589,427	1·34
1895-99	..	..	..	495,337	563,809	1·14
1900-04	..	..	..	585,608	782,155	1·34
1905-09	..	..	..	743,167	1,006,061	1·35
1910	..	..	..	832,669	1,292,410	1·55
1911	..	..	..	860,205	1,032,288	1·20
1912	..	..	..	1,203,728	1,572,933	1·31
1913	..	..	..	977,684	1,350,374	1·38
1914	..	..	..	895,755	568,956	·64
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

The estimated value of hay was £4,622,523 for 1918, as compared with £2,801,158 for 1917, and £2,033,990 for 1916. Of the total hay produced in 1918, 796,616 tons were oats, 287,928 tons were wheaten, and 29,317 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1·15, 1·05, and 1·60 tons respectively.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price of each product for the last seventeen years :—

## PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1903 TO 1919.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	Per bushel. s. d.	Per bushel. s. d.	Per bushel. s. d.	Per bushel. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.
1903 ..	6 0	3 2½	4 5½	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1
1904 ..	2 8	1 1½	2 10½	1 9½	27 2	52 6	26 1
1905 ..	2 11½	1 6	3 2½	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0
1906 ..	2 10½	1 10½	3 11	2 8½	38 0	115 6	101 5
1907 ..	2 9	1 10¼	4 2	2 2¾	38 2	59 1	37 6
1908 ..	4 0½	3 0½	4 11½	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11
1909 ..	3 9½	1 9¼	3 9½	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0
1910 ..	3 9½	1 11½	3 8¼	2 4¾	41 0	78 0	57 0
1911 ..	3 2	1 10½	4 3½	2 0½	38 0	82 0	63 0
1912 ..	3 4½	2 10½	5 7	3 11¼	62 0	116 0	101 0
1913 ..	3 3½	2 3½	4 1	3 1	51 0	116 0	66 0
1914 ..	3 3	1 9	3 1½	2 0¼	38 0	81 0	62 0
1915 ..	7 0½	4 11¼	5 8½	4 10¼	147 0	80 0	85 0
1916 ..	3 9	2 0¼	3 11½	2 10	35 0	201 0	106 0
1917 ..	4 0	2 0	3 11¼	2 10	33 0	114 0	53 0
1918 ..	4 0	3 1½	4 2½	3 4¼	59 0	79 0	55 0
1919 ..	4 9	4 4	5 0½	3 11½	83 0	210 0	149 0

The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1913, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1913-14 to 1918-19.

Crop.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
		1913-14.			1914-15.	1915-16.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize.. ..	17,962	800,529	19,433	1,018,419	22,258	999,886
Rye .. ..	1,779	19,029	1,955	13,415	3,137	42,857
Peas .. ..	11,774	206,846	12,159	114,493	8,221	147,488
Mangel-wurzel ..	952	15,642	893	8,921	1,091	13,067
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips ..	470	3,166	563	2,249	758	4,938
Onions .. ..	6,121	24,755	8,937	31,528	9,294	37,587
Green Forage ..	98,963	..	139,654	..	60,426	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,452	Bushels. 16,349	149	Bushels. 1,100	2,435	Bushels. 24,087
Hops .. ..	117	Cwt. 961	115	Cwt. 903	107	Cwt. 855
Tobacco .. ..	284	2,037	196	1,192	160	596
Vines—Grapes	22,435	836,493	21,801	620,876	22,353	1,084,766
Flax .. ..	1,046	1,096 fibre 3,768 seed	671	1,385 fibre 1,827 seed	361	1,987 fibre 1,370 seed
Gardens and Orchards ..	77,960	..	87,237	..	91,499	..
Minor Crops ..	6,476	..	6,904	..	6,497	..
Land in Fallow	1,738,572	..	1,346,545	..	1,358,343	..
Artificial Grasses	1,094,566	..	1,202,130	..	1,182,995	..
		1916-17.			1917-18.	1918-19.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize.. ..	23,076	1,172,330	20,987	1,152,787	22,559	711,679
Rye .. ..	3,481	42,953	1,597	17,021	982	7,428
Peas .. ..	9,642	154,964	11,058	191,856	11,021	142,835
Mangel-wurzel ..	860	10,307	690	7,826	581	9,818
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips ..	524	2,025	500	2,809	407	2,412
Onions .. ..	6,324	28,163	5,134	21,745	5,512	24,211
Green Forage ..	49,667	..	55,903	..	73,641	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,769	Bushels. 13,174	2,312	Bushels. 22,059	2,152	Bushels. 15,443
Hops .. ..	87	Cwt. 975	64	Cwt. 838	71	Cwt. 522
Tobacco .. ..	73	410	82	526	167	†
Vines—Grapes	23,264	1,013,197	25,236	759,570	26,072	1,019,379
Flax .. ..	443	1,371 fibre 1,481 seed	419	925 fibre 1,337 seed	1,420	3,800 fibre 5,200 seed
Gardens and Orchards ..	93,833	..	95,180	..	96,724	..
Minor Crops ..	7,183	..	6,923*	..	7,936*	..
Land in Fallow	1,899,559	..	1,672,729	..	1,548,121	..
Artificial Grasses	1,292,817	..	1,268,310	..	1,269,493	..

\* For details see page 447. † Not available.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1918-19 was 22,559 acres, and the production was 711,679 bushels, which represented a yield of 31·55 bushels per acre, as compared with 54·93 bushels in the preceding season and 50·80 bushels in 1916-17. Of the total production for last season 83 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 fourteen seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1890 :—

### MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1919.

Period ended June.				Area under Maize for Grain (Annual Average).	Total Production (Annual Average).	Produce per Acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890-5	..	..	..	7,483	376,844	50·36
1895-1900	..	..	..	9,894	523,970	53·46
1900-5	..	..	..	10,704	699,630	65·36
1906	..	..	..	11,785	641,216	54·41
1907	..	..	..	11,559	704,961	60·99
1908	..	..	..	10,844	508,761	46·92
1909	..	..	..	14,004	650,462	46·45
1910	..	..	..	19,112	1,158,031	60·59
1911	..	..	..	20,151	982,103	48·74
1912	..	..	..	18,223	792,660	43·50
1913	..	..	..	19,986	715,299	35·79
1914	..	..	..	17,962	800,529	44·57
1915	..	..	..	19,433	1,018,419	52·41
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

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 46·9 bushels, as against 65·4 in 1900-5, and 53·5 in 1895-1900. 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 in earlier periods.

**Rye.** The area under rye in 1918-19 was 982 acres, from which 7,428 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 17,021 bushels in the previous season, and 42,593 bushels in 1916-17. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Delatite, Bogong, Normanby, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the four counties mentioned was about 67 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Peas.** The area under peas in 1918-19 was 11,021 acres, and the return 142,835 bushels, the former being 37 acres less and the latter 49,021 bushels less than in the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained were Grant 40,062 bushels, Bourke 19,980 bushels, Buln Buln 16,179 bushels, Mornington 14,674 bushels, and Tanjil 7,444 bushels. The production of peas in the five

counties mentioned was equal to 69 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Mangel-wurzel.** In 1918-19 there were 581 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 690 in the previous season, 860 in 1916-17, 1,091 in 1915-16, 893 in 1914-15, 952 in 1913-14, and 1,121 in 1912-13. The production last year was 9,818 tons, as compared with an average of 11,153 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Grenville, Grant, Buln Buln, Mornington, and Heytesbury. The production for last season in the counties mentioned represented 86 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 1918-19 the extent of land sown was 407 acres, as against 500 in the preceding year, 524 in 1916-17, 758 in 1915-16, 563 in 1914-15, 470 in 1913-14, and 627 in 1912-13. The produce for last year was 2,412 tons, as compared with 2,809 tons in the previous season, and 2,025 tons in 1916-17.

**Onions.** Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Bourke the yield was 4,360 tons from 872 acres; in Grenville, 4,515 tons from 1,324 acres; in Villiers, 4,422 tons from 629 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,992 tons from 728 acres; in Mornington, 2,247 tons from 445 acres; in Grant, 1,449 tons from 551 acres; and in Polwarth, 3,784 tons from 884 acres. The following is a statement showing the area and yield for the last twenty years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1899-1900 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1899-1900 ..	4,436	19,905	1909-10 ..	6,434	31,715
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766	1910-11 ..	6,161	37,484
1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859	1911-12 ..	3,652	20,911
1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467	1912-13 ..	4,977	28,641
1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218	1913-14 ..	6,121	24,755
1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969	1914-15 ..	8,937	31,528
1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597	1915-16 ..	9,294	37,587
1906-7 ..	4,705	28,000	1916-17 ..	6,324	28,163
1907-8 ..	4,249	22,649	1917-18 ..	5,134	21,745
1908-9 ..	5,340	24,384	1918-19 ..	5,512	24,211

The value of onions grown was £236,451 in 1918-19, as compared with £141,343 in the previous season and £118,423 in 1916-17.



**Green forage.** The area devoted to green forage in 1918-19 was 73,641 acres, as compared with 55,903 in the previous season, 49,667 in 1916-17, 60,426 in 1915-16, 139,654 in 1914-15, 98,963 in 1913-14, and 84,460 in 1912-13.

**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 FOR TEN YEARS.

Year ended March.				Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Weight of Materials used.
						Tons.
1910	..	..	..	518	656	27,280
1911	..	..	..	460	555	25,969
1912	..	..	..	371	450	20,888
1913	..	..	..	287	385	17,877
1914	..	..	..	270	362	19,505
1915	..	..	..	161	221	9,055
1916	..	..	..	269	353	16,356
1917	..	..	..	179	223	10,974
1918	..	..	..	117	158	9,852
1919	..	..	..	95	157	8,249

**Grass and clover seed.** The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 2,152 acres, as compared with 2,312 in the previous year, 1,769 in 1916-17, 2,435 in 1915-16, 149 in 1914-15, and 1,452 in 1913-14. The production in 1918-19 was 15,443 bushels, as against 22,059 in the previous year, 13,174 in 1916-17, 24,087 in 1915-16, 1,100 in 1914-15, and 16,349 in 1913-14.

**Hops.** The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1918-19 the return from 71 acres was 522 cwt., the area cultivated being the second smallest since 1871-2. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Polwarth, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.** The area sown to flax in 1918-19 was 1,420 acres as compared with 419 in the previous season, 441 in 1916-17, and 361 in 1915-16. 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 1918-19 flax crop is estimated at £22,800. Particulars of the crop for the last ten years are given in the following statement :—

FLAX : 1909-10 to 1918-19.

Year.	No. of Growers.	Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
1909-10 .. ..	106	1,213	1,515	676	836
1910-11 .. ..	33	600	2,457	748	235
1911-12 .. ..	29	443	1,958	1,327	75
1912-13 .. ..	55	648	4,536	1,189	615
1913-14 .. ..	62	1,046	3,768	1,096	652
1914-15 .. ..	49	671	1,827	1,318	25
1915-16 .. ..	22	361	1,370	1,987	..
1916-17 .. ..	13	443	1,481	1,371	..
1917-18 .. ..	..	419	1,337	925	..
1918-19 .. ..	..	1,420	5,200	3,800*	..

\* Including 2,000 cwt. of tow.

In 1918-19 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £3,210, linseed oil worth £9,348, and fibre worth £175,600.

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 fallen to small proportions. The area devoted to tobacco last year was 167 acres, of which 115 were in Delatite, and 52 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last twenty years are as follows :—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1899-1900 to 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Cwt. (dry).
1899-1900 .. ..	28	155	1,365
1900-1 .. ..	16	109	311
1901-2 .. ..	17	103	345
1902-3 .. ..	24	171	781
1903-4 .. ..	25	129	848
1904-5 .. ..	20	106	1,112
1905-6 .. ..	31	169	1,405
1906-7 .. ..	30	133	603
1907-8 .. ..	49	345	2,764
1908-9 .. ..	60	413	2,647
1909-10 .. ..	50	321	2,704
1910-11 .. ..	57	329	1,090
1911-12 .. ..	58	356	3,686
1912-13 .. ..	54	138	661
1913-14 .. ..	67	284	2,037
1914-15 .. ..	46	196	1,192
1915-16 .. ..	39	160	596
1916-17 .. ..	26	73	410
1917-18 .. ..	..	82	526
1918-19 .. ..	..	167	..

Vines, wine, raisins, &c. During the period 1904-1915 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 852,265 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 55,751 cwt.; Swan Hill, 22,185 cwt.; Stawell, 7,945 cwt.; Ararat, 8,405 cwt.; Rodney, 14,435 cwt.; and Shepparton, 6,414 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are given below:—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1905 TO 1919.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.	Currants made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1905 ..	2,253	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1906 ..	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,403
1907 ..	1,860	25,855	752,826	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929
1910 ..	1,606	22,768	548,828	991,941	81,044	27,408
1911 ..	1,652	23,412	592,438	1,362,420	79,318	26,394
1912 ..	1,650	24,193	683,250	983,423	102,924	46,789
1913 ..	1,808	24,579	733,579	1,206,111	109,677	48,337
1914 ..	1,776	22,435	836,493	1,121,491	120,303	62,098
1915 ..	1,739	21,801	620,876	605,633	111,006	28,527
1916 ..	1,700	22,353	1,084,766	1,380,367	180,104	70,556
1917 ..	1,751	23,264	1,013,197	1,302,660	142,970	66,449
1918 ..	1,843	25,236	759,570	800,068	104,911	53,799
1919 ..	1,826	26,072	1,091,379	1,349,309	135,060	68,234

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1919, 215,255 cwt. was used for making wine, 763,087 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 41,037 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 135,060 cwt. of raisins made, 95,095 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely 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 115,000 cwt. of the production in 1919 is available for Inter-State or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 38,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

Orchards. The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 7,620 in 1918-19, as against 7,314 in the previous season, 7,309 in 1916-17, 7,319 in 1915-16, and 6,811 in 1914-15. The area under orchards in each of those years was 82,151, 80,508, 79,247, 76,382, and 70,392 acres respectively. The orchards are dis-

tributed fairly evenly over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 15,090 acres; Bourke, 14,097 acres; Mornington, 13,544 acres; Rodney, 9,164 acres; Moira, 5,347 acres; Talbot, 3,663 acres; Bendigo, 3,301 acres; Karkaroc, 2,713 acres; Borung, 1,868 acres; Grant, 1,848 acres; Tatchera, 1,516 acres; and Bogong, 1,457 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1913-14 and 1916-17:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1913-14 AND 1916-17.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1913-14.			1916-17.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	989,176	1,606,321	2,595,497	1,060,675	1,818,520	2,879,195
Pears ..	398,290	445,276	843,566	455,822	580,476	1,036,298
Quinces ..	30,010	66,040	96,050	35,073	72,147	107,220
Plums ..	137,246	350,887	488,133	162,335	396,282	558,617
Cherries ..	67,331	250,229	317,560	62,489	230,388	292,877
Peaches ..	321,991	353,134	675,125	446,638	582,402	1,029,040
Apricots ..	99,985	255,413	355,398	154,413	278,926	433,339
Nectarines ..	6,418	6,266	12,684	9,636	11,198	20,834
Oranges ..	136,657	54,698	191,355	284,643	101,493	386,136
Lemons ..	33,335	38,687	72,022	84,363	48,421	132,784
Loquats ..	1,503	5,060	6,563	2,031	3,847	5,878
Medlars ..	82	153	235	37	176	213
Figs ..	13,213	27,835	41,048	17,827	28,837	46,664
Passion-fruit ..	10,356	8,794	19,150	9,301	18,514	27,815
Guavas ..	538	1,081	1,619	44	251	295
Pomegranates ..	130	87	217	47	116	163
Persimmons ..	243	486	729	185	460	645
Total Large Fruits ..	2,246,504	3,470,447	5,716,951	2,785,559	4,172,454	6,958,013
Raspberries ..	..	558,288	558,288	..	636,749	636,749
Strawberries ..	..	3,458,859	3,458,859	..	3,894,479	3,894,479
Gooseberries ..	..	227,858	227,858	..	230,244	230,244
Mulberries ..	782	1,037	1,819	342	1,104	1,446
Olives ..	3,886	4,198	8,084	3,006	6,351	9,357
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	5,470	59,259	64,729	7,507	34,409	41,916
Almonds ..	11,039	19,022	30,061	11,115	21,348	32,463
Walnuts ..	8,988	4,044	13,032	7,524	5,909	13,433
Filberts ..	439	3,800	4,239	835	649	1,484
Chestnuts ..	451	600	1,051	570	427	997
Total Nuts ..	20,917	27,466	48,383	20,044	28,333	48,377

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1918-19 was 82,151 acres, which is the largest area recorded. The striking feature of the figures relating to the production of orchards in 1918-19, as compared with the previous year, is the increase in the quantities of pears, peaches, cherries, oranges and almonds, and the reduction in the quantities of apples and apricots gathered. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for each of the past ten years are as follows :—

### ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1909-10

TO 1918-19.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1910 ..	5,647	51,578	1,121,702	253,195	50,559	232,657
1911 ..	5,780	53,325	1,667,271	640,436	86,355	325,677
1912 ..	5,955	55,769	1,330,961	239,431	54,425	151,936
1913 ..	6,285	59,119	2,036,756	669,898	90,119	260,830
1914 ..	6,498	63,058	1,653,035	476,430	67,799	292,389
1915 ..	6,811	70,392	509,697	401,301	32,949	88,698
1916 ..	7,319	76,382	2,953,968	601,357	100,566	337,154
1917 ..	7,309	79,247	617,929	661,962	80,093	258,218
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

#### Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1910 ..	100,054	291,766	292,496	34,027	51,130	22,675	10,566
1911 ..	121,756	317,317	160,884	59,723	71,041	31,054	21,200
1912 ..	96,663	260,258	281,460	48,982	65,833	17,891	10,259
1913 ..	152,257	289,731	138,881	44,039	48,170	25,223	19,496
1914 ..	151,262	361,414	308,307	63,542	57,562	23,764	15,639
1915 ..	48,411	277,435	109,301	83,220	66,704	17,362	16,040
1916 ..	98,382	303,992	256,229	63,434	56,569	21,433	16,546
1917 ..	40,024	787,406	217,424	59,985	53,940	25,063	25,650
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

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1909-10 TO 1918-19—  
continued.

Year ended March.	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.
1910	6,143	6,472	5,876	1,428	1,738	81,008	25,368	1,760	5,003
1911	9,231	7,788	6,430	1,334	2,607	126,877	24,242	3,209	8,546
1912	6,658	6,103	4,173	1,429	1,333	100,982	26,329	1,473	8,821
1913	5,207	3,839	3,874	876	1,179	90,317	22,127	1,220	8,305
1914	4,580	4,351	4,912	802	1,233	92,621	21,649	2,143	11,361
1915	6,011	2,290	223	183	1,072	70,139	26,026	2,664	9,316
1916	3,534	3,347	5,061	491	2,069	62,148	18,173	660	8,344
1917	4,996	4,960	3,902	273	1,822	53,590	7,895	2,339	11,384
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

The following return shows the average produce per bearing tree for the seasons 1910-11, 1913-14, and 1916-17:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11, 1913-14, AND 1916-17.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER BEARING TREE.		
	1910-1911.	1913-1914.	1916-17.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples .. .. .	1·15	1·03	·34
Pears .. .. .	1·76	1·07	1·14
Quinces .. .. .	1·49	1·03	1·11
Plums .. .. .	·92	·83	·65
Cherries .. .. .	·50	·80	·17
Peaches .. .. .	1·09	1·02	1·35
Apricots .. .. .	·68	1·21	·78
Nectarines .. .. .	1·11	1·13	1·41
Oranges .. .. .	1·49	1·16	·59
Lemons .. .. .	1·48	1·49	1·11
Loquats .. .. .	1·19	·24	·29
Medlars .. .. .	·14	·29	·07
Figs .. .. .	·88	·85	·87
Passion Vines .. .. .	·98	·75	·44
Guavas .. .. .	·14	·02	·42
Pomegranates .. .. .	1·73	·54	·32
Persimmons .. .. .	1·50	·68	·82
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds .. .. .	6·03	4·87	2·51
Walnuts .. .. .	5·43	5·35	1·34
Filberts .. .. .	·88	·56	3·60
Chestnuts .. .. .	6·65	18·94	26·66

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 1918-19—Melons, 14,096 cwt.; rhubarb, 20,568 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 91,929 bushels. There were also 2,979 acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £14,895.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £524,380 in 1910-11, £558,604 in 1911-12, £629,863 in 1912-13, £742,900 in 1913-14, £470,970 in 1914-15, £742,100 in 1915-16, £575,264 in 1916-17, £737,025 in 1917-18, and £868,000 in 1918-19. 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 1918-19 was 11,594 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are consequently 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. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be given as £405,790. 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. In 1909-10 the maximum production—811,935 lbs.—was recorded. In 1918-19 the production was 319,073 lbs. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

#### DRIED FRUIT, 1909-10 TO 1918-19.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1910 ..	46,767	76,015	109,661	539,910	22,160	17,422	811,935
1911 ..	26,391	80,123	84,211	334,111	9,554	31,819	566,209
1912 ..	21,929	72,400	143,112	492,041	31,027	16,502	777,011
1913 ..	48,853	84,053	56,151	61,465	27,274	38,633	316,429
1914 ..	39,899	155,031	118,187	363,356	33,151	7,900	717,524
1915 ..	16,817	28,788	70,897	43,606	31,981	55,581	247,670
1916 ..	290,258	128,520	61,667	69,215	33,939	22,224	605,823
1917 ..	27,109	118,999	357,329	149,940	10,567	108,379	772,323
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

A striking feature of the returns for the last season was the decrease in apples and apricots. The bulk of the dried fruit, except prunes and apples, comes from Mildura, where in 1918-19 there were made, in addition to fruits included above, 14,608,944 lbs. of raisins.

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, 1917-18 AND 1918-19.

Crop.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Beans .. ..	841	21,984 bushels	1,377	17,584 bushels
Chicory .. ..	664	518 tons (dry)	536	485 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	164	..	147	..
Garlic .. ..	8	290 cwt.	4	100 cwt.
Herbs .. ..	5	..	56	..
Millet—Broom ..	921	{ 4,562 cwt. fibre 3,318 cwt. seed }	1,876 {	4,794 cwt. fibre 2,037 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese ..	156	543 cwt. seed	50	200 cwt. seed
Mustard .. ..	72	29 cwt.	345	279 cwt.
Nursery .. ..	1,247	..	1,020	..
Opium poppies ..	1	3½ lbs.	1	3 lbs.
Pumpkins .. ..	1,464	14,679 tons	1,161	6,405 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden ..	109	..	296	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	1,200	14,487 tons beet	1,009	12,290 tons beet
Sunflowers .. ..	76	863 cwt.	58	489 cwt.
Total .. ..	6,928	..	7,936	..

While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it is only within the past fourteen years that this method of cultivation has become fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1918-19 was 1,548,121 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 517,242 acres in 1898-9. The acreage so treated in each of the last twenty years was as follows:—

## LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March.			Acres.	Year ended March.			Acres.
1900	..	..	509,244	1910	..	..	1,175,750
1901	..	..	602,870	1911	..	..	1,434,177
1902	..	..	681,778	1912	..	..	1,469,608
1903	..	..	492,305	1913	..	..	1,627,233
1904	..	..	632,521	1914	..	..	1,738,572
1905	..	..	853,829	1915	..	..	1,346,545
1906	..	..	1,049,915	1916	..	..	1,358,343
1907	..	..	990,967	1917	..	..	1,899,559
1908	..	..	894,300	1918	..	..	1,672,729
1909	..	..	1,034,422	1919	..	..	1,548,121



Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,548,121 acres in fallow last season 581,332 were in the Wimmera, 416,670 in the Northern, and 400,027 in the Mallee District. The area for these three districts represented 90 per cent. of the total for 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 32,589, as compared with 21,586 in 1905, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used in each of the last fifteen years :—

#### MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1904 TO 1918.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1904 .. ..	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905 .. ..	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674
1906 .. ..	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1907 .. ..	23,733	2,018,079	232,394	62,337
1908 .. ..	24,437	2,053,987	235,492	64,715
1909 .. ..	26,690	2,407,331	197,446	77,579
1910 .. ..	27,845	2,714,854	203,884	86,316
1911 .. ..	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1912 .. ..	29,524	3,029,418	222,253	94,010
1913 .. ..	30,610	3,401,013	219,423	105,612
1914 .. ..	31,874	3,728,279	209,534	117,935
1915 .. ..	33,378	4,336,252	187,602	128,667
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

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 1918, 82 per cent. During 1918-19 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 74,003 tons, valued at £190,578. This included 62,831 tons of rock phosphates, of which 35,004 tons, valued at £78,251, were obtained from Ocean Island, and 27,827 tons, valued at £61,111, from Nauru Island.

**Characteristics  
of Victorian  
soils.**

This subject is fully dealt with in the Year-Book for 1915-16, page 740.

**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, 1909 TO 1918.**

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1909 .. ..	96,873	52,782	149,655
1910 .. ..	99,948	54,083	154,031
1911 .. ..	100,689	55,040	155,729
1912 .. ..	100,665	52,868	153,533
1913 .. ..	101,353	51,837	153,190
1914 .. ..	98,354	49,242	147,596
1915 .. ..	98,617	49,038	147,655
1916 .. ..	95,535	50,964	146,499
1917 .. ..	95,890	51,992	147,882
1918 .. ..	95,584	52,548	148,132

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.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1918-19. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

**WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1918-19.**

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	35s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	25s. to 40s. per week ..	32s. 6d. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	10d. to 15d. per hour ..	1s. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	7s. to 11s. per day ..	9s. per day
Milkers .. ..	25s. to 40s. per week ..	30s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	5d. to 9d. per bag ..	6d. per bag
Hop pickers " "	3d. to 5d. per bushel ..	4d. per bushel
Married couples .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week ..	50s. per week
Female servants .. ..	12s. to 25s. per week ..	17s. 6d. per week
Men cooks .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Stockmen .. ..	£78 to £156 per annum ..	£91 per annum
Generally useful men ..	25s. to 40s. per week ..	30s. per week
Shearers, hand* .. ..	25s. to 40s. per 100 sheep	30s. per 100 sheep
" machine* .. ..	25s. to 40s. per 100 sheep	30s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	25s. to 50s. per week ..	30s. per week
" orchard .. ..	25s. to 50s. per week ..	30s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	25s. to 50s. per week ..	30s. per week

\* It is believed that in the case of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

**PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.**

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been **Live Stock.** 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 58 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 six census years and 1919.

**LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1919.**

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
1919 .. ..	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819
<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	·29
1911 .. ..	·36	·51	·67	9·79	·25
1919 .. ..	·36	·41	·69	10·87	·18
<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
1919 .. ..	5·96	6·74	11·43	179·49	3·05

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 348 sheep in 1919 as against 306 in 1911 and 237 in 1881—an increase of nearly 47 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 38 years.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected 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. The particulars are given in the two succeeding tables:—

### SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1919.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunc- tion with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—		
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, &c.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
1 and under	5	3,645	9,127	26,672	35,799	1,853	33,946
5	15	6,618	58,825	28,782	87,607	16,716	70,891
15	30	5,943	123,324	86,192	209,516	36,879	172,637
30	50	4,660	179,150	41,240	220,390	48,479	171,911
50	100	8,036	572,349	164,491	736,840	137,867	598,973
100	200	10,732	1,524,805	315,181	1,839,986	299,057	1,540,929
200	300	6,215	1,504,190	344,984	1,849,174	287,625	1,561,549
300	321	2,982	938,382	179,951	1,118,333	220,752	897,581
321	400	2,965	1,059,459	332,657	1,393,116	205,218	1,187,898
400	500	3,351	1,490,282	280,234	1,779,516	337,983	1,441,533
500	600	2,631	1,432,024	166,267	1,598,291	338,607	1,259,684
600	641	2,884	1,808,460	691,249	2,499,709	608,668	1,891,041
641	700	1,263	844,243	99,873	944,116	222,118	721,998
700	800	1,904	1,412,875	399,628	1,812,503	362,574	1,449,929
800	900	1,330	1,119,318	315,059	1,434,377	249,316	1,185,061
900	1,000	1,212	1,146,895	256,602	1,403,497	271,859	1,131,638
1,000	1,500	3,162	3,810,699	1,053,247	4,863,946	839,395	4,024,551
1,500	2,000	1,218	2,086,245	507,274	2,593,519	362,089	2,231,430
2,000	2,500	630	1,394,731	739,944	2,134,675	177,763	1,956,912
2,500	3,000	348	941,466	325,157	1,266,623	123,172	1,143,451
3,000	4,000	360	1,230,241	315,317	1,545,558	109,495	1,436,063
4,000	5,000	147	654,148	75,771	729,919	37,759	692,160
5,000	7,500	197	1,189,200	322,225	1,511,425	63,445	1,447,980
7,500	10,000	93	807,406	56,652	864,058	19,569	844,489
10,000	15,000	77	928,195	25,732	953,927	21,185	932,742
15,000	20,000	40	693,265	7,871	701,136	6,390	694,746
20,000	30,000	23	561,055	88,381	649,436	7,109	642,327
30,000	40,000	7	233,111	831	233,942	642	233,300
40,000	50,000	5	222,681	1,230	223,911	653	223,258
Total .. ..	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608	

Size of  
holdings and  
live stock  
thereon.

The last table shows the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on different-sized holdings in March, 1919, whilst the next table, which is a supplementary one, gives the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on these holdings at the same date.

### SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1919.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)			Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
			Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
				Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under	5	..	3,841	3,698	3,559	2,364	1,571
5	15	..	9,610	10,669	9,317	6,237	7,232
15	30	..	11,169	13,655	12,656	15,197	8,885
30	50	..	11,717	17,094	15,377	27,268	10,414
50	100	..	26,410	52,643	50,827	94,046	29,153
100	200	..	48,937	112,768	116,237	392,328	53,337
200	300	..	36,650	75,952	92,007	505,332	32,026
300	321	..	20,962	30,565	42,541	323,686	13,728
321	400	..	23,050	38,070	51,344	445,405	15,465
400	500	..	28,738	37,257	60,366	609,441	14,842
500	600	..	25,170	28,679	48,825	612,436	12,224
600	641	..	28,956	16,657	33,517	518,208	9,111
641	700	..	13,041	9,073	18,548	321,299	3,992
700	800	..	20,695	15,071	31,805	569,303	6,839
800	900	..	15,710	12,997	32,260	549,443	5,552
900	1,000	..	16,262	11,999	28,249	573,028	4,488
1,000	1,500	..	47,959	28,439	87,024	2,104,287	11,018
1,500	2,000	..	21,672	14,012	46,997	1,351,246	4,218
2,000	2,500	..	11,258	8,063	28,145	998,875	2,906
2,500	3,000	..	6,855	4,515	21,419	591,827	1,184
3,000	4,000	..	7,530	4,964	28,666	882,403	1,451
4,000	5,000	..	3,134	2,362	17,496	468,856	387
5,000	7,500	..	5,840	2,825	32,833	954,084	689
7,500	10,000	..	2,802	1,191	17,969	641,654	161
10,000	15,000	..	4,468	1,216	18,737	823,402	297
15,000	20,000	..	1,963	915	8,974	561,238	128
20,000	30,000	..	1,346	468	6,639	455,373	299
30,000	40,000	..	540	201	1,879	130,413	14
40,000	50,000	..	384	86	642	135,742	6
Total	..	..	456,669	556,104	964,855	15,664,421	251,617

The figures in the last two tables are exclusive of live stock travelling and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,651 holdings containing 899,289 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 76,783 acres of cultivation, 5,373 horses,

13,147 cattle, 76,775 sheep, and 3,629 pigs. The position disclosed was that 66,372 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 15,223,708 acres of such land, as well as 3,739,062 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,962,770 acres, or 51 per cent. of the total area in occupation. These occupiers controlled 67 per cent. of the total cultivation and 48 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 75 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 67 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 36 per cent. of the sheep.

Size of holdings in 1913 and 1919. 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 „ 321	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 „ 641	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 „ 1,000	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 „ 2,500	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 „ 5,000	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 „ 10,000	1913	247	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
	1919	290	1,906,606	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	2,638,307	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 corresponding years were 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. 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 has increased during the past nine years. Dairying is carried on principally in the small holdings, and pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails. In 1919, 57 per cent. of the dairy cows and 62 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of not more than 320 acres.

Land occupied  
in different  
districts.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1919, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

# LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1919.

(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 ..	17,736	428,849	167,185	2,106,927	150,997	2,853,958
North-Central ..	5,833	110,425	51,567	1,955,224	50,240	2,167,456
Western ..	11,939	336,603	204,899	6,002,281	268,481	6,812,264
Wimmera ..	6,565	1,489,367	113,773	4,038,270	276,950	5,918,360
Mallee ..	6,156	1,582,468	5,317	3,350,664	778,451	5,716,900
Northern ..	12,024	1,300,241	51,537	3,933,053	31,081	5,315,912
North-Eastern ..	5,317	110,358	12,595	3,990,975	131,956	4,245,884
Gippsland ..	8,760	132,709	662,620	3,559,904	748,167	5,103,400
Total ..	74,330	5,491,020	1,269,493	28,937,298	2,436,323	38,134,134
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ..	..	15·03	5·86	73·82	5·29	100·00
North-Central ..	..	5·09	2·38	90·21	2·32	100·00
Western ..	..	4·94	3·01	88·11	3·94	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	25·17	1·92	68·23	4·68	100·00
Mallee ..	..	27·68	·09	58·61	13·62	100·00
Northern ..	..	24·46	·97	73·99	·58	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	2·60	·30	94·00	3·10	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	2·60	12·98	69·76	14·66	100·00
Total ..	..	14·40	3·33	75·88	6·39	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ..	23·86	7·81	13·17	7·28	6·20	7·48
North-Central ..	7·85	2·01	4·06	6·76	2·06	5·69
Western ..	16·06	6·13	16·14	20·74	11·02	17·87
Wimmera ..	8·83	27·13	8·96	13·96	11·37	15·52
Mallee ..	8·28	28·82	·42	11·58	31·95	14·99
Northern ..	16·18	23·68	4·06	13·59	1·27	13·94
North-Eastern ..	7·15	2·01	·99	13·79	5·42	11·13
Gippsland ..	11·79	2·41	52·20	12·30	30·71	13·38
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 24 per cent. in the Northern, 28 per cent. in the Mallee, and 25 per cent. in the Wimmera districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 80 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, 1919.

### AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1919.

District.	Areas Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	428,849	2,274,112	107,329	264,031	1,391,355
North-Central ..	110,425	2,006,791	28,241	94,117	1,374,255
Western .. ..	336,603	6,207,180	71,988	355,535	4,854,243
Wimmera .. ..	1,489,367	4,152,043	75,337	56,763	2,442,365
Mallee .. ..	1,582,468	3,355,981	57,824	42,453	841,155
Northern .. ..	1,300,241	3,984,590	98,312	228,632	2,504,177
North-Eastern ..	110,358	4,003,570	36,597	211,507	1,039,886
Gippsland .. ..	132,709	4,222,524	48,160	343,506	1,326,466
Total .. ..	5,491,020	30,206,791	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902

The area occupied does not include 2,436,300 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Cattle were more numerous than in the previous year in every district, and sheep were more numerous in all districts except the North-Eastern.

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 pages 452 and 465 :—

### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1915 to 1919.

Live Stock.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Horses (including foals) .. ..	552,053	493,779	514,403	514,061	523,788
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows .. ..	610,517	451,088	488,086	534,388	592,079
Other (including calves) .. ..	752,025	592,516	687,012	836,661	1,004,465
Sheep .. ..	12,051,685	10,545,632	12,576,587	14,760,013	15,773,902
Pigs .. ..	243,196	192,002	254,436	323,159	267,819

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1917 and 1918-19 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal* :—

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1917 AND 1918-19.

Stock.	Prices in 1917.			Prices in 1918-19.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	40 5 0	35 0 0 to	43 0 0	35 15 0	30 0 0 to	40 10 0
Medium draught ..	29 17 6	27 0 0 to	32 10 0	27 15 0	24 0 0 to	32 10 0
Delivery cart ..	22 7 6	20 0 0 to	23 10 0	20 0 0	18 10 0 to	22 0 0
Saddle and harness	8 17 6	7 15 0 to	10 10 0	9 0 0	7 0 0 to	10 0 0
Ponies ..	12 17 6	10 10 0 to	14 0 0	14 5 0	12 0 0 to	15 10 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	25 5 0	22 10 0 to	29 15 0	26 11 0	21 12 0 to	30 10 0
Prime ..	22 5 0	19 9 0 to	26 16 0	23 2 0	19 2 0 to	26 5 0
Good ..	19 10 0	17 8 0 to	23 17 0	19 10 0	15 15 0 to	22 15 0
Good light and handy weights	17 10 0	15 16 0 to	20 17 0	16 16 0	13 0 0 to	20 7 0
Second ..	16 0 0	13 18 0 to	19 0 0	14 8 0	9 10 0 to	18 17 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	16 16 0	14 0 0 to	22 5 0	17 0 0	13 17 0 to	21 10 0
Others ..	13 2 0	10 4 0 to	17 1 0	12 11 0	9 7 0 to	16 10 0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Best milkers	20 15 0	15 18 0 to	25 0 0	20 2 0	16 5 0 to	24 0 0
Springers, best ..	17 2 0	13 12 0 to	20 5 0	15 10 0	12 17 0 to	21 2 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	2 2 11	1 14 7 to	2 15 6	1 18 6	1 8 6 to	2 16 6
Prime ..	1 18 1	1 11 7 to	2 9 6	1 13 6	1 4 0 to	2 8 9
Good ..	1 13 2	1 7 0 to	2 2 9	1 9 0	1 0 6 to	2 1 6
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 18 4	1 13 5 to	2 7 6	1 14 9	1 5 6 to	2 15 4
Prime ..	1 14 0	1 8 8 to	2 3 6	1 9 8	1 0 6 to	2 5 1
Good ..	1 9 8	1 4 7 to	1 19 4	1 4 4	0 16 3 to	1 16 10
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 16 8	1 8 10 to	2 8 9	1 14 0	1 5 6 to	2 8 10
Prime ..	1 12 3	1 6 3 to	2 3 0	1 9 8	1 1 3 to	2 3 9
Good ..	1 7 9	1 2 8 to	1 17 3	1 4 9	0 17 6 to	1 18 6
Ewes (merino) best	1 4 0	0 19 6 to	1 13 6	1 3 0	0 16 9 to	1 14 6
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 14 3	1 6 0 to	2 2 0	1 8 7	1 1 10 to	2 1 9
Prime ..	1 9 5	1 3 0 to	1 16 4	1 4 1	0 18 0 to	1 13 9
Good ..	1 4 5	0 19 0 to	1 10 0	0 19 6	0 13 9 to	1 8 6
Second ..	1 1 0	0 16 6 to	1 6 3	0 15 4	0 9 6 to	1 4 6
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fatters—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	7 11 0	5 5 0 to	10 5 0	6 9 0	5 0 0 to	8 15 0
Extra prime and weighty ..	5 5 0	3 9 0 to	7 10 0	4 11 0	4 0 0 to	5 10 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	4 6 0	3 15 0 to	5 0 0	4 2 0	3 11 0 to	5 0 0
Prime ..	3 9 0	2 17 0 to	3 18 0	3 11 0	2 13 0 to	4 10 0
Porkers ..	2 7 0	1 17 0 to	2 13 0	2 6 0	1 15 0 to	2 16 0

The average prices of all classes of fat sheep and lambs were lower in 1918-19 than in 1917.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during each of the last ten years :—

### STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1909 .. ..	3,708,512	287,548	210,613
1910 .. ..	4,245,881	319,665	257,287
1911 .. ..	4,348,363	347,926	345,547
1912 .. ..	4,153,269	368,512	331,364
1913 .. ..	4,742,231	410,694	286,931
1914 .. ..	4,550,272	470,011	260,017
1915 .. ..	2,973,803	356,174	216,003
1916 .. ..	2,647,200	247,781	214,228
1917 .. ..	2,499,002	217,480	298,073
1918 .. ..	3,581,460	223,340	377,390

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

### PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1909 to 1918.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1909	2,718,344	276,759	67,117	941,309	7,399	225	10,962	2,235	143,206	37,897	1,155	65
1910	2,592,514	302,282	91,850	1,573,516	13,009	1,557	41,420	3,624	163,844	38,431	750	36
1911	2,678,517	321,251	134,546	1,578,132	17,354	1,609	69,486	7,640	209,177	22,228	1,681	215
1912	2,610,663	344,706	148,394	1,409,243	10,793	3,120	104,472	10,129	179,717	28,889	2,884	133
1913	2,587,895	355,868	107,089	2,107,180	36,692	..	41,034	15,383	179,710	6,122	2,751	132
1914	2,783,802	385,548	76,464	1,710,152	64,838	1,713	34,141	15,276	181,756	22,177	4,349	84
1915	2,910,848	338,475	86,580	47,546	175	..	9,762	12,082	129,259	5,647	5,442	164
1916	2,206,952	233,910	46,922	418,418	8,243	156	20,925	4,850	167,003	905	778	147
1917	2,168,582	209,909	99,053	196,267	1,124	971	133,140	5,540	197,880	1,013	907	169
1918	2,353,153	195,328	174,689	668,970	3,520	615	553,090	23,580	201,900	6,247	912	186

The increase which took place in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered for freezing, until it was checked by a drought in 1914, shows the growing importance of the frozen meat trade of the State. Of the 4,742,231 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1913, 2,107,180, or 44 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 651,914, or 23 per cent., in 1906. In 1918-19 the oversea exports included 35,160,629 lbs. of mutton and lamb, valued at £745,893.

