

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1920-21.

*A. M. LAUGHTON,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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# Victorian Year-Book

1920-21

*By*

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

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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FORTY-FIRST ISSUE.

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## PREFACE.

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**T**HIS is the forty-first issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with those relating to previous years. An endeavour is made to present such information as will 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 1920 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., IV., V., VII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. In Parts III., VI., and VIII. will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other productions of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed.

The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—on many subjects to the middle of the year 1921, and in a few instances to a later date.

A census of the Commonwealth was taken on 4th April, 1921. The population of the State and of all cities, towns, boroughs and shires

therein are given in part "Population," which also contains a statement of houses built and in process of building in each municipality. These were the only complete results available in relation to Victoria at the time of going to press.

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

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

A. M. LAUGHTON,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 26th January, 1922.

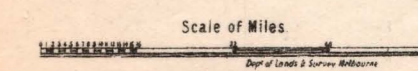


# REFERENCE

- Railways
  - State Schools Free
  - Towns having Public Water Works
  - Reservoirs and Weirs
  - Districts having Public Irrigation Supplies
  - " " " Domestic and Stock Supplies
- For the Average Yearly Rainfall, See Year Book, Part-Production.



# VICTORIA.





# Victorian Year-Book, 1920-21.

## INTRODUCTION.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

**Area of Victoria.** Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,756 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of the Australian continent, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., or 242 geographical miles.

**Climate.** From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the sixty-five years ended with 1920 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and the Weather Bureau was 111·2 deg. Fahr., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 58·4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178·5 deg., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted first at an Observatory



91 feet above the sea level and later at the Weather Bureau, 115 feet above sea level, was, during the sixty-three years ended with 1920, 30·14 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·60 inches.

### MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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

**Rivers.** With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable except by boats. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass.

**Lakes.** Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding that it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland

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

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.

The following article has been supplied by W. Baragwanath, Esq., Director of Victorian Geological Survey :—

#### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Roughly triangular in outline, with the 141st meridian for a base and Cape Howe for the apex, and the sides formed on the north by the Murray River and on the south by the waters of the Southern Ocean, the State of Victoria occupies the most southerly portion of the Continent of Australia. Its area is approximately 88,000 square miles, and presents a diversity of topographical and geological features, which compares favorably with that of the larger States.

Medially dividing the State in an east-west direction is the main watershed which separates the streams flowing north to the Murray from those flowing south towards the ocean. A north and south meridian line from Melbourne at the head of Port Phillip Bay reaches the Murray River near Echuca at the narrowest part of the State, which it subdivides into two areas differing widely in physiographical as well as geological features. Eastwards of this line the area of greatest mean altitude occurs with a well-marked "divide" or watershed line, while westwards the mean elevation is considerably lower and the water-partings often ill-defined, especially where they occupy plateau-like areas. The Lower Ordovician strata, containing the principal gold-fields of the State, occupy three-fourths of the area of exposed rocks westwards of the meridian of Melbourne; eastwards similar strata are only known at a few small and isolated localities. The Older Volcanic rocks of early Tertiary age are more developed in the eastern part of the State, and the underlying and overlying lignitic beds which form extensive deposits eastward of Melbourne are little represented in the western half of the State. The Newer Volcanic rocks, while conspicuous in the western portion of the State, are but little in evidence in the eastern part.

The main physiographical features are :—

- (1) Central highlands—
  - (a) The eastern highlands.
  - (b) The western uplands.
- (2) Southern highlands—
  - (a) The South Gippsland ranges.
  - (b) The Otway ranges.

## (3) Great valley—

- (a) The Gippsland Valley.
- (b) The Corangamite Valley.

## (4) Murray Valley—

North-western plains and the Mallee.

The central highlands form the main divide, and the southern highlands are parallel to and 50 to 100 miles distant from it. Between these parallel ridges is the great valley of Victoria; it extends westward from the Gippsland Lakes, and is, with the exception of a volcanic barrier near Warragul separating the waters of the Carrum and Moe swamps, traceable to Port Phillip Bay. Westward of Port Phillip Bay the extension of this valley, filled in part with Newer Volcanic rocks and recent sediments, embraces Lake Corangamite, the largest in the State, and numerous smaller lakes. The northern edge of the great valley passes on south of the Grampians and the Sierra Range to the western boundary of the State.

On the northern side of the main watershed line, the southern edge of an extensive plain embracing the whole of the north-western portion of the State leaves the Murray River about 60 miles eastward of the meridian of Melbourne, and follows a general south-westerly course towards the western boundary of the State to a point about 90 miles from the coast.

The Gippsland Valley ranges from 50 to 450 feet, the Corangamite Valley from 300 to 450 feet, and the Mallee plains from 200 to 450 feet; but, though all three are at about the same level, they differ considerably in geological features. The Gippsland Valley consists of recent deposits of fluviatile, lacustrine, or estuarine origin; the Corangamite basin, almost entirely of lava flows with depressions along the margins of or between the coalescing lava streams and the Mallee plains of sandy ridges of fluviatile or wind-blown origin.

The highlands of the eastern portion of the State are mainly sedimentary and igneous rocks of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian age, now forming narrow "razor-back" ridges, at times 2,000 feet above the neighbouring rivers. The main river valleys are of considerable width, and extend to within a comparatively short distance of the main divide. Following the north and south course of the streams, parallel ridges, due to a combination of folding, faulting, igneous intrusion, and unequal weathering, are well developed.

Evidence of peneplanation at several altitudes is pronounced. Plateaux are of small extent, and owe their preservation to a covering of harder rocks, such as the Dargo High Plains, or to areas where the catchment for denudation is relatively small, as at the Baw Baw plateau and the Snowy Plains, between the Wonnangatta and the Macallister rivers.

The general altitude of the eastern highlands ranges from 4,000 feet to over 6,000 feet, prominent peaks being Bogong (6,509 feet), Feather-top (6,306 feet), and Hotham (6,100 feet). The Mount Baw Baw granite

area, the highest isolated plateau south of the main divide, is 30 square miles in area, and has a mean altitude of 4,500 feet, its highest point being 5,130 feet. The Snowy Plains, consisting of Upper Devonian or Carboniferous flat-bedded rocks, has a general altitude of over 4,000 feet and connects Mount Wellington to the main divide.

The western uplands show the same pronounced meridional arrangement of branch spurs, but, with the exception of the Grampians area, the great difference of altitude between the rivers and the spurs does not exist as in the eastern part of the State. The rocks are chiefly of older Palæozoic age, in part metamorphosed, and occasional Newer Volcanic cappings occurring as defined hills and broad plateaux. On the main divide "saddles" occur at relatively low altitudes. One near Kilmore, through which the Melbourne-Sydney railway line passes, is 1,115 feet above sea, and north-west of Ballarat the divide has an altitude of 1,500 feet. Between these two points the watershed line attains an altitude of 3,000 feet. At 5 miles north of Buangor the divide between the head waters of the Wimmera and the Fiery Creek, a tributary of the Hopkins, has an altitude of 1,200 feet; eastward and westward of this saddle an altitude of 3,150 feet is attained. Westward of Stawell, on the eastern edge of the Grampians, which attain an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet, the watershed is only 1,300 feet above sea. In the Victoria Valley, west of the Grampians, the divide between the Glenelg and Wimmera rivers is hardly perceptible.

The South Gippsland and the Otway ranges are composed of rocks of Mesozoic age, and the watersheds show no defined or regular arrangement, steep slopes, narrow ridges, and V-shaped valleys prevailing. In the former area, which comprises two nearly-parallel ridges, an altitude of 1,500 feet is reached along the northern edge, where fault action is evident, within 3 miles of the Gippsland Valley. A general altitude of over 2,000 feet is maintained for a length of 30 miles along the main crests of this range. In the latter area similar conditions prevail; there is no regular stream system, and a coastal range 10 to 15 miles from and parallel to the sea-shore shows steep slopes and elevations of nearly 2,000 feet.

Wilson's Promontory, an isolated granite massif with peaks of 2,400 feet, forms the most southerly point of the State. It is connected to the mainland by sand-dunes slightly above sea-level. Between Wilson's Promontory and Tasmania is a submerged ridge only 200 feet below sea-level.

The Victorian lakes have been formed by (1) faulting or crust movements, (2) damming of water-courses by lava flows or the coalescing of lava streams, and (3) marine action. Lake Omeo and Lake Karng, near Mount Wellington, fall outside this category; the origin of the former is uncertain, but the latter has been ascribed to a landslide blocking a mountain stream.

Included within the lakes due to faulting is the typical crater lake of Tower Hill, near Koroit, and many of the Western District lakes appear to occupy sunken areas on the lava flows.



Lakes Burrumbeet, Corangamite, and others were formed by coalescing lava flows.