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

**Mutton and Lamb frozen for Export.**

export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses frozen for export in 1894, a few years after the inception of the trade, and in each of the past eight years. The quantity frozen for export in the four years 1915 to 1918 was small in comparison with previous years. The chief reasons for this were, in 1915, the drought of the preceding year and, in 1916, 1917, and 1918, the scarcity of shipping.

MUTTON AND LAMB FROZEN FOR EXPORT.

Year.	Number of Carcasses frozen for Export.		
	Mutton.	Lamb.	Total.
1894 .. ..	250,000	..	250,000
1911 .. ..	624,940	953,192	1,578,132
1912 .. ..	566,541	842,702	1,409,243
1913 .. ..	948,162	1,159,018	2,107,180
1914 .. ..	653,329	1,056,823	1,710,152
1915 .. ..	..	47,546	47,546
1916 .. ..	52,724	365,694	418,418
1917 .. ..	66,730	129,537	196,267
1918 .. ..	401,382	267,588	668,970

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce for 1918 was £8,521,590, as compared with £7,213,950 in the previous year, £6,898,630 in 1916, £4,952,846 in 1915, £4,937,610 in 1914, and £5,163,416 in 1913. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last ten years :—

DAIRYING, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter made.	Cheese made.
			lbs.	lbs.
1909 .. ..	50,870	625,063	55,166,555	5,025,834
1910 .. ..	52,610	668,777	70,603,787	4,530,893
1911 .. ..	53,319	699,555	86,500,474	4,549,843
1912 .. ..	54,447	655,939	67,655,834	4,176,778
1913 .. ..	55,423	656,080	73,381,567	4,856,321
1914 .. ..	55,553	610,517	62,421,288	4,395,502
1915 .. ..	53,381	451,088	42,345,113	3,497,278
1916 .. ..	53,940	488,086	59,568,771	5,869,562
1917 .. ..	54,348	534,388	64,405,711	5,285,003
1918 .. ..	58,766	592,079	66,240,403	6,055,964

The reduction in the figures for 1915 was due to a severe drought which occurred in the preceding year.

Butter and  
cheese made  
on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in each of the past ten years :—

### BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS.

Year.					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1909	..	..	..	..	5,611,927	1,857,879
1910	..	..	..	..	5,540,271	1,823,263
1911	..	..	..	..	5,233,355	1,502,582
1912	..	..	..	..	5,428,690	2,004,865
1913	..	..	..	..	5,679,670	2,008,370
1914	..	..	..	..	4,845,529	1,722,506
1915	..	..	..	..	4,750,866	1,367,243
1916	..	..	..	..	5,080,408	1,680,929
1917	..	..	..	..	4,704,151	1,311,893
1918	..	..	..	..	5,116,733	1,031,514

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 each of the last ten years were as follows :—

### BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1909 TO 1918-19.

Year.					Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed and Powdered Milk made
					lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
1909	..	..	..	..	49,554,628	19,417	3,167,955	3,894,859
1910	..	..	..	..	65,063,516	29,910	2,707,630	3,004,842
1911	..	..	..	..	81,267,119	34,028	3,047,261	13,697,691
1912	..	..	..	..	62,227,144	41,952	2,171,913	18,456,094
1913	..	..	..	..	67,701,897	45,762	2,847,951	21,479,263
1914	..	..	..	..	57,575,759	54,388	2,672,996	19,093,750
1915	..	..	..	..	37,594,247	27,934	2,130,035	16,690,426
1916-17	..	..	..	..	54,488,363	68,842	4,188,633	33,280,635
1917-18	..	..	..	..	59,701,560	60,890	3,973,110	37,805,070
1918-19	..	..	..	..	61,123,670	77,830	5,024,450	48,581,340

NOTE.—In addition, 1,014,450 lbs. of casein were made in 1918-19.

The quantities of milk in gallons received at factories and creameries were 116,034,058 in 1909, 149,490,103 in 1910, 191,128,362 in 1911, 150,079,730 in 1912, 166,339,178 in 1913, 144,317,040 in 1914, 93,846,750 in 1915, 138,746,860 in 1916-17, 151,615,600 in 1917-18, and 157,814,940 in 1918-19.

Exports of  
butter and  
cheese.

In 1918-19 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 23,969,104 lbs. of butter, valued at £1,860,415, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 18,462,568 lbs., valued at

£1,377,259. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 798,808 lbs., and the value thereof £40,052.

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 1918-19 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE SEASON, 1918-19.

Districts.		Wool Clip, 1918-19.			
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	..	7,298,474	719,422	8,017,896	
North-Central .. ..	..	7,479,178	846,228	8,325,406	
Western .. ..	..	28,548,439	2,509,606	31,058,045	
Wimmera .. ..	..	15,965,255	1,393,213	17,358,468	
Mallee .. ..	..	5,844,357	564,115	6,408,472	
Northern .. ..	..	15,479,899	1,535,175	17,015,074	
North-Eastern .. ..	..	5,293,754	604,726	5,898,480	
Gippsland .. ..	..	6,185,081	719,509	6,904,590	
Total Clip		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
		1911-12	81,902,229	6,504,990	88,407,219
		1910-11	73,959,226	6,115,044	80,074,270
		1909-10	71,006,003	5,673,606	76,679,609
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..	..	59,526,448	78,846,924	89,805,832	100,986,431
Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated)	}	22,803,750	15,998,100	15,618,850	25,660,630
Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated)					
Total production ..		82,330,198	94,845,024	105,424,682	126,647,061
Total value ..		£4,066,003	£5,927,814	£6,410,077	£7,621,413

The wool produced last season was 20 per cent. more than in the previous season. In 1918 there were 12,425,095 sheep and 3,843,701

lambs shorn, as compared with 10,615,505 sheep and 3,897,752 lambs in 1917, and 9,378,572 sheep and 3,214,914 lambs in 1916.

Weight of  
a fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn for each of the last ten years :—

### WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.					Weight of a Fleece.		
					Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1909	..	..	..	..	6·70	2·29	5·86
1910	..	..	..	..	6·99	2·50	6·15
1911	..	..	..	..	7·28	2·33	6·29
1912	..	..	..	..	6·31	2·20	5·68
1913	..	..	..	..	7·50	2·35	6·46
1914	..	..	..	..	6·37	2·16	5·58
1915	..	..	..	..	6·44	2·31	5·79
1916	..	..	..	..	7·53	2·55	6·26
1917	..	..	..	..	7·57	2·42	6·19
1918	..	..	..	..	7·41	2·31	6·21

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

### WOOL PRODUCTION : HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1909 ..	95,332,829	4,044,755	5,239,806	180,036	90,093,023	3,864,719
1910 ..	101,803,644	4,318,100	5,309,730	186,648	96,493,914	4,131,452
1911 ..	110,463,041	4,142,747	5,774,870	228,920	104,688,171	3,913,827
1912 ..	88,762,612	3,751,083	5,535,483	247,943	83,227,129	3,503,140
1913 ..	106,833,690	4,032,954	5,917,410	240,395	100,916,280	3,792,559
1914 ..	95,406,867	3,410,913	6,118,450	254,935	89,288,417	3,155,978
1915 ..	82,330,198	4,066,003	11,052,250	460,510	71,277,948	3,605,493
1916 ..	94,845,024	5,927,814	8,669,460	433,473	86,175,564	5,494,341
1917 ..	105,424,682	6,410,077	7,344,030	397,800	98,080,652	6,012,277
1918 ..	126,647,061	7,621,413	7,823,050	423,748	118,824,011	7,197,665

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, 1916-17 to 1918-19.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	30d. to 33½d.	28d. to 31½d.	28d. to 31½d.
Super .. .. .	26d. to 29d.	24d. to 27d.	24d. to 27d.
Good .. .. .	18d. to 24d.	18d. to 23d.	18d. to 23d.
Average .. .. .	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 17d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	9d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	22d. to 25½d.	23d. to 26½d.	24d. to 27½d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 21d.	18d. to 22d.	19d. to 23d.
Good Lambs .. .. .	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 18d.
Average Lambs .. .. .	11d. to 14d.	11d. to 14d.	11d. to 14d.
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks .. .. .	26d. to 30½d.	26d. to 29½d.	27d. to 30½d.
Super Comebacks .. .. .	23d. to 27d.	23d. to 27d.	23d. to 27d.
Fine Crossbred .. .. .	18d. to 22d.	20d. to 24d.	20d. to 24d.
Medium Crossbred .. .. .	14d. to 17d.	15d. to 19d.	15d. to 19d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 22d.	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 20d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 15d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. .. .	9d. to 11d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece .. .. .	42d. to 45½d.	42d. to 47½d.	42d. to 48d.
Super Fleece .. .. .	36d. to 40d.	38d. to 41d.	38d. to 41d.
Good Fleece .. .. .	32d. to 34d.	34d. to 37d.	34d. to 37d.
Average Fleece .. .. .	28d. to 30d.	28d. to 33d.	28d. to 33d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. .. .	33½d.	31½d.	31½d.
„ Comeback Fleece .. .. .	30½d.	29½d.	30½d.
„ Merino Lambs .. .. .	25½d.	26½d.	27½d.
„ Comeback Lambs .. .. .	24d.	24½d.	23½d.
Scoured Fleece .. .. .	45½d.	47½d.	48d.



**Flocks of  
sheep in  
districts.**

Returns which were collected in March, 1919, give 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 districts, 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, those of 500 to 1,000 by 1,323, 1,000 to 2,000 by 931, 2,000 to 5,000 by 327, 5,000 to 10,000 by 56, and those of 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.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep.

The numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep on holdings of various areas in March, 1919, are given in the next table. The striking feature of this return is the large number of flocks which were depastured on farms of from 100 to 500 acres. The flocks on these farms numbered 12,093 or 43 per cent. of the total for the State.

# AREAS OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS AND SIZES OF FLOCKS THEREON, 1919.

Area of Holdings. (Acres.)	Number and Size of Flocks.															
	Under 500.		500 to 1,000.		1,000 to 2,000.		2,000 to 5,000.		5,000 to 10,000.		10,000 to 20,000.		Over 20,000.		Total.	
	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.
1 and under 50	1,470	48,405	6	4,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,476	52,480
50 " 100	1,504	86,145	7	4,120	2	2,370	1	2,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,514	94,775
100 " 500	11,133	1,577,198	853	543,918	95	116,890	9	25,001	2	14,300	1	10,800	..	..	12,093	2,288,107
500 " 1,000	4,939	1,112,085	1,914	1,306,431	515	635,267	37	90,921	2	14,672	..	..	..	..	7,407	3,159,376
1,000 " 5,000	1,376	359,730	1,552	1,109,341	1,593	2,210,053	813	2,278,234	63	381,850	4	53,679	1	38,763	5,402	6,431,640
5,000 " 10,000	3	935	6	4,130	26	38,830	91	325,992	142	967,385	23	269,407	..	..	291	1,606,679
10,000 " 20,000	3	703	1	536	1	1,340	3	9,260	37	305,961	68	951,823	5	115,808	118	1,385,431
20,000 " 50,000	2	180	..	..	..	..	1	2,050	1	7,600	15	231,121	17	480,657	36	721,608
50,000 " 100,000	..	..	..	..	1	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,100
Total	20,430	3,185,381	4,330	2,972,551	2,233	3,005,850	955	2,733,598	247	1,691,768	111	1,516,830	23	635,218	28,338	15,741,196

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, 1919, for Victoria and Tasmania; December, 1918, for Queensland and Western Australia; June, 1918, for New South Wales and June, 1919, for South Australia. The returns for the Northern Territory are for December, 1917, and those for New Zealand relate to April, 1919, in the case of sheep, and to January, 1919, in the case of other stock.

### LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria ..	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819
New South Wales ..	742,247	888,217	2,273,500	38,621,196	396,157
Queensland ..	759,726	381,505	5,405,239	18,220,985	140,966
South Australia ..	269,255	103,230	239,538	6,625,184	79,078
The Northern Territory ..	26,231	..	638,431*	54,709	124
Western Australia ..	180,094	42,133	901,714	7,183,747	85,863
Tasmania ..	41,221	..	218,234*	1,841,924	44,328
New Zealand ..	363,902	820,451	2,201,330	25,828,554	235,222

\* Including dairy cows.

### BEE-KEEPING.

The returns for 1918-19 show that there were in that year 4,374 bee-keepers, who owned 42,717 frame and 10,065 box hives, producing 1,575,492 lbs. and 68,955 lbs. of honey respectively, and 25,286 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 553 as compared with 632 in the previous season. The quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera, the chief producing district, was 806,754 lbs. in 1918-19, as compared with 1,631,171 lbs. in the previous season, 800,505 lbs. in 1916-17, 390,494 lbs. in 1915-16, 345,747 lbs. in 1914-15, and 691,263 lbs. in 1913-14. The more important particulars of the industry for the past ten years are given below:—

### BEE-KEEPING, 1909-10 to 1918-19.

Season ended May.	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
1910 .. ..	3,976	42,632	1,611,284	22,369
1911 .. ..	4,043	52,762	2,308,405	34,695
1912 .. ..	3,787	53,711	1,635,260	28,405
1913 .. ..	4,796	52,723	3,277,590	45,354
1914 .. ..	5,643	55,565	1,961,746	37,323
1915 .. ..	2,639	35,051	700,672	20,017
1916 .. ..	3,633	31,233	933,933	18,707
1917 .. ..	3,661	36,561	1,547,023	22,131
1918 .. ..	4,427	58,146	4,974,888	64,980
1919 .. ..	4,374	52,782	1,644,447	25,286

The poor results for the seasons 1914-15 and 1915-16 were due to the prolonged drought of 1914.

## POULTRY FARMING.

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in March, 1911, were as follows :—

Fowls	..	..	..	3,855,538
Ducks	..	..	..	288,413
Geese	..	..	..	59,851
Turkeys	..	..	..	190,077

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1918 was £2,738,620.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years :—

## 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

Relatively to population poultry-owners and poultry were fewer in 1911 than in the previous census year.

## RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL.

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, 1918, sums amounting to £765,911 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	1912-13 .. ..	27,309
1889-90 to 1898-9 ..	208,638	1913-14 .. ..	29,596
1899-1900 to 1908-9 ..	170,050	1914-15 .. ..	32,211
1909-10 .. ..	23,005	1915-16 .. ..	24,257
1910-11 .. ..	23,123	1916-17 .. ..	24,388
1911-12 .. ..	29,524	1917-18 .. ..	30,847

In addition to the expenditure of £765,911 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 amounting to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, £43,648 in 1910-11, £21,116 in 1911-12, £54,061 in 1912-13, £62,428 in 1913-14, £19,731 in 1914-15, £3,078 in 1915-16, £3,203 in 1916-17, and £9,472 in 1917-18, were

advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past ten years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE  
MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1909 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1909 .. .. .	235,548	163	42,240
1910 .. .. .	245,208	130	34,180
1911 .. .. .	320,292	222	24,420
1912 .. .. .	480,192	363	29,562
1913 .. .. .	605,724	93	23,598
1914 .. .. .	732,444	488	19,614
1915 .. .. .	508,324	51	6,934
1916-17 .. .. .	580,368	132	17,448
1917-18 .. .. .	746,160	256	28,062
1918-19 .. .. .	622,896	50	19,224

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.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1909 .. .. .	1,675,578	82,182	3,293,652	161,156
1910 .. .. .	1,372,087	68,469	3,395,383	199,562
1911 .. .. .	1,373,501	69,426	3,435,928	156,877
1912 .. .. .	1,111,902	57,233	3,904,379	221,614
1913 .. .. .	2,044,501	107,818	4,182,044	271,463
1914-15 .. .. .	2,478,273	127,721	1,827,557	68,777
1915-16 .. .. .	1,420,182	90,588	1,195,455	44,325
1916-17 .. .. .	1,426,888	111,632	493,137	35,361
1917-18 .. .. .	3,701,662	280,422	938,874	108,765
1918-19 .. .. .	1,176,106	87,333	1,932,217	134,900

The quantity of rabbit and hare skins exported oversea in 1918-19 was the largest for five years.

## FISHERIES.

Numbers of  
men and boats  
engaged in  
fishing.

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 1918-19:—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,  
1918-19.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	4	4	£ 140	£ 115
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	10	5	795	35
Brighton .. .. .	4	6	62	89
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora ..	46	27	4,195	1,593
Dromana .. .. .	18	17	850	230
Frankston .. .. .	9	9	411	115
Geelong .. .. .	72	30	1,797	632
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	230	230	12,500	6,000
Kerang .. .. .	7	7	38	145
Lorne .. .. .	4	3	27	16
Mallacoota .. .. .	18	7	2,574	1,054
Mentone .. .. .	10	8	108	57
Mordialloc .. .. .	17	16	771	150
Mornington .. .. .	19	21	1,110	439
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	67	54	3,037	1,026
Portland .. .. .	32	20	1,860	418
Port Albert .. .. .	39	37	1,879	713
Port Fairy .. .. .	41	32	4,010	400
Port Melbourne .. .. .	60	51	2,068	553
Queenscliff .. .. .	89	75	9,460	474
Sandringham .. .. .	5	4	674	25
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. ..	19	16	1,272	170
St. Kilda .. .. .	12	6	79	147
Warrnambool .. .. .	11	9	375	210
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grant- ville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	121	94	7,165	1,935
Williamstown .. .. .	17	10	641	150
Total .. .. .	981	798	57,898	16,891

**Melbourne Fish Market.** The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 were as shown in the next table:—

### FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1917-18 AND 1918-19.

		1917-18.		1918-19.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.	9,677,485	114,516	10,458,460	142,061
Crayfish .. ..	doz.	28,473	16,087	27,943	25,288
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) ..	lbs.	2,205,505	41,353	1,340,610	26,533
Oysters .. ..	bags	14,324	18,340	15,406	28,765
Total .. ..			190,296		222,647

In addition to the above, 2,559 cwt. of smoked fish, and 436 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1918-19.

**Victorian fish sold.** The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1918-19 were as follows:—

#### VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1918-19.

Markets.			Quantity.		Value.	
			Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
			lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..			10,458,460	12,460	142,061	11,276
Ballarat .. ..			490,850	1,620	5,068	720
Other .. ..			171,400	1,080	2,328	977
Total .. ..			11,120,710	15,160	149,457	12,973

**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 1918-19 are appended:—

#### FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1918-19.

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1918-19.—Oversea,	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fish—</b>		£		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	432,563	8,546
Smoked ..	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	16,803	1,712
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	2,321	1,617
Potted, &c. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	2,088
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	1,454,251	70,847
N.E.I. .. cwt.	214	356	5,815	9,434	392	1,549
Total .. ..		35,574		149,467		86,359

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 1,362,538 lbs. came from the United States and Canada in 1918-19.



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, and for the four years 1915 to 1918—years representing war conditions:—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907-13, 1915-17, AND 1918.**

Articles.	Period.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	1907-13	3,131,811	1,782,922	18,884,656	23,779,389
	1915-17	3,001,491	3,458,409	15,167,585	21,627,485
	1918	6,722,621	5,790,375	7,256,742	19,769,738
Cheese .. .. .	1907-13	13,102	5,704,495	1,256,492	6,974,089
	1915-17	191,353	11,540,475	2,773,257	14,505,085
	1918	285,525	11,556,609	4,063,724	15,905,858
Wheat .. .. .	1907-13	4,497,088	14,371,951	23,170,834	42,039,873
	1915-17	3,924,848	20,237,080	47,113,420	71,275,348
	1918	1,895,057	15,171,590	36,031,306	53,097,953
Wheatmeal and Flour .. .. .	1907-13	216,477	1,512,672	4,384,282	6,113,431
	1915-17	970,890	3,891,044	6,920,987	11,782,921
	1918	2,366,294	7,773,693	25,542,710	35,682,697
Meat .. .. .	1907-13	4,108,980	6,651,731	34,457,389	45,218,100
	1915-17	7,324,870	19,114,539	67,277,641	93,717,050
	1918	4,536,476	26,683,033	142,167,278	173,386,787
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved .. .. .	1907-13	395,110	1,409,440	12,933,186	14,737,736
	1915-17	532,761	1,591,593	13,712,508	15,836,862
	1918	104,265	1,359,422	15,800,239	17,263,926
Wine .. .. .	1907-13	127,388	29,076	3,848,344	4,004,808
	1915-17	91,426	39,069	2,813,691	2,944,186
	1918	53,471	29,413	7,167,308	7,250,192
Wool .. .. .	1907-13	13,621,012	13,085,172	5,697,694	32,403,878
	1915-17	21,442,126	18,078,919	3,609,577	43,030,622
	1918	20,104,417	14,541,733	1,693,326	36,339,476
Skins, Furs, and Hides .. .. .	1907-13	1,928,626	4,105,504	7,937,906	13,972,036
	1915-17	1,564,269	6,408,838	8,022,717	15,995,824
	1918	1,563,958	6,706,520	10,981,848	19,252,326
Tallow and Stearine .. .. .	1907-13	1,352,280	725,532	1,464,682	3,542,494
	1915-17	934,827	782,234	747,380	2,464,441
	1918	415,489	163,515	1,118,898	1,697,902
Leather .. .. .	1907-13	409,128	3,034,535	6,498,824	9,942,487
	1915-17	782,178	5,008,776	8,023,793	13,814,747
	1918	237,139	4,414,541	5,078,384	9,725,064
Total—Eleven Articles .. .. .	1907-13	29,801,002	52,393,030	120,534,289	202,728,321
	1915-17	40,761,039	90,150,976	176,082,556	306,994,571
	1918	38,284,712	94,190,444	256,896,763	389,371,919

The value of the above-mentioned articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia amounted to £38,284,712 in 1918 as compared with £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.

Agriculture in  
Victoria and  
Great Britain.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1918 are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows :—

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1918.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area .. .. . acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat .. .. . bushels	25,239,871	87,456,000
Oats .. .. . "	5,274,984	166,368,000
Barley .. .. . "	2,028,635	54,056,000
Peas .. .. . "	142,835	3,513,360
Potatoes .. .. . tons	137,533	5,360,000
Turnips and swedes .. .. . "	2,412*	17,532,000
Mangolds .. .. . "	9,818	8,280,000
Hay .. .. . "	1,113,861	7,604,000
Horses .. .. . No.	523,788	1,323,923†
Cattle .. .. . "	1,596,544	7,437,007†
Sheep .. .. . "	15,773,902	24,043,091†
Pigs .. .. . "	267,819	2,051,486†

\* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

† Year 1917.

### 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 1917-18 from miners' rights was £2,329.

**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 1917-18 was £5,024.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1918, was 76,799 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,  
31ST DECEMBER, 1918 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE  
LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	acres.
Gold .. .. .	61,404
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	4,022
Coal (brown) .. .. .	359
Antimony .. .. .	*
Bluestone .. .. .	9
Clay Slum .. .. .	54
Copper .. .. .	187
Copper and Silver .. .. .	71
Dolomite .. .. .	1
Felspar .. .. .	8
Granite .. .. .	6
Gypsum .. .. .	766
Infusorial Earth .. .. .	59
Iron .. .. .	1,373
Kaolin .. .. .	115
Lime .. .. .	40
Magnesite .. .. .	130
Manganese .. .. .	2,096
Marble .. .. .	127
Molybdenite .. .. .	659
Oil .. .. .	102
Pigments and Clay .. .. .	21
Pigments and Limestone .. .. .	65
Pigments and oil .. .. .	133
Porphyry .. .. .	13
Quicksilver .. .. .	55
Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	51
Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates .. .. .	64
Silver and Lead .. .. .	217
Slate .. .. .	30
Tin .. .. .	3,067
Wolfram .. .. .	238
Wolfram and Tin .. .. .	131
Water-right Licences .. .. .	1,126
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>76,799</b>

\* Included in certain gold mining leases.

**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 Mining Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys amounting to £511,074 (including £240,052 expended on the State Coal Mine), and portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £84,971, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1904.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1913-14 to 1917-18.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department .. ..	26,921	26,922	26,550	24,154	22,453
State Coal Mine .. ..	201,578	211,415	202,953	238,213	263,730
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	36,653	55,204	41,468	2,951	29,068
Victorian Coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of .. ..	9,006	9,063	7,621	6,994	2,368
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	14,576	16,945	9,901	8,816	8,889
Testing plants .. ..	4,283	6,457	10,081	4,639	3,553
Geological and underground surveys of mines .. ..	7,009	5,422	2,579	2,348	2,010
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	14,877	26,010	31,460	29,868	74,173
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,729	2,606	2,148	4,816	3,258
	317,632	360,044	334,761	322,799	409,502
Expenditure from Surplus Revenue.					
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	635	1,195	793	7	..
Expenditure from Loan Moneys.					
State Coal Mine .. ..	69,992	20,492	..	..	..
Total .. ..	388,259	381,731	335,554	322,806	409,502

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 339 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £511,074 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	..	240,052
Miscellaneous	..	9,740
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>511,074</b>

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1918, for the development of mining totalled £220,023, of which sum £24,215 had up to that date been repaid, £37,051 realized, and £103,277 written off, leaving £55,480 outstanding. Interest received during 1917-18 amounted to £1,110, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1918, to £2,237.

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 1918.

### TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1918.		Recorded during 1918.		Total Recorded to end of 1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold ..	Fine ozs. 70,308,701	£ 298,651,651	Fine ozs. 158,827	£ 674,655	Fine ozs. 70,467,528	£ 299,326,306
Silver..	1,417,966*	213,804	6,333*	1,319	1,424,299*	215,123
Platinum	30,577	7,880	..	..	30,577	7,880
	311	1,671	..	..	311	1,671
Coal, black	tons. 7,350,007	3,825,244	tons. 439,575	349,696	tons. 7,789,582	4,174,940
" brown	123,807	39,234	66,200	17,944	190,007	57,178
Ore—copper	18,730	218,590	..	..	18,730	218,590
" tin	16,182	836,705	135	24,481	16,317	861,186
" antimony	87,197	486,747	2,960	24,020	90,157	510,767
" silver-lead	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
" iron	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
" manganese	247	919	..	..	247	919
Wolfram	104‡	10,302	4	728	108‡	11,030
Diamonds	..	128	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c.	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum	27,681	21,569	731	434	28,412	22,003
Magnesite	803	2,457	225	675	1,028	3,132
Kaolin ..	10,646	17,218	3,251	3,544	13,897	20,762
Diatomaceous earth	6,917	27,577	140	560	7,057	28,137
Pigment clays	122	180	368	732	490	912
Phosphate rock	1,925	2,675	3,384	3,384	5,309	6,059
Molybdenite	50	500	6	180	56	680
Fluorspar	..	..	100	200	100	200
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.†	..	5,091,737	..	239,770	..	5,331,507
Limestone, &c.‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>309,475,718</b>	..	<b>1,342,322</b>	..	<b>310,818,040</b>

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † From 1866 only. ‡ Record from 1900.

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 1918, as shown in the preceding statement, is £299,326,306. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1918 was £3 18s. 10d. per ounce.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table :—

Period.	Quantities (Fine Ozs.).	Period.	Quantities (Fine Ozs.).
1851-60 .. ..	23,334,263*	1908 .. ..	671,208
1861-70 .. ..	16,276,566*	1909 .. ..	654,222
1871-80 .. ..	10,156,297*	1910 .. ..	570,383
1881-90 .. ..	7,103,448*	1911 .. ..	504,000
1891-1900 .. ..	7,476,038*	1912 .. ..	480,131
1901 .. ..	730,453	1913 .. ..	434,932
1902 .. ..	720,866	1914 .. ..	413,218
1903 .. ..	767,297	1915 .. ..	329,068
1904 .. ..	765,600	1916 .. ..	256,643
1905 .. ..	747,166	1917 .. ..	201,872
1906 .. ..	772,290	1918 .. ..	158,827
1907 .. ..	695,576		

\* Gross ozs.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for 1918 being the lowest for the State since 1851. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1918 were 876,512 ounces in Western Australia, 133,571 ounces in Queensland, and 87,045 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1917 was 20,414,000 ozs.

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

Mining  
district  
gold yields.

ounces, fall short of the total output of 1917 by 4,938 ounces, but exceed that of 1918 by 13,865 ounces.

### DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ, 1917 AND 1918.

Mining District.	1917.			1918.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Ararat and Stawell ..	12,665	1,772	14,437	3,503	2,140	5,643
Ballarat ..	5,792	14,267	20,059	4,654	6,327	10,981
Beechworth ..	37,239	13,973	51,212	30,037	13,017	43,054
Bendigo ..	2,114	63,960	66,074	705	80,931	81,636
Castlemaine ..	9,479	29,373	38,852	7,728	17,227	24,955
Gippsland ..	4,450	3,954	8,404	3,133	3,117	6,250
Maryborough ..	11,727	1,389	13,116	11,090	1,526	12,616
Total ..	83,466	128,688	212,154	60,850	124,285	185,135

**Gold-mining dividends.** 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, 1914 TO 1918.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ..	36,675	30,950	27,500	14,583	..
Ballarat ..	19,167	5,000	4,200	..	..
Beechworth ..	35,447	44,910	30,165	32,874	34,050
Bendigo ..	126,548	61,911	8,875	8,288	..
Castlemaine ..	47,225	39,300	19,760	28,225	17,100
Gippsland ..	750	1,350	450	675	525
Maryborough ..	5,000	10,000	7,600	2,500	1,250
Total ..	270,812	193,421	98,550	87,145	52,925

By comparison with 1917 the amount of the dividends declared in 1918 shows a decrease of 39 per cent.

The average number of men employed in 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, 1909 TO 1918.

Year.				Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1909	..	..	..	7,925	10,746	18,671
1910	..	..	..	6,638	9,915	16,553
1911	..	..	..	5,144	8,871	14,015
1912	..	..	..	4,156	7,700	11,856
1913	..	..	..	4,222	7,709	11,931
1914	..	..	..	3,637	6,761	10,398
1915	..	..	..	2,867	5,888	8,755
1916	..	..	..	2,587	3,815	6,402
1917	..	..	..	..	..	6,069
1918	..	..	..	..	..	3,547

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1918 was as follows :—Ararat and Stawell, 201 ; Ballarat, 239 ; Bendigo, 1,160 ; Beechworth, 876 ; Castlemaine, 536 ; Gippsland, 180 ; and Maryborough, 355.

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.

### VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.				Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
				Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
				£	£	£
1914	..	..	..	448,742	1,051,689	1,500,431
1915	..	..	..	479,004	1,011,300	1,490,304
1916	..	..	..	498,729	974,378	1,473,107
1917	..	..	..	..	..	825,450
1918	..	..	..	..	..	650,600

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past seventeen 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 1918 the

Dredging  
and sluicing.



number of bucket dredges at work was 21, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 12, in addition to which 29 jet elevators and 5 gravitation plants were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

## DREDGING AND SLUICING.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				Acres.	Cub. yds.	Oz.	Tons.
1914	..	..	85	459	13,979,696	56,796	45
1915	..	..	73	366	11,788,247	50,152	87
1916	..	..	73	344	10,235,000	48,724	105
1917	..	..	73	306	10,038,688	44,756	120
1918	..	..	67	230	7,626,581	33,983	124

These plants employed 663 men in 1918. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 2·1 grains, which was the same as in 1917. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,794,012 ounces of gold and 1,086 tons of tin have been won by this system.

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.

Year.				Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
					Tons.	Oz.	£
1914	..	..	..	194	607,260	39,920	144,969
1915	..	..	..	140	317,636	21,511	79,160
1916	..	..	..	105	203,016	14,635	49,332
1917	..	..	..	66	127,012	8,930	34,369
1918	..	..	..	34	45,600	4,420	18,250

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,800,510 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,255,531 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

A Sludge Abatement Board, appointed by the Government, is entrusted 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.

Year.					Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
						tons.	oz.
1914	..	..	..	..	27	2,128	1,321
1915	..	..	..	..	28	4,761	3,012
1916	..	..	..	..	30	4,511	2,450
1917	..	..	..	..	33	3,278	2,102
1918	..	..	..	..	33	4,092	2,905

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 63,551 tons of ore have been crushed for 40,732 ounces.

**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 190,007 tons, of which 66,200 tons were obtained in 1918. The quantity taken from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell in 1918 was 62,517 tons, valued at £17,944.

**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, 1918, was 389,794 tons, valued at £302,311. The total output up to the end of 1918 was 3,880,422 tons, valued at £1,948,363. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1918, was 1,226, and comprised 508 coal miners, 412 others below ground, and 306 surface men. The mine was worked 239 days during the year, and the earnings of the miners averaged 17s. 8d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

Victorian  
coal  
production  
and value.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1918 was 7,789,582 tons, valued at £4,174,940. The total production prior to 1892, and the annual production for the years 1892 to 1918, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table :—

### COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Production:	Value per ton at pit's mouth.	Period.	Production:	Value per ton at pit's mouth.
	tons.	s. d.		tons.	s. d.
Prior to 1892	77,914	18 8	1905	155,136	10 2
1892	23,363	17 2	1906	160,631	10 0
1893	91,726	10 9	1907	138,585	11 6
1894	171,660	11 1	1908	113,462	11 5
1895	194,226	12 2	1909	128,173	12 0
1896	226,562	10 0	1910	369,059	10 3
1897	236,277	9 2	1911	653,864	9 2
1898	242,859	8 6	1912	589,143	8 9
1899	262,380	8 8	1913	593,913	9 3
1900	211,596	9 7	1914	617,536	9 4
1901	209,329	14 1	1915	588,104	9 4
1902	225,164	13 11	1916	417,183	10 4
1903	64,200	12 9	1917	466,220	14 5
1904	121,742	11 6	1918	439,575	15 11

In addition to the above there were raised, up to the end of 1918, 190,007 tons of brown coal, valued at £57,178. The output in 1918 was 66,200 tons, valued at £17,944.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1918 were as follows:—New South Wales 9,063,176 tons, Queensland 983,193 tons, Western Australia 337,039 tons, and Tasmania (in 1917) 63,412 tons.

The minimum wage, fixed by Wages Boards, for each of the principal occupations connected with coal and gold mining is given in the subjoined statement. The gold mining rates apply to the whole of Victoria except the mining districts of Ararat, Gippsland and Beechworth:—

MINIMUM WAGE OF MINERS.

Occupation.	Minimum wage per week of 48 hours.	Occupation.	Minimum wage per week of 48 hours.
Coal Mining—	s.	Gold Mining—	s.
Miners .. ..	60	Miners (quartz), shaft or	
„ in wet places ..	65	winze sinking—	
Shaft sinkers .. ..	66	Machine labour ..	64
„ in wet places ..	66*	Hand labour ..	62
Wheelers .. ..	50	Other Quartz miners—	
Timbermen and repairers	60	Machine labour ..	60
Blacksmiths .. ..	60	Hand labour ..	58
Carpenters .. ..	60	Miners (alluvial), shaft or	
Brushers .. ..	60	winze sinking—	
Bracemen .. ..	50	Machine labour ..	69
Winch drivers .. ..	49	Hand labour ..	67
Screen hands .. ..	46	Other alluvial miners—	
Labourers (underground)	49	Machine labour ..	62
„ (surface) .. ..	45	Hand labour ..	60
Engine-drivers .. ..	66	Other underground workers	52
		Retortmen .. ..	54
		Bracemen .. ..	55
		Winch drivers .. ..	55
		Timber dressers ..	57
		Timbermen repairing shafts	65
		Carpenters .. ..	63
		Blacksmiths .. ..	64
		Batterymen .. ..	54
		Engine-drivers ..	66

\* Per week of 36 hours.

The wages of miners in coal mines are contract rates. As stated on page 482, the earnings of the miners in the State coal mine averaged 17s. 8d. per day in the year 1917-18, after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last ten years are shown below. 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.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1909 .. ..	18,671	15	99	607	7	..
1910 .. ..	16,553	12	66	1,532	3	22
1911 .. ..	14,051	19	65	1,754	..	23
1912 .. ..	11,856	16	76	1,486	2	19
1913 .. ..	11,931	9	61	1,377	4	24
1914 .. ..	10,398	15	45	1,405	2	21
1915 .. ..	8,755	10	34	1,312	3	20
1916 .. ..	6,402	6	19	1,282	..	18
1917 .. ..	6,069	5	17	1,885	3	24
1918 .. ..	3,547	5	12	1,584	4	6

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past ten years 112 persons were killed and 494 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1·03 and 4·56 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 23 deaths and 177 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1·97 and 12·44 respectively per 1,000 employees.

The record of boring operations conducted by the Mines Department during the past five years is as follows :—

## GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS.

Year.	Drills worked by—		Bores put down for—			Total Depth Bored.
	Steam.	Other Power.	Gold.	Coal.	Total.	
1914 .. ..	3	7	84	21	105	feet. 29,038
1915 .. ..	1	15	153	2	155	28,780
1916 .. ..	1	11	119	8	127	19,627
1917 .. ..	1	14	21	115	136	25,400
1918 .. ..	2	10	..	214	214	41,080

The most striking feature of the figures for 1918 is the large increase in the number of bores put down for coal.

Up to the end of 1918 the quantity of antimony ore produced in Victoria was 90,157 tons valued at £510,767.

Nearly the whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. The production for 1918 was 2,960 tons of ore, which yielded 1,201 tons of concentrates valued at £24,020. For the previous year the production was 12,052 tons of ore, which yielded 2,572 tons of concentrates of the value of £58,489.

The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1918 was 16,317 tons, valued at £861,186. In the year 1918 the quantity produced was 135 tons, as against 139 tons in the preceding year, and 122 tons in 1916. Of the tin won during the past four years nearly the whole was obtained in the Beechworth district.

The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1918 was 731 tons, nearly all of which was obtained at Lake Boga. The output for the previous year was 1,187 tons, which was obtained at Boort. Up to the end of 1918, the quantity raised in Victoria was 28,412 tons, valued at £22,003.

The quantity of kaolin produced in 1918 was 3,251 tons, of which 1,478 tons came from Egerton, 1,000 tons from Pyalong, 352 tons from Stawell, 234 tons from Carngham, 90 tons from Gordon, and 97 tons from other districts. The quantity raised in the previous year was 1,573 tons. Up to the end of last year the total output was 13,897 tons, valued at £20,762.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years are set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES: 1914 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Free-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1914 ..	93	914,310	2,886	953	57,733	183,376
1915 ..	102	1,157,280	1,384	1,392	49,121	209,539
1916-17 ..	103	628,155	22,796	1,365	43,998	125,106
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

In 1918-19 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,242, and the wages paid amounted to £159,302. 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 1904 the number of factories has increased by 36 per cent., the number of persons employed by 60 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 194 per cent., the value of output by 247 per cent., the value of machinery and plant and premises by 100 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 275 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £229 12s. 11d. per person employed in 1918-19, as compared with £128 in 1904. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1918-19; when 78 per cent. were so equipped, as against 60 per cent. in 1904, 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 connote increasing industrial efficiency. Concurrent with an increase in the output per person employed, there has been a decrease of 17 per cent. in the proportion of child labour in factories during the past ten years.

An interesting feature of manufacturing activities is the great increase in the strength of the largest sized factories. Since 1904 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 76 per cent., and the number of hands employed therein by 103 per cent., as against increases of 35 per cent., in the number of, and 39 per cent. in the hands engaged in factories employing less than 100. The figures relating to distinct industries show that a steady progress has been maintained in almost every class 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 1918-19 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
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677

\* 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 latest,

No. 2558, having come into force at the beginning of 1915. All these Acts were consolidated by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 (No. 2650). The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

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 1918-19 the number of factories in each industry, the power used, the number

**Production of different industries, 1918-19.**



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, 1918-19.

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 .. .. .	16	141	10	112	..	..	16,576	5,755	167,120	204,338
Bone milling .. .. .	16	579	20	91	..	1	13,772	9,758	59,232	95,101
Tanning .. .. .	45	2,588	43	1,901	1	15	303,925	25,296	2,104,410	2,796,351
Fellmongering .. .. .	36	1,447	30	985	..	9	151,623	28,740	3,545,590	4,121,919
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	191	2,336	167	620	..	8	54,675	8,907	529,111	691,053
Other .. .. .	8	60	3	188	..	..	31,344	912	73,596	124,252
Total .. .. .	312	7,151	273	3,897	1	33	571,915	79,368	6,479,059	8,033,014
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	9	139	4	108	..	14	19,404	5,339	168,355	251,765
Soap and candle .. .. .	15	431	12	541	..	128	92,663	26,009	638,057	957,295
Total .. .. .	24	570	16	649	..	142	112,067	31,348	806,412	1,209,060

*Class III.—Processes relating to  
Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, &c. ..	84	4,713	65	2,191	..	105	314,452	100,337	59,892	632,841
Cement, including cement pipes ..	12	1,569	7	295	..	2	41,310	29,325	56,513	190,539
Glass, including bottles ..	7	352	8	967	..	13	154,300	41,612	117,120	382,538
Glass bevelling ..	20	77	15	154	..	4	22,523	777	56,758	104,427
Marble and stone dressing ..	38	219	53	276	..	6	42,645	1,348	43,847	118,007
Modelling ..	6	6	5	78	..	1	11,250	223	14,273	28,718
Other ..	13	167	8	183	..	..	25,720	9,886	9,071	56,951
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>612,200</b>	<b>183,408</b>	<b>357,474</b>	<b>1,514,021</b>

*Class IV.—Working in Wood.*

Cooperage ..	8	187	5	120	..	..	23,566	1,158	31,611	70,804
Saw-milling (forest) ..	187	3,536	228	2,268	..	10	319,547	1,360	15,270	657,880
Saw-milling, moulding, &c. ..	241	7,333	227	4,082	3	50	597,120	22,440	1,267,920	2,187,100
Mantelpiece ..	8	89	9	179	1	5	25,470	440	37,210	78,550
Wood carving, turning ..	29	465	32	252	..	8	34,333	1,895	46,395	102,960
Other ..	8	161	4	143	..	43	22,694	668	54,196	88,587
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>11,771</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>7,044</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1,022,730</b>	<b>27,961</b>	<b>1,452,602</b>	<b>3,185,881</b>

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement ..	60	1,081	61	1,601	..	27	249,360	18,100	337,730	702,870
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. ..	402	8,694	423	6,997	1	116	1,077,720	134,440	1,578,990	3,359,580
Railway workshop ..	19	1,648	..	3,689	..	7	577,120	24,850	532,920	1,248,380
Nail ..	12	709	10	228	..	4	35,791	4,734	254,959	343,042
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. ..	74	429	58	1,032	..	177	144,181	6,721	480,154	727,380
Brass, copper smithing ..	69	580	78	818	2	45	106,760	8,890	144,320	322,270
Wireworking ..	17	277	14	194	..	9	27,014	1,138	96,295	164,100
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide ..	15	392	10	169	..	..	26,154	6,509	143,011	215,328
Oven, range ..	17	89	18	91	..	..	12,960	820	24,840	49,630
Other ..	42	586	41	335	2	4	48,857	4,630	128,250	224,740
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>14,485</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>15,154</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>2,305,917</b>	<b>210,832</b>	<b>3,721,469</b>	<b>7,357,320</b>

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1918-19—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1918-19.

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 .. ..	21	1,116	21	459	..	23	76,308	10,360	886,810	1,107,910
Butter, cheese, butterine .. ..	186	3,577	36	1,773	..	208	287,149	67,318	5,517,724	6,261,026
Meat freezing, preserving .. ..	17	5,551	4	2,006	..	67	298,996	58,416	3,266,161	3,871,086
Biscuit .. ..	7	378	7	878	2	688	149,865	15,297	546,254	847,256
Flourmilling .. ..	53	4,507	34	1,015	..	14	169,233	45,012	4,020,860	4,650,403
Jam, sauce, &c. .. ..	34	723	27	1,374	2	1,320	251,975	21,476	1,413,368	1,961,670
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	36	1,710	18	379	1	282	76,591	15,342	550,620	742,724
Sugar, confectionery, &c. .. ..	65	4,106	54	1,780	10	1,801	362,612	76,182	3,068,662	3,935,872
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. ..	121	429	111	730	10	98	103,947	3,884	229,854	464,343
Malt .. ..	22	349	9	264	1	8	47,522	12,483	471,561	638,045
Brewing .. ..	17	3,717	8	929	..	3	194,195	41,400	719,982	1,476,335
Distilling .. ..	11	378	1	258	..	5	47,441	12,792	164,051	295,580
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. ..	18	757	8	233	..	116	44,318	6,004	362,722	478,995
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	14	364	17	1,047	1	719	238,841	4,429	1,167,746	1,735,678
Other .. ..	29	1,272	19	281	1	25	43,771	12,198	56,141	171,417
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>28,934</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>2,392,764</b>	<b>402,593</b>	<b>22,442,516</b>	<b>28,644,340</b>

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile  
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woollen mill .. ..	11	3,547	10	913	..	1,256	209,674	29,048	585,320	1,126,119
Clothing, tailoring, &c. ..	438	438	422	1,558	36	6,979	682,095	15,108	1,781,890	2,980,583
Dressmaking and millinery ..	452	346	106	226	271	8,039	514,182	9,354	1,119,428	1,891,802
Underclothing, shirt ..	176	636	96	229	97	5,066	345,054	11,161	1,150,039	1,832,183
Hat, cap .. ..	42	566	41	655	3	955	182,851	10,592	394,352	715,660
Hosiery .. ..	57	465	34	140	34	1,390	113,105	3,672	555,838	803,231
Oilskin, waterproof clothing ..	4	33	2	55	1	157	26,718	743	74,282	124,719
Boot, shoe .. ..	238	1,986	285	5,028	11	3,637	987,203	18,381	2,563,423	4,040,550
Fur .. ..	25	9	26	65	11	207	20,632	516	90,621	156,168
Rope, twine, &c. .. ..	10	1,503	12	479	..	356	88,397	7,764	459,163	687,538
Sail, tent, &c. .. ..	17	27	15	76	..	72	14,355	296	136,243	183,982
Other .. ..	30	134	24	246	5	413	61,913	3,246	238,135	343,153

Total .. ..	1,500	9,690	1,073	9,670	469	28,527	3,246,179	109,881	9,148,734	14,885,688
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*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,  
Engraving, &c.*

Printing .. ..	364	3,414	407	4,483	8	1,412	880,250	26,580	1,411,012	3,014,240
Account-book, stationery, &c. ..	22	504	26	505	2	527	103,588	3,406	304,404	499,462
Fancy box .. ..	27	170	19	164	8	661	66,734	1,518	190,462	327,844
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	19	95	22	220	..	20	29,070	796	31,151	86,474
Other .. ..	16	2,034	12	498	..	57	81,747	29,517	203,387	434,320

Total .. ..	448	6,217	486	5,870	18	2,677	1,161,389	61,817	2,140,416	4,362,340
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*Class IX.—Musical Instruments*

..	12	151	8	233	..	14	36,252	726	30,058	82,769
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*Class X.—Arms and Explosives*

..	11	680	3	470	..	391	95,971	10,788	380,059	561,894
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# FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1918-19—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1918-19.

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 .. .. .	295	711	352	2,046	1	19	253,306	9,773	328,897	729,316
Bicycle, &c. .. .. .	216	761	211	1,568	..	55	206,504	7,051	198,287	516,376
Saddle, harness .. .. .	45	44	49	395	1	100	61,848	549	131,896	223,401
Other .. .. .	15	51	14	154	..	9	21,523	386	41,995	78,155
Total .. .. .	571	1,567	626	4,163	2	183	543,181	17,759	701,075	1,547,248
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &amp;c.</i>	12	1,459	10	677	..	5	136,907	5,530	145,277	353,910
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. .. .	48	359	29	371	1	221	65,343	1,939	195,332	310,786
Cabinet, including billiard table .. .	208	1,236	253	1,764	2	53	223,957	5,912	348,235	706,815
Picture frame .. .. .	21	77	23	117	1	22	16,192	697	33,470	63,234
Other .. .. .	9	101	5	151	..	10	21,677	1,331	50,548	86,447
Total .. .. .	286	1,773	310	2,403	4	306	327,169	9,879	627,585	1,167,282

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and  
By-products.*

Blacking, blue, &c. .. ..	19	219	10	162	..	165	34,916	1,950	236,697	325,030
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	40	807	28	588	2	372	121,040	15,396	401,530	691,271
Fertilizers .. ..	6	1,393	..	593	..	6	104,230	14,090	489,260	790,130
Other .. ..	47	219	62	263	2	15	30,424	1,244	97,361	171,049
Total .. ..	112	2,638	100	1,606	4	558	290,610	32,660	1,224,848	1,977,480

*Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific  
Appliances .. ..*

32	43	27	121	..	11	14,980	647	13,984	41,508
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*Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery,  
and Plateware.. ..*

95	238	99	913	1	186	136,982	3,900	249,640	485,882
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*Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and  
Energy.*

Electric apparatus .. ..	36	298	36	315	..	12	41,314	1,585	51,765	123,258
Electric light .. ..	77	48,777	2	1,105	..	42	190,280	204,080	2,630	835,190
Gas, coke .. ..	46	1,808	3	2,192	..	75	420,597	5,678	504,146	1,373,603
Other .. ..	7	1,146	2	159	..	346	50,138	5,672	182,716	324,458
Total .. ..	166	52,029	43	3,771	..	475	702,329	217,015	741,267	2,656,509

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1918-19—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1918-19.

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>	40	307	45	419	2	296	£ 74,000	£ 2,120	£ 355,580	£ 494,870
<i>Class XIX.—Wires, not elsewhere included.</i>										
Umbrella .. ..	8	12	7	44	..	102	11,591	275	48,892	75,551
Rubber goods .. ..	14	6,443	13	1,383	..	450	233,680	47,750	935,720	1,379,620
Brush, broom .. ..	18	147	18	256	1	83	37,440	800	82,810	144,420
Basket, wickerware .. ..	20	..	22	132	..	1	14,150	67	13,270	35,070
Total .. ..	60	6,602	60	1,815	1	636	296,861	48,892	1,080,692	1,634,661
Grand Total .. ..	5,720	153,408	4,932	76,425	539	40,453	14,080,403	1,457,124	52,098,737	80,195,677

Increase in  
value of out-  
put of each  
industry, 1913  
and 1918-19.

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 1913 and 1918-19 is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value :—

### OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1913 AND 1918-19.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1913.	1918-19.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Tanning and fellmongering ..	1,961,653	6,918,270	4,956,617	252·7
Butter, cheese, and butterine ..	3,614,648	6,056,342	2,441,694	67·6
Flour mills .. ..	2,633,604	4,656,403	2,022,799	76·8
Boot and shoe .. ..	2,094,866	4,040,550	1,945,684	92·9
Sugar, confectionery .. ..	1,997,209	3,935,872	1,938,663	97·1
Jam, sauce, &c. .. ..	858,881	1,961,670	1,102,789	128·4
Clothing, tailoring, &c. ..	2,037,106	2,980,583	943,477	46·3
Printing .. ..	2,156,384	3,014,240	857,856	39·8
Underclothing, shirt .. ..	1,050,428	1,832,183	781,755	74·4
Rubber goods .. ..	661,196	1,379,620	718,424	108·7
Forest saw-mills and moulding mills .. ..	2,180,177	2,844,980	664,803	30·5
Woollen mills .. ..	513,252	1,126,119	612,867	119·4
Chemicals, fertilizers .. ..	907,328	1,481,401	574,073	63·3
Hosiery .. ..	259,761	803,231	543,470	209·2
Engineering, iron foundry, &c.	2,824,892	3,359,580	534,688	18·9
Tobacco, cigars, &c. .. ..	1,234,107	1,735,678	501,571	40·6
Oil, grease, glue, soap, and candle	716,703	1,209,060	492,357	68·7
Dress, millinery .. ..	1,436,334	1,891,802	455,468	31·7
Brewing .. ..	1,024,708	1,476,335	451,627	44·1
Gas, coke .. ..	935,910	1,373,603	437,693	46·8
Electric supply .. ..	400,192	835,190	434,998	108·7
Paper, fancy box, &c. .. ..	229,555	650,955	421,400	183·6
Bacon curing .. ..	726,906	1,107,910	381,004	52·4
Rope, twine, &c. .. ..	359,001	687,538	328,537	91·5
Sheet iron, tin, &c. .. ..	421,290	727,380	306,090	72·7
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	449,480	742,724	293,244	65·2
Coach, cycle, and motor ..	957,158	1,245,692	288,534	30·1
Hat, cap .. ..	427,388	715,660	288,272	67·4
Arms and explosives .. ..	277,921	561,894	283,973	102·2
Biscuit .. ..	569,321	847,256	277,935	48·8
Ship, boat, dock, slip .. ..	106,759	353,910	247,151	231·5
Glass bottles .. ..	146,782	382,538	235,756	160·6
Distilling .. ..	61,727	295,580	233,853	378·9
Leatherware, excepting saddlery	282,566	494,870	212,304	75·1
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c.	272,609	478,995	206,386	75·7
Account book, &c. .. ..	296,917	499,462	202,545	68·2
Malt .. ..	439,515	638,045	198,530	45·2
Brick, tiles, pottery .. ..	479,096	632,841	153,745	32·1
Blacking blue, &c. .. ..	187,047	325,030	137,983	73·8



OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1913 AND 1918-19—*continued.*

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1913.	1918-19.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	£
Cabinet, &c., including billiard table .. ..	569,411	706,815	137,404	24·1
Timepiece, jewellery, &c. ..	369,532	485,882	116,350	31·5
Sail, tent, &c. ..	77,876	183,982	106,106	136·2
Chaffcutting and grain crushing	595,675	691,053	95,378	16·0
Upholstery, bedding ..	227,835	310,786	82,951	36·4
Brass, copper ..	247,549	322,270	74,721	30·2
Cement, including cement pipes	124,877	190,539	65,662	52·6
Saddle, harness ..	184,371	223,401	39,030	21·2
All others ..	7,349,144	10,779,957	3,430,813	46·7
Total ..	47,936,647	80,195,677	32,259,030	67·3

## 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., 1909 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Horse-power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Working Proprietors.	Amount of Wages Paid.
			£			£
1909 .. ..	93	1,941	142,429	1,999	96	163,853
1910 .. ..	89	1,990	141,702	1,956	99	175,364
1911 .. ..	88	2,005	165,964	2,123	97	198,692
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

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1918-19 was 11,737 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows :—

### OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC., 1909 to 1918-19.

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.	£
1909 ..	495,964	175,563	1,020,656	1,090,967	8,089,643	1,636,197
1910 ..	496,200	186,993	1,007,343	1,241,693	8,242,456	1,739,850
1911 ..	523,989	199,257	817,866	1,301,298	9,356,529	1,843,189
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	3,962,202
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

The value of the leather imported into Victoria from overseas countries during the year ended 30th June, 1919, was £225,296.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below :—

### SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1909 to 1918-19.

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.	£
1909 ..	17	111,252	550	56,382	176,162	45,460	485,954
1910 ..	16	113,418	528	51,518	187,433	44,768	516,508
1911 ..	16	113,664	528	53,474	189,048	41,557	572,000
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

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 5,458 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910 6,216 cwt. in 1911, 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, and 1,054 cwt. in 1918-19.

The quantity of tallow used in 1918-19 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 168,428 cwt. in factories, and 445 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from overseas countries in 1918-19 included 416,063 lbs. of soap valued at £15,445, and 13,632 lbs. of candles valued at £1,255.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1909 to 1918-19 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1918-19 was £619,550.

### BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1909 ..	108	1,588	164,192	129,302,800	77,305	32,624
1910 ...	122	1,730	178,868	145,809,500	83,397	31,897
1911 ..	120	1,856	197,282	153,944,800	97,478	35,522
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

\* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1918-19 was £264,792, being an increase of £65,297 on 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 1909 to 1918-19 are given in the table which follows:—

### FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1909 to 1918-19.

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.	£
1909 ..	133	115,121	1,635	131,108	56,039,200	189,130
1910 ..	139	125,528	1,767	158,733	70,947,200	248,320
1911 ..	142	148,136	1,892	170,579	70,931,500	265,990
1912 ..	150	170,437	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

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 294 other factories working in wood. The particulars for 1918-19 relating to these are given on page 489.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year is £604,653. In addition, there are 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.

During the past decade there has been a very marked expansion in engineering works and iron foundries. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by 73 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 61 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 175 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 105 per cent., the value of materials used by 249 per cent., and the value of the output by 207 per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1909 to 1918-19 are given in the next table :—

## ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1909 TO 1918-19.

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.
			£		£	£	£	£
1909..	293	3,238	481,562	5,810	547,192	644,273	58,648	1,561,011
1910..	290	3,583	496,232	6,366	615,704	757,270	66,693	1,805,199
1911..	304	4,746	553,685	7,372	762,824	913,476	77,674	2,194,805
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

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1918-19 numbered 19, and gave employment to 3,696 hands who were paid £577,120; the value of the materials dealt with was £532,920, and the value of the output was £1,248,380, of which 69 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years :—

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1909 TO 1918-19.

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c., Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1909 ..	52	1,831	181,391	12,697	242,922	611,293
1910 ..	50	2,193	231,919	21,537	300,718	742,326
1911 ..	59	2,651	297,824	19,299	345,665	831,474
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

The industry attained its greatest development in 1911, when the employees numbered 2,651, and the value of output was £831,474.

From that year to 1915 there was a decrease both in the number of employees and in the value of the output. In 1917-18 the position showed some improvement, but this was not maintained in the following year. The number of employees in that year was lower than in any year since 1908.

The wages averaged for each employee £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £153 3s. 5d. in 1918-19. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham **Bacon curing.** curing establishments are given for the ten years 1909 to 1918-19. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £59,932 in 1909 and £176,450 in 1918-19.

#### BACON CURING, 1909 to 1918-19.

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.	£
1909 ..	26	310	28,454	123,067	11,245,195	443,277
1910 ..	25	307	30,035	142,429	13,455,397	483,469
1911 ..	26	349	39,041	177,029	15,190,449	543,748
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

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 2,691 in 1909, 1,637 in 1910, 695 in 1911, 671 in 1912, 666 in 1913, 974 in 1914, 439 in 1915, 379 in 1916-17, 140 in 1917-18, and 130 in 1918-19; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 294,088 in 1909, 142,524 in 1910, 70,440 in 1911, 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, and 9,790 in 1918-19.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910, 4,356,323 lbs. in 1911, 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, and 3,859,205 lbs. in 1918-19. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1918-19 was thus 22,212,395 lbs.—an increase of 887,549 lbs. as compared with 1917-18.

The number of butter, cheese and kindred factories in 1918-19 was 180. Of these 150 were making butter, 31 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 5 condensed milk, 5 powdered milk, 4 casein and 1 milk sugar. There were also 27 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 1909 to 1918-19 were as follows:—

**BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1909 TO 1918-19.**

Year.			Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
				£		£	£
1909	..	..	211	515,966	1,134	109,412	2,391,898
1910	..	..	203	513,292	1,209	121,128	2,980,669
1911	..	..	199	626,331	1,489	147,897	3,964,312
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

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 525.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered seventeen in 1918-19, and gave employment to 2,073 hands and four working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £298,996. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in the same year was £856,520. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

## MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1909 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1909 .. ..	17,360	941,309	2,832,924	22,440
1910 .. ..	36,464	1,573,516	2,660,604	60,312
1911 .. ..	40,184	1,578,133	2,312,928	35,388
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

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1909 .. ..	8,382	2,349	540	1,267
1910 .. ..	13,589	8,876	1,389	2,534
1911 .. ..	28,654	14,890	3,422	2,679
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

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910; 7,308 calves, 1,609 pigs, and 58,008 hares in 1911; 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 57,576 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; and 1,360 calves, 615 pigs, and 16,220 hares in 1918-19.

# *Production.*

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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, 1919 :—

## MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1918-19.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Meats, Frozen—				
Mutton .. ..	..	..	34,446,128 lbs.	727,750
Lamb .. ..	..	..	714,501 „	18,143
Beef .. ..	..	..	197,539 „	4,115
Rabbits and Hares ..	..	..	1,176,106 prs.	87,333
Game .. ..	..	..	10,860 lbs.	237
Other .. ..	..	..	1,905,783 „	53,719
Meats—Potted and Concentrated ..	..	4,573	..	32,638
„ Preserved in tins ..	28,351 lbs.	1,944	13,121,142 lbs.	798,645
„ Not elsewhere included ..	16 cwt.	119	90 cwt.	328
Total value ..	..	6,636	..	1,722,908

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £433,100 in 1909, and at £538,000 in 1918-19. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1909 to 1918-19 are as follows :—

## FLOUR MILLS, 1909 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	hushels.	tons.	£
1909 ..	59	688	79,547	10,644,123	215,547	2,639,519
1910 ..	62	734	84,863	11,218,870	225,282	2,486,741
1911 ..	61	784	93,503	12,266,013	247,434	2,456,533
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



In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1918-19 produced 7,497,400 bushels of bran and 7,480,500 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 45,487 bushels in 1909, 35,507 bushels in 1910, 84,707 bushels in 1911, 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, and 40,113 bushels in 1918-19.

**Exports of  
bread-stuffs.**

During the year 1918-19, 3,117,734 lbs. of biscuits valued at £90,241, and 120,033 tons of flour valued at £1,440,187 were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

**Jam, pickle,  
and sauce  
works.**

In 1918-19 there were 34 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,723, of whom 29 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £251,975, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £221,555. The fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

**JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1909 to 1918-19.**

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1909 ..	265,353	143,427	268,927	40,746	49,797	3,607,968	1,324,392
1910 ..	311,168	159,439	303,733	40,797	38,017	4,173,936	1,264,728
1911 ..	315,362	156,376	286,543	53,562	52,427	4,348,500	1,617,156
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	3,412,320
1918-19 ..	496,690	314,645	495,575	133,230	91,550	4,913,050	4,057,730

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 4,802 cwt. in 1909, 3,902 cwt. in 1910, 3,549 cwt. in 1911, 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, and 8,449 cwt. in 1918-19. The value of the output in 1918-19 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £1,961,670.

**Beet sugar  
industry.**

In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000, of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the beet sugar industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was

formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. The industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two seasons, and the building and plant, which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage, remained idle for twelve years.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and of different phases of the industry, a system of field labour was organized, and manufacturing operations were recommenced.

With the view of putting the industry on a sound footing the Government purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates, which are in railway communication with Maffra, were cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, and allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet. The compulsory beet-growing conditions were removed in 1914, and the supply of beet became dependent on voluntary growers.

The price of beet has been increased from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per ton for the 1919-20 season. A fine grade of white sugar is manufactured, and considerable quantities of beet pulp and molasses are distributed for stock feed. In the absence of an irrigation scheme, suitable land adjacent to the factory is limited, so that a number of growers are unable to secure the acreage they desire. It is expected that this will be remedied, as the Government has authorized the inauguration of a comprehensive irrigation scheme.

The following particulars summarize the results of the last nine seasons :—

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1910-11 .. .. .	458	5,969	482
1911-12 .. .. .	752	4,000	519
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

**Breweries.** Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1909 to 1918-19 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and

plant were valued at £245,606 in 1909 and at £434,040 in 1918-19, whilst land and buildings were valued at £297,321 in 1909 and at £473,680 in 1918-19. The wages paid in 1918-19 amounted to £194,195.

### BREWERIES, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Employees.	Materials Used—			Beer Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1909	32	996	103,146	503,761	632,339	16,552,594	771,779
1910	31	1,016	112,240	540,390	663,394	18,605,737	836,485
1911	33	1,009	111,314	548,341	649,892	19,077,420	912,829
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

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1918-19 was 11, and the persons employed numbered 264, of whom 1 was a working proprietor. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £273,735. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

### DISTILLERIES, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	
	gallons.	bushels.	bush.	lbs.	proof gal.
1909	379,979	117,197	..	..	314,370
1910	605,204	25,345	3,560	649,152	223,560
1911	370,119	61,981	752	1,293,152	298,237
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

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:—30,976 gallons in 1909, 13,427 gallons in 1910, 29,745 gallons in 1911, 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, and 2,232 gallons in 1918-19.

The number of tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories licensed in 1918-19 was thirty, of which sixteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation. In the year mentioned the remaining fourteen employed 1,766 hands, who were paid £238,841 in wages, also eighteen working proprietors; and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £288,270. 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, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1909 ..	202,723	4,759,856	5,162,959	610	19,368,491	141,105,750
1910 ..	195,279	5,225,078	5,510,099	577	21,310,111	135,108,700
1911 ..	180,501	4,972,275	5,521,175	603	22,424,806	116,435,800
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

There were eleven woollen mills working in 1918-19, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,179, of whom ten were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £209,674, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings to £581,235. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £585,320, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period was £1,126,119. The

quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

### WOOLLEN MILLS, 1909 to 1918-19.

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.	£
1909	3,093,383	880,934	949,674	4,713,571	225,148	15,189	403,106
1910	3,136,442	955,894	890,281	4,640,401	191,651	18,185	426,336
1911	3,409,105	897,804	901,348	4,691,255	240,961	13,718	473,686
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

During the period 1909 to 1918-19 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 179 per cent. The quantity of tweed and cloth manufactured increased by 50 per cent., and of flannel by 7 per cent. There was a falling off in the output of blankets.

**Boot factories.** The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited in the following tables :—

### BOOT FACTORIES, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1909	136	6,894	294,167	415,011
1910	144	6,832	324,529	455,997
1911	154	7,001	363,540	542,707
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

## OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.	£	£
1909 .. ..	4,649,130	231,791	884,329	1,487,789
1910 .. ..	4,847,368	191,204	963,110	1,620,179
1911 .. ..	5,198,030	164,313	1,103,653	1,878,308
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

\* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

During the period 1909 to 1918-19 the wages paid increased by 138 per cent., the value of materials used by 190 per cent., and the value of output by 172 per cent., while the quantity of boots and shoes manufactured increased by only about 31 per cent.

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 £8,599,603 in 1918-19, as compared with £3,743,940 in 1909. During the period 1909 to 1918-19 the persons employed increased by 3 per cent., the wages paid by 81 per cent., the value of materials used by 156 per cent., and the value of the output by 130 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1909 ..	1,125	3,387	23,174	26,561	1,057,278	2,033,925	3,743,940
1910 ..	1,160	3,620	24,069	27,689	1,181,534	2,259,826	4,174,402
1911 ..	1,213	3,921	26,114	30,035	1,384,678	2,557,287	4,756,604
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

Electric light and power works. Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are shown in the next table:—

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	British Units.	£
1909 ..	13	13,293	577,403	442	54,621	16,471,368	207,959
1910 ..	16	13,962	645,333	523	62,266	18,832,467	231,604
1911 ..	20	15,819	733,769	590	75,722	23,011,340	270,498
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

The electricity supplied in 1918-19 represented an increase of 409 per cent. on that supplied in 1909.

**Gasworks.** The approximate value of the machinery and plant, land and buildings connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,710,494 in 1909, and £1,860,960 in 1918-19. The gas made in the latter year was 114 per cent. in excess of that made in 1909. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

## GASWORKS, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1909 ..	47	1,390	181,965	217,473	2,292,988,400	131,695	676,528
1910 ..	47	1,421	199,308	235,532	2,476,528,100	139,423	733,910
1911 ..	47	1,601	230,626	261,848	2,813,159,700	155,488	810,414
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

\* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 196,176 in 1909, 228,034 in 1910, 274,353 in 1911, 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, and 355,933 in 1918-19.

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 1903, 1911, 1917-18, and 1918-19, is exhibited in the following statement :—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.							
	Metropolis.				Remainder of State.			
	1903.	1911.	1917-18	1918-19	1903.	1911.	1917-18	1918-19
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	97	84	85	94	227	253	225	218
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	12	12	16	15	12	11	10	9
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	79	96	95	101	112	119	77	79
Working in wood ..	107	168	205	218	161	207	248	263
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	304	440	520	545	241	234	197	182
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	160	197	237	247	461	454	412	404
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	827	1,128	1,188	1,193	281	288	300	307
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	193	255	294	298	104	165	157	150
Musical instruments, &c. ..	2	5	11	12	..	..	..	..
Arms and explosives ..	2	6	8	10	3	3	4	1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	164	219	256	268	170	191	305	303
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	6	11	11	10	2	1	2	2
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	169	222	249	258	18	20	25	28
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	45	50	64	73	17	31	39	39
Surgical and other scientific appliances ..	9	16	29	30	..	1	1	2
Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware ..	47	74	87	90	5	6	5	5
Heat, light, and power ..	25	29	55	61	43	54	107	105
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	20	32	41	40	1	..	..	..
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	25	44	59	58	..	..	3	2
Totals .. ..	2,293	3,088	3,510	3,621	1,858	2,038	2,117	2,099

Since 1903 the number of factories has increased by 1,569, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 392 more in 1918-19 than in 1903.



The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement:—

Employment in  
factories.

### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1903.	1915.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	2,976	3,345	3,535	3,632	4,204
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	528	740	796	883	807
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	3,076	3,822	3,519	3,921	4,436
Working in wood . . .	3,713	6,345	6,336	6,948	7,669
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	10,350	19,217	17,180	16,183	16,261
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	10,602	13,778	15,334	17,100	19,185
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	26,301	38,041	41,233	40,312	39,739
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	6,525	8,881	8,830	8,940	9,051
Musical instruments, &c. . .	25	145	198	229	255
Arms and explosives . . .	342	1,324	1,597	1,030	864
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	2,973	4,589	4,575	4,654	4,974
Ship and boat building and repairing . . .	98	1,085	464	653	692
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery . . .	1,978	2,689	2,766	2,867	3,023
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . .	987	1,860	2,086	2,207	2,268
Surgical and other scientific appliances. . .	35	115	135	149	159
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware . . .	594	825	948	1,028	1,199
Heat, light, and power . . .	988	4,012	4,164	4,146	4,289
Leatherware, n.e.i. . .	283	604	711	750	762
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	855	2,417	2,563	2,609	2,512
Total . . .	73,229	113,834	116,970	118,241	122,349

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table is 49,120, and represents an advance of about 67 per cent. The greatest development has taken place in clothing factories, metal works, and industries connected with food, drink, &c., which show increases of 13,438, 5,911, and 8,583 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1918-19 as compared with the number in 1903.

An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1909 and 1918-19 reveals the great increase in the number of hands employed which has taken place in factories of the largest size. During the past ten years the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 30 per cent., and the number of hands engaged therein by 37 per cent., whilst the factories employing less than 100 and their employees have increased by only 20 and 18 per cent. respectively. Particulars of factories of different sizes in 1903 and 1918-19 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.	
	1909.	1918-19.	1909.	1918-19.
Under 4 hands .. ..	692	1,182	1,757	2,671
4 .. ..	576	621	2,304	2,484
5 to 10 .. ..	1,710	1,864	11,869	13,008
11 to 20 .. ..	843	922	12,225	13,534
21 to 50 .. ..	577	686	17,744	21,933
51 to 100 .. ..	197	237	13,459	16,516
Over 100 .. ..	160	208	37,997	52,203
Total .. ..	4,755	5,720	97,355	122,349

PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.			
	Factories.		Hands.	
	1909.	1918-19.	1909.	1918-19.
Under 4 hands .. ..	14·58	20·66	1·80	2·18
4 .. ..	12·11	10·85	2·37	2·03
5 to 10 .. ..	35·96	32·59	12·19	10·63
11 to 20 .. ..	17·72	16·12	12·56	11·06
21 to 50 .. ..	12·13	12·00	18·23	17·93
51 to 100 .. ..	4·14	4·14	13·82	13·50
Over 100 .. ..	3·36	3·64	39·03	42·67
Total .. ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

**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.	1915.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Working proprietors .. ..	4,190	5,366	5,201	5,368	5,471
Managers, overseers .. ..	2,520	3,347	3,619	3,716	3,793
Accountants, clerks .. ..	2,213	4,062	4,345	4,519	4,919
Engine-drivers, firemen .. ..	1,441	1,685	1,758	1,867	1,914
Workers in factory or works .. ..	57,721	94,338	96,706	97,765	101,608
Outworkers .. ..	955	1,473	1,814	1,406	1,022
Carters, messengers .. ..	2,778	2,657	2,725	2,763	2,816
Others .. ..	1,411	906	802	837	806
Total .. ..	73,229	113,834	116,970	118,241	122,349

**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 1909 to 1918-19 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.
1909 ..	62,822	984	34,533	537	97,355	760
1910 ..	66,309	1,023	35,867	550	102,176	786
1911 ..	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
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

Males formed 64·5 per cent. in 1909 and 66·5 per cent. in 1918-19 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1909 to 1918-19 in the number of males employed was 18,535 or 29·5 per cent., and in the number of females employed 6,459, or 18·7 per cent.

**Employment of females.** Of the total females in factories 70·7 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 13·2 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1918-19.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Biscuit .. .. .	885	690	77·97
Jam, pickle, and sauce .. .. .	1,401	1,322	94·36
Confectionery .. .. .	1,346	1,757	130·53
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,064	720	67·67
Woollen mills .. .. .	923	1,256	136·08
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. .. .	1,980	7,015	354·29
Dressmaking, millinery .. .. .	332	8,310	2,530·12
Underclothing .. .. .	325	5,163	1,588·61
Hats, caps, &c. .. .. .	696	958	137·64
Hosiery .. .. .	174	1,424	818·39
Waterproof clothing .. .. .	57	158	277·19
Boots and shoes .. .. .	5,313	3,648	68·66
Printing, &c. .. .. .	4,890	1,420	29·04
Bookbinding, stationery, &c. .. .. .	531	529	99·62
Fancy-box, &c. .. .. .	183	669	365·57
Rope, twine .. .. .	491	356	72·51
Sail, tent .. .. .	91	72	79·12
Ammunition .. .. .	233	307	131·76
Match .. .. .	137	345	251·82
Fancy leather .. .. .	335	275	82·09
Rubber goods .. .. .	1,396	450	32·23
All other factories .. .. .	58,574	4,148	7·08
Total .. .. .	81,357	40,992	50·39

**Child labour in factories.** A very favorable feature of factory statistics in the past few years has been the small proportion of children, especially girls, engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 represented only 3·85 and 5·83 per cent. respectively in 1918-19, as against 6·05 and 11·47 per cent. in 1904. The number of children employed in factories and their

proportion to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1909 to 1918-19 :—

### 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.
1909 ..	2,817	2,496	5,313	4·48	7·23	5·46
1910 ..	2,753	2,174	4,927	4·15	6·06	4·82
1911 ..	2,623	1,937	4,560	3·57	5·05	4·07
1912 ..	2,652	1,740	4,392	3·42	4·51	3·78
1913 ..	2,743	1,840	4,583	3·43	4·76	3·86
1914 ..	2,898	1,816	4,714	3·63	4·70	3·98
1915 ..	3,355	2,197	5,552	4·42	5·80	4·88
1916-17 ..	3,072	2,301	5,373	4·10	5·47	4·59
1917-18 ..	3,195	2,447	5,642	4·17	5·88	4·77
1918-19 ..	3,137	2,389	5,526	3·85	5·83	4·52

**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, 1909 to 1918-19 :—

### MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1909 .. ..	3,069	7,140,304	63,761
1910 .. ..	3,239	7,601,085	69,373
1911 .. ..	3,474	8,336,373	79,515
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

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. The second portion shows the total horse-power of engines used.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1909 .. ..	1,192	779	802	186	110	1,686
1910 .. ..	1,169	794	954	215	107	1,634
1911 .. ..	1,147	811	1,164	255	97	1,652
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

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1909 .. ..	47,403	8,446	6,746	1,166	63,761
1910 .. ..	49,013	9,415	9,629	1,316	69,373
1911 .. ..	54,282	11,862	11,764	1,607	79,515
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
1917-18 ..	89,561	19,045	38,246	2,243	149,095
1918-19 ..	91,245	18,929	40,791	2,443	153,408

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 60 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1918-19, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1909 was used by 802, and in 1918-19 by 2,481 factories, the actual horse-power increasing from 6,746 to 40,791 in the same interval.