By tidal action a barrier of sand was thrown up, behind which the Gippsland lakes developed; they were originally larger, but siltation by river-borne material is in progress. Lakes now infilled occur as swamps scattered over the State, and were revealed in numerous places during the working of the alluvial leads or buried river systems.

### GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

The oldest fossiliferous strata comprise a series of volcanic tuffs and contemporaneous sediments. These are supposed to have been folded to form troughs, in which thousands of feet in thickness of Ordovician and Silurian strata were deposited. The occasional conglomerates and grit beds represent fluctuations of the conditions of deposition; volcanic tuffs occur in the Silurian beds, and at the close of this period the intrusion of granitic rocks contemporaneous with a general meridional series of main folds took place.

A lengthy period of denudation followed; the exposed outcrops were worn to a general level prior to the extensive volcanic outpourings of the Devonian period, represented by the Snowy River porphyries in the valley of the Snowy and Macallister, which appear to have occurred in valleys or depressed areas, and by the dacites of Dandenong and Macedon. That part of the surface which, prior to the volcanic activity, was a land area, is seen in the north-eastern portion of the State, where a defined river bed occurs beneath a layer of porphyry.

Following the porphyry and dacite outpourings, layers of conglomerate, often hundreds of feet in thickness, were accumulated. No direct evidence of glacial origin of these is yet available, but this has been suggested. Later deposits of limestone in shallow seas took place, and these were followed by alternating layers of conglomerate, sandstones and shales, and in part volcanic flows (melaphyres) in the eastern part of the State, while sandstones and shales alone were deposited to form the present Grampian Range.

There is evidence of warping and faulting subsequent to deposition. The folding was on broad lines, the Grampian-Dundas beds forming portion of a broad syncline, while the Avon River-Mansfield series has a general northerly dip; the fossils in the deeper beds of the series as exposed on the Avon River and Iguana Creek have a Devonian aspect, while those of the upper beds near Mansfield have a Carboniferous aspect.

Climatic changes followed the close of this period, and glacial conglomerates, sandstone, pebbly mudstone, and tillite of Permo-Carboniferous age were deposited. More genial conditions intervened with several successive glacial periods in the accumulation of a few hundred feet of strata, which probably covered much of the western portion of the State. Through subsequent denudation they now only exist in scattered areas, and as remnants faulted against older rocks. These fault movements provided general depressions, in which the

thousands of feet of fresh-water felspathic sandstones and mudstones with coal seams accumulated, now forming the Jurassic coal measures of Gippsland, Otway, Casterton, and probably near Wangaratta.

Extensive faulting in the early part of the Tertiary period resulted in a partial elevation of the Jurassic series and a depression of an area to the north and south of it.

At this period portion of the central highlands was in all probability a land surface, and the deep leads of Dargo High Plains were probably contemporaneous with the period of early Tertiary faulting. The early Tertiary period was marked by the deposition of marine Oligocene beds in the western part of the State, and by the accumulation of brown coal beds and marine strata at Altona, and the sub-basaltic lignites in parts of Gippsland.

Volcanic action (the Older Volcanic of the geological survey) took place during this period, as is indicated by the alternating marine beds and basalt flows near Maude.

Elevation and depression of the surface, subsequent to the Older Volcanic period, has resulted in the marine beds being elevated to a considerable altitude in some places, and in others depressed to a depth only ascertainable by boring. In Gippsland the Older Volcanic rocks, although originally resting on a gentle sloping surface, are now seen to be inclined almost vertically in the vicinity of fault lines, and within short distances they have been found at a depth of several hundreds of feet below the level of the original outcrop.

In these depressions sand, clay, and extensive lignite deposits accumulated in Gippsland and elsewhere. In the Western District the newer volcanic outpourings took place and sealed up the old river systems which contained the alluvial gold deposits.

Faulting, subsequent to the deposition of the lignitic beds and the newer volcanic flows, is revealed by bore sections and mine workings, but the general configuration of the surface has been chiefly affected by the accumulation or removal of superficial deposits.

Founded on sound lines by Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn in 1856, the Victorian Geological Survey has carried out mapping and investigations continuously, except for a few months some 50 years ago. The main geological features of the State have now been mapped out and some areas examined in detail, much assistance having been given by geologists and scientific workers outside the Survey. Much still remains to be done, and many complex problems, which depend upon a detailed examination both in the field and in the laboratory, await solution.