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.
1910 ..	634,826	43,224	5,639,095	1,283,787	127 3 11	38 4 4	98 18 6	37 13 0
1911 ..	796,957	68,458	6,560,778	1,484,826	148 19 3	55 11 4	103 1 2	40 13 6
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

Owing to the lack of data, a comparison of the wages of males and females is not possible prior to 1910. From that date 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 1918-19, £14,080,403, represents an average payment for all employees of £120 9s. 5d., which is an increase of £9 14s. 1d. on the average wage for 1917-18, of £14 11s. 11d. on that for 1916-17, of £18 14s. 5d. on that for 1915, of £21 19s. 5d. on that for 1914, of £25 14s. 8d. on that for 1913, of £29 5s. 5d. on that for 1912, of £36 19s. 5d. on that for 1911, and of £42 5s. 5d. on that for 1910. Concurrent with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the eight years, the percentages of male to total employees being 67 in 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915, 66 in 1911, 65 in 1909, 1910, 1917-18, and 1918-19, and 64 in 1916-17. The above average wage for 1918-19 (£120 9s. 5d.) 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.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1918-19 are given in the subjoined statement:—

## FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1918-19.

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. . .	6,479,059	79,368	571,915	8,033,014
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	806,412	31,348	112,067	1,209,060
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	357,474	183,408	612,200	1,514,021
Working in wood . .	1,452,602	27,961	1,022,730	3,185,881
Metal works, machinery, &c. .	3,721,469	210,832	2,305,917	7,357,320
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	22,442,516	402,593	2,392,764	28,644,340
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	9,148,734	109,881	3,246,179	14,885,688
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	2,140,416	61,817	1,161,389	4,362,340
Musical instruments, &c. . .	30,058	726	36,252	82,769
Arms and explosives . .	380,059	10,788	95,971	561,894
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .	701,075	17,759	543,181	1,547,248
Ship and boat building and repairing . .	145,277	5,530	136,907	353,910
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . .	627,585	9,879	327,169	1,167,282
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . .	1,224,848	32,660	290,610	1,977,480
Surgical and other scientific instruments . .	13,984	647	14,980	41,508
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . .	249,640	3,900	136,982	485,882
Heat, light, and power . .	741,257	217,015	702,329	2,656,509
Leatherware, n.e.i. . .	355,580	2,120	74,000	494,870
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	1,080,692	48,892	296,861	1,634,661
Total . .	52,098,737	1,457,124	14,080,403	80,195,677

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, 1918-19.

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. . . . .	80·66	0·99	7·12	11·23
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	66·68	2·59	9·27	21·46
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	23·61	12·11	40·44	23·84
Working in wood . . . . .	45·59	0·88	32·10	21·43
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	50·58	2·87	31·34	15·21
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	78·35	1·41	8·35	11·89
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	61·46	0·74	21·81	15·99
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	49·07	1·42	26·62	22·89
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	36·32	0·88	43·80	19·00
Arms and explosives . . . . .	67·64	1·92	17·08	13·36
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	45·31	1·15	35·11	18·43
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	41·05	1·56	38·68	18·71
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	53·76	0·85	28·03	17·36
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	61·24	1·65	14·70	21·71
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	33·69	1·56	36·09	28·66
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	51·38	0·80	28·19	19·63
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	27·90	8·17	26·44	37·49
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	71·85	0·43	14·95	12·77
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	66·11	2·99	18·16	12·74
Total . . . . .	64·96	1·82	17·56	15·66

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the total 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 40 per cent. and that of raw materials 24 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to 8 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 78 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of  
production,  
1909 to  
1918-19.

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 1909 to 1918-19 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1909 TO 1918-19.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1909 .. ..	19,706,530	566,768	6,807,851	5,817,086	32,898,235
1910 .. ..	21,941,255	639,135	7,600,932	6,479,532	36,660,854
1911 .. ..	25,029,525	637,497	8,911,019	7,169,822	41,747,863
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	80,195,677

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1909 TO 1918-19.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1909 .. ..	59·9	1·7	20·7	17·7	100·0
1910 .. ..	59·9	1·7	20·7	17·7	100·0
1911 .. ..	60·0	1·5	21·3	17·2	100·0
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

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 19·6 per cent. on the average of the past five years as against 21·6

per cent. for the period 1909-13. The cost of materials was 62 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1914 to 1918-19 as compared with 59·7 per cent. in the years 1909-13. 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 12s. 6d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1914 to 1918-19 as against £17 3s. 1d. in the preceding five-year period.

**Capital  
invested in  
manufacturing  
plant and  
premises.**

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land, and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1918-19 :—

### VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1918-19.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	494,455	566,135
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	157,580	150,925
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	529,785	502,670
Working in wood . . . . .	615,675	448,970
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	1,946,295	1,929,350
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	2,755,860	3,336,215
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	1,158,355	2,358,925
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	1,069,830	1,037,765
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	8,350	45,200
Arms and explosives . . . . .	193,490	169,510
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	161,940	622,645
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	112,500	257,445
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	99,000	350,755
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	357,135	444,385
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	6,730	28,680
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	37,480	142,870
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	3,645,620	1,017,140
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	18,530	66,760
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	276,610	197,170
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,645,220</b>	<b>13,673,515</b>

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—heat, light and power; food and drink; and metal works and machinery—amounted to £14,630,480, or slightly more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The total value of machinery and plant and that of land and buildings used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for the past ten years :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1909 to 1918-19.

Year.					Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
					£	£
1909	..	..	..	..	7,140,304	8,642,344
1910	..	..	..	..	7,601,085	9,012,263
1911	..	..	..	..	8,336,373	9,921,516
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

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant nearly doubled between 1909 and 1918-19, whilst that of the land and buildings showed an increase of £5,031,171; or 58 per cent., in the same interval.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past sixteen years. These particulars relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

Year.		Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1903	..	57,767	175	·303
1904	..	60,977	189	·310
1905	..	63,270	170	·269
1906	..	67,545	205	·303
1907	..	71,968	275	·382
1908	..	76,210	294	·385
1909	..	79,348	287	·361
1910	..	83,053	331	·398
1911	..	88,694	337	·379
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

**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 1918-19 was £20,370, and that of the materials used was £13,830. 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, 1914 to 1918-19.**

Produce.	Value in—				
	1914.	1915.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. ..	1,391,647	10,972,820	10,232,488	7,547,510	5,994,469
Oats .. ..	397,078	942,607	828,929	965,973	1,175,882
Barley, malting ..	105,602	171,966	158,735	207,275	272,567
„ other .. ..	56,297	122,631	140,746	166,104	188,489
Maize .. ..	234,597	191,645	163,638	243,766	190,522
Other Cereals ..	46,676	52,900	49,592	60,961	49,915
Grass and Clover					
Seed .. ..	495	6,022	4,446	7,445	5,405
Potatoes .. ..	800,269	1,017,563	550,086	519,605	1,079,496
Onions .. ..	167,098	105,244	118,423	141,343	236,451
Other Root Crops ..	17,379	16,505	9,892	10,640	16,813
Hay .. ..	4,181,827	4,098,664	2,033,990	2,801,158	4,622,523
Straw .. ..	152,640	104,495	78,302	52,424	71,263
Green Forage* ..	418,962	181,278	149,001	167,709	368,205
Tobacco .. ..	2,254	1,840	840	943	6,513
Grapes, not made into					
wine, raisins, &c...	30,826	31,715	23,454	11,268	26,674
Raisins, ordinary ..	28,544	66,410	41,832	40,811	79,930
„ sultanas .. ..	152,633	295,469	185,616	150,712	237,738
Currants .. ..	37,085	123,473	91,355	92,803	139,880
Wine .. ..	63,087	138,036	146,549	90,008	202,396
Hops .. ..	5,900	3,990	4,875	4,190	3,654
Other Crops .. ..	64,388	58,293	64,821	62,450	79,526
Fruit grown for sale					
in orchards and					
gardens.. ..	498,151	769,611	602,584	765,405	893,108
Fruit in private					
orchards and gar-					
dens .. ..	7,820	7,476	7,680	6,620	14,895
Market Gardens ..	323,375	284,475	268,650	284,050	405,790
Total .. ..	9,184,630	19,765,128	15,956,524	14,401,173	16,362,104

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1914 TO 1918-19—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1914.	1915.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in natural state ..	1,413,980	1,895,160	1,646,520	1,755,620	2,034,510
Butter made ..	2,998,820	2,528,360	4,224,420	4,229,310	4,868,670
Cheese made ..	117,210	129,110	223,040	197,750	257,880
Cream made (not for butter) ..	25,960	13,760	26,840	25,690	29,290
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	381,640	386,456	777,810	1,005,580	1,331,240
Horses ..	..	..	262,020	70,880	97,640
Cattle ..	1,766,473	226,480	4,774,610	5,270,940	5,383,660
Pigs ..	735,065	472,050	825,450	1,002,250	884,280
Sheep (without wool) ..	1,134,678	784,575	3,928,860	3,641,630	3,288,330
Wool ..	3,410,913	4,066,003	5,927,814	6,410,077	7,621,410
Total ..	11,984,739	10,501,954	22,617,384	23,609,727	25,796,910
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	1,755,236	1,397,793	1,090,194	857,500	674,655
Coal ..	289,099	275,343	216,875	345,830	367,640
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	183,376	209,539	125,106	171,990	189,770
Other Metals and Minerals ..	51,298	64,022	104,212	124,910	110,260
Total ..	2,279,009	1,946,697	1,536,387	1,500,230	1,342,325
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	316,400	234,700	297,660	355,430	503,470
Firewood (estimated) ..	505,350	506,260	521,770	567,910	604,650
Bark for Tanning ..	91,200	140,400	117,230	116,460	120,300
Total ..	912,950	881,360	936,660	1,039,800	1,228,420
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	9,704	18,774	30,504	80,473	37,639
Poultry production (estimated) ..	1,743,860	1,747,000	1,714,770	2,160,650	2,738,620
Rabbits and Hares ..	176,104	114,800	110,770	266,490	210,130
Fish ..	104,007	109,429	121,634	137,423	172,977
Total ..	2,033,675	1,990,003	1,977,678	2,645,036	3,159,366
Total Value of Primary Products	26,395,003	35,085,142	43,024,633	43,195,966	47,889,125
Manufacturing—Added Value*	19,633,098	20,053,552	21,678,039	23,976,732	26,880,485
Grand Total ..	46,028,101	55,138,694	64,702,672	67,172,698	74,769,610

\* 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."

The production under the heading "Cultivation" showed an increase on that of the two preceding years, but was lower than in the year 1915, when it reached £19,765,128. In 1918-19 dairying and pastoral production was higher, and mining production lower, than at any time during the past ten years. Forest produce, on the other hand, showed a distinct improvement, the value having increased from £658,250 in 1909 to £1,228,420 in 1918-19.

The total value of primary production in 1918-19 was £47,889,125, or £4,693,159 more, and that of manufactures was £26,880,485, or £2,903,753 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,  
1914 to 1918-19.**

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1914.	1915.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	6 9 1	13 17 2	11 8 0	10 4 2	11 8 9
Dairying and Pastoral ..	8 8 5	7 7 3	16 3 2	16 14 8	18 0 7
Mining ..	1 12 0	1 7 5	1 1 11	1 1 3	0 18 9
Forest ..	0 12 10	0 12 5	0 13 5	0 14 9	0 17 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 8 7	1 7 10	1 8 3	1 17 6	2 4 2
Total Primary Produce ..	18 10 11	24 12 1	30 14 9	30 12 4	33 9 5
Manufactures ..	13 15 9	14 1 3	15 9 9	16 19 10	18 15 9
Grand Total	32 6 8	38 13 4	46 4 6	47 12 2	52 5 2

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 36 per cent. higher in 1918-19 than in 1914.

## 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. Uniform rates of duty were imposed in all the States, and all restrictions on trade between the States were removed with the exception of the right of Western Australia, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, to levy duty on goods from other States during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties. In 1906 certain amendments of the Tariff took place. In 1908 there was a revision of the Tariff, which was made retrospective to 8th August, 1907. Amendments of some rates of duty were provided for by Customs Tariffs Acts passed in 1910, 1911, 1917, and 1919.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had



previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not then observed, and it has not been made since that year.

**Regulation of  
Trade during  
the War.**

On 23rd October, 1914, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Trading with the Enemy Act*, which declares that any person trading with the enemy is guilty of an offence. The *Customs Act* 1914 (No. 19 of 1914) amends the *Customs Act* 1901-10 by giving the Governor-General authority to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war. By virtue of the latter Act, proclamations prohibiting or controlling exports from the Commonwealth have been issued from time to time.

**Oversea  
Imports and  
Exports.**

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to oversea countries for each of the last ten years are set forth hereunder :—

**VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1909 TO 1918-19.**

Year.	Imports Oversea.		Exports Oversea.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1909 .. ..	16,531,981	12 18 1	17,842,876	13 18 6
1910 .. ..	20,002,606	15 7 11	18,188,236	14 0 0
1911 .. ..	21,850,963	16 10 9	18,915,716	14 6 4
1912 .. ..	25,081,074	18 10 5	19,113,121	14 2 3
1913 .. ..	24,387,073	17 10 10	17,835,395	12 16 7
1914-15 .. ..	20,997,294	14 13 6	12,335,779	8 12 6
1915-16 .. ..	26,782,893	18 17 10	14,744,135	10 8 0
1916-17 .. ..	25,465,464	18 3 10	19,029,502	13 11 11
1917-18* .. ..	20,697,721	14 13 5	18,716,019	13 5 3
1918-19* .. ..	34,822,019	24 6 9	27,824,479	19 9 0

\* Excluding gold.

Excluding gold, the oversea trade for 1919 amounted to £62,646,498. There was a large increase, both in imports and exports, as compared with any previous year. This was partly attributable to the high prices which prevailed and the large number of ships which were made available after the date of the armistice.

**Combined  
oversea and  
inter-state  
trade.**

Tables showing the combined oversea and inter-state trade, also the trade between Australian States for the years 1900 and 1909—the latest year for which inter-state records are available—are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pp. 619 and 636.

**Principal Imports.**

The principal articles (excluding gold) imported from oversea countries into Victoria, during the year ended 30th June, 1919, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

**VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19.**

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Acids .. .. .	82,573	Gloves .. .. .	271,328
Ale, Beer, and Porter (spirituous) ..	14,666	Grain—	
Aluminium and manufactures of ..	24,227	Maize .. .. .	25,700
Ammonium—Nitrate .. .. .	13,473	Rice .. .. .	101,829
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	1,313,841	Other—Prepared and Un-	
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	333,768	prepared .. .. .	15,523
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,550,789	Grass, Straw, &c.—Straw Plait ..	88,890
Bags, Purses, N.E.I., Wallets, Baskets, Boxes, Trunks, &c. ..	41,282	Greases .. .. .	16,560
Bark (Tanning) .. .. .	22,534	Gums and Resins .. .. .	109,514
Belting,—Composition Leather, and Rubber .. .. .	27,512	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets .. .. .	114,658
Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, &c. ..	68,379	Hops .. .. .	16,649
Brass—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c. .. .. .	38,269	Incandescent Mantles .. .. .	19,380
Brushware .. .. .	59,645	Insecticides and Disinfectants, &c. .. .. .	46,472
Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .. .	84,793	Instruments—Musical, and parts thereof—	
Calcium .. .. .	60,450	Pianos .. .. .	81,062
Caramel, Caramel Paste, &c. .. ..	52,875	Other .. .. .	41,183
Chemicals, N.E.I. .. .. .	70,602	Instruments—	
China, Porcelain and Porcelain Ware ..	85,937	Surgical and Dental .. .. .	82,462
Cocoa Beans, Shells, &c., and Cocoa and Chocolate .. .. .	206,216	Talking Machines, &c. .. ..	20,300
Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory ..	42,498	Other .. .. .	64,716
Combs (Toilet) and Shaving Sets .. .. .	17,546	Iron and Steel—	
Copper—Pipes and tubes, sheet, and plate .. .. .	51,018	Bar, Rod, Angle, and Tee .. ..	135,511
Cordage and Twines .. .. .	181,504	Girders, Beams, Joists, &c. ..	26,465
Corks, Bunges, &c. .. .. .	17,872	Hoop .. .. .	67,692
Corsets .. .. .	140,011	Plate and Sheet .. .. .	679,173
Cosies, Cushions, D'Oyleys, &c. ..	85,020	Other .. .. .	2,896
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	166,079	Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery, &c. .. .. .	57,103
Curtains and Blinds .. .. .	21,038	Lamps and Lampware .. .. .	49,455
Cutlery .. .. .	103,651	Leaf and Foil of any Metal .. ..	18,328
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations .. .. .	212,020	Leather .. .. .	223,181
Dyes .. .. .	145,056	Leather manufactures .. .. .	66,427
Earthenware, Brownware, &c. ..	75,128	Liquorice .. .. .	11,572
Electrical and Gas Appliances .. ..	201,755	Machines and Machinery—	
Electrical Articles and Materials ..	293,377	Agricultural .. .. .	240,398
Essences, Bitters, &c. .. .. .	12,989	Electrical .. .. .	232,805
Fancy Goods .. .. .	139,092	Machine Tools .. .. .	188,282
Feathers, Dressed and Undressed ..	14,607	Mining .. .. .	37,654
Fertilizers .. .. .	190,578	Motive Power .. .. .	106,948
Fibres—		Sewing .. .. .	110,066
Cotton—Raw, Waste .. .. .	48,964	Other .. .. .	348,231
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	175,600	Matches and Vestas .. .. .	111,333
Jute .. .. .	30,568	Metals, Manufactures of—	
Kapok .. .. .	41,245	Bolts and Nuts .. .. .	45,446
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	12,405	Nails .. .. .	123,918
Other .. .. .	17,675	Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	257,543
Fish .. .. .	86,359	Wire (including Copper Wire) ..	335,146
Floor Coverings—		Other .. .. .	578,513
Carpets and Carpeting .. .. .	237,698	Milk and Cream .. .. .	30,029
Linoleums, oilcloths, &c. .. ..	119,848	Nuts, Edible .. .. .	50,188
Mats .. .. .	34,556	Oilmen's Stores .. .. .	22,306
Furniture .. .. .	15,795	Oils, Bottled and in bulk—	
Furs and other Skins (Dressed) ..	78,306	Essential .. .. .	52,486
Gelatine and Glue .. .. .	29,518	Kerosene .. .. .	190,758
Ginger .. .. .	12,214	Lubricating (Mineral) .. ..	250,196
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	274,482	Petroleum Spirit, including Benzene, Benzoline, &c. ..	497,288
		Turpentine .. .. .	39,153
		Other .. .. .	79,206
		Packings .. .. .	13,377
		Paints and Colours .. .. .	186,539

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA  
COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19—continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Paper—		Spices .. ..	66,630
Paperhangings .. ..	48,644	Spirits (Beverages)— .. ..	
Printing .. ..	747,293	Brandy .. ..	15,522
Wrapping .. ..	213,880	Gin and Schnapps .. ..	27,490
Writing and Typewriting .. ..	461,186	Whisky .. ..	217,098
Other, including Millboard, Strawboard, and Manufactures of .. ..	370,211	Other (including Wine) .. ..	19,202
Perfumery, &c. (non-spirituous) .. ..	63,018	Stationery—	
Perfumed Spirits and Bay Rum .. ..	17,002	Books (printed) .. ..	228,623
Personal and Household Effects, &c. .. ..	30,273	Other .. ..	148,402
Pickles and Sauces .. ..	14,950	Stone (including Marble and Slate) .. ..	15,817
Picture Frames (other than wood) .. ..	10,677	Sugar (produce of Cane) .. ..	516,392
Piece Goods—		Sulphur (Brimstone) .. ..	117,669
Canvas and Duck .. ..	556,810	Tea .. ..	732,463
Cotton and Linen .. ..	5,457,048	Textile Articles N.E.I. .. ..	76,915
Hessians, &c. .. ..	204,244	Tiles .. ..	10,483
Lace for Attire, &c. .. ..	431,605	Telephones and Appliances .. ..	20,513
Silks .. ..	1,301,775	Timber .. ..	508,531
Velvets and Velveteens .. ..	221,481	Timepieces .. ..	97,905
Woolens .. ..	1,121,928	Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) .. ..	817,337
Other .. ..	263,192	Tobacco, Cigars, &c., and Snuff .. ..	516,657
Pipes, Smoking .. ..	60,174	Tools of Trade (not being machines) .. ..	217,708
Potassium .. ..	52,261	Trimnings and Ornaments .. ..	496,833
Quilts, Counterpanes, &c. .. ..	72,852	Varnishes .. ..	17,506
Rennet .. ..	13,363	Vehicles and parts thereof—	
Roofing—Asphalt or Composition .. ..	16,931	Motor Bodies and Chassis .. ..	354,753
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. ..	764,969	Other .. ..	272,870
Sago and Tapioca .. ..	22,989	Vessels imported from abroad .. ..	26,000
Sausage Casings .. ..	23,924	Waxes .. ..	115,716
Seeds .. ..	138,244	Wicker, Bamboo, and Cane .. ..	10,612
Sewing Silks, Twists, &c. .. ..	436,366	Wood Manufactures .. ..	83,160
Skins and Hides .. ..	336,479	Yarns .. ..	860,405
Soap .. ..	15,445	All other Articles .. ..	459,950
Sodium Salts (excl. nitrate) .. ..	205,002	Total .. ..	34,822,019

The principal articles (excluding gold) exported to overseas countries from Victoria, during the year ended 30th June, 1919, were as shown hereunder :—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA  
COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Acids .. ..	18,069	Fodders (including Hay and Chaff) .. ..	18,272
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. ..	21,487	Fruit Juices .. ..	11,534
Animals—		Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh, Dried and Preserved .. ..	421,867
Horses .. ..	32,199	Gelatine and Glue of all kinds .. ..	25,429
Sheep .. ..	12,827	Glycerine .. ..	27,590
Apparel and Attire .. ..	42,234	Grain, &c.—	
Biscuits .. ..	90,241	Barley (unprepared) .. ..	47,399
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers .. ..	168,070	Beans and Peas .. ..	56,197
Butter .. ..	1,860,415	Oats .. ..	28,811
Cheese .. ..	40,052	Wheat .. ..	3,923,715
Cocoa and Chocolate .. ..	25,392	Flour .. ..	1,440,187
Concentrates—Zinc .. ..	14,373	Oatmeal, Wheatmeal .. ..	28,069
Confectionery .. ..	41,455	Rice .. ..	11,804
Copper .. ..	63,459	Other, Prepared and Unprepared .. ..	184,133
Cordage and Twines .. ..	126,438	Honey .. ..	84,184
Drugs and Chemicals—Other .. ..	74,482	Hops .. ..	13,639
Earthenware, Glass, Stoneware, &c. .. ..	14,006	Infants and Invalids' Food .. ..	22,087
Explosives .. ..	37,257		
Fertilizers .. ..	172,492		

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19—continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Insecticides, Sheepwashes, &c. ..	20,015	Photographic Goods .. ..	22,536
Iron and Steel .. ..	62,472	Pickles and Sauces .. ..	19,669
Jams and Jellies .. ..	829,791	Piece Goods .. ..	76,199
Jewellery and Precious Stones ..	74,541	Platinum .. ..	27,144
Lard and Refined Animal ..		Potatoes .. ..	22,949
Fats .. ..	83,875	Rags .. ..	23,362
Lead—		Rubber Manufactures .. ..	118,792
Fig .. ..	27,861	Salt .. ..	14,623
Sheet and Piping .. ..	16,073	Seeds .. ..	16,543
Leather, &c. .. ..	805,445	Silver .. ..	268,454
Machines and Machinery—		Skins and Hides .. ..	1,078,163
Agricultural .. ..	24,472	Soap .. ..	30,843
Mining .. ..	119,841	Spirits .. ..	83,936
Other .. ..	68,419	Starch .. ..	18,393
Medicines .. ..	11,266	Stearine .. ..	18,668
Meats—		Sugar, Golden Syrups, &c. ..	22,160
Bacon and Hams .. ..	11,101	Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	467,529
Mutton and Lamb (Frozen) ..	745,893	Tea .. ..	46,996
Rabbits and Hares (Frozen) ..	87,333	Timber, &c. .. ..	24,392
Potted or Concentrated .. ..	32,638	Tin Ingots .. ..	23,650
Preserved in Tins, &c. ..	798,645	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	126,585
Sausage Casings .. ..	54,178	Vessels, Transferred abroad ..	146,000
Other .. ..	58,399	Wine .. ..	36,001
Metals, Manufactures of .. ..	127,897	Wool—	
Milk and Cream .. ..	339,893	Greasy .. ..	8,353,543
Oilmen's Stores .. ..	22,168	Scoured and Washed .. ..	2,578,555
Oils—Bottled and in bulk ..	101,173	Tops .. ..	36,553
Onions .. ..	11,988	Zinc (Spelter) .. ..	17,845
Ores, Clays, and Mineral Earths	51,264	All other Articles .. ..	233,033
Paints and Colours .. ..	11,173		
Paper, Books, Stationery .. ..	68,679	Total .. ..	27,824,479

A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria and overseas countries during the last five years is as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND  
EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries.</i>					
Piece Goods .. ..	3,416,251	4,928,975	5,392,184	5,063,100	9,558,083
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ..	642,444	704,541	1,278,969	813,407	1,841,214
Bags and Sacks .. ..	413,146	684,283	756,624	1,006,557	1,550,789
Metal Manufactures .. ..	1,016,106	1,064,508	908,296	726,624	1,340,566
Apparel and Attire .. ..	718,669	941,752	1,047,672	823,698	1,313,841
Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,040,024	1,074,487	964,596	766,877	1,264,384
Oils .. ..	537,921	751,535	879,378	770,985	1,109,087
Iron and Steel .. ..	1,037,485	1,115,866	801,065	455,243	911,737
Yarns .. ..	192,707	492,856	663,422	395,268	860,405
Tinned Plates and Sheets (Plain) .. ..	198,457	299,902	606,613	240,940	817,337
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. ..	384,940	601,239	441,781	558,090	764,969
Tea .. ..	596,737	744,077	617,485	546,121	732,463
Vehicles and Parts .. ..	579,778	761,291	583,818	407,182	627,623
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	303,734	253,165	433,090	193,144	516,657
Timber .. ..	700,719	647,024	360,487	445,154	508,531
Trimmings and Ornaments ..	200,320	200,079	224,749	200,096	496,833
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	156,749	184,545	255,672	249,834	436,366
Gold—Bullion .. ..	131,176	54,638	248	—	—
All Other Articles .. ..	8,729,931	11,278,130	9,249,315	7,235,401	10,171,134
Total .. ..	20,997,294	26,782,893	25,465,464	20,697,721	34,822,019

\* Excluding gold.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED  
TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1914-15 TO 1918-19—*continued.*

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
<i>Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wool .. .. .	5,251,177	6,203,565	6,149,212	6,820,006	10,968,651
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	351,856	3,420,589	5,391,477	4,306,424	5,363,902
Butter .. .. .	800,385	719,653	2,189,025	1,664,299	1,860,415
Meats .. .. .	2,075,196	169,318	700,704	886,024	1,788,187
Skins and Hides .. .. .	885,075	534,440	548,736	478,236	1,078,163
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	36,625	196,979	371,753	643,765	829,791
Leather (excluding Belting) .. .. .	495,801	492,751	439,706	228,906	766,920
Tallow, Unrefined .. .. .	192,400	45,214	246,091	133,577	467,529
Fruits (fresh, dried, and preserved) .. .. .	43,625	368,218	264,943	333,064	421,867
Milk and Cream .. .. .	77,503	15,053	311,213	595,192	339,893
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes .. .. .	69,450	117,489	95,073	128,998	126,585
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	79,061	103,115	95,064	125,314	118,792
Tin Ingots .. .. .	109,337	224,598	114,635	66,939	28,650
Gold—Specie .. .. .	400,120	217,871	643	—	—
All Other Articles .. .. .	1,468,168	1,915,282	2,111,227	2,305,275	3,665,134
Total .. .. .	12,335,779	14,744,135	19,029,502	18,716,019	27,824,479

\* Excluding gold.

On the average of the past five years, the value of imports of merchandise exceeded that of exports by £7,309,610. The former were composed mainly of manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter consisted largely of agricultural and pastoral products. During the period mentioned the value of wool, wheat, and flour exported exceeded that of the six principal items included in the imports. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 58 per cent. of the total value of merchandise for the five year period—piece goods (including hessians, canvas and duck) with apparel and attire being responsible for 25½ per cent. In the case of exports, wool accounted for 38 per cent., and the thirteen items specified (excluding gold) for 88½ per cent. of the total value.

The value of Victorian trade, exclusive of gold, with various oversea countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case, during the year ended 30th June, 1919, were as follows :—

Imports from  
and exports to  
principal  
countries.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,  
1918-19.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country.	Value of Exports from Victoria to each Country.	Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-).
	£	£	£
<b>BRITISH.</b>			
United Kingdom .. .. .	14,929,950	15,961,300	- 1,031,350
Canada .. .. .	645,717	353,610	+ 292,107
Ceylon .. .. .	638,294	364,196	+ 274,098
Egypt .. .. .	24,868	1,908,920	- 1,884,052
Hong Kong .. .. .	94,996	129,932	- 34,936
India .. .. .	2,237,680	945,287	+ 1,292,393
Mauritius .. .. .	65,657	30,279	+ 35,378
Newfoundland .. .. .	57,543	..	+ 57,543
New Zealand .. .. .	746,337	1,734,659	- 988,322
Pacific Islands .. .. .	127,610	60,630	+ 66,980
South African Union .. .. .	110,542	632,003	- 521,461
Straits Settlements .. .. .	336,306	270,719	+ 65,587
West Indies .. .. .	63	40,850	- 40,787
Other British Possessions .. .. .	16,813	4,988	+ 11,825
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
Azores .. .. .	..	43,272	- 43,272
Chile .. .. .	30,718	441	+ 30,277
China .. .. .	132,270	81,816	+ 50,454
Cochin-China .. .. .	77,096	3,506	+ 73,590
East Indies—Billiton Island .. .. .	..	16,841	- 16,841
Borneo (Dutch) .. .. .	95,440	30,485	+ 64,955
Celebes .. .. .	8,127	44,139	- 36,012
Java .. .. .	853,788	1,031,594	- 177,806
Sumatra .. .. .	140,950	101,457	+ 39,493
France .. .. .	39,385	436,009	- 396,624
Greece .. .. .	3	67,861	- 67,858
Italy .. .. .	55,915	732,956	- 677,041
Japan .. .. .	3,143,697	381,590	+ 2,762,107
Norway .. .. .	332,672	111,578	+ 221,094
Pacific Islands .. .. .	110,288	25,989	+ 84,299
Peru .. .. .	..	43,173	- 43,173
Philippine Islands .. .. .	45,493	105,785	- 60,292
Senegal .. .. .	..	87,299	- 87,299
Sweden .. .. .	179,562	379,284	- 199,722
Switzerland .. .. .	42,997	17	+ 42,980
United States of America .. .. .	9,483,892	1,633,796	+ 7,850,096
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	17,350	28,218	- 10,868
Total .. .. .	34,822,019	27,824,479	+ 6,997,540

The oversea trade in 1919 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £6,997,540. The excess in favour of exports

to British countries was £2,404,997, there being a balance of imports to the amount of £2,084,086 as regards Canada, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Pacific Islands, and Straits Settlements; and a balance of exports amounting to £4,489,083 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the values of the imports from the United States and Japan were greater by £7,850,096 and £2,762,107 respectively than the values of the exports thereto; while, on the other hand, exports to Italy and France showed surpluses over imports of £677,041 and £396,624 respectively. The value of all goods sent to other foreign countries exceeded that of goods received therefrom by the sum of £136,001.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,  
1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Countries.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.†	1919.‡
	Imports (Oversea).				
From—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	12,395,553	14,204,562	13,624,806	8,823,857	14,929,950
Canada ..	286,959	379,322	428,214	424,686	645,717
India and Ceylon..	1,372,249	1,828,469	1,807,974	2,169,778	2,875,974
New Zealand ..	786,601	952,157	582,762	623,379	746,337
South African Union	71,071	156,389	113,562	90,051	110,542
Straits Settlements	206,435	248,104	285,828	260,166	336,306
Other British Possessions ..	401,451	380,018	391,738	475,777	387,550
Belgium ..	154,708	397	5,964	..	..
East Indies ..	339,935	771,578	583,853	446,109	1,098,776
France ..	84,348	110,376	52,432	35,627	39,385
Germany ..	474,410*	6,365†	16,955†	..	..
Italy ..	126,718	181,282	80,453	124,949	55,915
Japan ..	540,316	1,242,383	1,338,578	1,770,872	3,143,697
United States of America ..	2,668,565	4,808,234	5,013,064	4,692,387	9,483,892
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,087,975	1,513,257	1,139,281	760,083	967,978
Total ..	20,997,294	26,782,893	25,465,464	20,697,721	34,822,019

\* Approximately one month's trade. † On account of interned vessels.

‡ Excluding gold.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1914-15  
TO 1918-19—*continued*.

Countries.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.†	1919.†
Exports (Overseas).					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8,346,832	7,176,338	12,391,919	8,600,762	15,961,300
Canada ..	17,707	26,793	55,516	433,450	353,610
India and Ceylon..	298,039	286,219	329,590	897,873	1,309,483
New Zealand ..	912,471	1,121,227	873,145	1,780,435	1,734,659
South African Union	399,416	675,436	451,589	364,376	632,003
Straits Settlements	114,729	111,196	200,077	106,491	270,719
Other British Possessions ..	199,345	158,244	886,182	929,855	2,175,599
Belgium ..	14,911*	..	..	..	..
East Indies ..	197,346	280,728	442,047	506,045	1,227,479
France ..	248,640	565,865	1,448,482	1,028,030	436,009
Germany ..	36,552*	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	106,329	784,008	1,124,090	574,157	732,956
Japan ..	83,557	126,125	48,417	165,921	381,590
United States of America ..	1,162,825	2,099,476	197,622	2,883,272	1,633,796
Other Foreign Countries ..	197,080	1,332,480	580,826	445,352	975,276
Total ..	12,335,779	14,744,135	19,029,502	18,716,019	27,824,479

\* Approximately one month's trade.

† Excluding gold.

In 1909, the last year for which such information is available, Victoria's trade with the other Australian States represented 41 per cent. of the total imports and 40 per cent. of the total exports, and the exports to such States exceeded the imports therefrom by £435,182. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with New Zealand, South Africa, France, and Italy (with the exception of the year 1915); but, in trade with India and Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Japan, and the United States of America, the value of the imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with Canada in 1918, and with the United Kingdom in 1919; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. The overseas trade with the East Indies increased from £537,281 in 1915 to £2,326,255 in 1919; there was an excess of exports thereto in each of the years 1918 and 1919. The large amount of exports to "other British possessions" in 1919, as shown in the table, is mainly due to goods sent to Egypt, which were valued at £1,908,920. Prior to the war trade with Germany showed an excess of imports, and that with Belgium an excess of exports.



**Origin of imports.** The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the overseas imports for the year ended 30th June, 1919.

### OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1918-19—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Country.	Value of Oversea Imports.*		Percentage of Oversea Imports.	
	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.
	£	£		
United Kingdom .. ..	14,929,950	13,258,768	42·87	38·08
Canada .. ..	645,717	907,568	1·85	2·61
Ceylon .. ..	638,294	538,411	1·83	1·55
Hong Kong .. ..	94,996	59	·27	—
India (including Burmah)	2,237,680	2,325,509	6·42	6·68
New Zealand .. ..	746,337	712,055	2·14	2·04
South African Union ..	110,542	105,819	·32	·30
Straits Settlements ..	336,306	228,890	·97	·66
West Indies (British) ..	63	63,455	—	·18
Other British Countries ..	292,491	315,455	·84	·91
Brazil .. ..	2,807	164,935	·01	·47
China .. ..	132,270	303,718	·38	·87
Cuba .. ..	1,196	32,187	—	·09
East Indies .. ..	1,098,776	1,193,078	3·15	3·43
France .. ..	39,385	743,073	·11	2·13
Holland (Netherlands) ..	6,290	86,640	·02	·25
Italy .. ..	55,915	197,946	·16	·57
Japan (including Formosa)	3,143,697	3,072,342	9·03	8·82
Norway .. ..	332,672	346,960	·99	1·00
Spain .. ..	898	16,772	—	·05
Switzerland .. ..	42,997	575,400	·12	1·65
United States of America ..	9,483,892	9,085,545	27·23	26·09
Other Foreign Countries ..	448,848	547,434	1·29	1·57
Total .. ..	34,822,019	34,822,019	100·00	100·00

\* Excluding gold.

**Trade with United Kingdom.** In trade between Victoria and the United Kingdom the value of imports exceeded that of exports in each of the years 1913 to 1918, but in 1919 the value of exports was greater than that of imports by £1,031,350. The principal articles

imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913 TO 1918-19.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1913.	Ended 30th June.				
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
<i>Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.</i>						
Piece Goods—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and Linen ..	1,478,876	1,480,357	1,862,562	2,059,112	2,120,021	4,227,160
Woolen ..	715,566	620,488	1,119,191	1,219,272	765,972	1,104,021
Velvets, and Lace for Attire ..	346,383	259,365	340,170	453,386	407,218	575,355
Silk ..	292,338	370,653	389,952	371,764	306,969	396,021
Canvas and Duck ..	101,963	102,022	243,380	231,631	110,063	310,292
Other ..	107,671	110,482	270,842	207,734	167,894	202,333
Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) ..	185,775	198,457	288,180	566,656	239,093	813,775
Yarns ..	218,356	182,464	469,088	654,130	374,109	781,349
Apparel and Attire ..	757,876	617,580	681,540	656,826	434,911	594,748
Machines and Machinery ..	533,447	552,109	489,529	319,992	157,129	423,622
Trimmings and Ornaments ..	171,162	192,848	190,886	217,465	194,843	420,166
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. ....	131,078	143,800	167,758	230,526	211,873	364,436
Floor Coverings ..	306,005	250,825	292,227	263,290	195,107	281,262
Spirits ..	229,930	232,718	209,741	334,397	251,262	250,673
Iron and Steel ..	925,224	790,151	738,741	297,090	88,611	221,803
Rubber and Rubber Goods ..	249,236	195,256	332,524	183,559	188,391	205,299
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ....	396,333	359,246	351,165	501,690	180,893	194,499
Books ..	229,853	197,098	195,874	192,567	104,456	191,277
Vehicles and Parts ..	457,529	323,723	230,318	159,119	48,339	106,876
Vessels (Ships) ..	705,000	132,000	211,143	420,000	—	—
All other Articles ..	5,556,520	5,033,911	5,129,751	4,084,600	2,216,703	3,264,983
Total .. ..	14,096,121	12,395,553	14,204,562	13,624,806	8,823,857	14,929,950
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>						
Wool .. ..	2,701,688	3,901,335	3,469,079	5,722,261	3,984,871	9,301,607
Butter .. ..	1,520,499	645,728	522,568	1,938,206	1,411,013	1,377,259
Hides and Skins ..	622,899	575,345	377,783	405,419	349,613	999,558
Wheat and Flour ..	1,291,836	35,768	865,352	1,558,777	1,592,071	865,520
Meats—						
Beef, Mutton and Lamb ..	1,387,961	1,618,931	47,348	515,373	34,946	711,798
Preserved in tins ..	28,897	104,542	4,674	44,461	112,052	475,890
Rabbits and Hares ..	104,723	127,506	90,588	111,632	263,512	73,043
Leather .. ..	157,068	422,970	374,278	258,617	81,558	483,400
Jams and Jellies ..	46	28,102	184,869	343,789	233,402	326,246
Tallow, unrefined ..	172,547	163,594	29,327	206,950	103,950	321,668
Fruits—preserved in liquid ..	81	99	672	18,612	11,667	219,370
Copper .. ..	—	63,000	2,040	5,880	—	57,004
Tin Ingots .. ..	186,478	92,482	189,717	94,454	3,190	14,438
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ..	58,000	1,029	1,395	643	—	—
All other Articles ..	862,606	566,401	1,026,648	1,166,845	418,917	734,489
Total .. ..	9,095,329	8,346,832	7,176,338	12,391,919	8,600,762	15,961,300

\* Excluding gold.

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed from the figures for 1919 that piece goods and apparel and attire represent 49½ per cent. of the total imports, also that wool is responsible for 58 per cent. of the total exports. If the value of butter, meats,

wheat and flour, and skins exported be added to that of wool; about 86½ per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to nearly 7 per cent. of the Victorian overseas trade in 1919, was greater by £1,117,806 in that year than in 1918, the values of the imports and exports having increased by £706,196 and £411,610 respectively. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1913 TO 1918-19.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1913.	Ended 30th June.				
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
<i>Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bags and Sacks ..	588,270	410,679	682,514	750,879	1,003,606	1,546,026
Tea ..	451,389	486,645	627,494	503,545	502,395	616,294
Hessians ..	87,520	100,932	98,027	137,790	103,997	194,429
Skins and Hides ..	7,506	10,966	12,721	56,570	111,957	78,374
Cordage and Twines ..	18	71	..	3,818	13,446	60,073
Fibres ..	23,985	14,666	13,236	24,272	41,180	48,214
Seeds ..	6,959	6,225	10,903	10,415	11,193	43,894
Cocoa Beans ..	982	3,389	8,070	16,732	25,066	42,248
Waxes ..	12,936	10,639	8,459	12,503	34,432	26,473
Rubber and Rubber Goods ..	66,904	72,093	115,325	48,075	98,418	26,371
Coffee ..	22,904	17,485	22,956	26,912	7,064	22,987
Gums and Resins ..	88	269	72	488	506	22,845
Nuts ..	14,509	12,127	17,172	20,521	14,244	19,650
Rice ..	89,245	86,159	75,178	50,481	60,314	16,783
Oils in Bulk ..	5,780	9,501	14,871	10,389	18,668	16,326
Pig Iron ..	24,155	47,368	39,731	50,756	3,648	..
All other Articles ..	50,908	83,035	81,740	83,828	119,644	94,987
Total ..	1,459,058	1,372,249	1,828,469	1,807,974	2,169,778	2,875,974
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>						
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	144,087	45,314	100,712	..	—	—
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal ..	19,728	17,441	2,099	2,017	86,720	511,523
Meats ..	711	2,027	496	13,527	147,994	162,216
Jams and Jellies ..	2,113	4,930	7,792	19,180	154,611	66,414
Wool ..	23,886	28,127	32,442	87,860	66,780	64,005
Leather ..	3,484	2,669	18,839	4,265	33,737	42,405
Milk and Cream ..	415	1,108	902	35,784	103,520	40,687
Fruits (preserved in liquid) ..	3,651	2,609	4,378	22,979	62,727	34,438
Horses ..	37,769	97,449	16,578	55,694	117,318	15,427
Biscuits ..	7,904	8,098	28,289	24,758	7,113	6,389
Hay and Chaff ..	14,333	36,818	15,008	12,704	7,803	3,247
Soap ..	11,709	7,933	14,219	7,277	1,444	119
All other Articles ..	60,780	43,516	44,465	43,545	108,106	362,613
Total ..	330,570	298,039	286,219	329,590	897,873	1,309,483

\* Excluding gold.

The import trade from India and Ceylon in 1919 was largely made up of jute goods, tea, and skins, whose value formed about 85 per cent. of the total. In return, grain, meats, silver bullion (£261,700), jams

and jellies, and wool were in that year the leading items of exchange, all other exports being responsible for only 19 per cent. of the total.

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1919, amounted to £2,480,996. The exports thereto amounted to £1,734,659, and represented 6 per cent. of the total oversea exports. The principal articles imported and exported during the last six years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND, 1913 TO 1918-19.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1913.	Ended 30th June.				
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
<i>Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Timber .. ..	160,720	134,515	190,779	166,219	256,706	243,711
Skins and Hides .. ..	76,485	78,190	212,743	122,475	52,642	176,709
Flax and Hemp .. ..	62,531	28,218	124,790	123,618	146,952	103,768
Gold—Bullion .. ..	238,613	130,951	54,314	—	—	—
Seeds .. ..	12,582	26,506	8,724	9,591	35,357	55,183
Milk and Cream .. ..	—	8,979	16,939	11,617	31,555	30,027
Fish .. ..	17,254	21,204	29,039	19,713	14,088	14,846
Hops .. ..	4,949	2,882	1,367	244	—	13,871
Oakum and Tow .. ..	7,056	6,826	14,565	19,133	19,252	11,586
Machines and Machinery .. ..	4,111	5,453	3,009	6,216	3,317	7,785
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) .. ..	30,567	7,646	19,984	6,622	9,031	6,126
Books .. ..	3,545	4,597	1,894	2,155	1,844	2,988
Meat, preserved in tins .. ..	1,251	2,217	6,683	6,956	5,098	1,125
All other Articles .. ..	152,530	328,417	267,327	88,203	47,537	78,662
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>772,194</b>	<b>786,601</b>	<b>952,157</b>	<b>582,762</b>	<b>623,379</b>	<b>746,337</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>						
Gold—Specie .. ..	250,000	275,000	202,000	—	—	—
Boots and Shoes .. ..	911	3,965	9,257	14,588	68,229	159,020
Tobacco, manufactured .. ..	66,652	66,357	104,434	87,504	118,075	114,726
Rubber manufactures .. ..	71,846	77,362	100,745	85,405	119,687	105,495
Spirits .. ..	2,719	4,059	10,740	2,317	56,089	67,342
Manures .. ..	42,265	48,265	80,619	56,548	110,787	55,627
Metal manufactures .. ..	6,304	11,706	26,571	27,743	67,034	48,402
Tea .. ..	27,289	42,623	43,085	36,446	50,080	46,350
Piece Goods .. ..	9,892	15,114	18,165	22,871	40,922	43,123
Leather .. ..	15,058	13,716	26,324	24,063	52,361	34,572
Machinery .. ..	27,527	26,614	26,725	23,896	42,717	30,579
Fruits—Dried .. ..	7,775	20,205	57,207	40,141	67,932	29,814
Books .. ..	33,711	28,325	36,714	22,959	34,851	27,518
Milk and Cream .. ..	24	4,508	3,105	12,885	30,484	18,993
Grain and Pulse—						
Barley .. ..	137	—	11,630	18,412	27,757	17,264
Oats .. ..	214	1	29,877	28,510	36,500	11,666
Rice and Rice Meal .. ..	18,673	25,869	18,943	10,122	28,460	11,389
Flour .. ..	11,854	18,301	8,734	37,232	19,838	1,880
All other Articles .. ..	241,503	230,481	306,352	321,503	808,582	910,899
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>834,354</b>	<b>912,471</b>	<b>1,121,227</b>	<b>873,145</b>	<b>1,780,435</b>	<b>1,734,659</b>

\* Excluding gold.

Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the value of the imports from New Zealand for 1919 was £87,694 more

than the annual average of the preceding five-year period, and the value of the exports thereto exceeded the annual average by £775,733, or 81 per cent. If to the values of the items specified in the exports for 1919 be added £346,134 for wheat exported in that year, 67 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Imports from Belgium increased by 102 per cent. between 1909 and 1913, but exports thereto increased by only 3 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in the years immediately preceding 1915. The trade was suspended in 1918, and for the two preceding years consisted of imports only, which amounted to £397 in 1916 and £5,964 in 1917. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in each of the five years ended 30th June, 1915, were as follows:—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1910 TO 1914-15.**

Articles.	Value in Year—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Ended 30th June, 1915.
<i>Imported into Victoria from Belgium.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel .. ..	121,098	168,073	127,968	205,932	39,960
Glass and Glassware .. ..	39,671	52,672	52,521	54,718	11,232
Confectionery .. ..	968	5,359	22,951	22,122	6,719
Vehicles, and parts .. ..	16,771	30,205	63,854	25,910	6,597
Cameos and Precious Stones .. ..	34,858	59,419	31,596	26,947	5,800
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. ..	20,748	24,722	25,290	25,052	5,354
Piece Goods .. ..	16,506	19,552	20,794	20,700	4,628
Wire and Wire Netting .. ..	20,868	23,028	24,342	24,272	4,350
Copper .. ..	9,748	3,802	21,361	28,872	3,741
Wine .. ..	7,554	20,656	17,778	15,779	1,238
All other Articles .. ..	129,929	201,403	206,100	232,779	65,089
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>418,719</b>	<b>608,891</b>	<b>613,955</b>	<b>683,083</b>	<b>154,708</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Hides and Skins .. ..	241,635	194,814	233,806	280,705	11,577
Wool .. ..	381,183	365,026	442,832	387,793	1,924
Tallow .. ..	18,993	55,650	24,358	40,085	..
Wheat .. ..	105,239	78,800	59,362	30,945	..
Cameos and Precious Stones .. ..	1,791	3,132	17,393	9,085	605
Leather .. ..	23,397	9,050	11,119	6,010	..
Ores—Silver, Lead, &c. .. ..	23,342	22,098	16,370	120	..
All other Articles .. ..	14,029	26,536	7,434	13,006	805
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>809,609</b>	<b>755,106</b>	<b>812,674</b>	<b>767,749</b>	<b>14,911</b>

During the five years ended 1913 exports to Belgium exceeded imports therefrom. In exports the principal articles were wool and hides and skins, together representing 82 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 2 per cent. is unaccounted for.

Trade with  
France.

With France there has, on account of the war, been considerable interruption in trade in the last five years.

The export figures for 1917 and 1918, however, showed an improvement as compared with the two preceding years, due principally to the wheat and flour exported, the value of which was responsible for 84 per cent. of the total exports. The great bulk of the trade is represented by exports. These amounted in 1913—the year immediately preceding the war—to £2,563,201, as against imports of £215,475. The increase in the total trade in the five years ended 1913 was £671,687, viz., exports £608,653, and imports £63,034. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1913 to 1919 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1913 TO 1918-19.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1913.	Ended 30th June.				
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
<i>Imported into Victoria from France.</i>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rubber Manufactures .. ..	15,899	5,601	17,290	5,607	3,494	12,791
Cream of Tartar .. ..	47,463	13,871	14,905	5,291	1,645	4,799
Piece Goods .. ..	34,330	14,252	15,330	12,285	3,340	1,736
Corks, Cork Mats, &c. ..	3,148	1,232	3,048	1,228	1,243	914
Wine .. ..	17,021	3,281	3,870	2,790	313	483
Cameos and Precious Stones	5,128	1,896	3,162	218	649	408
Vehicles, and parts .. ..	9,678	4,330	454	..	..	91
Gelatine, &c. .. ..	4,040	1,500	2,278	907	..	45
Acids .. ..	1,822	2,317	1,749	..	..	..
All other Articles .. ..	76,946	36,068	48,290	24,106	24,943	18,118
Total .. ..	215,475	84,348	110,376	52,432	35,627	39,385
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>						
Wool .. ..	1,792,625	42,334	205,078	97,402	185,249	167,941
Jams and Jellies .. ..	..	..	..	..	721	103,773
Leather .. ..	41	96	..	2,982	..	81,717
Tallow (unrefined) .. ..	40,122	670	6,774	..	..	56,054
Wheat .. ..	43,545	1,699	234,069	1,124,829	582,440	..
Flour .. ..	..	..	38,397	130,927	256,711	..
Hides and Skins .. ..	675,689	194,992	76,909	74,978	..	..
All other Articles .. ..	11,179	8,849	4,638	17,364	2,909	26,524
Total .. ..	2,563,201	248,640	565,865	1,448,482	1,028,030	436,009

Imports direct from France in 1919 did not indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as goods of French origin to the extent of £743,073 were imported in that year. The value of exports in 1913 was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany, which amounted to 6½ 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 principal articles interchanged with Germany during the six years 1908 to 1913 are shown in the subjoined table:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Imported into Victoria from Germany.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ..	57,777	95,373	60,279	110,029	109,123	147,570
Machines, Tools, and Implements ..	89,810	70,191	84,557	127,718	123,100	127,781
Pianos ..	78,784	69,753	81,523	119,392	140,602	110,658
Apparel and Attire ..	46,009	62,059	74,351	82,381	95,703	98,354
Wire and Wire Netting ..	131,718	112,284	136,739	125,627	97,436	98,080
Vehicles, and parts ..	27,557	23,777	16,523	24,533	60,972	82,383
Piece Goods ..	68,819	53,956	65,851	60,900	80,851	76,352
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ..	110,103	56,024	77,494	91,416	83,719	66,609
Glass and Glassware ..	34,673	26,758	33,523	39,973	58,259	58,740
Iron and Steel ..	24,213	31,662	61,167	39,174	78,205	48,267
All other Articles ..	636,139	603,522	646,605	810,312	950,073	823,884
Total ..	1,305,602	1,205,359	1,338,612	1,631,455	1,878,043	1,738,678
<i>Exported from Victoria to Germany.</i>						
Wool ..	533,050	792,840	952,760	688,166	934,723	716,127
Tin Ingots ..	1,250		5,542	10,842	33,397	79,659
Apples—Fresh ..	9,630	17,405	14,080	17,213	28,149	63,544
Wheat ..		9,003	39,089	11,931	16,873	39,945
Ores ..	2,958	1,436	3,770	3,072	16,146	36,817
Sausage Casings ..	11,698	10,596	12,431	13,400	15,170	14,471
Hides and Skins ..	31,961	17,733	9,908	7,711	4,465	11,468
Tallow ..	59	940	11,100	15,803	3,282	6,478
Gold—Specie ..	1,410,000				200,000	
All other Articles ..	14,930	22,508	22,711	33,164	35,335	60,924
Total ..	2,015,536	872,461	1,071,391	801,302	1,287,540	1,029,433

The articles imported from Germany were very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value was accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, 59 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1913. Of the exports for that year 70 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with Japan (including Formosa) consists mainly of imports, which have increased considerably since 1915.

The value of goods received from Japan represented 2·6 per cent. of the total oversea imports into Victoria in 1915, 4·6 per cent. in 1916, 5·3 per cent. in 1917, 8·6 per cent. in 1918, and 9 per cent. in 1919. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND  
EXPORTED TO JAPAN, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.**

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
<i>Imported into Victoria from Japan.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods ..	191,035	312,874	344,467	747,301	1,594,320
Apparel and Attire ..	20,419	87,216	155,818	63,914	135,014
Sulphur—Brimstone ..	48,809	46,905	101,474	185,831	114,747
Metal Manufactures ..	3,401	13,484	22,921	38,770	81,494
Electrical Cable and Wire (covered) ..	..	1	533	11,549	79,608
Glass and Glassware ..	9,159	31,454	42,382	48,978	78,163
Matches and Vestas ..	2,776	27,388	8,208	24,913	71,323
Fancy Goods ..	8,005	24,053	34,721	54,204	67,136
China ware ..	2,649	15,687	27,270	26,936	62,912
Floor Coverings ..	6,041	9,327	13,495	35,353	53,992
Calcium—Carbide of ..	..	..	153	28,928	50,428
Gloves ..	..	92	6,707	29,031	45,700
Yarns ..	1	305	61	3,315	44,408
Fibres ..	3,957	2,503	7,168	15,938	35,621
Grass Straw, &c. ..	..	11,525	21,805	54,345	32,406
Hats, Bonnets, and Caps	15,791	24,830	27,762	23,725	28,828
Cosies, Cushions, Counterpanes, &c. ..	12,953	26,107	36,755	24,574	27,508
Brushware ..	6,712	16,373	22,867	17,896	27,428
Earthenware, Brown- ware, &c. ..	4,106	19,408	23,481	22,101	27,033
Buttons, Buckles, &c. ..	11,962	23,301	26,283	34,126	25,663
Textiles N.E.I. ..	285	1,383	12,479	16,009	20,150
Timber ..	13,060	29,205	60,824	6,756	17,232
Sugar—Produce of Cane	..	271,826	127,173	..	..
All other Articles ..	179,154	247,136	213,771	256,379	422,583
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>540,316</b>	<b>1,242,383</b>	<b>1,338,578</b>	<b>1,770,872</b>	<b>3,143,697</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Grain and Pulse ..	18	146	..	88,408	196,347
Wool ..	51,397	77,421	..	..	37,275
Tallow (unrefined) ..	5,952	..	12,026	7,127	28,015
Milk and Cream ..	2,450	..	524	25,066	18,435
Tallow Oil ..	4,623	8,053	12,214	17,240	11,453
All other Articles ..	19,117	40,505	23,653	28,080	90,065
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>83,557</b>	<b>126,125</b>	<b>48,417</b>	<b>165,921</b>	<b>381,590</b>

For the year 1919, the articles specified accounted for 86½ per cent. of the total imports, whilst the items piece goods and apparel and attire formed 55 per cent. thereof. On page 536 it is shown that the articles produced in Japan and received in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1919, amounted in value to £3,072,342.

Wool was the chief item of export up to 1916; but in 1919 foodstuffs represented 56 per cent. in value of the total exports.

Trade with United States. Trade with the United States in 1919 amounted to £11,117,688, or about 18 per cent. of the Victorian oversea



trade. As compared with the year 1918 this trade had increased by £3,542,029, there having been an increase in imports of £4,791,505, and a decrease in exports of £1,249,476. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO 1918-19.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1913.	Ended 30th June.				
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
<i>Imported into Victoria from the United States.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Paper .. ..	33,962	80,299	146,419	228,212	266,695	976,220
Piece Goods .. ..	38,086	79,920	162,771	260,738	241,623	844,930
Metal Manufactures ..	201,740	200,700	356,097	313,075	441,997	825,210
Machines and Machinery	399,448	386,172	487,331	561,632	456,759	755,531
Oils .. ..	228,975	237,423	469,490	574,646	461,785	704,404
Iron and Steel .. ..	161,038	140,919	326,906	420,189	348,779	686,113
Apparel and Attire ..	18,852	110,439	244,744	222,919	118,450	576,028
Vehicles, and parts ..	116,658	143,289	429,023	305,686	310,895	449,394
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. ..	230,504	120,865	186,324	355,481	123,985	408,683
Timber .. ..	316,223	213,873	235,805	96,365	157,866	223,108
Rubber and Rubber Goods .. ..	31,069	28,319	70,304	66,076	68,012	216,770
Leather, &c. ....	124,232	106,441	154,337	327,264	210,969	197,807
Electrical and Gas Appliances, Electrical Articles and Materials	10,865	29,205	63,301	74,770	67,000	179,532
Glass and Glassware ..	7,796	18,168	56,810	67,071	48,681	159,970
Tools of Trade .. ..	93,423	67,527	61,362	68,658	57,885	129,238
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. ..	14,957	18,959	42,163	14,932	67,034	124,339
Gloves .. ..	1,570	2,663	5,407	9,300	38,924	107,220
Cocoa, and Cocoa and Chocolate .. ..	2,800	3,830	10,432	5,785	26,452	106,527
Instruments—Musical	13,781	10,626	46,609	68,106	74,467	96,198
Paints and Colours ..	8,468	10,533	21,158	35,665	49,903	86,278
Cream of Tartar .. ..	11	3,970	10,558	11,820	15,503	85,389
Sodium Salts .. ..	409	374	14,851	16,022	21,392	76,886
Corsets .. ..	12,981	28,663	34,080	48,486	44,772	73,187
Waxes .. ..	6,125	4,852	26,396	18,023	15,771	64,418
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. ....	15,192	12,653	15,589	24,007	37,517	55,809
All other Articles ..	491,197	607,883	1,129,967	818,136	919,271	1,274,203
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,580,362</b>	<b>2,668,565</b>	<b>4,808,234</b>	<b>5,013,064</b>	<b>4,692,387</b>	<b>9,483,892</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>						
Wool .. ..	500,202	1,066,144	2,008,725	..	1,623,663	925,908
Wheat .. ..	..	..	..	42,860	757,819	387,921
Jams and Jellies .. ..	..	..	..	..	99,276	158,263
Sausage Casings .. ..	..	416	7,940	1,267	29,098	52,015
Flour .. ..	..	..	..	2,708	234,774	44,373
Hides and Skins .. ..	89,530	75,389	60,849	51,833	69,137	37,726
All other Articles ..	43,264	20,876	21,962	98,954	69,505	27,590
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>632,996</b>	<b>1,162,825</b>	<b>2,099,476</b>	<b>197,622</b>	<b>2,883,272</b>	<b>1,633,796</b>

The goods received from the United States in 1919 amounted in value to 27 per cent. of the oversea imports, and covered a wide range of articles. The 25 items specified above accounted for 87 per cent. of the total. Wool is the principal article exported; its value was 71 per cent. of the total for the last six years.

**Australian  
produce  
exported.**

Leaving gold out of consideration, an examination of the various articles of Australian produce exported from Victoria to overseas countries in 1919 reveals the fact that 92 per cent. of the total was covered by the twenty articles specified below. Under the heading "Australian Produce" are included articles which were partly or entirely manufactured in Australia from imported materials.

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE  
EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,  
1914-15 TO 1918-19.**

Principal Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
Gold (Bullion, Ore, and Specie) .. ..	£ 446,788	£ 320,995	£ 643	£ —	£ —
Wool .. ..	5,237,304	6,203,565	6,149,212	6,820,096	10,968,651
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat .. ..	160,642	2,767,099	4,177,726	2,776,635	3,923,715
Flour .. ..	191,214	653,490	1,213,751	1,529,789	1,440,187
Other .. ..	40,182	70,238	120,948	197,818	347,837
Butter .. ..	798,569	653,115	2,154,673	1,664,299	1,860,415
Meats—					
Preserved in tins, &c.	213,525	12,258	61,937	328,288	798,645
Mutton and Lamb	1,248,085	47,348	394,044	187,733	745,893
Other (frozen) ..	531,867	92,807	236,450	291,188	145,404
Skins and Hides ..	884,997	534,396	548,725	478,236	1,078,151
Jams and Jellies ..	36,625	196,979	371,753	643,765	829,791
Leather and manu- factures of, &c. ..	494,418	491,933	438,870	235,375	800,626
Tallow and Tallow Oil	205,362	60,912	262,819	155,855	493,881
Fruits (Fresh, Dried, and Preserved) ..	42,339	367,806	264,850	332,996	419,764
Milk and Cream ..	77,388	14,847	305,738	594,390	339,883
Machines and Machinery .. ..	66,036	85,753	55,971	75,436	182,525
Fertilizers .. ..	84,132	121,800	94,377	162,839	172,492
Boots and Shoes ..	3,108	8,786	14,889	70,549	168,070
Cordage and Twines	1,382	3,838	35,533	62,569	125,928
Tobacco, manufac- tured .. ..	68,127	110,254	88,397	123,876	120,329
Rubber Manufactures	69,925	101,499	85,199	122,927	115,378
Biscuits .. ..	39,313	74,813	79,121	75,159	90,241
Lead .. ..	144,734	338,083	501,775	57,145	43,934
Horses .. ..	106,054	25,410	62,948	117,318	32,199
Tin Ingots .. ..	109,337	224,598	114,635	66,939	28,650
All other Articles ..	708,044	696,860	833,585	1,099,043	2,142,121
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>12,009,497</b>	<b>14,279,482</b>	<b>18,668,569</b>	<b>18,270,173</b>	<b>27,414,710</b>
Per Head of Popula- tion .. ..	£ s. d. 8 7 11	£ s. d. 10 1 3	£ s. d. 13 6 11	£ s. d. 12 19 0	£ s. d. 19 3 3
Percentage of Total Overseas Exports ..	97·35	96·85	98·10	97·62	98·53

\* Excluding gold.

Those articles of Australian produce exported overseas which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading

"All other articles," represented 6 per cent. of the total in 1915, 5 per cent. in 1916,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1917, 6 per cent. in 1918, and 8 per cent. in 1919.

The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries in each of the past five years:—

### EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Destination.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.*	1919.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	8,281,709	7,074,914	12,359,067	8,597,363	15,936,033
Other British Countries ..	1,692,457	2,101,525	2,521,613	4,114,349	6,161,173
Foreign Countries ..	2,035,331	5,103,043	3,787,889	5,558,461	5,317,504
Total ..	12,009,497	14,279,482	18,668,569	18,270,173	27,414,710

\* Excluding gold.

Of the Australian produce exported oversea during the last five years, about 58 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 18 per cent. to other British countries, and 24 per cent. to foreign countries.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in Victoria in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

### REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Heads of Revenue.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Import Duty—	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ..	687,599	574,690	422,693	300,406	363,663
Narcotics ..	434,447	476,721	497,662	423,456	471,268
Sugar ..	11,957	249,220	112,753	13,971	7,588
All other Articles ..	2,395,549	2,901,721	2,799,442	2,222,806	3,147,217
Total ..	3,529,552	4,202,352	3,832,550	2,960,639	3,989,736
Excise Duty—					
Spirits ..	129,821	139,437	124,083	142,978	273,057
Beer ..	401,041	494,161	458,430	556,327	891,491
Tobacco ..	282,412	290,365	303,307	301,864	462,219
Sugar ..	1,481	350	..	..	..
Total ..	814,755	924,313	885,820	1,001,169	1,626,767
Miscellaneous ..	12,522	13,553	14,652	11,952	24,626
Grand Total ..	4,356,829	5,140,218	4,733,022	3,973,760	5,641,129

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department, and the amounts shown are exclusive of drawbacks and refunds. No

record is kept of goods which were imported into or manufactured in the State, and afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned.

**Inter-State Commission.** This Commission was appointed on 5th August, 1913, and its principal functions are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 638.

### SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, except in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 551, where Victorian 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 :—

#### SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. ..	2,324	2,392	1,962	1,721	1,730
Tons .. ..	5,290,063	4,935,129	4,042,819	2,871,343	2,870,974
Average tonnage ..	2,276	2,063	2,061	1,668	1,660
Crews .. ..	157,209	142,885	119,200	80,199	82,214
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. ..	2,329	2,385	1,967	1,724	1,709
Tons .. ..	5,308,817	4,902,245	4,050,095	2,873,770	2,815,938
Average tonnage ..	2,279	2,055	2,059	1,667	1,648
Crews .. ..	157,745	141,698	118,360	80,196	81,181

The figures in the above table for the years 1918 and 1919 show a large decrease in the tonnage and crews of vessels as compared with the average of the five-year period 1912-17. The reduction in the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Victorian ports during the last four years was due to conditions arising out of the war. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1919, steamers numbered 1,508 of the vessels entered, and 1,495 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 2,734,895 and 2,694,746 respectively.

**Shipping in ballast.** The inward shipping of 1919 included 122 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 401,298, whilst the outward shipping included 380 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 584,357.

Shipping with  
principal  
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1918-19 are set out in the following statement :—

### SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1918-19.

Countries.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States .. ..	1,239	1,393,549	1,369	1,874,484
United Kingdom .. ..	129	623,908	79	342,617
New Zealand .. ..	65	87,391	50	73,642
Other British .. ..	105	321,924	105	286,019
Total British Countries	1,538	2,426,772	1,603	2,576,762
Japan .. ..	43	110,321	23	68,786
Java .. ..	11	33,960	13	33,058
United States.. ..	90	176,868	22	39,018
Other Foreign .. ..	48	123,053	48	98,314
Total Foreign Countries ..	192	444,202	106	239,176
Total .. ..	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938

Nationality of  
vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1918-19 was as shown hereunder :—

### NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1918-19.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian .. ..	1,157	1,184,951	1,154	1,171,385
United Kingdom .. ..	293	1,256,001	286	1,238,730
Canadian .. ..	..	..	1	800
New Zealand .. ..	128	106,544	127	105,236
South African .. ..	5	5,070	5	5,070
Total British .. ..	1,583	2,552,566	1,573	2,521,221
Foreign—				
Chilian .. ..	1	1,179	1	1,179
Danish .. ..	1	3,004	1	3,004
Dutch .. ..	17	45,594	15	40,337
French .. ..	8	17,446	6	13,167
Italian .. ..	1	2,786	1	2,786
Japanese .. ..	44	112,275	44	112,275
Norwegian .. ..	29	62,900	24	51,815
Portuguese .. ..	1	5,034	1	5,034
Russian .. ..	7	11,790	6	10,164
Swedish .. ..	11	24,349	9	20,937
United States .. ..	27	32,051	28	34,019
Total Foreign .. ..	147	318,408	136	294,717
Total .. ..	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938

In the next table further details are given of the nationality of the shipping for each of the last five years.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1914-15  
TO 1918-19.

Year.	Number of Vessels.				Tonnage of Vessels.			
	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.								
1914-15	1,480	709	135	2,324	2,294,137	2,633,365	362,561	5,290,063
1915-16	1,499	714	179	2,392	2,044,398	2,519,317	371,414	4,935,129
1916-17	1,253	586	123	1,962	1,713,714	2,035,346	293,759	4,042,819
1917-18	1,266	312	143	1,721	1,485,665	1,058,144	327,534	2,871,343
1918-19	1,157	426	147	1,730	1,184,951	1,367,615	318,408	2,870,974
Cleared.								
1914-15	1,484	712	133	2,329	2,303,739	2,645,617	359,461	5,308,817
1915-16	1,498	709	178	2,385	2,034,655	2,494,320	373,270	4,902,245
1916-17	1,255	587	125	1,967	1,713,914	2,038,346	297,839	4,050,095
1917-18	1,272	309	143	1,724	1,481,732	1,063,466	328,572	2,873,770
1918-19	1,154	419	136	1,709	1,171,385	1,349,836	294,717	2,815,938

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality, as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1915 to 1919 are :—Australian vessels, 64, 63, 64, 74, and 67 per cent. ; Australian tonnage, 43, 41, 43, 52, and 41 per cent. ; other British vessels, 30, 30, 30, 18, and 25 per cent. ; other British tonnage, 50, 51, 50, 37, and 48 per cent. ; foreign vessels, 6, 7, 6, 8, and 8 per cent. ; and foreign tonnage, 7, 8, 7, 11, and 11 per cent.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1918, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished :—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1918.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne .. ..	202	126,197	150	33,776	352	159,973
Geelong .. ..	2	419	5	360	7	779
Port Fairy .. ..	3	621	..	..	3	621
Total .. ..	207	127,237	155	34,136	362	161,373

During 1918 there were added to the register 8 steamers with net tonnage of 864, and 3 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 1,632 ;

whilst 11 steamers having net tonnage of 3,992, and 16 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 3,736, were taken off the register.

**Vessels on Australasian registers.** The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' and Salvage Association of Victoria, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1919 :—

### VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1919.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.*		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Victoria .. ..	176	125,400	184	35,474	360	160,874
New South Wales ..	508	95,768	543	34,258	1,051	130,026
Queensland.. ..	82	16,695	182	6,393	264	23,088
South Australia ..	111	46,278	182	15,235	293	61,513
Western Australia ..	29	22,545	391	12,387	420	34,932
Tasmania .. ..	61	13,647	134	4,431	195	18,078
Total Australia ..	967	320,333	1,616	108,178	2,583	428,511
Fiji .. ..	4	347	6	871	10	1,218
New Guinea .. ..	..	..	13	250	13	250
New Zealand .. ..	245	62,029	310	24,578	555	86,607
Total .. ..	1,216	382,709	1,945	133,877	3,161	516,586

\* Including auxiliary power vessels.

Compared with 1918, vessels owned in Australia decreased by 68 in number, and by 15,418 in tonnage.

### PORT OF MELBOURNE.

**Port of Melbourne.** The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 10·39 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 65 acres, of which 20 acres are under sheds. An outline of some of the Trust's activities is given below.

**Works undertaken by Trust in River and Victoria Dock.** The river has been widened from Queen's Bridge to the Bay from about 140 to 300 feet, and three swinging basins have been provided, one just below Queen's Bridge, 500 feet wide, one three-quarters of a mile further down the river, 700 feet wide, and one at the entrance to the Victoria Dock, 660

feet wide. The depth of the river has been gradually increased, until at the present time it is 27 feet at low water for all but the upper half-mile, where the depth is from 24 feet upwards, but is being increased to 27 feet. As regards the wharfage available for shipping, 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.

This dock, which is 4 miles from the river entrance, was **Victoria Dock** opened in 1892, and has a free water area of 82 acres, not including the entrance, and a depth of from 27 to 29 feet of water at low tide. The entrance to the dock is 160 feet wide, and on the 8,500 feet of wharfage, excluding the Central Pier, there are six closed and seven open sheds, all 53 feet in width, but now being widened to 80 feet, and two open and two closed sheds 60 feet in width, the total length of these sheds being 4,870 feet. On the pier in this dock, which is 1,631 feet in length and 250 feet in width, six new sheds have been completed, each 480 feet long by 60 feet wide. Two new sheds 480 feet long by 80 feet wide are being erected on the Pitt-street side of the dock.

This canal, which was constructed across the flats below **Goode Canal**. Fisherman's Bend, had the effect of reducing the distance from Queen's Bridge to the river entrance from 7 miles to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles. Its length is 2,002 yards, its total width 487 feet, its width at low water 430 feet, its bottom width 264 feet, and its depth at low water 27 feet.

The material dredged and disposed of during 1918 **Dredging.** amounted to 3,157,922 cubic yards, viz., 2,429,048 cubic yards from the Bay within the Harbor Trust boundary, and 728,874 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 34,615,692, and the Bay dredgings to 29,195,652 cubic yards, making a total of 63,811,344 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 50,455,704 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,355,640 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1918 was 7·85d. per cubic yard.

The floating plant of the Trust consists of 6 dredgers, 2 **Plant.** steam tugs, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron dumb hopper barges, 3 steam launches, 3 motor launches, 1 Lobnitz rock-breaker, 1 grab crane, 2 coal hulks, 2 derrick punts, and diving equipment.

Since the inception of the Trust, in the year 1877, the **Trade of the Port.** trade of the port has greatly increased. In the year 1918 vessels to the number of 4,445, comprising 3,527 steamers, 20 ships, 29 barques, 20 barquentines, 294 ketches, 123 schooners, and 432 lighters, with registered gross tonnage aggregating 5,271,000, berthed within the port. The tonnage of imports in 1918 was 2,544,000, and that of exports 1,175,000.



The trade of the port for the past five years was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Registered Tonnage.
	Oversea.	Inter-State (including New Zealand).	Oversea.	Inter-State (including New Zealand).	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
1914.. ..	1,313,000	1,663,000	576,000	740,000	6,934,000
1915.. ..	1,299,000	1,683,000	239,000	730,000	5,994,000
1916.. ..	982,000	1,652,000	655,000	703,000	5,555,000
					Gross
1917.. ..	754,000	1,384,000	638,000	593,000	6,920,000
1918.. ..	874,000	1,670,000	507,000	668,000	5,271,000

The abnormal conditions arising out of the war are responsible for the decrease of vessels' tonnage in 1918.

Coal forms a great part of the above Inter-State imports, the particulars being as follows :—

#### COAL IMPORTED FROM OTHER STATES.

(Exclusive of Coal transhipped.)

	Tons.		Tons.
1913 .. ..	831,219	1916.. ..	809,209
1914 .. ..	906,962	1917.. ..	771,953
1915 .. ..	846,980	1918.. ..	1,105,543

**Port Improvement.**

A new railway pier at Port Melbourne has been completed, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet. The total cost of the pier and superstructures is £214,118. 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 construction of the new Central Pier at the Victoria Dock has been completed. A bed for the centre roadway on this pier has been formed by the insertion of reinforced concrete plates on which wood blocks have been laid. The expenditure on the pier to 31st December, 1918, including the erection of six cargo sheds, was £186,418.

The widening of the swinging basin on the south side of the river is practically completed. This work makes the width of the river at the basin 700 feet for a length of 1,000 feet. The other works being carried out in this connexion are :—Erection of timber wharf around the swinging basin ; construction of reinforced concrete sheet piling ; erection of wharf in front of sheet piling ; and the demolition of the old wharf and sheet piling, &c. It is proposed to dredge the swinging basin to 27 feet O.L.W. The cost of these works to 31st December last was £96,037 ; the estimated total cost is £341,158.

The following statement shows the berthage accommodation and depth of water at the wharfs and piers within the Port of Melbourne :—

### BERTHAGE ACCOMMODATION AND DEPTH OF WATER.

Name of Wharf, Pier, &c.	Berthing Space, in Feet.	Depth, in Feet O.L.W.
Breakwater Pier, Williamstown .. ..	920	28 to 30
Railway Pier, Williamstown (old) .. ..	2,500	28 to 30
Railway Pier, Williamstown (new) .. ..	1,200	28 to 30
Graving Dock Pier, Williamstown .. ..	860	25 to 28
Reid-street Pier, Williamstown .. ..	1,000	20 to 24
Ann-street Pier, Williamstown .. ..	800	17 to 22
Gem Pier, Williamstown .. ..	500	8 to 10
New Railway Pier, Port Melbourne .. ..	2,650	37
Railway Pier, Port Melbourne .. ..	3,000	28 to 30
Town Pier, Port Melbourne .. ..	3,500	27 to 30
Newport Wharf (river) .. ..	400	27
Footscray Wharf (river) .. ..	700	13 to 14
Queen's Wharf (river) .. ..	1,800	17 to 26
Prince's Wharf (river) .. ..	2,050	17 to 24
Australian Wharf (river) .. ..	7,620	24 to 26
South Wharf (river) .. ..	7,750	23 to 26
Victoria Dock (river) .. ..	11,760	27 to 29
	49,010	

NOTE.—For rise of spring tides throughout harbor, 2 ft. 8 in. to be added to all depths; for rise of neap tides, 2 feet to be added. The depth at Victoria Dock is limited by that of the river channel, which is maintained at from 26 to 27 feet.

At the various piers and wharfs are the following cranes :—

One steam crane, to lift 75 tons.

One hydraulic crane, to lift 35 tons.

One hydraulic crane, to lift 15 tons.

Seven hand cranes, to lift from 1 to 10 tons.

### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

The following are the principal postal charges within the Commonwealth. In addition to the charges mentioned there is a war postage of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each letter, letter-card, post-card, packet, and newspaper. Thus the postage on letters is

Rates of postage.

1½d. for the first half ounce and 1d. for each additional half ounce, and similarly with the other articles specified below:—

Letters .. .. .	1d. per half ounce
Letter-cards .. .. .	Single, 1½d. each
Post-cards .. .. .	Single, 1d. each
Printed papers (other than newspapers)	½d. per 2 ounces
Books printed in Australia .. .. .	½d. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia .. .. .	½d. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia .. each	½d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia .. each	½d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed .. .. .	1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia .. each	½d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia .. each	½d. 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 now 1d. for the first half ounce and 1d. for each additional half ounce, plus ½d. war tax.

**Cable rates.** 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 available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s. A scheme exists under which week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday. This has, however, been temporarily suspended, as an arrangement has been made for the transmission of messages to soldiers, which are chargeable at the rate of 9d. per word without a minimum.