The stratigraphical succession of the geological formations is:—

*Cambrian.*—An area of regionally metamorphosed rocks, consisting of quartzites, chloritic, talcose, and micaceous schists, and gneisses, in the valley of the Glenelg and Wannon rivers may be of this age or older, but there is no definite evidence available. At Heathcote a series of sedimentary and igneous rocks occur, and much controversy has arisen as to the age and stratigraphical relation of this Heathcotean

series. Certain trilobite-bearing beds have been considered Upper Cambrian, and associated with these beds are cherts and diabases, the latter an altered volcanic tuff, not an intrusive rock. The cherts also are more or less silicified tuffs as evidenced by their contained radiolaria. Interstratified with the cherts there are shales containing graptolites of Lower Ordovician aspect.

At Mansfield an acutely folded series of sandstones, slates, cherts, and phosphate beds have yielded fossils, now proved to be of Upper Cambrian age by Mr. F. Chapman; brachiopods (*Salterella*), crustaceans, and radiolaria occur in the beds. Graptolites of Lower Ordovician type occur with the crustaceans and *Salterella*.

Near Mount Wellington certain beds in the vicinity of the serpentine area have been identified as Upper Cambrian. Similar lithological associations exist as at Heathcote and near Mansfield. The serpentine of this area is referable to pre-Upper Ordovician age, and may be Cambrian.

Scattered throughout the State there are areas of cherts and diabases regarded on lithological evidence as of similar age, but fossil evidence has not yet been obtained in support of this contention.

In the Howqua Valley, cherts, jaspers, and diabases are associated with Upper Ordovician strata.

From the Heathcotian rocks the alluvial gold of McIvor Creek had its origin. Magnetite, steatite, copper, and manganese occur at Heathcote; corundum, limestone, and chrome iron at Mount Wellington and Heathcote; phosphates of aluminium and calcium near Mansfield and in the Howqua Valley.

*Ordovician.*—The rocks of this series are chiefly grits, sandstones, and slates. Conglomerates are rare, and limestone occurs in beds only a few inches in thickness. The beds have been intensely folded and in places metamorphosed. Two types of metamorphism, regional and contact, are evident. The former type is widespread. Much of the north-eastern portion of the State is occupied by rocks of this age and character, comprising every gradation from micaceous schists to gneiss and gneissose granite.

At Stawell the metamorphic strata are gneissose, chloritic and graphitic schists, hornblendic gneiss, quartzite, and occasionally thin beds of marble.

The latter type is local, and is confined to areas surrounding intrusive igneous masses.

On fossil evidence the Ordovician strata are subdivided into a lower and an upper series. The Lower Ordovician rocks are confined, with the exception of small areas on the Mornington Peninsula, Boolarra, Knockwood, and Loyola, near Mansfield, to the area west of the meridian of Melbourne. These beds have been subdivided into four zones characterized by typical fossils, and are named after the type localities where they were first examined, e.g., Lancefield, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Darriwill. The chief gold-fields in the western portion

of the State occur in the three lower zones. Detailed palæontological surveys by R. A. Keble have resulted in the Bendigo and Castlemaine zones being divided into sub-zones at Bendigo and in part also at Daylesford.

The Lancefield zone is characterized by gold occurrences of the Indicator class, a feature present at Dunolly, Tarnagulla, Inglewood, Maryborough, Elaine, and, though fossil evidence is wanting, probably at Ballarat.

The Bendigo zone has quartz lodes either bedded as saddle formations or occurring as fissure lodes; these are well developed on the Bendigo, Spring Gully, Castlemaine, Daylesford, and Steiglitz gold-fields. The Bendigo zone has also been identified at Mornington.

The Castlemaine zone, more especially in its lower portions, is noted for rich spurry quartz formations, from which the rich alluvial gold of the Chewton and Fryerstown gold-fields was derived.

The Darriwill zone has not yet been proved in the auriferous areas of the State.

The Upper Ordovician series occur as meridional belts in the eastern part of the State, outcropping on anticlinal domes, such as exist at Mount Matlock; on the Black River, 12 miles east of Wood's Point; at Phosphate Hill, near Mansfield, resting on Upper Cambrian; Doldrook River, Mount Wellington; Sandy Creek, west of Bullumwaal; the Upper Murray, through the county of Benambra; and Nowa Nowa.

Besides the rich quartz and alluvial gold the Ordovician strata contain silver, lead, copper, iron, manganese, wolfram, scheelite, bismuth, antimony, lodes of fluorspar, and veins of turquoise.

*Silurian.*—The rocks of this formation are conglomerate, breccia, grits, quartzites, phyllites, schists, slates, and shales, intercalated limestone and marble, and occasionally volcanic tuff. Like the Ordovician the beds are acutely folded and metamorphosed where intruded by igneous masses. On fossil evidence the Silurian beds are divided into three series—the Melbournian, Yeringian, and Tanjilian; the last named may require revision of evidence. These rocks cover a large part of central eastern Victoria. The gold-fields of Rushworth, Whroo, Walhalla, Wood's Point, Foster, Tanjil, Warrantyte, and Reedy Creek are in Silurian rocks. Gold-antimony ores occur at Costerfield, Ringwood, and Thornton; limestone at Lilydale, Cooper's Creek, Waratah, and Howe's Creek, near Mansfield; and phosphate of lime at Howe's Creek. Copper and small quantities of manganese, nickel, cobalt, and platinum are recorded from dykes intrusive into this series.

*Devonian.*—Doubt exists with regard to certain calcareous beds in the vicinity of the Wentworth River, which on fossil evidence have been grouped as of Middle Devonian age. These beds are folded and crumpled like the Ordovician and Silurian strata, and as typical Silurian fossils are met with nearly on the strike of the supposed Devonian beds, further investigation may prove that the Taberraberra beds are of Silurian age.



Towards the close of the Devonian period extensive volcanic accumulations, such as tuffs, conglomerates, lavas, and porphyry masses were formed in the Snowy River and Macallister-Wonnangatta valleys, and apparently contemporaneous with them extensive limestone beds were deposited. As these and later beds have not been subjected to the intense folding of the pre-existing formations in which the granites and granodiorites occur, the latter intrusions are classed as of Devonian age. In the Grampians area certain granite intrusions have been assigned to a later period.

Excepting a small rich gold occurrence near Briagolong, the Devonian strata have not proved gold bearing. Silver, lead, copper, manganese, iron, baryta, felspar, and building stones, such as marble, freestone, porphyry, and granite are the chief economic products.

*Carboniferous.*—The massive sandstones, with occasional shales, forming the Mount William, Sierra, and Dundas ranges in the west, and the purplish-red sandstones, mudstones, conglomerates, and impure limestones at Mansfield and near Whitfield are Lower Carboniferous. On the Avon River the red and yellow sandstones containing the fossil *Lepidodendron* probably belong to this series, although the underlying beds at Iguana Creek have a flora with a Devonian aspect. Both the Mount Wellington and the Grampians areas present a remarkable variety of scenery—canyons, bluffs, and gorges often several hundred feet deep.

In the Grampians a granodiorite-porphyrific intrusion in the Carboniferous sandstones is recorded, while the granitic mass of Mount Hump (Gippsland) is apparently older than the Avon River sandstones.

The Carboniferous formation only provides building stone, some of the freestones being of good quality.

*Permo-Carboniferous.*—Glacial conglomerate, pebbly mudstone, and tillite occur near Bacchus Marsh, in the valley of the Werribee, at Greendale, Wild Duck Creek (near Heathcote), near Kyneton, Coleraine, Carisbrook, Pitfield, Poseidon, Wangaratta, and other localities in the north-east district, and are apparently scattered remnants of glaciation more or less directly connected. At Bacchus Marsh several species of the fossil *Gangamopteris* were discovered in shale, intercalated with the glacial conglomerates, and on this evidence the beds have been provisionally classed as of Permo-Carboniferous age; recent observations by Mr. F. Chapman have revealed Triassic fossils in the uppermost beds of the series. In a small outcrop of strata near Yandoit fossils of Triassic age have also been identified.

*Jurassic.*—A thick bed of conglomerate, glacial in part, forms the base of the Jurassic formations, and is followed by a series of felspathic sandstones, thick beds of mudstone, and thin seams of coal; these occur in South Gippsland, on the Latrobe River, in the Otway Ranges, and the valley of the Wannon. The black-coal seams, though small, furnish portion of the supplies of the State. The coal seams are much faulted and frequently intersected by doleritic dykes. Quartz reefs

occur in the Jurassic strata of the Otway District, but so far they have not proved auriferous. Freestones, dyke stones useful for road material, shales suitable for tile manufacture, calcite, baryta, and black coal are the chief economic products of the Jurassics.