**Postal returns.** The following table shows the postal business transacted in Victoria during the last five years. Registered letters and articles, which numbered 1,718,858 in 1918-19, are included:—

#### POSTAL RETURNS, 1914 TO 1918-19.

—	1914.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Postcards	188,440,698	191,427,078	201,093,447	197,830,163	188,526,047
Newspapers	40,737,663	40,246,088	43,175,024	36,695,699	34,982,384
Packets ..	16,464,556	11,146,357	11,490,795	10,884,630	10,495,445
Parcels ..	961,755	1,163,140	1,283,949	1,363,044	1,399,114
Total ..	246,604,672	243,982,663	257,043,215	246,773,536	235,402,990

The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1918-19 was the lowest since 1912. A clear idea of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with will be obtained when it is stated that during the last year the letters posted and received represented 128 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 32 per head of the population.

The next table gives in three groups the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other

States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND  
INTERNATIONAL: 1914 TO 1918-19.

Service.	1914.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	139,043,933	134,212,538	133,312,357	128,839,592	127,757,271
Posted for delivery in other States ..	16,234,172	16,267,863	16,366,285	18,196,539	19,515,019
Posted for delivery outside the States ..	6,760,903	13,944,397	15,935,748	13,707,895	9,834,996
Total ..	162,039,008	164,424,798	165,614,390	160,744,026	157,107,286
Received from other States ..	16,220,068	16,481,811	17,529,247	20,524,168	18,608,892
Received from outside the States ..	10,181,622	10,520,469	17,949,810	16,561,969	12,809,869
Total ..	26,401,690	27,002,280	35,479,057	37,086,137	31,418,761
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	13,526,750	14,410,719	19,871,312	18,353,029	18,474,884
Posted for delivery in other States ..	15,962,880	14,823,566	12,830,757	10,670,456	10,366,521
Posted for delivery outside the States ..	2,793,660	3,955,133	2,987,080	3,504,111	2,899,892
Total ..	32,283,290	33,189,418	35,689,149	32,527,596	31,741,297
Received from other States ..	5,212,038	4,685,452	4,776,097	2,579,897	2,015,766
Received from outside the States ..	3,242,335	2,371,218	2,709,778	1,588,206	1,225,321
Total ..	8,454,373	7,056,670	7,485,875	4,168,103	3,241,087
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	9,783,256	6,136,500	6,060,216	5,919,199	5,610,195
Posted for delivery in other States ..	4,051,319	2,495,132	2,737,515	2,584,613	2,989,384
Posted for delivery outside the States ..	750,184	922,389	881,171	955,558	807,525
Total ..	14,584,759	9,554,021	9,678,902	9,459,370	9,407,104
Received from other States ..	1,232,022	1,039,866	1,080,527	978,878	754,510
Received from outside the States ..	647,775	552,470	731,366	446,382	333,831
Total ..	1,879,797	1,592,336	1,811,893	1,425,260	1,088,341
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	577,585	593,895	520,785	547,179	539,328
Posted for delivery in other States ..	210,404	243,655	227,773	252,014	296,469
Posted for delivery outside the States ..	17,658	145,907	357,689	357,458	279,065
Total ..	805,647	983,457	1,106,247	1,156,651	1,114,862
Received from other States ..	107,327	118,626	115,307	126,105	132,838
Received from outside the States ..	48,781	61,057	62,395	80,288	151,414
Total ..	156,108	179,683	177,702	206,393	284,252

There are 534 money order offices in the State, which, in 1918-19, issued 461,164 orders for £2,712,512. Of these 411,996 (for £2,566,643) were Commonwealth, 7,200 (for £25,160) New Zealand, and 41,968 (for £120,709) international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 476,543, and were for an aggregate amount of £2,702,292, the Commonwealth being 445,407 (for £2,597,350), the New Zealand 17,031 (for £50,459), and the international 14,105 (for £54,483). The postal notes sold totalled 2,888,387 (for £912,938), the inland postal notes paid 2,100,515 (for £698,606), and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 330,390 (for £120,167). The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1913 :—

### MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1914 TO 1918-19.

	1914.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19†
<b>Money Orders issued—</b>					
Number .. ..	381,671	654,324	420,347	438,897	461,164
Amount .. £	1,714,513	2,646,488	2,046,113	2,297,313	2,712,512
<b>Money Orders Paid—</b>					
Number .. ..	405,841	676,062	461,477	475,306	476,543
Amount .. £	1,928,550	2,800,880	2,213,594	2,524,316	2,702,292
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
Issued .. £	1,064,255	918,600	884,586	896,753	912,938
Victorian—Paid in Victoria .. £	849,888	731,044	689,222	681,955	698,606
<b>Of Other States—</b>					
Paid in Victoria £	171,414	132,429	127,684	123,709	120,167

The number and value of money orders issued and paid in 1918-19 exceeded the totals of the preceding two years. The number dealt with in 1915-16 was large, owing to the system then in operation of paying military allotments by money orders.

The total value of the postal notes paid in the State during 1918-19 was greater than in the preceding year by £13,109; the Victorian notes showed an increase of £16,651 and those of other States a decrease of £3,542. The postal notes issued in Victoria during 1918-19 exceeded those of the previous year by 27,379 in number and £16,185 in value.

**Telegraphs  
and  
telegrams.**

There are 1,671 telegraph offices in the State, 150 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, 1914 TO 1918-19.**

—	1914.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ..	2,217,361	2,189,333	2,258,435	2,296,097	2,538,632
Inter-State ..	948,497	1,012,605	1,038,411	1,098,575	1,132,989
International ..	101,337	133,088	132,025	137,758	132,613
Total ..	3,267,195	3,335,026	3,428,871	3,532,430	3,804,234
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ..	1,009,362	1,061,206	1,059,334	1,116,361	1,175,771
International ..	95,489	150,951	160,497	169,047	158,111
Total ..	1,104,851	1,212,157	1,219,831	1,285,408	1,333,882

The total telegrams despatched show a gradual improvement annually in the five-year period, the number for 1918-19 exceeding that for the previous year by 271,804. Compared with 1914 the telegrams despatched during the last year showed an increase of 537,039, of which 321,271 were inland, 184,492 inter-state, and 31,276 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 229,031 since 1914.

**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 684 exchanges in Victoria on 30th June, 1919, and the actual number of subscribers' lines was 44,035, with 60,376 telephones connected which represented 4·12 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, 1919, was 1,368.

**RAILWAYS.**

**Victorian  
Railways,  
length and  
cost.**

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 565, 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 motive power of which is steam, with the exception of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Electric Street Railway and two suburban lines (Sandringham to Essendon and Melbourne to St. Kilda), on which electric trains are run for the conveyance of passengers. 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.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  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, 30TH  
JUNE, 1915, TO 30TH JUNE, 1919.

—	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	325·71	328·19	328·19	328·19	330·41
Single Lines (miles)	3,602·47	3,825·33	3,847·57	3,876·57	3,914·64
Total ..	3,928·18	4,153·52	4,175·76	4,204·76	4,245·05
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	36,411,149	37,906,057	38,305,630	38,652,751	38,945,068
Average Cost per mile	9,269	9,126	9,173	9,193	9,174

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1919 :—

5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	Miles.
Beetomba to Cudgewa .. ..	9·91
Cavendish to Balmoral .. ..	25·29
Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track .. ..	30·75
Mityack to Kulwin .. ..	8·43
Manangatang to Bryden's Tank .. ..	14·25
Piangil to Pine Tank .. ..	15·75
	<hr/> 104·38

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
Alberton to Won Wron .. ..	12·25
Bittern to Red Hill .. ..	10·00
	<hr/> 32·25

**Electrification  
of suburban  
lines.**

Parliament sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways in the year 1912, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of 1921. The progress of the scheme has been greatly retarded owing to conditions produced by the war. The running of electric passenger trains was commenced on the Sandringham-Essendon line on 28th May, 1919, and on the Melbourne-St. Kilda line shortly afterwards. The average schedule speed between Melbourne and Essendon was, in September, 1919, about 21 miles per hour, and it is expected that when the full electrical equipment has been installed the travelling time will be reduced by about 30 per cent. as compared with that occupied under steam service.

On the St. Kilda line the complete electric time-table was introduced at the outset, and the high speed, increased frequency of trains, superior lighting, and more comfortable conditions generally rendered possible by electrical working have insured the popularity of the service. On this line, with steam traction, 8 locomotives, 16 enginemen and 6 guards, and 6 trains were required during the busy hours of the day. Electric traction has enabled the Department to dispense with 8 locomotives and to perform the service with 5 motormen, 5 guards and 5 trains and at the same time to largely increase the number of trains throughout the day. Economies are being effected in other directions. The actual cost of coal for producing power for the electric service is much less per ton-mile than for steam trains. Also there is a considerable saving in power and cost owing to the size of trains being reduced during the hours when the traffic is comparatively light. Units are detached from trains at those times, and are restored when longer trains are again required.

The total capital expenditure on the Electrification Scheme during the seven years 1912-19, exclusive of the cost of constructing new carriages and the structural alterations to existing suburban rolling-stock, was £2,923,660.

**Cost of  
railways and  
equipment.** The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

**CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT,  
1915 TO 1919.**

30th June—				£
1915	..	..	..	51,620,187
1916	..	..	..	54,560,106
1917	..	..	..	55,808,163
1918	..	..	..	56,694,141
1919	..	..	..	57,658,557

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June,



1919, £3,917,029 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£53,741,528) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £55,482,881, on which the annual interest payable is £2,144,413, or at the average rate of 3·865 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,741,353—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, 1919, was 3·865 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3·99 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £383,863, and for surveys of lines not constructed £369,000.

**Railway  
traffic.**

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1914, are given in the following table :—

**RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.**

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Miles Constructed ..	3,928·18	4,153·52	4,175·76	4,204·76	4,245·05
„ Dismantled ..	18·03	18·03	18·03	36·13	36·13
„ Closed to Traffic	29·93	29·93	29·93	11·83	11·83
„ Open for Traffic	3,880·22	4,105·56	4,127·80	4,156·80	4,197·09
Train Mileage ..	15,880,677	14,424,357	14,594,775	14,147,896	13,587,968
Passengers carried ..	119,978,898	118,898,222	111,791,982	109,607,750	117,467,159
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	5,410,045	5,829,835	5,962,602	6,231,093	6,515,470

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1919, was 4,557·72 miles of main tracks, and 848·16 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1918-19 was greater than in either of the two preceding years. In 1914-15 this traffic was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1913-14—by 976,501, and those of 1915-16, the next in volume, by 1,080,676. Of the passenger journeys in 1918-19, 109,249,745 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 8,217,414 by country passengers, the former being an increase of 7,984,218, and the latter a decrease of 124,809, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1918-19 was the highest recorded, and exceeded that for 1917-18, which now stands second in importance, by 284,377. The items of goods carried in 1918-19 showing greatest tonnage were :—Wheat, 1,314,004 tons ; stone, gravel, and sand, 669,357 tons ; firewood,

538,863 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 437,136 tons; flour, bran, sharps and pollard, 333,260 tons; hay, straw, and chaff, 332,499 tons; and timber, 332,249 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 488,853 tons, and comprised 35,147 horses, 405,073 cattle; 7,241,670 sheep, and 346,435 pigs. Comparing 1918-19 with 1914-15, the goods and live stock carried had increased by 1,105,425 tons, or by 20 per cent., whilst the passenger traffic was less by 2,511,739 passengers, or by 2 per cent., and the number of train miles run showed a reduction of 2,292,709, or of 14 per cent.

**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,  
1914-15 TO 1918-19.**

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ..	2,481,621	2,667,289	2,606,339	2,924,115	2,938,136
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	2,289,482	2,628,487	2,951,513	3,156,761	2,977,069
Sundries ..	412,584	434,967	422,786	512,997	560,868
Total ..	5,183,687	5,730,743	5,980,638	6,593,873	6,476,076
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Way and Works ..	1,200,298	1,128,286	1,100,192	1,209,360	1,028,871
Rolling-stock ..	1,724,358	1,676,395	1,838,605	1,909,658	1,889,360
Transportation ..	1,090,796	1,094,877	1,105,741	1,228,950	1,260,362
General Charges*..	242,864	242,030	261,420	255,937	296,178
Total ..	4,258,316	4,141,588	4,305,958	4,603,905	4,474,771
Net Receipts ..	925,371	1,589,155	1,674,680	1,989,968	2,001,305
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	82·15	72·27	72·00	69·82	69·10

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts for 1918-19 were £117,797 below those for 1917-18, but were more than those for any other previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1916-17, which are the third highest recorded,

by £495,438, or by more than 8 per cent. The amount received in passenger fares in 1918-19 was greater by £67,947 in the case of country, but less by £53,923 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers than that received in 1917-18. The most notable features in receipts from goods in 1918-19 as compared with the previous year were increases of £21,604 for the carriage of wool, and £10,657 for the carriage of timber, and a decrease in the amount received for the carriage of wheat of £336,442. The freight on live stock in 1918-19 was in excess of that for the previous year by £61,180. There has been an increase in working expenses in recent years, chiefly on account of the increased cost of coal due to the shortage of shipping, the higher cost of materials, &c., and the better conditions which have been provided for the staff. Abnormal expenditure for the purpose of meeting adverse conditions occasioned by the war, alterations connected with electrification, the relaying of lines with heavier rails, and the allowances to the staff owing to the increased cost of living, amounted to £268,874 in 1918-19, and is included in the working expenses for that year.

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, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Year.				Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
				£	£
1914-15	..	..	..	1,767,807	925,371
1915-16	..	..	..	1,927,107	1,589,155
1916-17	..	..	..	2,012,447	1,674,680
1917-18	..	..	..	2,126,906	1,989,968
1918-19	..	..	..	2,164,902	2,001,305

The figures show that in each of the last five years there was a deficit after payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The deficit in 1914-15 was largely the result of the drought of 1914, and the deficits in the last four years were due mainly to special expenditure arising from conditions created by the war, including increased cost of stores and materials and higher average payments to the staff.

**Railway earnings and expenses per mile.** The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for each of the last five years were as follows :—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN  
MILE, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.**

—	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. ..	3,853	3,960	4,109	4,144	4,165
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile .. ..	1,345	1,447	1,456	1,591	1,555
Expenses per Mile .. ..	1,105	1,046	1,048	1,111	1,074
Net Profits per Mile .. ..	240	401	408	480	481

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, 1919, showed that there were at that time 798 locomotives, 1,663 carriages, 19,481 trucks, and 946 vans and sundry stock, of which 17 locomotives, 40 carriages, 243 trucks, and 5 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. During the year 1918-19 the following new stock built at the Newport workshops was put into service :— 12 locomotives, 15 carriages, 118 trucks, and 5 electric tram cars. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £11,138,170, of the narrow-gauge £105,587, and of the electric railway stock £49,233.

**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.
		£
1914-15 .. ..	26,577	3,667,251
1915-16 .. ..	21,819	3,558,893
1916-17 .. ..	19,591	3,228,336
1917-18 .. ..	19,323	3,150,437
1918-19 .. ..	19,926	3,284,779

Figures relating to the Commissioners, the Railway Construction Branch, the State Coal Mine, and co-operative labour parties are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the staff on the St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Black Rock Electric Street Railways are included. The number of employees excludes members of the staff who were absent on service in connexion with the war.

The amounts paid on account of compensation, damages, claims, costs, &c., in each of the last ten years and the number of persons killed or injured in the same years, also the yearly averages for the period, are as follows:—

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON  
VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1909-10 TO 1918-19.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Employees whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Crossings; Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		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.				
	£												
1910 .. ..	8,528	..	11	2	101	..	7	6	205	13	29	21	353
1911* .. ..	146,135	10	526	8	99	..	31	5	148	26	25	49	829
1912 .. ..	23,100	..	13	9	117	..	44	23	146	35	42	67	362
1913† .. ..	66,694	2	441	5	131	1	15	5	189	23	36	36	812
1914 .. ..	13,567	..	33	8	199	1	61	11	233	25	38	45	564
1915 .. ..	14,359	..	40	6	185	2	36	8	253	32	44	48	558
1916 .. ..	20,766	..	29	11	198	2	28	10	242	31	37	54	534
1917 .. ..	15,556	..	46	5	133	1	35	4	225	22	26	32	465
1918 .. ..	18,221	..	33	4	197	2	46	9	246	29	39	44	561
1919 .. ..	18,303	..	41	6	174	1	31	7	222	38	42	52	510
Yearly Average ..	34,523	1·2	121·3	6·4	153·4	1·0	33·4	8·8	210·9	27·4	35·8	44·8	554·8

\*Including Richmond accident.

† 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 £4,669 in 1909-10, £7,021 in 1910-11, £9,178 in 1911-12, £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, and £13,035 in 1918-19.

**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 1918, cost £39,859 for construction and equipment. For the year 1918, the gross receipts were £3,829, and the working expenses £2,620. The train mileage for the same year was 20,440 and the passengers carried numbered 17,124.

**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 September, 1918, the cost of construction was £47,535, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses were £5,976 and £3,786 respectively.

**Freights on Victorian railways.** A statement of freights, operative on 1st July, 1919, 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 truck loads of 6 tons*	5 10	9 2	10 10	12 2	13 2	14 0	15 0
Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese (boxed), Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton) and Eggs†	10 0	18 4	24 10	31 2	35 8	40 0	44 4
Fresh Fruit†	6 6	11 10	15 6	19 0	21 10	24 6	27 2
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots: Fencing Wire, in lots of 10 tons and upwards: Wool-racks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 6 tons	8 8	15 8	20 6	25 4	29 0	32 6	35 2
Poultry (living)†	13 10	25 6	34 6	43 4	49 6	55 6	61 6
Wool (greasy)†	18 0	35 3	45 3	51 7	58 6	65 0	71 6
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine†	19 3	37 6	56 0	69 9	83 6	92 9	102 0
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 tons	12 3	23 6	34 3	42 6	50 9	54 9	58 9
Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons	4 6	8 0	11 0	12 10	15 0	16 8	18 2
Manures, in 6-ton lots	3 0	4 6	5 8	6 8	7 8	8 10	9 4
Rate per truck.							
Live Stock .. .. .	42 6	82 0	96 6	126 0	157 6	187 6	218 6

\* 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), Figs' Food, unrefined Salt, and Malt, also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export.

† 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.

Fares on  
Victorian  
railways.

A summary of passenger fares, operative on 1st July, 1919, has also been obtained from the same source and is given below.

### VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	Single.		Return.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Holiday Excursion.	2nd Class Holiday Excursion.
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>
50 .. ..	8 6	5 8	13 10	9 4	11 4	7 6
100 .. ..	16 8	11 2	27 8	18 6	22 6	15 4
150 .. ..	25 0	16 8	41 6	27 6	33 8	22 6
200 .. ..	33 2	22 2	55 2	36 10	44 6	29 10
250 .. ..	41 6	27 8	69 0	46 2	55 10	37 2
300 .. ..	49 4	32 10	81 10	54 8	67 0	44 6
350 .. ..	56 10	37 10	94 4	63 0	78 0	52 2

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2d. 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 1st November to the 30th April each year return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous district resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

### TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45·927 miles of cable lines, double track; 87·337 miles of electric lines, of which 51·007 miles are double, and 36·33 miles single track; 625 of a mile of horse-line, double track; and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are:—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines; Bendigo, with 8·113 miles of electric lines; Geelong, with 4·9 miles of electric lines; and Sorrento, with 1 mile of steam tramway.

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 a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria :—

### VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1914-15 TO 1918-19.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
			£	£		
1914-15	15,852,348	116,118,517	948,543	607,761	1,217	2,709
1915-16	16,188,674	127,550,994	1,037,681	626,306	1,247	2,958
1916-17	17,900,697	148,484,311	1,154,998	689,888	1,267	3,157
1917-18	19,057,702	167,462,689	1,272,511	780,461	1,320	3,367
1918-19	19,726,450	177,417,313	1,367,995	895,742	1,354	3,557

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 new Board, on 1st November, 1919, assumed control of the Melbourne Cable Tramways and Royal Park Horse Tramway.

On 2nd February, 1920, the following Tramway systems will also be vested in the Board :—

Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Hawthorn Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Melbourne Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Fitzroy Northcote and Preston Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Footscray Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Northcote Council, Cable Tramway.

Authority is also given to acquire the Electric Tramways of the North Melbourne Electric Tramway and Lighting Company Limited (Essendon), by agreement or by compulsory acquisition.



The whole of the officers and servants exclusively employed by the various undertakings and the liabilities and assets will be taken over by the new Board at the date the respective tramways are vested in the Board.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £750,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon the revenues and undertakings of the Board, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to incur an overdraft not exceeding £100,000.

As soon as practicable the Board will prepare 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 the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor-in-Council or Parliament without further formalities.

The Act permits the Board, subject to certain procedure, to generate electricity for use on its tramways, and to provide public parks and places of recreation.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year an amount equivalent to the Government's contributions to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Municipal Licences Equivalent, which for the year 1918 amounted to about £70,000. The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. upon 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, shall be distributed amongst 28 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with a scheme of distribution to be adopted by the Board, but any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of this arrangement shall be applied only to such purposes as the Governor-in-Council shall approve.

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.

Employees have the right of appeal against fines, dismissals, &c., to an Appeal Board, consisting of three members, one representative each nominated by the Board and by the employees, and a Chairman appointed by the Governor-in-Council, whose decision shall be final.

It was estimated that, when the Tramway Board formed under the *Tramway Board Act 1915* ceased to exist on 31st October, 1919, the

available accumulated funds lodged at the State Savings Bank would amount to about £827,000, which was to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue to the credit of "The Melbourne and Metropolitan Municipal Loans Redemption Fund" and applied by the State Treasurer in reduction of the indebtedness of the various metropolitan municipalities to the Government under the Municipal Loans Extension Acts. The actual amount of the Fund did not, however, reach the sum estimated, which necessitated further legislation to make up the shortage of £62,000.

**Melbourne  
Cable and  
Horse  
tramways.**

The sub-surface cable tramways were held by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company under lease, which expired on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramways Trust under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust was composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways the Trust issued debentures, at 4½ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company which leased the tramways were to provide its own rolling-stock, keep the tramways in repair and hand the same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. On 1st July, 1914, £1,200,000 of the Trust's debentures fell due and were redeemed, leaving a balance of £450,000, which matured and was paid off on 1st July, 1916.

Under authority of the Tramway Board Acts, the Melbourne Tramways Trust was dissolved on 1st March, 1916, and a Board created, consisting of five members nominated by the Government, to take over and operate the undertaking from 1st July, 1916, to 31st October, 1919, or such earlier date as might be proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council. This Board was, on 1st November, 1919, superseded by the present Board appointed under authority of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*. The Tramway Board was authorized to borrow up to £500,000 for the purposes of the Act, and to pay for the property, car houses, cars, &c., of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited which are used in the undertaking. The amount of the compensation to be given for the assets acquired by the Board was fixed at £335,000 by His Honor Mr. Justice Cussen, who had been appointed arbitrator by the Governor-in-Council. Surplus profits, which were paid to the State Savings Bank, have been used to meet the aforementioned compensation, and the balance (with the exception of £100,000 retained by the Board as a Renewals Reserve Fund) was paid to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Municipal Loans Redemption Fund.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board :—

MELBOURNE CABLE AND HORSE TRAMWAYS, 1909-10 TO 1918-19.

Year ended 30th June.				Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
						£
1910	..	..	..	10,010,975	68,695,853	581,390
1911	..	..	..	10,636,440	76,295,825	644,187
1912	..	..	..	11,313,212	84,926,712	715,524
1913	..	..	..	11,839,473	89,359,248	751,092
1914	..	..	..	12,056,510	91,438,777	766,426
1915	..	..	..	11,887,462	87,707,934	734,177
1916	..	..	..	11,977,916	96,290,131	807,356
1917	..	..	..	12,423,929	103,118,377	841,784
1918	..	..	..	12,833,029	113,034,157	901,474
1919	..	..	..	13,149,637	118,302,781	944,269

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1919, comprised 43·677 miles of double track cable tramway, and ·625 of a mile of double track horse tramway. The cables are driven by steam power generated at eleven engine houses situated at various points upon the routes, and an average of about 5,000 horse-power is in daily use. The average speed of cars between termini, including stops, is 8·986 miles per hour and the average speed of the ropes is 11·78 miles per hour. The rolling-stock consists of 1,086 dummies and trailers, which are housed at fifteen car depôts. The traffic of 1918-19 eclipsed that of any former year and, compared with 1917-18, showed increases of 316,608 in tram mileage, 5,268,624 in number of passengers carried, and £42,795 in traffic receipts.

In addition to the lines at present controlled by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 60·474 miles of electric tramways (47·022 miles being double track and 13·452 miles single track), and 2½ miles of cable tramways (double track). These tramways and their mileage are as follows :— The North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7·117 miles; the Prahran and Malvern electric lines, 35·152 miles; the Hawthorn electric lines, 11·175 miles; the Brunswick and Coburg electric lines, 7·03 miles;

Other  
metropolitan  
tramways.

and the Northcote Municipal cable line,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Particulars of their traffic are given in the following statement :—

## OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1914-15 .. ..	40·9	2,644,574	21,841,246	151,806
1915-16 .. ..	51·358	2,993,379	25,222,802	172,399
1916-17 .. ..	58·693	4,280,404	39,296,747	253,907
1917-18 .. ..	59·629	5,068,363	48,262,747	311,353
1918-19 .. ..	62·724	5,432,735	52,856,083	362,095

In 1919 there were in country towns 26·863 miles of electric tramways and 1 mile of steam tramway, the traffic particulars of which for the last five financial years are given below :—

Country  
tramways.

## TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1914-15 .. ..	27·863	1,320,312	6,569,337	62,560
1915-16 .. ..	27·863	1,217,379	6,038,061	57,926
1916-17 .. ..	27·863	1,196,364	6,069,187	59,307
1917-18 .. ..	27·863	1,156,310	6,165,785	59,684
1918-19 .. ..	27·863	1,144,078	6,258,449	61,631

## 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 gives details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years :—

### LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1914 TO 1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel) .. ..	537	577	527	515	458
„ (Hansoms) .. ..	231	211	178	173	149
Omnibuses .. ..	18	6	9	..	..
Tram Cars .. ..	432	432	407	434	443
„ Dummies .. ..	389	389	414	441	442
Motor Cars .. ..	57	212	232	182	173
„ Omnibuses .. ..	63	69	33	19	..
„ Chars-a-bancs .. ..	..	..	..	..	25
Total .. ..	1,727	1,896	1,800	1,764	1,690
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed .. ..	2,522	2,199	2,373	2,755	2,719

**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, 1918, the number of motor cars registered was 15,158, on which fees were fixed at the following annual rates :—134 at six guineas each, 862 at five guineas each, 9,627 at four guineas each, 3,183 at three guineas each, 1,157 at two guineas each, and 195 at one guinea each. On the same date, 9,928 motor cycles, which are subject to an annual fee of 5s. each, and 300 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, 1918, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 27,423. There were also 54 dealers registered.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1918.

## 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	..	..	..
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	..
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	..
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,964
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669
1849	66,220	39,556	26,664	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,992
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,105	1,958	94,664	31,038
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025*	3,213*	2,703	92,312	42,443
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,395
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	20,471
1858	504,519	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	56,168	25,882
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,092	9,469	4,769	32,735	19,615
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	26,912	35,898
1862	554,358	324,107	230,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	38,203
1863	571,559	327,249	244,310	23,906	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800
1864	601,343	343,296	258,047	25,680	8,887	4,554	36,156	21,779
1865	621,095	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,010	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629
1867	651,571	362,273	289,298	25,608	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142
1868	674,614	373,232	301,382	27,243	10,067	4,692	32,805	25,552
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,040	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087

\* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. It is known that, in consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, many children born were neither registered nor baptized, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1871	747,412	407,884	339,528	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,333	19,951
1872	758,984	410,278	348,706	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295
1873	772,039	414,917	357,122	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294
1874	783,274	418,534	364,740	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365
1875	791,399	421,023	370,376	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342
1876	801,717	424,838	376,879	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977
1877	815,494	430,616	384,878	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943
1878	827,439	435,691	391,748	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492
1879	840,620	441,434	399,186	26,839	12,120	4,986	44,384	39,212
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1881	879,886	462,159	417,727	27,145	12,302	5,896	59,066	51,744
1882	899,562	472,110	427,452	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524
1883	920,694	483,912	436,782	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562
1884	944,564	496,998	447,566	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,061
1885	969,202	511,010	458,192	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994
1886	1,000,510	528,919	471,591	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102
1887	1,032,993	546,918	486,075	33,043	16,005	7,768	90,147	68,121
1888	1,076,966	570,480	506,486	34,503	16,287	8,946	102,032	60,229
1889	1,103,727	582,547	521,180	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,582	68,418
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1891	1,157,678	606,035	551,643	38,505	18,631	8,780	62,448	53,172
1892	1,168,600	608,700	559,900	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214
1893	1,176,160	609,620	566,540	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460
1894	1,182,290	609,595	572,695	34,258	15,430	7,029	84,261	90,110
1895	1,185,950	608,240	577,710	33,706	15,636	7,181	81,199	88,886
1896	1,180,280	599,890	580,390	32,178	15,714	7,625	84,872	99,419
1897	1,182,710	600,120	582,590	31,310	15,126	7,568	90,847	97,301
1898	1,183,060	598,950	584,110	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225
1899	1,189,470	600,480	588,990	31,008	16,578	8,140	85,384	86,947
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
1901	1,212,613	610,005	602,608	31,008	15,904	8,406	93,107	90,126
1902	1,215,840	609,246	606,594	30,461	16,177	8,477	87,557	97,933
1903	1,215,202	607,092	608,110	29,569	15,595	7,605	52,756	66,159
1904	1,218,608	607,285	611,323	29,763	14,393	8,210	55,049	65,831
1905	1,228,985	612,488	616,497	30,107	14,676	8,774	62,798	65,404
1906	1,244,474	620,125	624,349	30,844	15,237	8,930	69,282	67,348
1907	1,260,468	627,631	632,837	31,369	14,542	9,575	75,784	73,045
1908	1,271,097	633,104	637,993	31,101	15,767	9,334	76,863	78,614
1909	1,291,019	643,642	647,377	31,549	14,436	9,431	78,744	73,768
1910	1,308,111	652,285	655,826	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951
1911	1,339,102	668,759	670,343	33,044	15,217	11,088	106,349	93,246
1912	1,380,561	689,825	690,736	35,817	16,595	11,738	124,527	99,933
1913	1,412,119	706,948	705,171	35,978	15,475	11,324	114,586	101,718
1914	1,430,667	712,594	718,073	36,225	16,503	11,830	109,149	*99,043
1915	1,419,176	693,650	725,526	35,010	15,823	12,832	*85,977	*82,189
1916	1,398,884	666,036	732,848	34,239	16,489	11,341	*80,458	*76,687
1917	1,411,004	671,382	739,622	33,035	14,555	9,506	*58,976	*58,774
1918	1,430,758	684,906	745,852	31,601	15,177	9,156	*48,566	*51,631

\* 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.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836	..	2,165	..	..	..	..	..
1837	6,071	5,872	..	..	..	..	..
1838	40,020	16,874	..	..	..	..	..
1839	74,698	35,849	..	..	..	..	..
1840	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..	..
1841	152,826	201,363	..	..	..	..	..
1842	87,296	124,631	..	..	..	..	..
1843	73,565	57,165	..	..	..	..	..
1844	69,913	63,048	..	..	..	..	..
1845	98,539	43,241	..	..	..	..	..
1846	96,347	51,095	..	..	..	..	..
1847	138,293	73,460	..	..	..	..	..
1848	144,761	140,260	..	..	..	..	..
1849	229,388	140,259	..	..	..	..	..
1850	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..	..
1851	392,455	410,864	..	..	11,113	..	17,462
1852	1,634,448	978,922	..	..	35,249	..	122,099
1853	3,215,546	3,216,609	..	..	522,693	..	356,268
1854	3,087,986	4,185,708	403,900	..	517,082	..	482,401
1855	2,728,656	2,612,807	117,500	..	576,588	..	210,062
1856	2,972,496	2,668,834	339,495	..	506,679	..	368,511
1857	3,328,303	2,968,658	507,201	..	736,050	..	476,136
1858	2,973,383	3,092,720	561,545	4,832,369	645,239	..	466,047
1859	3,261,104	3,393,946	1,479,618		601,187	..	537,252
1860	3,082,461	3,315,307	2,207,976		621,554	..	419,905
1861	2,952,101	3,092,021	942,171	2,798,692	518,329	..	283,341
1862	3,269,079	3,039,497	1,246,764		407,758	..	284,906
1863	2,774,686	2,882,937	857,381		171,271	..	257,388
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903	530,416	415,481	89,376	..	281,377
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777	190,043	184,262	113,244	1,103	231,919
1866	3,079,160	3,222,025	162,740	135,712	96,898	72,156	277,062
1867	3,216,317	3,241,818	391,166	247,970	47,374	313,103	241,449
1868	3,230,754	3,189,321	487,962	103,076	110,548	144,216	182,476
1869	3,383,984	3,226,165	215,023	104,612	£0,735	152,775	267,603
1870	3,261,883	3,428,382	236,643	192,420	36,832	93,553	191,573
1871	1,691,266	1,754,251	263,371	242,508*	35,328*	97,176*	97,088*
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534	655,641	566,831	42,192	17,945	264,761
1873	3,644,135	3,504,953	885,388	853,179	38,126	227,427	186,464
1874	4,106,790	4,177,338	723,974	816,616	102,922	212,378	390,955
1875	4,236,423	4,318,121	897,123	984,624	99,451	95,672	350,159

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.

\* 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.



## STATE FINANCE—continued.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	1,093,959	1,481,800*	66,690	142,483	348,596
1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	576,166	1,019,201	16,759	171,551	258,638
1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	801,731	935,666	11,888	37,947	313,039
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379	1,337,052	1,061,694	36,884	12,327	356,547
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,988,916†	24,945	84,413	383,751
1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	819,575	782,134	31,631	40,267	317,352
1882	5,592,362	5,145,764	1,064,516	1,387,711	53,017	120,244	265,836
1883	5,611,253	5,651,885	2,656,810	2,117,336	62,376	204,325	422,754
1884	5,934,687	5,715,293	1,600,233	1,399,148	55,879	192,059	454,121
1885	6,290,361	6,140,356	1,134,574	1,302,538	40,878	139,982	400,579
1886	6,481,021	6,513,540	1,730,980	1,719,063	41,061	144,875	505,445
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251	2,068,282	2,117,945	40,430	225,638	565,086
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151	2,328,400	2,389,797	53,214	220,140	430,072
1889	8,675,990	7,919,902	3,675,955	3,384,977	80,202	289,226	356,571
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,613,782	99,372	420,45	564,418
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	2,341,651	2,399,921	26,934	525,799	644,280
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917	1,324,553	1,156,020	38,576	365,463	382,279
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	812,057	705,022	28,498	271,427	212,601
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	405,528	607,172	22,204	126,190	172,795
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	223,974	504,842	11,578	51,651	101,956
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	219,106	551,793	12,965	54,754	104,950
1897	6,630,217	6,568,932	182,850	602,543	21,538	28,311	111,760
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444	334,011	681,740	20,266	40,702	120,679
1899	7,389,444	7,107,206	712,093	934,939	32,691	102,566	172,936
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	1,101,098	52,051	151,035	226,744
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780	932,265	1,005,073	72,890	134,064	286,228
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832	910,833	970,318	75,855	93,471	307,260
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960	756,404	888,962	69,200	111,643	182,612
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	447,244	787,223	42,114	151,126	111,418
1905	7,628,655	7,456,655	373,191	633,490	30,393	176,790	171,084
1906	7,921,668	7,371,668	932,966	735,518	56,145	125,426	206,315
1907	8,459,203	7,792,812	595,658	758,880	43,119	232,124	305,483
1908	8,478,710	8,026,476	783,538	1,057,577	72,246	349,402	338,901
1909	8,409,543	8,402,036	1,098,360	1,183,888	99,572	394,262	419,816
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	1,300,477	102,309	369,368	338,121
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,783,491	67,001	399,510	387,224
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	2,609,739	58,917	365,186	460,750
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	2,689,672	73,374	385,192	431,949
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	3,003,739	56,649	344,651	477,849
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	4,451,830	3,821,955	47,898	437,825	654,702
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,028,099	3,292,646	25,651	472,709	413,402
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	2,152,356	16,514	413,945	248,187
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	1,905,897	19,782	423,744	256,529

\* See note (\*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of 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. See also note on preceding page relating to Railways and Country Waterworks.

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>1851</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1852</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1853</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1854</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1855</b>	480,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1856</b>	648,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>1857</b>	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
<b>1858</b>	808,100	29	17,460,927	314,316	24	4,971,742	98,780
<b>1859</b>	2,089,500	37	17,741,024	318,624	30	6,336,075	118,620
<b>1860</b>	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
<b>1861</b>	6,345,060	48	19,721,780	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129
<b>1862</b>	7,992,740	53	20,013,801	262,179	84	10,045,091	226,833
<b>1863</b>	8,237,520	58	20,075,272	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522
<b>1864</b>	8,443,970	61	20,234,734	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340
<b>1865</b>	8,622,245	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811
<b>1866</b>	8,844,855	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024
<b>1867</b>	9,480,800	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621
<b>1868</b>	9,417,700	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368
<b>1869</b>	10,385,900	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123
<b>1870</b>	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
<b>1871</b>	11,994,800	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033
<b>1872</b>	11,984,800	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817
<b>1873</b>	12,445,722	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426
<b>1874</b>	13,990,553	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,897,034	535,440
<b>1875</b>	13,995,093	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	638,962
<b>1876</b>	17,011,382	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146
<b>1877</b>	17,018,913	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496
<b>1878</b>	17,022,065	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,666	455,593
<b>1879</b>	20,050,753	57	31,352,880	447,712	115	51,891,236	605,776
<b>1880</b>	22,060,749	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
<b>1881</b>	22,426,502	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,333,665	557,498
<b>1882</b>	22,103,202	58	34,559,353	458,781	119	57,233,194	652,469
<b>1883</b>	24,308,175	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173
<b>1884</b>	27,526,667	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249
<b>1885</b>	28,628,588	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745
<b>1886</b>	30,114,203	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125
<b>1887</b>	33,127,382	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368
<b>1888</b>	34,627,382	59	75,951,240	752,906	128	90,433,970	674,040
<b>1889</b>	37,367,027	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,953	754,069
<b>1890</b>	41,443,216	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673

## STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—continued.

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.
	£		£	£		£	£
1891	43,638,897	60	91,276,090	963,257	137	112,075,270	916,604
1892	46,774,215	59	88,138,720	882,795	139	109,228,220	884,157
1893	46,064,004*	59	79,606,270	797,302	142	109,855,080	643,932
1894	46,804,382	58	70,423,015	743,745	145	104,561,836	692,783
1895	46,828,517	58	65,700,580	676,026	149	101,497,200	516,697
1896	46,854,311	58	65,626,300	674,110	150	102,801,400	481,938
1897	46,929,321	58	68,255,714	658,374	150	102,998,270	472,127
1898	47,058,088	58	66,983,137	637,155	150	101,473,386	464,410
1899	48,354,277	58	67,113,600	654,858	150	102,798,300	538,905
1900	48,774,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1901	49,546,275	60	77,289,493	736,240	148	107,812,500	544,994
1902	50,408,957	60	92,099,451	809,325	148	111,803,468	491,209
1903	51,097,900	60	93,376,880	779,950	148	115,766,850	499,112
1904	51,519,962	60	94,583,732	789,596	148	116,336,442	520,794
1905	51,513,767	60	99,354,665	824,392	146	117,260,959	520,829
1906	52,904,800	60	100,801,295	847,104	146	121,797,646	541,188
1907	52,954,989	60	103,666,178	903,120	146	129,059,488	601,311
1908	53,180,487	60	106,149,960	961,530	146	136,538,811	663,739
1909	54,567,197	60	108,863,963	973,191	146	143,142,655	698,625
1910	55,501,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,933,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,712,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	137,649,219	1,259,569	147	164,268,467	840,080
1914	66,130,726	61	147,205,224	1,320,545	147	167,405,523	854,483
1915	72,183,927	52	149,235,137	1,378,006	141	169,724,979	827,466
1916	75,504,562	51	154,105,571	1,407,021	139	172,309,539	847,206
1917	76,822,110	52	158,777,843	1,487,526	139	172,558,872	875,940
1918	78,192,361	52	164,306,704	1,598,643	139	176,297,529	927,901

\* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,389,123 available in 1893 for redemption of loans about to fall due.

## 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.
		£	£	£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,426	52,697
1852	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,576	150,161
1853	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,549	142,655
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1855	7	4,739,765	9,653,825	7,435,094	4,869,245	4	2,502	173,090
1856	8	5,068,373	11,944,545	9,435,986	5,967,330	6	3,620	245,923
1857	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935	6,103,249	7	5,682	374,868
1858	9	5,692,594	11,851,358	8,211,651	5,908,116	7	7,232	432,250
1859	9	6,074,539	12,746,286	8,867,298	6,611,122	7	8,854	468,779
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1861	9	6,429,025	12,857,879	8,859,374	6,992,610	10	12,001	582,796
1862	9	6,623,460	13,369,102	9,927,079	8,119,594	10	13,309	634,884
1863	9	6,827,085	13,202,317	8,887,093	7,346,767	11	14,920	701,425
1864	9	7,618,960	13,433,410	9,485,163	8,018,452	11	17,201	769,681
1865	9	8,007,500	14,755,518	9,948,064	8,415,395	42	20,074	734,568
1866	10	8,092,555	14,885,355	9,746,575	8,288,771	61	23,759	700,720
1867	10	8,136,325	15,777,891	10,890,291	9,459,964	77	28,376	709,514
1868	10	8,320,624	16,252,007	11,679,164	10,216,240	84	32,506	805,830
1869	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575	10,350,335	110	37,494	978,619
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1871	10	8,276,250	17,222,093	12,862,650	11,358,916	134	45,819	1,117,761
1872	10	8,276,250	18,125,902	13,935,047	12,297,927	141	52,749	1,405,738
1873	10	8,366,250	19,943,959	14,092,995	12,280,551	151	58,547	4,198,618
1874	11	8,503,033	20,456,852	14,105,460	12,438,586	157	64,014	1,617,301
1875	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172	13,734,968	162	65,837	1,469,849
1876	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	14,850,148	170	69,027	1,507,235
1877	13	8,756,894	26,258,439	18,183,119	16,503,528	177	73,245	1,575,305
1878	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,867	16,106,581	184	76,697	1,510,273
1879	11	9,026,250	25,339,843	17,818,225	16,426,165	196	82,941	1,520,296
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,115	1,661,409
1881	11	9,143,122	27,173,809	22,902,017	21,151,910	212	107,282	2,569,438
1882	12	9,432,250	31,248,586	25,496,305	23,625,093	222	122,584	3,121,246
1883	12	9,597,750	31,742,507	25,856,709	24,059,169	230	136,089	2,818,122
1884	11	8,663,184	36,018,866	30,186,336	28,417,044	243	152,344	2,981,083
1885	11	8,901,250	39,174,126	32,517,645	30,593,564	269	170,014	3,337,018
1886	11	9,568,418	41,170,989	33,085,989	31,239,472	279	189,359	3,589,916
1887	12	10,109,742	46,733,325	37,192,949	35,215,547	296	206,596	3,696,699
1888	13	10,461,850	53,111,387	39,749,590	37,570,838	316	237,433	4,669,541
1889	16	13,389,662	57,625,653	40,810,770	38,768,936	330	261,067	5,021,522
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865: hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

## BANKING—continued.

Year.	Ordinary Banks.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1891	17	13,563,255	63,720,546	42,244,217	40,416,067	388	300,781	5,715,687
1892	13	11,556,250	63,169,942	41,541,161	40,028,170	388	313,493	5,983,648
1893	12	14,979,558	56,644,511	33,639,619	32,027,354	399	323,274	6,707,891
1894	12	16,440,266	55,277,834	34,727,373	33,284,271	402	329,965	6,977,878
1895	11	16,719,078	49,518,627	33,127,299	31,785,925	396	338,480	7,316,129
1896	11	17,119,625	49,130,925	32,681,831	31,217,091	396	345,474	7,519,324
1897	11	15,238,763	45,560,432	31,650,631	30,209,638	398	353,963	7,781,048
1898	11	15,396,755	42,032,701	29,412,293	28,027,140	379	338,149	8,096,874
1899	11	14,589,656	40,522,115	31,274,374	30,050,429	374	356,074	8,517,006
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1901	11	13,827,886	41,460,634	31,856,497	30,618,062	374	393,026	9,662,006
1902	11	12,760,316	39,795,793	32,225,630	30,960,224	375	410,126	10,131,604
1903	11	12,392,320	39,291,125	31,553,334	30,429,303	378	418,511	10,341,857
1904	11	12,412,175	38,127,592	32,753,343	31,674,797	381	432,867	10,582,808
1905	11	12,961,695	40,511,335	36,422,844	35,123,896	382	447,382	10,896,741
1906	11	12,965,593	40,949,484	38,877,692	37,623,820	382	466,752	11,764,179
1907	11	13,441,231	43,732,080	39,616,692	38,247,289	385	491,318	12,792,590
1908	11	13,610,852	43,412,999	37,809,064	36,634,993	389	511,581	13,428,676
1909	11	13,615,937	43,950,648	40,899,719	39,660,726	401	532,425	14,101,710
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

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustees 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.	£
1836	..	..	..	..	*	..	..
1837	88	7,116	115,379	12,178	*	..	..
1838	38,694	33,977	73,230	27,998	*	..	..
1839	38,280	70,236	204,722	77,684	*	..	..
1840	83,561	219,300	435,367	128,860	*	..	..
1841	49,311	49,311	364,399	200,305	*	..	..
1842	16,698	21,085	277,427	198,783	*	..	..
1843	7,338	8,296	188,036	254,482	*	..	..
1844	181	985	151,062	256,847	*	..	..
1845	3,685	8,718	248,293	463,597	*	..	..
1846	4,601	19,194	315,561	425,201	*	..	..
1847	27,337	69,122	437,696	668,511	*	..	..
1848	17,345	31,716	373,676	675,359	*	..	..
1849	27,610	70,146	479,831	755,326	*	..	..
1850	40,042	97,970	744,925	1,041,796	*	..	..
1851	93,707	201,840	1,056,437	1,422,909	*	..	..
1852	231,297	671,033	4,069,742	7,451,549	*	..	..
1853	283,928	1,548,441	15,842,637	11,061,544	*	..	100
1854	405,679	1,357,965	17,659,051	11,775,204	*	..	..
1855	438,972	763,554	12,007,939	13,493,338	*	..	..
1856	437,562	749,318	14,962,269	15,489,760	*	3,386	150
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	15,079,512	*	572,770	16,240
1858	255,724	638,650	15,108,249	13,989,209	12,237,086	39,297	1,130
1859	459,082	814,164	15,622,891	13,867,859	11,282,319	896	25
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	12,962,704	11,061,076	705,040	27,974
1861	514,745	623,588	13,532,452	13,828,606	10,596,368	560,224	15,502
1862	844,969	910,862	13,487,787	13,039,422	9,800,655	375,760	14,625
1863	295,180	450,646	14,118,727	13,566,296	9,597,400	978,208	44,125
1864	260,169	522,602	14,974,815	13,898,384	10,211,564	484,288	20,037
1865	139,776	295,456	13,257,537	13,150,748	10,048,236	128,537	8,532
1866	221,582	380,240	14,771,711	12,889,546	9,433,473	124,026	7,624
1867	129,333	214,077	11,674,080	12,724,427	9,972,333	160,492	6,456
1868	275,649	359,703	13,320,662	15,593,990	11,697,893	*	*
1869	725,110	794,543	13,908,990	13,464,354	9,539,816	37,860	1,442
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	12,470,014	9,103,323	137,475	4,704
1871	378,516	528,119	12,341,995	14,557,820	11,151,622	606,563	17,052
1872	752,161	859,142	13,691,322	13,871,195	10,758,658	259,853	6,919
1873	529,309	621,472	16,533,856	15,302,454	11,876,707	109,551	3,230
1874	531,538	579,051	16,953,985	15,441,109	11,352,515	117,079	4,272
1875	418,561	630,054	16,685,874	14,766,974	10,571,806	49,377	1,876
1876	476,038	584,913	15,705,354	14,196,487	10,155,916	4,120	236
1877	323,082	375,494	16,362,304	15,157,687	11,269,086	32,227	1,370
1878	307,457	375,535	16,161,880	14,925,707	10,676,499	212,812	6,909
1879	283,191	384,432	15,035,538	12,454,170	8,069,857	158,425	6,091
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	15,954,559	11,220,467	1,096,401	29,996

\* Information not available.

## CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

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.	£
1881	458,636	574,382	16,718,521	16,252,103	12,480,567	751,060	21,953
1882	441,433	598,079	18,748,081	16,193,579	12,570,788	98,656	4,837
1883	472,378	564,504	17,743,846	16,398,863	13,292,294	114,375	4,709
1884	469,408	585,099	19,201,633	16,050,465	13,155,484	58,801	2,483
1885	423,994	519,422	18,044,604	15,551,758	12,452,245	14,771	896
1886	353,467	445,441	18,530,575	11,795,321	9,054,687	19,374	957
1887	363,905	442,095	19,022,151	11,351,145	8,502,979	281,908	7,859
1888	438,968	644,112	23,972,134	13,853,763	10,356,633	39,410	1,244
1889	257,702	330,054	24,402,760	12,734,734	9,776,670	509,144	16,920
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	13,266,222	10,291,821	1,297,777	47,972
1891	234,264	316,593	21,711,608	16,006,743	13,026,426	3,800,153	187,363
1892	245,101	303,077	17,174,545	14,214,546	11,410,808	6,459,825	322,766
1893	321,061	354,840	13,283,814	13,308,551	10,293,926	13,207,374	537,984
1894	334,397	360,027	12,470,599	14,026,546	11,553,617	22,334,698	842,244
1895	340,628	356,383	12,472,344	14,547,732	11,615,493	21,714,226	816,173
1896	274,482	287,406	14,554,837	14,198,518	11,054,824	17,593,510	668,898
1897	289,480	304,350	15,454,482	16,739,670	12,829,394	17,211,256	654,478
1898	305,543	318,474	16,768,904	15,872,246	11,778,883	15,823,852	607,642
1899	694,391	727,493	17,952,894	18,567,780	14,038,600	30,531,554	1,164,835
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	17,422,552	13,918,556	32,087,739	1,243,260
1901	406,138	438,363	18,927,340	18,646,097	14,134,028	24,696,147	1,018,309
1902	523,477	555,538	18,270,245	18,210,523	13,823,939	7,735,007	376,880
1903	507,927	542,011	17,859,171	19,707,068	14,940,024	21,706,070	859,116
1904	584,010	613,511	20,096,442	24,404,917	17,369,609	34,554,599	1,313,948
1905	907,213	934,386	22,337,886	22,758,828	14,276,961	30,968,120	1,277,602
1906	339,897	375,296	25,234,402	28,917,992	19,881,233	37,690,062	1,635,273
1907	180,189	208,619	28,198,257	28,735,004	19,485,444	34,696,538	1,544,836
1908	136,854	176,335	27,197,696	27,196,201	19,708,845	21,964,293	1,037,628
1909	150,783	188,017	28,150,198	29,896,275	20,777,888	25,699,362	1,100,459
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	*	*	*	† 11,417,311	† 719,653
1916	89,177	80,238	*	*	*	† 30,706,719	† 2,189,052
1917	81,991	79,992	*	*	*	† 24,323,648	† 1,664,299
1918	76,039	78,235	*	*	*	† 23,969,104	† 1,860,415

\* 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 sold and the amount realized 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 of 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 1918, to 7,562,762 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years for £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 Brothers; but, except for this, lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1918, to 126,893 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

## COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Overseas.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Overseas Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	*	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489
1860 ..	*	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980
1861 ..	*	10,991,377	12,209,794	23,201,171
1862 ..	*	11,045,405	11,478,450	22,523,855
1863 ..	*	12,397,570	11,982,625	24,380,195
1864 ..	*	11,691,012	11,061,413	22,752,425
1865 ..	*	10,094,666	11,195,283	21,289,949
1866 ..	*	11,411,529	10,921,617	22,333,146
1867 ..	*	9,091,771	11,109,266	20,201,037
1868 ..	*	10,905,514	13,826,687	24,732,201
1869 ..	*	11,661,895	12,337,944	23,999,839
1870 ..	*	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567
1871 ..	*	9,201,942	12,843,451	22,045,393
1872 ..	*	10,375,896	12,137,798	22,513,694
1873 ..	*	12,717,414	13,688,241	26,405,655
1874 ..	*	12,445,203	13,481,047	25,926,250
1875 ..	*	11,858,513	12,192,652	24,051,165
1876 ..	*	10,924,055	11,223,653	22,147,708
1877 ..	*	11,747,201	11,812,808	23,560,009
1878 ..	8,918,756	11,365,537	11,114,578	22,480,115
1879 ..	6,628,028	10,006,199	9,184,147	19,190,346
1880 ..	9,221,013	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336
1881 ..	10,324,485	11,481,567	12,318,128	23,799,695
1882 ..	9,982,574	13,574,227	11,715,800	25,290,027
1883 ..	10,043,035	12,756,520	11,391,537	24,148,057
1884 ..	9,863,925	13,534,467	10,915,810	24,450,277
1885 ..	9,315,067	12,844,267	10,289,923	23,134,190
1886 ..	6,954,550	13,021,310	7,967,873	20,989,183
1887 ..	6,260,207	12,401,189	7,147,370	19,548,559
1888 ..	8,171,884	16,198,318	9,861,965	26,060,283
1889 ..	8,013,270	16,745,506	9,068,892	25,814,398
1890 ..	8,430,059	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
1891 ..	10,501,562	13,802,598	11,403,922	25,206,520
1892 ..	9,325,696	10,653,329	10,562,341	21,215,670
1893 ..	8,285,045	7,909,006	10,022,076	17,931,082
1894 ..	9,811,300	7,090,712	10,974,063	18,064,775
1895 ..	8,883,838	7,009,822	10,423,576	17,433,398

\* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.



## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
<b>1896</b> ..	7,756,712	8,739,060	9,120,854	17,859,914
<b>1897</b> ..	9,942,973	9,033,693	11,997,540	21,031,233
<b>1898</b> ..	7,071,094	9,509,952	9,502,146	19,012,098
<b>1899</b> ..	10,941,164	9,902,375	13,729,595	23,631,970
<b>1900</b> ..	10,485,209	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
<b>1901</b> ..	10,484,890	12,686,880	13,075,259	25,762,139
<b>1902</b> ..	7,703,089	12,857,725	10,369,335	23,227,060
<b>1903</b> ..	8,846,091	12,339,615	11,185,012	23,524,627
<b>1904</b> ..	11,890,614	12,743,375	16,172,694	28,916,069
<b>1905</b> ..	8,375,614	12,957,855	14,028,641	26,986,496
<b>1906</b> ..	12,312,791	14,855,163	18,110,020	32,965,183
<b>1907</b> ..	11,686,261	17,101,022	17,112,298	34,213,320
<b>1908</b> ..	11,499,876	16,433,382	15,165,031	31,598,413
<b>1909</b> ..	12,616,884	16,531,981	17,842,876	34,374,857
<b>1910</b> ..	12,811,196	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
<b>1911</b> ..	*	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
<b>1912</b> ..	*	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
<b>1913</b> ..	*	24,387,073	17,835,395	42,222,468
<b>1914</b> (to 30th June) ..	*	12,715,887	9,000,100	21,715,987
<b>1914-15</b> ..	*	20,997,294	12,335,779	33,333,073
<b>1915-16</b> ..	*	26,782,893	14,744,135	41,527,028
<b>1916-17</b> ..	*	25,465,464	19,029,502	44,494,966
<b>1917-18</b> ..	*	20,697,721†	18,716,019†	39,413,740†
<b>1918-19</b> ..	*	34,822,019†	27,824,479†	62,646,498†

\* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

‡ Excluding gold.

## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Overseas) of—					
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21
1851	*	*	*	*	*	*
1852	19,410,000	1,031,685	37,243	56,190	..	..
1853	20,593,000	1,620,030	6,462	10,239	132	65
1854	22,206,000	1,572,955	10,900	21,747	..	..
1855	22,584,000	1,389,107	12,317	28,101	..	..
1856	21,764,090	1,493,355	17,100	34,883	50	26
1857	17,061,207	1,326,728	42,815	61,755	279	91
1858	21,512,112	1,677,950	18,466	40,184	527	192
1859	21,427,836	1,743,402	1,603	3,430	1,702	692
1860	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165
1861	23,846,536	2,089,454	35,652	74,025	12,895	3,715
1862	25,193,778	2,347,256	35,040	65,191	114,036	31,491
1863	25,579,596	2,049,474	14,774	28,664	3,167	922
1864	39,463,204	3,244,298	33,408	58,091	1,089	676
1865	44,049,533	3,303,525	11,728	14,380	256	127
1866	42,224,950	3,188,176	2,621	5,975	859	402
1867	51,135,989	3,816,667	18,126	33,909	127,896	30,146
1868	*	*	*	*	*	*
1869	54,256,581	3,355,204	126,250	234,971	105	32
1870	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458
1871	76,070,663	4,687,271	270,794	467,639	22,352	5,850
1872	58,050,360	4,636,405	200,941	351,301	84,417	23,162
1873	74,573,097	5,723,337	135,080	229,854	22,153	6,797
1874	88,560,320	6,368,475	119,344	196,618	1,704	518
1875	84,492,492	6,068,671	121,005	197,359	..	..

\* Information not available.

## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Frozen Meats.	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£
1876	..	106,125,503	6,406,133	98,389	168,362	30	11
1877	..	98,157,084	5,658,001	52,544	88,123	24,219	8,673
1878	..	100,905,105	5,772,497	62,336	98,360	131,554	38,309
1879	..	94,619,879	5,236,240	103,770	148,911	495,297	120,928
1880	..	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421
1881	..	100,822,535	5,327,971	175,940	246,544	2,981,852	666,129
1882	..	106,478,094	5,829,690	122,380	189,052	2,180,410	594,853
1883	..	108,289,348	5,981,149	132,640	230,887	1,079,945	291,326
1884	..	118,878,172	6,308,567	151,200	255,366	6,499,237	1,361,594
1885	..	105,286,578	4,987,047	117,640	150,596	1,838,633	361,648
1886	..	107,342,816	4,975,046	113,360	117,024	426,833	90,901
1887	..	114,513,950	5,037,021	83,980	80,789	1,673,565	332,936
1888	..	117,068,238	5,101,698	155,020	154,948	2,197,718	427,073
1889	..	134,701,877	5,886,149	149,140	148,793	46,267	10,271
1890	..	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930
1891	..	162,601,864	7,070,661	155,660	160,414	4,040,770	781,523
1892	12,403	163,955,532	6,561,529	163,240	163,242	1,950,206	428,527
1893	74,732	149,504,691	5,066,636	219,800	227,715	3,542,031	553,878
1894	127,511	152,935,879	4,703,055	273,540	281,304	4,571,962	543,403
1895	209,179	160,996,936	5,059,804	243,360	243,215	2,656,833	301,601
1896	212,363	145,308,008	4,929,171	196,900	175,491	31	13
1897	174,024	122,320,906	3,967,098	179,280	160,299	..	..
1898	173,572	130,195,494	3,988,548	96,220	92,374	909,915	170,792
1899	359,759	119,659,672	5,614,118	143,240	137,198	7,873,918	1,088,001
1900	432,120	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323
1901	406,913	131,037,619	4,333,526	87,780	98,599	10,356,095	1,418,232
1902	351,797	99,836,900	3,450,825	52,560	77,735	3,365,635	533,578
1903	342,133	83,341,449	3,147,829	37,798	46,499	459,741	72,303
1904	355,000	120,465,337	5,347,607	87,337	93,177	17,282,169	2,740,134
1905	518,543	122,411,706	5,314,316	122,757	137,656	12,422,755	2,089,223
1906	632,548	138,654,818	6,026,940	158,690	204,776	14,017,255	2,255,331
1907	660,486	164,348,150	7,237,716	137,660	205,758	10,663,603	1,761,236
1908	516,340	135,266,732	6,009,568	104,206	133,644	2,815,015	586,796
1909	503,027	162,578,874	7,004,623	160,927	214,080	13,657,928	2,798,269
1910	888,001	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079
1911	941,406	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534
1912	889,297	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387
1913	1,565,061	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454
1914*	710,018	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551
1914-15	1,779,952	115,324,566	5,237,304	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642
1915-16	140,973	100,526,942	6,203,565	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099
1916-17	630,494	84,127,550	6,149,212	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726
1917-18	478,921	87,681,189	6,820,006	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635
1918-19	891,297	146,762,561	10,968,651	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715

\* To 30th June.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	140	12,754	140	13,424
1838 ..	..	..	..	137	11,717	136	11,679
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	189	20,352
1840 ..	..	..	..	262	43,416	232	34,334
1841 ..	..	..	..	272	52,500	228	34,156
1842 ..	..	..	..	237	43,760	225	34,265
1843 ..	..	..	..	288	43,605	230	27,602
1844 ..	..	..	..	229	29,966	247	34,596
1845 ..	..	..	..	273	31,337	291	31,114
1846 ..	..	..	..	349	40,569	340	35,717
1847 ..	..	..	..	423	47,885	425	48,634
1848 ..	..	..	..	469	67,618	446	55,094
1849 ..	..	..	..	484	97,003	460	82,909
1850 ..	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1851 ..	*	*	..	712	129,426	658	111,005
1852 ..	..	..	4,490	1,657	408,216	1,475	350,296
1853 ..	289	6,350	4,289	2,594	721,473	2,268	664,867
1854 ..	3,000	59,614	25,507	2,596	794,604	2,607	798,837
1855 ..	..	..	35,597	1,907	551,726	1,995	581,557
1856 ..	13	340	63,880	1,920	538,609	1,959	538,362
1857 ..	52	1,780	188,170	2,190	694,564	2,207	684,526
1858 ..	301	4,620	104,577	2,034	648,103	2,015	641,254
1859 ..	367	6,989	157,006	2,026	634,131	2,056	661,518
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1861 ..	3,566	53,428	93,156	1,778	549,195	1,820	540,807
1862 ..	4,567	57,657	127,978	1,715	556,188	1,766	581,892
1863 ..	3,994	52,292	103,731	1,739	624,061	1,782	618,052
1864 ..	2,618	62,280	98,503	1,816	620,200	1,896	641,614
1865 ..	1,377	30,280	79,312	1,743	580,973	1,823	599,351
1866 ..	2,240	36,299	49,983	1,828	629,561	1,902	650,476
1867 ..	4,759	61,002	29,565	1,631	574,222	1,720	597,219
1868 ..	*	*	*	1,816	630,979	1,929	663,246
1869 ..	1,551	20,787	48,636	1,965	684,576	1,970	693,188
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1871 ..	1,512	22,849	34,452	1,763	626,258	1,854	651,824
1872 ..	843	11,289	44,453	1,733	623,326	1,839	647,753
1873 ..	3,284	42,902	45,760	1,818	710,782	1,854	716,839
1874 ..	2,113	27,587	48,860	1,742	722,336	1,769	738,506
1875 ..	189	2,042	40,505	1,846	794,459	1,871	782,223

\* Information not available.

## COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1876 ..	172	2,307	54,429	1,773	773,087	1,832	807,407
1877 ..	3,092	43,414	32,771	1,893	898,778	1,921	891,253
1878 ..	2,588	30,290	18,577	1,784	894,725	1,825	901,633
1879 ..	2,950	31,663	45,968	1,706	899,085	1,718	914,219
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1881 ..	8,959	90,363	105,351	1,788	1,155,746	1,775	1,131,917
1882 ..	9,258	104,190	129,881	1,767	1,288,021	1,754	1,279,641
1883 ..	3,141	35,746	115,880	1,695	1,399,465	1,738	1,427,757
1884 ..	7,877	67,580	134,042	1,718	1,523,702	1,733	1,539,413
1885 ..	6,315	50,204	88,675	1,860	1,582,647	1,832	1,582,867
1886 ..	1,264	12,572	99,449	2,046	1,804,395	2,073	1,846,141
1887 ..	1,722	16,440	101,909	2,057	1,864,211	2,044	1,881,043
1888 ..	4,319	39,078	178,539	2,295	2,118,521	2,230	2,069,329
1889 ..	800	9,322	210,212	2,322	2,206,715	2,364	2,267,315
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1891 ..	9,073	83,087	209,909	2,102	2,269,708	2,127	2,307,407
1892 ..	2,759	26,467	295,401	1,890	2,164,425	1,890	2,169,865
1893 ..	3,469	26,927	377,832	1,657	1,969,956	1,666	1,985,500
1894 ..	4,948	28,761	248,227	1,838	2,124,311	1,817	2,093,470
1895 ..	4,374	27,207	279,510	1,706	2,141,400	1,689	2,133,775
1896 ..	119	1,305	287,861	1,693	2,247,741	1,716	2,264,274
1897 ..	57	794	316,179	1,705	2,404,859	1,712	2,399,868
1898 ..	3,228	29,066	348,554	1,773	2,434,600	1,782	2,441,469
1899 ..	6,629	51,679	442,667	1,787	2,624,507	1,782	2,638,867
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1901 ..	23,639	144,007	330,355	2,175	3,357,008	2,123	3,288,942
1902 ..	8,839	68,086	479,735	2,187	3,352,738	2,174	3,355,989
1903 ..	255	2,439	607,244	2,061	3,389,881	2,066	3,422,565
1904 ..	41,491	310,574	480,523	2,267	3,897,251	2,262	3,873,616
1905 ..	72,567	539,041	729,282	2,170	3,962,493	2,112	3,835,369
1906 ..	69,792	508,656	928,767	2,163	4,037,349	2,160	4,041,400
1907 ..	70,508	534,467	1,009,181	2,219	4,203,614	2,216	4,192,360
1908 ..	53,458	461,534	835,225	2,203	4,488,768	2,290	4,472,302
1909 ..	71,494	642,508	1,088,384	2,174	4,506,973	2,157	4,514,298
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911 ..	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912 ..	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913 ..	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	120,032	1,440,187	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938

\* 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.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	1	1,050	1,355	..	..	..	..
1838	1	7,424	2,795	..	..	..	..
1839	1	-16,418	22,800	..	..	..	..
1840	2	32,163	70,240	..	..	..	..
1841	3	56,704	120,227	..	..	..	..
1842	3	97,490	147,160	..	..	..	..
1843	8	129,476	155,497	..	..	..	..
1844	13	117,072	134,124	..	..	..	..
1845	14	127,168	150,602	..	..	..	..
1846	14	139,402	204,620	..	..	..	..
1847	16	177,821	249,651	..	..	..	..
1848	27	209,798	310,004	..	..	..	..
1849	36	261,556	322,768	..	..	..	..
1850	40	381,651	381,158	..	..	..	..
1851	44	504,425	456,741	..	..	..	..
1852	46	972,176	709,837	..	..	..	..
1853	62	2,038,999	1,618,789	..	..	..	..
1854	95	2,674,384	2,394,941	..	..	..	..
1855	89	2,990,992	2,349,656	..	..	..	..
1856	125	3,220,614	2,906,141	..	..	..	..
1857	152	3,899,981	2,981,970	..	..	..	..
1858	232	5,025,820	4,264,691	..	..	..	..
1859	263	6,649,288	5,051,402	..	..	..	..
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	..	166,803	..
1861	369	6,109,929	4,277,179	47	..	184,688	..
1862	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	57	..	211,685	..
1863	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	66	2,586	234,520	..
1864	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	70	2,626	256,380	..
1865	525	7,485,808	6,037,529	79	3,111	279,741	..
1866	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	78	3,111	277,788	..
1867	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	83	3,171	235,648	..
1868	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	86	3,171	254,288	..
1869	651	10,582,711	5,251,327	91	3,368	276,742	..
1870	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598*	..
1871	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	96	3,472	537,398	..
1872	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	117	3,634	639,960	..
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	135	3,928	718,167	..
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	148	4,293	701,080	..
1875	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	164	4,510	732,869	..

\* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

## POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—continued.

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.
1876	886	18,963,503*	9,010,147	181	4,745	801,946	..
1877	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	206	5,200	919,985	..
1878	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	233	5,404	1,003,654	..
1879	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	257	5,736	1,010,116	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1881	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	302	6,626	1,281,749	..
1882	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	337	6,922	1,418,769	..
1883	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	365	7,271	1,474,972	..
1884	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	401	8,850	1,181,433†	..
1885	1,384	36,061,880	16,277,108	411	9,617	1,624,666‡	..
1886	1,429	38,392,414	17,482,490	420	10,111	2,023,858	..
1887	1,492	41,287,972	18,869,055	515	10,175	2,260,480	1,121§
1888	1,544	47,700,776	21,702,876	601	10,360	2,743,938	1,637
1889	1,592	48,097,268	20,662,732	656	12,880	2,885,919	1,988
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1891	1,729			787	13,989	3,065,351	2,439
1892	1,766			780	14,039	2,725,860	2,414
1893	1,733			777	14,220	2,478,151	2,308
1894	1,719			793	14,420	2,366,365	2,398
1895	1,560			772	14,409	2,036,449	2,609
1896	1,551			791	14,389	1,872,615	2,754
1897	1,572			778	14,374	1,821,634	3,088
1898	1,581			782	14,536	1,806,184	3,630
1899	1,593			830	14,922	1,889,488	4,407
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
1901	1,637	83,273,826	27,104,344	843	15,356	2,057,680	6,049
1902	1,645	97,657,473	28,191,214	875	15,611	2,094,757	6,847
1903	1,646	99,502,211	31,647,278	878	15,883	2,233,698	7,610
1904	1,652	103,215,210	32,446,066	881	16,240	2,201,310	8,429
1905	1,655	111,180,179	29,908,196	969	16,082	2,256,482	9,259
1906	1,659	116,459,106	29,936,787	1,055	14,950	2,488,719	10,424
1907	1,656	122,508,040	27,959,631	1,115	15,326	2,567,289	12,935
1908	1,633	128,985,872	33,187,382	1,212	15,516	2,580,118	14,868
1909	1,642	133,601,053	32,294,427	1,258	16,386	2,556,600	16,673
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	20,146	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

\* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1851	..	..	..	..	..	39
1852	..	..	..	..	..	49
1853	..	..	..	..	..	128
1854	..	..	..	..	..	187
1855	..	..	..	..	..	349
1856	..	..	..	..	..	473
1857	..	..	..	..	..	587
1858	..	..	..	..	..	645
1859	..	..	..	..	..	642
1860	*	*	211,557	*	*	874
1861	*	*	291,382	*	*	989
1862	214	*	435,740	*	936,404	1,137
1863	214	*	579,920	*	1,198,524	1,352
1864	272	*	646,589	*	1,587,842	1,531
1865	271	*	717,161	*	1,477,323	1,695
1866	271	*	742,186	*	1,543,762	1,766
1867	271	*	678,179	*	1,488,737	1,874
1868	271	10,116,785	712,766	*	1,538,964	1,870
1869	271	10,164,618	758,470	*	1,563,274	1,967
1870	274	10,327,403	699,273	*	1,495,719	2,134
1871	276†		401,389†	*	917,960†	2,210
1872	329		771,638	*	1,571,682	2,295
1873	377	11,671,870	857,745	407,814	1,766,717	2,284
1874	457	12,557,618	1,106,925	466,516	2,109,227	2,455
1875	603	14,106,068	1,091,937	571,478	2,502,838	2,519
1876	719†	15,063,430	1,730,034†	843,508†	4,015,197†	2,602
1877	950	16,608,734	1,319,638	685,696	3,271,007	2,715
1878	1,052	17,544,482	1,391,701	729,043	3,633,190	2,815
1879	1,125	17,793,000	1,383,650	742,617	4,002,624	2,890
1880	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802	3,307
1881	1,247	18,603,830	1,665,209	913,572	4,633,267	3,439
1882	1,355	19,797,975	1,781,078	1,098,599	5,069,389	3,518
1883	1,562	21,602,922	1,898,311	1,273,922	5,701,513	3,698
1884	1,663	22,070,300	2,196,149	1,335,800	6,947,876	3,735
1885	1,676	22,851,141	2,181,932	1,277,425	6,849,818	4,131

\* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.



STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1886	1,743	23,903,893	2,329,126	1,310,538	7,256,703	4,098
1887	1,880	25,297,524	2,453,078	1,427,116	7,991,378	4,223
1888	2,018	27,468,258	2,756,049	1,753,019	9,082,312	4,295
1889	2,199	29,125,280	3,110,140	1,945,837	10,680,743	4,592
1890	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
1891	2,764	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	12,249,747	4,733
1892	2,904	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	11,807,677	4,591
1893	2,959	37,451,487	2,925,948	1,850,291	10,775,134	4,760
1894	3,004	37,660,304	2,726,159	1,635,419	10,145,307	4,828
1895	3,104	37,909,626	2,581,591	1,543,393	9,567,453	4,809
1896	3,106	38,102,855	2,401,392	1,546,475	8,989,391	4,893
1897	3,113	38,325,517	2,615,935	1,563,805	9,288,687	4,872
1898	3,113	38,593,205	2,608,896	1,646,054	9,239,657	5,022
1899	3,122	38,974,410	2,873,729	1,797,726	9,714,298	4,893
1900	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
1901	3,299	39,845,667	3,337,797	2,075,239	11,066,016	5,093
1902	3,266	40,570,204	3,367,843	2,166,119	11,284,944	*
1903	3,401	40,965,849	3,046,858	2,032,087	10,286,272	4,543
1904	3,429	41,216,026	3,438,141	2,022,403	9,172,644	4,564
1905	3,442	41,259,387	3,582,266	2,222,279	9,023,365	4,465
1906	3,446	41,404,947	3,789,068	2,217,343	9,392,069	4,605
1907	3,447	41,547,223	4,022,231	2,370,695	10,339,691	4,787
1908	3,447	41,919,376	3,883,742	2,450,318	10,718,415	4,746
1909	3,463	42,392,007	4,189,065	2,523,929	11,628,792	4,857
1910	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
1911	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
1912	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946
1913	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489	4,993
1914	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098	5,173
1915	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677	5,134
1916	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357	5,059
1917	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775	5,042
1918	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896	5,010
1919	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968	..

\* Information not available.

## EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matri- culated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
<b>1851</b>	*	*	129	*	*	7,060	..	..
<b>1852</b>	98	17	115	7,369	472	7,841	..	..
<b>1853</b>	152	54	206	11,270	1,763	13,033	..	..
<b>1854</b>	259	132	391	17,378	2,729	20,107	..	..
<b>1855</b>	*	*	438	*	*	24,478	16	..
<b>1856</b>	*	*	455	*	*	26,323	7	3
<b>1857</b>	540	135	675	*	*	36,671	9	..
<b>1858</b>	595	145	740	38,887	3,545	42,432	2	9
<b>1859</b>	605	167	772	42,361	3,904	46,265	15	2
<b>1860</b>	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
<b>1861</b>	671	211	882	51,345	5,128	56,473	14	5
<b>1862</b>	673	316	989	57,151	8,390	65,541	23	12
<b>1863</b>	648	371	1,019	58,519	11,100	69,619	28	8
<b>1864</b>	647	300	947	56,982	9,163	66,145	31	12
<b>1865</b>	694	386	1,080	62,215	11,384	73,599	27	8
<b>1866</b>	730	476	1,206	66,037	15,192	81,229	35	11
<b>1867</b>	780	605	1,385	71,795	19,541	91,336	34	10
<b>1868</b>	802	628	1,430	77,245	20,639	97,884	47	13
<b>1869</b>	839	883	1,722	121,764	30,080	151,844	53	17
<b>1870</b>	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
<b>1871</b>	988	1,062	2,050	131,145	34,131	165,276	93	19
<b>1872</b>	1,048	888	1,936	135,962	24,781	160,743	88	14
<b>1873</b>	1,078	653	1,731	207,826	18,428	226,254	98	21
<b>1874</b>	1,111	610	1,721	216,144	22,448	238,592	118	24
<b>1875</b>	1,320	565	1,885	220,533	27,481	248,014	93	29
<b>1876</b>	1,498	645	2,143	231,560	28,847	260,407	73	28
<b>1877</b>	1,626	530	2,156	234,519	28,422	262,941	103	26
<b>1878</b>	1,664	585	2,249	231,169	35,873	267,042	114	24
<b>1879</b>	1,713	568	2,281	227,775	34,824	262,599	112	56
<b>1880</b>	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
<b>1881</b>	1,757	645	2,402	231,423	34,062	265,485	172	55
<b>1882</b>	1,762	655	2,417	222,945	34,443	257,388	135	73
<b>1883</b>	1,777	670	2,447	222,428	35,773	258,201	128	64
<b>1884</b>	1,803	655	2,458	222,054	35,115	257,169	173	80
<b>1885</b>	1,826	665	2,491	224,685	34,787	259,472	154	77
<b>1886</b>	1,870	691	2,561	230,576	35,811	266,387	154	102
<b>1887</b>	1,911	749	2,660	230,882	37,823	268,705	178	115
<b>1888</b>	1,933	753	2,686	242,046	40,291	282,337	146	117
<b>1889</b>	2,062	782	2,844	250,429	40,181	290,610	192	129
<b>1890</b>	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99

\* Information not available.

## EDUCATION—continued.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matricu- lated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
<b>1891</b>	2,233	759	2,992	253,469	37,203	290,672	209	122
<b>1892</b>	2,140	745	2,885	249,786	36,344	286,130	220	127
<b>1893</b>	2,038	826	2,864	236,508	35,742	272,250	134	116
<b>1894</b>	1,956	867	2,823	231,321	38,062	269,383	145	105
<b>1895</b>	1,922	938	2,860	232,052	40,193	272,245	141	141
<b>1896</b>	1,886	930	2,816	235,617	42,044	277,661	129	122
<b>1897</b>	1,877	929	2,806	238,308	42,899	281,207	152	145
<b>1898</b>	1,877	945	2,822	238,357	43,926	282,283	117	147
<b>1899</b>	1,892	901	2,793	239,732	52,318	292,050	108	131
<b>1900</b>	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
<b>1901</b>	1,967	862	2,829	*	*	*	137	200
<b>1902</b>	2,041	872	2,913	257,355	43,182	300,537	124	122
<b>1903</b>	1,988	798	2,786	251,655	45,650	297,305	111	136
<b>1904</b>	1,928	787	2,715	241,145	45,077	286,222	131	152
<b>1905</b>	1,935	771	2,706	234,614	45,936	280,550	195	112
<b>1906</b>	1,953	757	2,710	229,179	52,193	281,372	197	166
<b>1907</b>	1,974	751	2,725	231,759	53,371	285,130	227	146
<b>1908</b>	2,017	696	2,713	233,893	54,036	287,929	202	167
<b>1909</b>	2,035	678	2,713	233,337	53,821	287,158	230	199
<b>1910</b>	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
<b>1911</b>	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
<b>1912</b>	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
<b>1913</b>	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
<b>1914</b>	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
<b>1915</b>	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
<b>1916</b>	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
<b>1917</b>	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
<b>1918</b>	2,236	499	2,735	255,280†	66,634	321,914	430	295

\* Information not available.