*Lower Tertiary.*—Marls and limestones of Oligocene age, containing a representative molluscan fauna outcrop at Mornington and Muddy Creek, Hamilton, and occur at a depth at Altona and Sorrento. At Altona they rest on brown coal, which in turn rests on sands. At Mornington they are either in contact with or in close proximity to the Older Basalt.

Fluviatile deposits underlying the Older Basalt at Berwick contain an abundant fossil flora, including such genera as *Eucalyptus*, *Lomatia*, *Fagus*, &c. In the fluviatile beds, under the Older Basalt at Dargo, *Gingko* is found. The predominant species in the brown coal deposits appears to be a *Cupressinoxylon*, or cypress wood.

*Middle Tertiary.*—Miocene marls and polyzoal limestone of Miocene age are represented by a considerable thickness of beds at various localities. They outcrop at several places in the western portion of the State, and the main water-bearing beds of the Mallee-Riverina basin are of this age. At Pitfield, during mining operations, fossil fruit were found in fluviatile beds, which seemed to merge into estuarine and ultimately into marine beds, containing a molluscan fauna. At Maude and Curlewis there are two flows of basalt with a marine bed between them, and another resting below the lower lava flow. The lower marine bed is regarded by Mr. Chapman as Miocene, and by the late Dr. T. S. Hall and Dr. Pritchard as Eocene. The brown coal phase, which commenced in the Lower Tertiary, probably extends upwards into the Miocene.

*Upper Tertiary.*—Lower Pliocene shell marls and sands occur at the Gippsland Lakes, on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, Muddy Creek, Hamilton, and the Mallee. The period is characterized by coarse marine and freshwater sedimentation. In the fossil fauna the remains of some gigantic mammals are found. Upper Pliocene clays, sands, and limestones outcrop at the Glenelg and Moorabool rivers, and are known to exist at a depth in the Mallee. The extensive volcanic plains of Western Victoria, comprised of lavas and tuffs, range in age from the Pliocene to within comparatively recent times. Many of the craters are perfect.

*Recent.*—Loam and sand deposits, dune sands, recent beaches, lake sediments, &c., in process of formation comprise the Recent deposits.

Tertiary deposits have been responsible for a large quantity of the gold found in Victoria, particularly for the large nuggets which have made Victorian gold-fields famous. Stream tin, a moderate amount of wolfram and monazite, a considerable tonnage of pottery clays, sands for a variety of purposes, building stone, including basalt (much used locally for construction, paving, and macadam), lime, bauxite, iron ore

pigments, paper clays, jarosite, and chalk occur in the Tertiary deposits of the State. The vast deposits of brown coal promise to play an important part in the industrial development of Victoria.

The following addendum by Mr. R. A. Keble gives an outline of the difficulties encountered in definitely correlating the geological sequence in Victoria, on palæontological data, with those proved elsewhere:—

“The stratigraphical relation of the beds containing *Dinesus ida*, Eth., and *Notasaphus fergusonii*, Eth., to the graptolite zones is a problem necessitating careful field work in the vicinity of Heathcote. *D. ida* and *N. fergusonii* are closely related to Upper Cambrian forms in North America and China. The equivalents of the Bendigo zone in North America and Europe are invariably placed in the Lower Ordovician. Between the Upper Cambrian series with *Dictyonema flabelliforme*, Eich., of Europe, and equivalent forms found in Victoria in basal Lancefieldian there is here a considerable thickness of beds with several graptolite faunas or zones. The question arises whether some of these zones should be grouped with the Upper Cambrian, but the present difficulty is the fixing of a line of demarcation.

If the beds containing *D. ida* and *N. fergusonii* were found to be intercalated with the graptolite subzones, those beds below should be regarded as Upper Cambrian. That the geologists of North America refer all the beds above their typical Cambrian to the Ordovician, eases the position, but there is still the necessity of fixing the base of the Lower Ordovician.

*Redlichia*, a genus distinctly Upper Cambrian, is found with the Mount Wellington trilobites. There, field relations are very complicated, and although palæontological unconformity obviously exists between the Upper Cambrian and Upper Ordovician, no evidence of it appears in the field sections. At Mansfield the surface sections were similarly indefinite in regard to the relationship of beds containing *Tetragraptus approximatus*, Nich., and Cambrian ostracoda, with a definite Upper Ordovician graptolite fauna. Excavations have since shown that small inliers of the upper beds have been wedged into the lower beds by intense folding.