† Estimated.

## 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.
			£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	83	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	90	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	228	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	192	..	..
1855	..	..	..	..	278	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	290	..	..
1857	21	1,698	4,948	8,210	474	..	..
1858	29	2,272	7,107	13,405	507	..	..
1859	53	3,876	13,139	16,755	500	..	..
1860	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	566	5,467	..
1861	87	7,166	30,452	36,665	531	..	..
1862	124	9,995	28,446	54,038	703	..	..
1863	157	13,085	45,837	78,197	823	7,369	..
1864	186	13,906	48,655	84,803	704	7,046	..
1865	313	22,796	81,083	116,418	900	10,059	..
1866	362	24,752	86,797	135,480	983	11,488	..
1867	401	26,181	91,420	154,226	1,104	14,230	..
1868	441	28,596	102,854	163,949	1,316	16,612	..
1869	507	32,091	112,589	182,286	1,530	18,720	..
1870	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	1,579	17,630	..
1871	590	35,706	123,070	213,004	1,740	19,468	..
1872	683	42,401	142,015	240,593	1,770	21,493	..
1873	720	44,602	151,603	261,630	1,803	24,411	..
1874	710	42,664	138,034	266,073	2,104	27,959	..
1875	757	45,920	161,653	333,057	2,241	29,821	..
1876	761	45,957	163,593	351,284	2,302	31,478	..
1877	703	43,330	152,508	360,269	2,370	32,688	..
1878	756	45,552	163,192	398,624	2,343	33,278	..
1879	766	45,521	170,835	423,238	2,239	33,247	..
1880	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	2,468	38,178	13,370,836
1881	759	47,908	180,460	475,954	2,488	43,209	..
1882	762	51,045	194,835	505,001	2,612	45,698	..
1883	776	55,081	211,623	544,076	2,777	46,857	..
1884	788	58,859	228,509	589,211	2,856	49,393	..
1885	817	62,173	236,432	633,696	2,813	49,297	..
1886	856	66,805	261,144	686,858	2,770	45,773	..
1887	891	70,998	268,724	730,174	2,854	49,084	..
1888	930	75,586	282,622	776,329	2,975	54,488	..
1889	969	81,710	303,894	846,486	3,137	57,432	..
1890	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	3,104	56,369	22,390,251

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

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.
			£	£			£
1891	1,048	89,269	340,173	961,933	3,141	52,225	..
1892	1,061	88,703	321,567	1,011,327	2,952	43,192	..
1893	1,064	84,504	307,009	1,048,744	2,677	39,473	..
1894	1,075	80,604	305,286	1,080,028	2,632	41,000	..
1895	1,069	79,258	313,370	1,117,318	2,804	46,095	..
1896	1,074	80,001	309,506	1,155,408	2,810	50,448	..
1897	1,090	82,629	313,202	1,190,533	2,760	52,701	..
1898	1,102	87,018	327,555	1,221,210	2,869	54,778	..
1899	1,124	92,044	350,423	1,258,699	3,027	60,070	..
1900	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	3,097	64,207	19,478,780
1901	1,176	101,045	378,040	1,370,604	3,249	66,529	..
1902	1,209	104,410	377,931	1,420,257	4,003	73,063	..
1903	1,236	105,784	389,679	1,481,730	4,151	73,229	..
1904	1,266	107,213	406,847	1,549,919	4,208	76,287	23,126,180
1905	1,306	110,063	413,381	1,626,555	4,264	80,235	25,200,648
1906	1,351	114,059	436,161	1,708,346	4,360	85,229	28,102,480
1907	1,376	120,002	452,323	1,793,186	4,530	90,903	30,399,945
1908	1,422	126,746	481,197	1,887,891	4,608	93,808	30,787,760
1909	1,441	133,194	523,871	2,012,417	4,755	97,355	32,898,235
1910	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	4,873	102,176	36,660,854
1911	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	5,126	111,948	41,747,863
1912	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	5,263	116,108	45,410,773
1913	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	5,613	118,744	47,936,647
1914	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	5,650	118,399	49,439,985
1915	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	5,413	113,834	51,466,093
1916	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	5,445	116,970	60,047,284
1917	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	5,627	118,241	67,066,715
1918	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	5,720	122,349	80,195,677

NOTE.—Until 1879 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.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
1836	75	155	41,332	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	524	13,272	310,946	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	2,372	50,837	782,283	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	..	..	..	..	6
1843	6,278	167,156	1,602,798	..	..	..	..	..
1844	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	..	..	..	..	..
1845	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	..	..	..	..
1846	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	..	..	..	..
1847	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015	..	..	..	4
1848	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	..	..	..	1
1849	16,733	346,562	5,318,046	..	..	..	..	..
1850	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260	..	..	111	..
1851	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372	..	..	170	1
1852	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	..	..	471	2
1853	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	..	..	..	678	13
1854	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278	..	..	631	7
1855	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	..	..	595	4
1856	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227	..	..	480	1
1857	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	..	..	662	15
1858	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756	..	..	740	9
1859	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	30,357	1,428	852	6
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1861	84,057	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	25,766	1,283	846	5
1862	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	23,464	1,144	769	1
1863	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655	21,730	1,081	684	6
1864	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	22,601	1,031	567	4
1865	121,051	621,337	8,835,380	75,869	23,818	1,167	675	6
1866	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	23,305	1,040	639	3
1867	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	22,388	957	566	5
1868	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	22,883	901	526	3
1869	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464	23,492	842	486	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1871	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	21,491	781	511	2
1872	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	22,453	688	430	2
1873	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	23,630	729	450	5
1874	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	22,516	694	436	..
1875	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	23,956	744	427	4

## LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody. †	Committed for Trial.‡	Convicted after Commitment.‡	Executed.
1876	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	23,971	680	384	3
1877	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	25,247	594	340	1
1878	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	24,319	658	458	..
1879	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	23,410	628	397	1
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1881	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	24,195	591	332	1
1882	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	25,294	616	402	..
1883	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	25,995	606	350	1
1884	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	26,414	695	407	3
1885	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	27,978	768	444	3
1886	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	30,866	756	492	1
1887	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461	33,177	820	506	..
1888	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	36,165	873	557	1
1889	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	36,005	1,023	680	3
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1891	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	34,161	1,142	729	7
1892	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339	32,049	1,142	759	1
1893	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162	27,439	850	537	1
1894	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588	23,631	656	435	5
1895	*	*	*	*	21,957	675	403	2
1896	*	*	*	*	21,547	675	424	1
1897	*	*	*	*	18,891	504	332	1
1898	*	*	12,300,000†	*	24,894	667	402	1
1899	*	*	*	*	22,087	566	367	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104	575	374	1
1901	*	*	*	*	27,855	624	393	..
1902	*	*	*	*	23,761	590	381	2
1903	*	*	*	*	21,918	572	371	..
1904	372,397	1,685,976	10,167,691	286,070	23,596	521	338	1
1905	385,513	1,737,690	11,455,115	273,682	23,194	599	382	..
1906	406,840	1,804,323	12,937,440	220,452	22,814	528	339	..
1907	424,648	1,842,807	14,146,734	211,002	22,679	517	368	..
1908	424,903	1,574,162	12,545,742	179,358	20,182	533	365	1
1909	442,829	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921	19,309	534	352	..
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

\* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1851	212,899	851,596				866,102
1852	2,286,535	9,146,140				9,160,646
1853	2,744,098	10,976,392				10,990,898
1854	2,218,483	8,873,932				8,888,438
1855	2,819,288	11,277,152				11,291,658
1856	3,053,744	12,214,976	2,111	2,111	190,973	12,229,482
1857	2,830,213	11,320,852				11,335,358
1858	2,596,231	10,384,924				10,399,430
1859	2,348,703	9,394,812				9,409,318
1860	2,224,069	8,896,276				8,900,782
1861	2,035,173	8,140,692	197	197	14,309	8,155,198
1862	1,730,201	6,920,804				6,935,310
1863	1,694,819	6,799,276				6,793,782
1864	1,622,447	6,489,788				6,504,294
1865	1,611,554	6,446,216				6,460,722
1866	1,546,948	6,187,792	..	..	23,233	6,211,025
1867	1,501,446	6,005,784	..	..	13,157	6,018,941
1868	1,684,918	6,739,672	..	..	24,366	6,764,038
1869	1,544,756	6,179,024	..	..	22,219	6,201,243
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1871	1,368,942	5,475,768	..	..	32,628	5,508,396
1872	1,331,377	5,325,508	10	10	36,513	5,362,031
1873	1,170,397	4,681,588	504	504	36,509	4,718,601
1874	1,097,643	4,390,572	2,909	2,909	31,090	4,424,571
1875	1,068,417	4,273,668	..	..	35,452	4,309,120
1876	963,760	3,855,040	1,095	1,095	29,736	3,885,871
1877	809,653	3,238,612	2,420	2,420	32,007	3,273,039
1878	758,040	3,032,160	..	..	63,914	3,096,074
1879	758,947	3,035,788	..	..	43,487	3,079,275
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1881	833,378	3,333,512	..	..	31,842	3,365,354
1882	864,610	3,458,440	..	..	21,518	3,479,958
1883	780,253	3,121,012	..	..	21,735	3,142,747
1884	778,618	3,114,472	3,280	3,280	18,681	3,136,433
1885	735,218	2,940,872	..	..	9,648	2,950,520
1886	665,196	2,660,784	86	107	11,019	2,671,910
1887	617,751	2,471,004	3,357	4,199	11,552	2,486,755
1888	625,026	2,500,104	8,573	7,029	7,871	2,515,004
1889	614,838	2,459,352	14,596	10,991	8,341	2,478,684
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450



## MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1891	576,399	2,305,596	22,834	19,731	14,726	2,340,053
1892	654,456	2,617,824	23,363	20,044	13,198	2,651,066
1893	671,126	2,684,504	91,726	49,167	11,228	2,744,899
1894	716,954	2,867,816	171,660	94,999	37,733*	3,000,548
1895	740,086	2,960,344	194,227	118,400	22,628	3,101,372
1896	805,087	3,220,348	226,562	113,012	27,363	3,360,723
1897	812,766	3,251,064	236,277	108,640	40,744	3,400,448
1898	837,257	3,349,028	242,860	103,099	39,510	3,491,637
1899	854,500	3,418,000	262,380	113,522	48,496	3,580,018
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017	3,380,244
1901	789,562	3,102,753	209,329	147,191	68,768	3,318,712
1902	777,738	3,062,028	225,164	155,850	77,425	3,295,303
1903	822,424	3,259,482	64,200	40,818	71,386	3,371,686
1904	821,017	3,252,045	121,741	70,208	97,883	3,420,136
1905	810,050	3,173,744	155,135	79,035	108,676	3,361,455
1906	834,775	3,280,478	160,631	80,283	94,095	3,454,856
1907	754,270	2,954,617	138,584	79,681	112,761	3,147,059
1908	721,220	2,849,838	113,462	64,653	116,554	3,031,045
1909	702,221	2,778,956	128,173	76,870	114,942	2,970,768
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	352,272	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	276,188	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	217,092	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	171,271	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322

\* From the beginning of 1894 the production of stone quarries has been 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.
1836 ..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	149½	82½	22½	..	20	..	..
1839 ..	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	..
1840 ..	3,210	1,940	820	300	..	..	..
1841 ..	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	..
1842 ..	8,124½	2,432	2,410	761	68	..	..
1843 ..	12,072½	4,674	2,560	1,063	77½	..	..
1844 ..	16,529½	6,919½	3,082½	1,636½	106½	..	2
1845 ..	25,133½	11,466½	4,817	749	76½	..	..
1846-7	31,578½	15,802	6,099	1,691½	121½	..	1
1847-8	36,289½	17,679½	7,173	2,161½	130½	..	1
1848-9	40,279½	19,387½	8,289	2,579½	148	..	..
1849-50	45,975½	24,247	5,379½	2,303½	28½	..	..
1850-51	52,340½	28,510½	5,007½	2,101½	24½	..	..
1851-2	57,472	29,623½	6,426½	1,327½	11	4	..
1852-3	36,771½	16,823	2,947½	411½	1	..	..
1853-4	34,816½	7,553½	2,289	411	19½	13	..
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35½	18	5
1855-6	115,059½	42,686	17,800	1,548½	121½	..	84½
1856-7	179,875½	80,154½	25,024½	2,233½	326½	..	..
1857-8	237,288½	87,230	40,222½	5,409	445½	..	132½
1858-9	298,357½	78,234	77,526½	5,322	480	57½	264½
1859-60	352,863½	107,092½	90,167½	4,101½	738	149	395½
1860-61	407,740½	161,251½	86,337½	4,123½	1,650	111½	662
1861-2	427,241	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696
1862-3	441,939	162,008½	108,195½	6,829½	1,249½	148½	1,261½
1863-4	475,321	149,392	152,326	7,795	1,711	207	975
1864-5	442,538	125,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783
1865-6	481,236	178,628	102,817	6,887	326	551	4,253
1866-7	534,444	208,588	129,284	9,915	1,627	1,973	4,084
1867-8	567,100	216,989	125,345	15,982	579	1,376	3,658
1868-9	635,165	259,804	114,936	19,222	863	2,386	3,719
1869-70	730,279	288,514	144,791	28,115	1,080	4,275	3,989
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1871-2	793,918	334,609	175,944	16,772	1,709	663	8,832
1872-3	765,250	326,564	125,505	21,251	1,910	712	13,368
1873-4	773,352	349,976	110,991	25,333	1,959	722	14,229
1874-5	773,733	332,936	114,921	29,505	1,523	1,096	16,170
1875-6	833,653	321,401	124,100	31,568	2,346	1,292	18,854

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

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.
1876-7	897,354	401,417	115,209	25,034	1,609	1,153	21,235
1877-8	1,102,205	564,564	105,234	19,116	1,215	1,075	17,286
1878-9	1,211,884	691,622	134,428	22,871	1,939	1,779	15,153
1879-80	1,386,798	707,188	167,615	43,182	2,447	1,236	21,462
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1881-2	1,582,998	926,729	146,995	48,652	1,783	972	25,937
1882-3	1,756,271	969,362	169,892	43,721	2,702	1,137	26,832
1883-4	1,934,020	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	2,570	1,260	30,443
1884-5	1,996,430	1,096,354	187,710	62,273	3,854	939	35,288
1885-6	2,077,947	1,020,082	215,994	74,112	4,530	654	35,460
1886-7	2,141,291	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	4,901	762	28,672
1887-8	2,418,358	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	6,031	1,069	26,692
1888-9	2,379,776	1,217,191	197,518	83,483	5,789	1,109	31,222
1889-90	2,477,646	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	8,447	1,089	22,784
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1891-2	2,512,593	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	561	31,053
1892-3	2,737,001	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	6,667	483	32,488
1893-4	2,794,703	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	520	42,352
1894-5	2,779,243	1,373,668	266,444	97,360	5,675	1,207	37,045
1895-6	2,704,263	1,412,736	255,503	78,438	7,186	947	32,766
1896-7	2,925,416	1,580,613	419,460	62,373	9,752	1,031	21,612
1897-8	3,144,574	1,657,450	294,183	37,205	10,847	1,859	11,959
1898-9	3,727,765	2,154,163	266,159	47,859	10,647	2,131	11,115
1899-00	3,668,556	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	11,037	1,050	12,243
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1901-2	3,647,459	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	10,020	828	8,297
1902-3	3,738,873	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	10,906	1,487	8,085
1903-4	4,021,590	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	11,810	2,021	8,960
1904-5	4,175,614	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	11,394	2,267	11,523
1905-6	4,269,877	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	11,785	1,959	12,253
1906-7	4,294,553	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	11,559	1,571	12,012
1907-8	4,126,823	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	10,844	1,441	13,613
1908-9	4,496,183	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	14,004	2,024	11,153
1909-10	4,834,285	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	19,112	2,399	9,824
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	11,774
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,159
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,221
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,642
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,058
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	11,021

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	12,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	50,420	26,950	9,000	..	..	..	300
1841 ..	47,840	37,325	9,385	1,200	..	..	3,734
1842 ..	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	..	..	5,996
1843 ..	104,040	70,789	25,156	..	..	..	6,933
1844 ..	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	..	34	12,418
1845 ..	234,734	71,368	39,289	1,980	..	..	11,138
1846-7	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	..	20	9,024
1847-8	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	..	20	7,255
1848-9	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	..	..	11,988
1849-50	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	..	..	5,929
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1851-2	733,321	132,311	34,331	586	5	..	5,988
1852-3	498,704	96,980	9,431	61	..	..	4,512
1853-4	154,202	50,787	10,269	60	200	..	2,752
1854-5	250,091	130,746	14,339	387	..	100	8,383
1855-6	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	3,142	..	2,377	59,797
1856-7	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	..	..	36,895
1857-8	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	..	2,797	51,116
1858-9	1,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467
1859-60	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,375	2,692	5,590	48,967
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1861-2	3,607,727	2,136,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	59,364
1862-3	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	19,720	1,853	17,404	50,597
1863-4	1,338,762*	3,497,520	130,664	33,534	3,408	16,471	74,947
1864-5	1,899,378*	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	59,828
1865-6	3,514,227	2,279,468	153,490	4,767	8,555	60,068	83,196
1866-7	4,641,205	3,880,406	299,217	27,520	36,155	59,941	88,880
1867-8	3,411,663	2,333,472	324,706	11,345	19,241	51,591	117,787
1868-9	4,229,228	2,258,523	292,665	17,048	29,539	42,333	79,944
1869-70	5,697,056	3,761,408	691,248	22,141	65,822	67,624	127,645
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1871-2	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	30,833	8,496	173,217	125,841
1872-3	5,391,104	2,454,225	443,221	37,703	9,350	236,582	132,997
1873-4	4,752,289	1,741,451	502,601	40,347	7,979	199,041	109,822
1874-5	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	24,263	15,620	317,382	124,310
1875-6	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	37,177	19,356	450,948	124,377

\* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1876-7	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	25,909	15,277	373,857	134,082
1877-8	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	22,050	9,852	241,007	115,419
1878-9	6,060,737*	2,366,026	417,157	40,754	20,816	248,436	98,958
1879-80	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	61,887	18,407	574,954	167,943
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1881-2	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	81,007	12,653	621,768	134,290
1882-3	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	131,620	23,244	689,507	129,605
1883-4	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	16,727	791,093	161,088
1884-5	10,433,146	4,392,695	1,082,430	176,388	15,505	846,859	161,119
1885-6	9,170,538	4,692,303	1,302,854	181,240	8,278	761,351	163,202
1886-7	12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	231,447	11,286	583,269	170,661
1887-8	13,328,765	4,562,530	956,476	318,551	14,900	732,060	198,225
1888-9	8,647,709	2,803,800	1,131,427	267,155	10,744	361,724	131,149
1889-90	11,495,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	357,047	16,707	528,074	157,104
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1891-2	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	7,495	769,196	200,523
1892-3	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	8,092	981,411	142,623
1893-4	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	9,005	1,050,082	144,708
1894-5	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	294,555	18,378	716,193	196,706
1895-6	5,669,174	2,880,045	715,592	351,891	8,524	287,200	117,238
1896-7	7,091,029	6,816,951	815,605	566,027	14,392	148,956	146,555
1897-8	10,580,217	4,809,479	758,454	515,025	23,785	137,452	67,296
1898-9	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	31,196	206,165	161,142
1899-00	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	624,844	13,896	164,414	173,381
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1901-2	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	615,472	14,418	169,971	125,474
1902-3	2,569,364*	4,402,982	561,144	750,524	21,179	141,888	168,759
1903-4	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,262,923	904,239	29,586	213,735	167,736
1904-5	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	623,736	30,578	201,145	92,872
1905-6	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	641,216	28,893	265,206	115,352
1906-7	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	704,961	20,770	286,636	166,839
1907-8	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	508,761	21,966	213,818	135,110
1908-9	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	650,462	32,504	197,807	152,840
1909-10	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	1,158,031	26,070	145,742	174,970
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	206,846	176,602
1914-15	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	114,493	189,225
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	147,488	173,821
1916-17	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	154,964	187,992
1917-18	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	191,856	182,195
1918-19	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	142,835	137,533

\* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 and 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.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	932	..	..	..	450	..	..
1842 ..	1,419	..	..	..	850	171	..
1843 ..	2,069	..	..	..	1,622	..	..
1844 ..	2,487	..	..	..	1,772½	509½	..
1845 ..	2,041½	..	..	..	5,000	945	..
1846-7	2,140½	..	..	..	4,547	1,098	..
1847-8	2,638½	..	..	..	5,073½	1,330½	..
1848-9	2,577½	..	..	..	5,903	1,287	..
1849-50	2,151	..	..	..	11,180½	519½	..
1850-51	2,837½	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1851-2	2,375½	..	..	..	16,822	708½	..
1852-3	1,978½	..	..	..	14,101½	401½	..
1853-4	1,636½	..	..	..	21,829½	891	..
1854-5	3,297½	..	..	..	31,514	958½	..
1855-6	11,017½	17½	377½	38½	40,188½	1,949	..
1856-7	16,281½	108½	576½	24½	51,987	862½	..
1857-8	20,697½	119	418½	..	75,536	1,634½	..
1858-9	30,026½	185½	507½	..	86,162½	6,807	..
1859-60	27,622	382½	516½	..	98,570½	4,486½	..
1860-61	24,841½	1,029	1,228½	..	90,920½	6,020½	..
1861-2	27,174	806	617	249	74,681	4,038	..
1862-3	24,820½	806½	787½	142½	101,639½	5,221½	..
1863-4	27,584	836	535	157	96,350	2,865	..
1864-5	31,172	849	566	120	85,146	3,136	..
1865-6	31,644	1,249	601	183	97,902	6,870	..
1866-7	32,403	1,924	966	340	92,472	5,703	..
1867-8	35,831	1,269	809	245	108,373	5,265	145
1868-9	36,204	1,321	1,554	240	112,282	9,703	99
1869-70	41,216	1,526	2,326	329	140,435	5,275	199
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1871-2	39,064	1,396	1,786	461	103,206	7,473	198
1872-3	38,517	1,739	2,522	417	121,375	11,448	60
1873-4	38,349	1,252	1,318	270	115,672	21,425	43
1874-5	35,183	1,281	962	347	119,031	16,286	109
1875-6	36,901	1,223	1,091	552	155,274	15,227	177

## 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.
1876-7	40,450	1,285	795	720	147,408	28,803	225
1877-8	37,107	1,320	785	816	176,951	72,033	256
1878-9	36,527	888	712	1,069	172,799	4,033	155
1879-80	41,600	1,027	566	1,040	201,451	4,313	392
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1881-2	39,129	1,044	437	1,134	212,150	3,226	207
1882-3	34,267	1,087	558	1,341	309,382	5,793	283
1883-4	40,195	1,056	572	1,235	302,957	4,963	283
1884-5	38,763	1,413	664	1,750	339,725	5,796	219
1885-6	42,602	1,346	639	1,740	421,036	7,189	216
1886-7	49,974	1,257	910	1,996	445,150	7,895	204
1887-8	48,263	1,191	788	2,437	441,812	6,410	249
1888-9	43,074	897	648	1,768	411,332	7,549	148
1889-90	47,139	984	820	1,957	451,546	5,980	229
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1891-2	57,334	922	731	2,661	369,498	9,202	215
1892-3	40,594	1,138	764	1,973	512,648	16,605	43
1893-4	40,909	1,162	695	2,045	412,223	16,529	54
1894-5	56,383	1,236	722	3,178	492,578	16,791	120
1895-6	43,895	1,067	645	3,780	464,482	25,939	69
1896-7	43,532	823	656	3,735	416,667	23,043	120
1897-8	44,197	876	2,111	3,751	580,000	22,687	117
1898-9	41,252	1,008	2,122	4,472	565,345	19,805	159
1899-00	55,469	788	584	4,436	450,189	18,574	155
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1901-2	40,058	865	561	4,151	659,239	32,795	170
1902-3	49,706	1,392	747	5,565	580,884	31,145	340
1903-4	48,930	1,564	1,014	4,176	733,353	33,165	477
1904-5	46,912	1,441	823	2,862	452,459	29,902	287
1905-6	44,670	1,657	909	4,889	591,771	34,041	244
1906-7	55,372	1,360	713	4,705	621,139	36,502	191
1907-8	54,149	1,184	496	4,249	682,194	59,897	283
1908-9	47,903	1,370	702	5,340	956,371	63,066	453
1909-10	62,390	1,119	573	6,434	864,359	56,586	522
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
1913-14	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
1914-15	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
1916-17	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
1917-18	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
1918-19	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	37	180 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1855-6	..	..	23	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	76
1856-7	..	..	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	107
1857-8	..	..	71	401 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	4,967 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	440
1858-9	..	..	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,883 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	602
1859-60	..	..	50	811	369	6,186 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,224 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,864
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,640
1861-2	..	..	220	1,464	333	6,946	16,835	12,654
1862-3	..	..	508 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,006 $\frac{3}{4}$	247 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,724	18,341 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,491
1863-4	..	..	623	3,076	389	8,282	22,218	32,477
1864-5	..	..	524	3,594	1,264	8,988	26,389	36,925
1865-6	..	..	397	4,078	1,705	10,103	33,042	48,960
1866-7	..	..	243	4,111	156	9,655	31,000	58,471
1867-8	454	9	229	4,340	147	12,603	33,452	64,107
1868-9	42	3	138	4,046	149	11,856	56,598	77,700
1869-70	146	78	144	4,950	87	13,432	49,372	97,255
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1871-2	308	61	299	5,523	397	15,633	79,584	143,302
1872-3	2,359	107	423	5,485	102	15,785	75,601	197,841
1873-4	2,717	131	583	5,222	111	16,060	66,989	191,644
1874-5	3,082	126	733	4,937	193	17,400	77,912	238,043
1875-6	2,234	145	782	5,081	511	17,761	97,133	293,178

\* Not included in land under cultivation.



## 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.
1876-7	1,993	225	1,479	4,765	749	18,641	84,159	333,751
1877-8	1,846	274	2,327	4,419	336	19,570	75,675	318,297
1878-9	2,824	203	1,936	4,434	443	20,400	97,669	397,394
1879-80	2,237	267	531	4,284	507	20,299	165,154	301,477
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1881-2	2,061	564	1,461	4,923	638	20,630	144,326	238,721
1882-3	2,290	1,034	1,313	5,732	518	19,725	159,302	284,645
1883-4	2,686	1,758	1,325	7,326	645	20,754	174,607	281,903
1884-5	2,329	1,737	1,402	9,042	960	23,015	183,197	327,063
1885-6	2,942	896	1,866	9,775	1,022	25,395	210,451	327,210
1886-7	4,667	730	2,031	10,310	970	27,593	277,788	276,291
1887-8	4,638	685	1,966	11,195	1,291	26,325	364,354	158,047
1888-9	1,541	761	1,685	12,886	1,056	27,533	332,586	184,966
1889-90	3,390	829	955	15,662	936	29,243	379,701	149,616
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1891-2	2,861	771	545	25,295	1,426	38,238	395,189	174,982
1892-3	2,264	806	477	28,052	647	39,926	493,744	233,114
1893-4	1,927	693	1,057	30,275	769	42,463	457,177	224,306
1894-5	2,198	668	1,412	30,307	1,757	44,235	346,259	201,056
1895-6	2,899	791	2,029	30,275	4,369	45,419	291,028	180,251
1896-7	2,906	945	1,264	27,934	1,597	45,734	261,619	172,582
1897-8	3,301	918	522	27,701	1,592	43,763	399,535	115,738
1898-9	2,220	847	78	27,568	3,052	50,521	517,242	150,157
1899-00	2,283	713	155	27,550	2,967	54,573	509,244	151,949
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1901-2	1,877	307	103	28,592	3,021	58,807	681,778	162,954
1902-3	1,568	213	171	28,374	2,094	58,415	492,305	565,635
1903-4	2,749	214	129	28,513	2,185	59,812	632,521	962,665
1904-5	2,249	251	106	28,016	2,993	60,655	853,829	953,543
1905-6	2,767	313	169	26,402	3,019	59,607	1,049,915	1,040,335
1906-7	1,859	323	133	25,855	3,163	61,927	990,967	1,095,642
1907-8	1,076	248	345	26,465	3,962	63,133	894,300	1,095,471
1908-9	1,741	189	413	24,430	3,955	64,225	1,034,422	1,029,711
1909-10	1,595	140	321	22,768	4,080	66,322	1,175,750	988,671
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,991	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,980	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	6,053	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,968	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	6,683	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	8,820	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493

\* 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.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	..	2,661	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	..	6,459	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	..	9,640	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	9,303	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	9,891	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	10,625	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	..	15,640	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	29,692	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	21,287	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	..	33,918	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	..	53,627	..	..	..
1855-6	610	2,969	2,905	83,285	..	..	..
1856-7	2,165	5,381	1,685	81,151	..	..	..
1857-8	2,876	1,952	..	137,476	..	..	..
1858-9	2,157	2,009	2,690	113,543	..	..	..
1859-60	4,645	1,773	1,029	135,643	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
1861-2	6,142	3,796	6,262	92,497	..	..	..
1862-3	8,086	5,769	6,548	110,680	..	..	..
1863-4	8,741	5,388	9,895	121,840	..	..	..
1864-5	5,782	2,865	8,083	97,731	..	..	..
1865-6	11,763	3,305	9,206	96,101	..	..	..
1866-7	17,473	6,815	31,266	161,243	..	..	..
1867-8	16,731	7,617	23,959	140,592	542	5,029	11
1868-9	10,295	6,672	12,084	122,800	493	615	1
1869-70	16,217	15,089	35,818	224,816	1,010	2,247	83
1870-71	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
1871-2	19,703	9,390	83,180	144,637	1,207	4,785	329
1872-3	23,475	18,226	66,940	159,964	281	30,502	543
1873-4	14,475	7,078	23,300	147,398	245	32,204	744
1874-5	17,899	5,788	55,880	157,261	531	35,998	899
1875-6	16,795	6,936	95,600	206,613	652	34,194	1,012

## 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.
1876-7	15,386	5,199	71,580	180,560	980	29,229	1,153
1877-8	15,465	4,618	61,100	208,151	1,333	28,840	1,954
1878-9	8,275	2,621	72,000	209,028	653	34,432	1,168
1879-80	14,897	4,558	146,940	292,407	1,764	32,031	2,540
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
1881-2	14,989	4,450	203,800	238,793	781	32,085	4,045
1882-3	16,656	4,182	165,600	327,385	1,209	28,740	9,243
1883-4	18,906	5,276	139,540	433,143	1,626	41,964	15,717
1884-5	21,935	5,472	236,320	371,046	1,309	35,559	14,053
1885-6	24,129	6,479	204,180	442,118	1,239	39,793	5,501
1886-7	19,142	7,178	232,500	483,049	1,472	61,490	5,023
1887-8	20,590	8,774	235,480	624,122	1,375	61,177	5,405
1888-9	13,974	6,810	88,600	308,117	811	17,444	5,519
1889-90	15,604	9,095	216,300	666,385	1,376	54,547	5,711
1890-91	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
1891-2	16,160	8,670	293,640	514,406	1,509	43,985	6,513
1892-3	18,727	8,729	235,860	740,049	223	30,430	7,573
1893-4	19,340	7,046	203,980	503,355	224	26,252	5,684
1894-5	19,005	7,339	347,540	621,547	868	22,466	4,603
1895-6	10,160	4,669	215,180	390,861	239	22,239	3,946
1896-7	11,388	5,347	225,120	449,056	508	32,433	6,183
1897-8	5,584	13,247	224,340	659,635	117	30,522	3,628
1898-9	9,701	14,926	346,160	723,299	201	23,078	6,849
1899-00	9,597	4,710	398,100	596,193	196	28,022	2,884
1900-01	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
1901-2	9,679	4,140	417,180	884,369	154	60,144	2,249
1902-3	17,174	5,600	549,340	601,272	248	15,836	1,572
1903-4	21,305	9,879	504,360	1,233,063	492	35,666	2,447
1904-5	13,894	6,149	259,380	514,316	198	27,300	1,449
1905-6	16,400	6,408	511,940	864,177	189	33,281	1,906
1906-7	16,139	5,644	560,000	881,276	114	17,495	2,787
1907-8	14,295	3,650	452,980	682,370	174	10,685	1,179
1908-9	15,048	4,451	487,680	1,415,746	450	18,161	1,094
1909-10	14,116	4,215	634,300	1,186,738	462	13,160	882
1910-11	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	737
1911-12	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
1912-13	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387
1913-14	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	561
1914-15	9,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	903
1915-16	13,067	4,938	751,740	2,341,094	595	24,087	855
1916-17	10,307	2,025	563,260	1,232,721	515	13,174	975
1917-18	7,826	2,809	434,900	949,545	518	22,059	838
1918-19	9,818	2,412	484,220	1,113,861	485	15,443	522

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.			Produce.			
			Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	1,440	..	..	..
1842	..	..	10	..	..	..
1843	..	..	10	..	..	..
1844	..	..	35	20	..	100
1845	..	..	..	163	..	214
1846-7	..	..	..	1,993	..	2,600
1847-8	..	..	..	1,863	..	1,300
1848-9	..	..	..	3,020	..	6,306
1859-50	..	..	6	..	..	5,220
1850-51	..	..	..	..	..	4,621
1851-2	..	..	..	..	..	6,447
1852-3	..	..	..	..	..	4,500
1853-4	..	..	85	596	..	9,680
1854-5	..	..	60	1,665	..	9,600
1855-6	..	..	331	4,365	..	9,372
1856-7	..	..	651	6,353	..	10,936
1857-8	..	..	717	4,629	..	5,761
1858-9	..	..	873	3,579	..	7,740
1859-60	..	..	463	4,473	..	13,966
1860-61	..	..	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1861-2	..	..	2,522	16,972	..	47,568
1862-3	..	..	4,324	16,345	..	91,893
1863-4	..	..	5,913	15,656	16,954	120,894
1864-5	..	..	3,450	13,027	16,160	110,042
1865-6	..	..	3,328	18,063	31,686	176,959
1866-7	..	..	2,915	17,264	43,395	284,118
1867-8	..	..	2,070	31,459	61,971	459,072
1868-9	..	..	1,747	25,574	65,553	448,547
1869-70	..	..	1,290	24,980	85,205	577,287
1870-71	..	..	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1871-2	..	..	2,307	30,896	106,791	713,589
1872-3	..	..	1,837	19,338	85,623	527,592
1873-4	..	..	3,694	20,371	85,279	562,713
1874-5	..	..	6,839	19,999	90,988	577,493
1875-6	..	..	501*	21,211	123,650	755,000

\* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year	Produce.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1876-7	14,413	15,900	85,111	481,588
1877-8	15,827	13,807	73,722	457,535
1878-9	15,662	10,818	61,835	410,333
1879-80	1,297*	16,270	89,890	574,143
1880-81	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1881-2	12,876	14,806	78,512	539,191
1882-3	5,673	15,543	74,874	516,763
1883-4	9,124	22,402	106,925	723,560
1884-5	7,893	19,758	120,468	760,752
1885-6	13,734	39,651	158,354	1,003,827
1886-7	12,008	33,334	155,443	986,041
1887-8	11,853	42,389	178,154	1,167,874
1888-9	13,355	48,712	179,036	1,209,442
1889-90	4,123	59,428	233,564	1,578,590
1890-91	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1891-2	2,579	60,313	232,955	1,554,130
1892-3	658*	83,272	260,730	1,694,745
1893-4	8,952	128,820	229,259	1,490,184
1894-5	7,155	144,728	293,842	1,909,972
1895-6	15,223	136,456	342,615	2,226,999
1896-7	7,890	166,859	434,194	2,822,263
1897-8	3,419	162,147	295,299	1,919,389
1898-9	190*	179,317	289,570	1,882,209
1899-00	1,365	155,340	143,580	933,282
1900-01	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1901-2	345*	192,427	304,842	1,981,475
1902-3	781	223,939	221,027	1,547,188
1903-4	848	290,515	364,450	2,551,150
1904-5	1,112	190,663	261,770	1,832,386
1905-6	1,405	232,984	265,606	1,726,444
1906-7	603	460,707	292,119	2,044,833
1907-8	2,764	340,718	195,086	1,365,600
1908-9	2,647	356,479	205,300	1,437,106
1909-10	2,704	402,122	146,706	991,941
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	†	804,124	215,255	1,349,309

\* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1892	9,018,446	4,056,994	23,509,845
1893	8,359,324	3,748,555	28,160,441
1894	8,835,238	4,153,131	35,580,201
1895	10,138,646	5,052,782	39,760,994
1896	9,892,416	4,742,566	37,128,083
1897	8,670,536	4,312,507	34,561,372
1898	8,931,112	4,397,369	34,080,310
1899	10,886,314	4,512,706	53,327,585
1900	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1901	15,011,616	3,974,668	46,857,572
1902	14,438,370	3,849,561	39,227,754
1903	12,504,851	5,681,515	46,685,727
1904	14,851,944	4,747,851	61,002,841
1905	16,433,665	4,297,350	57,606,821
1906	17,798,818	4,877,593	68,088,168
1907	17,300,883	4,397,909	63,746,354
1908	14,217,073	4,328,644	48,461,398
1909	13,620,485	5,025,834	55,166,555
1910	16,438,837	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911	19,546,772	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912	20,043,706	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913	19,289,258	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914	18,774,497	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915	13,659,974	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916	18,115,028	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917	21,311,876	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918	22,202,605	6,055,964	66,240,403

\* 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

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

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	12,429,658
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	15,956,724
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

## 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	1,165,430	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	70,890	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	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910

\* 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	..
1895 ..	..	..	..	131,875	22,916,328	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	132,684	22,757,175	..
1897 ..	..	..	..	144,842	23,530,517	..
1898 ..	..	..	..	147,150	23,533,082	..
1899 ..	..	..	..	156,411	26,536,403	..
1900 ..	..	..	..	172,713	26,315,862	..
1901 ..	16,275	..	129,338	196,036	28,564,889	1,177,740
1902 ..	14,570	..	292,432	210,922	29,878,162	1,920,974
1903 ..	12,417	..	215,973	214,861	30,230,567	2,105,450
1904 ..	11,609	..	205,150	224,212	30,980,343	2,002,804
1905 ..	11,209	..	200,464	227,168	31,586,524	2,017,378
1906 ..	10,990	..	189,127	235,091	32,246,807	2,097,119
1907 ..	10,732	..	187,793	242,385	33,112,352	2,192,340
1908 ..	11,288	..	233,573	254,717	34,057,847	2,449,243
1909 ..	12,368	..	270,837	270,899	35,120,753	1,929,542
1910 ..	20,218	..	470,656	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	..	..	1,738,174

\* 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.

## ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1919.

At the last 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-rate-payers.	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

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