The passage beds from the Lower to the Upper Ordovician and from the Upper Ordovician to the Silurian will ultimately be identified largely on graptolite evidence. The work of Mr. W. Harris at Sunbury has thrown considerable light on these problems.

A long-standing problem awaiting solution is the relation of the Silurian to the Devonian. The passage beds are of considerable thickness, and must be examined in the field by both the geologist and the palæontologist. The key to the problem may be found in an extensive shale series containing a well-defined flora found in the Centennial Mine, near Walhalla. In what is thought to be the uppermost Silurian, an interesting fauna, comprising several types of bivalves and pteropods, elsewhere regarded as Devonian, has been referred to as Tanjilian.

Mr. F. Chapman is working out a collection of plants from the Upper (*Schizoneua*) beds from Bald Hill, Bacchus Marsh. This work establishes the fact that they are partly equivalent to the Queensland Ipswich beds, the lower part of the Trias-jura series. This is all the more interesting, in view of a corresponding relation between the Gippsland series and Walloon clay shales of Queensland.

The results of Mr. F. Chapman's palæontological work on the Mallee bores, published in the Records of the Geological Survey, are being confirmed throughout that region, especially in the location of water-bearing strata. As suggested by him, the chief water-bearing beds are the Middle or Miocene Tertiary (polyzoal bed). If there were more collaboration by those who put down private bores, in preserving and forwarding any bore cores obtained, an exact knowledge of conditions likely to be met with would be gained and much expense saved.

It is interesting to note that at the base of the polyzoal beds within the South Australian border payable lignite beds have been discovered, suggesting the possibility that similar beds may be discovered in the north-western portion of Victoria.

The zoning of Victorian formations, especially the Silurian and Jurassic, is of paramount importance, and local workers could do good work in this direction."

### FLORA OF VICTORIA.

Articles on "The Flora of Victoria" appeared in the *Year-Books* for 1916-17 to 1919-20.

#### ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLES.

By J. R. Tovey, Esq., Officer in Charge of the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

(Received March, 1921.)

During the period 1920-21 the following species were added to the list of the native flora :—

*Acacia triptera*, Benth. (*Leguminosæ*); *Calochilus paludosus*, R. Br. (*Orchidaceæ*)—both the preceding species have been recorded from New South Wales and Queensland only; *Logania longifolia*, R. Br. (*Loganiaceæ*), previously recorded from South and Western Australia only; *Prasophyllum gracile*, Rogers (*Orchidaceæ*)—this orchid was hitherto known from South Australia only; *Thelymitra megalyptra*, Fitzg. (*Orchidaceæ*), previously recorded from New South Wales only.

The following species new to science have been added :—

*Acacia Havelandi*, Maiden (*Leguminosæ*)—it is also found in New South Wales and South Australia; *Caladenia cordiformis*, Rogers; *Caladenia iridescens*, Rogers; *Prasophyllum Braineianum*, Rogers. These three are members of the *Orchidaceæ*, and, so far as is at present



known, are confined to Victoria. In addition, the following species, which have hitherto been considered varieties or synonyms, have been raised to specific rank:—*Caladenia alba*, R. Br., *Caladenia reticulata*, Fitzg.—both are members of the *Orchidaceæ*; *Calandrinia pusilla*, Lindl. (*Portulacaceæ*); *Dodonæa attenuata*, Cunn.; *Dodonæa cuneata*, Rudge (*Sapindaceæ*); *Tetradlea subaphylla*, Benth. (*Tremandraceæ*); whilst *Caladenia Cairnsiana*, F. v. M. (*Orchidaceæ*), has been deleted from the Victorian Flora, as it occurs in Western Australia only. The Victorian specimens which have hitherto been placed under *Caladenia Cairnsiana* have been found to be distinct, and have been described as a new species under the name of *Caladenia cordiformis*, Rogers. Several new records have also been made to the regional distribution of various native plants.

During the period four foreign plants were recorded as naturalized aliens; these are:—

*Carthamus glaucus*, Bieb. (*Compositæ*), a native of Egypt, Asia Minor, and Persia; *Cirsium syriacum*, Gaertn. (*Compositæ*), a native of the Mediterranean regions; *Erica lusitanica*, Rud. (*Ericaceæ*), a native of Western Europe; *Medicago Echinus*, D.C. (*Leguminosæ*), a native of the Mediterranean regions. *Carthamus glaucus* and *Cirsium syriacum* will no doubt become troublesome pests if left unchecked; in fact, the former has already become so troublesome in the Shire of Kowree that it has been brought under the provisions of the Thistle Act for that shire. *Medicago Echinus* has a slight pasture value. *Erica lusitanica* is a garden plant, but takes up the place of useful vegetation when growing wild. Besides the foregoing, four other exotics have been recorded for the first time as growing wild, viz.:—*Muscari botryoides*, Mill.; *Muscari racemosum*, Mill. (*Liliaceæ*); *Sclerochloa dura*, Beauv. (*Gramineæ*); *Selaginella stolonifera*, Spring (*Selaginellaceæ*). None of them are likely to prove troublesome weeds, whereas *Sclerochloa dura* has a slight pasture value.

### THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and an addendum thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19.

#### ADDENDUM TO ABOVE ARTICLE.

Supplied by Mr. J. A. Kershaw, in May, 1921.

Since the publication of the addendum to the above article in 1919, no additions of importance have been made to the Victorian vertebrate fauna. The possibility of adding to the species already recorded from the State is now very remote, except perhaps among the smaller reptiles and marine fishes.

Numerous additions, however, continue to be made to the invertebrate fauna, among which the Coleoptera and blood-sucking flies (Diptera) have received most attention.

**THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.**

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

**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.**

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contained, on pages 31 to 50, a chronological table of leading events in Victorian history for the years 1770 to 1900 inclusive, and of leading events in Victorian and other history for the years 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The leading events in 1917, 1918, and 1919 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1920 are given in the table which follows:—

1920.	7th	January.—Death of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., senior puisne Judge of the Federal High Court and first Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, aged 71 years.
„	10th	January.—Declaration of peace with Germany.
„	16th	January.—Announced by the Supreme Allied Commission that the League of Nations came into force from that date.
„	17th	January.—Last detachment of the A.I.F. left the United Kingdom.
„	20th	January.—Arrival in Melbourne of General Sir William R. Birdwood.
„	27th	January.—Appointment of Mr. W. G. S. McArthur, K.C., as a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria.
„	2nd	February.—Under the provisions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act the Board appointed under that Act assumed control of the various electric tramway systems in the metropolis.
„	3rd	February.—Appointment of Mr. H. E. Starke, K.C., as a Judge of the Federal High Court.
„	21st	February.—Marine strike terminated.
„	25th	February.—Aviator Sir Ross Smith and party reached Melbourne after an eventful flight from England to Australia, this being the first occasion on which such a flight had been made.
„	10th	March.—Departure for England of Dr. Lowther Clarke, Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
„	17th	March.—The Hon. W. A. Watt, Federal Treasurer, left for London.
„	4th	April.—A large gas holder, owned by the Metropolitan Gas Company, burst at Port Melbourne.
„	18th	April.—Death of Colonel D. McLeish, C.M.G., who commanded the first contingent from Victoria sent to the South African war.
„	11th	May.—Death of Sir George Steward, Chief Commissioner of Police, aged 54 years.
„	13th	May.—Salaries of the members of the Federal Parliament increased from £600 to £1,000 per annum.

1920.	21st	May.—Conference of State Premiers.
	26th	May.—Arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Melbourne.
	12th	June.—Repatriation Commission appointed with Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Semmens as chairman.
	15th	June.—Announced that the resignation of the Federal Treasurer (Hon. W. A. Watt) had been accepted by the Federal Cabinet.
	19th	June.—The appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., to the position of Governor-General of the Commonwealth announced.
	2nd	August.—Arrival of Lieutenants Parer and McIntosh at Darwin, this being the second flight from England to Australia.
	9th	August.—Death of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., first Chief Justice of the Federal High Court, aged 75 years.
	10th	August.—Appointment of Sir John Gellibrand, K.C.B., D.S.O., as Chief Commissioner of Police.
	19th	August.—Departure of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from Australia.
	23rd	August.—Announced that the Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke had been appointed Governor of Victoria.
	2nd	September.—Death of Mr. W. Davidson, I.S.O., formerly Inspector-General of Public Works, aged 76 years.
	14th	September.—Second Peace Loan of £25,000,000 over subscribed.
	17th	September.—Mr. H. W. Clapp, formerly vice-president of the St. Louis Railway Co., Ohio, United States, assumed office as Chief Commissioner of the Victorian Railways.
	30th	September.—Departure of Senator Millen from Melbourne to represent Australia at the Assembly of the League of Nations.
	5th	October.—Departure from Australia of the Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, P.C., Governor-General.
	6th	October.—Arrival in Melbourne of the Right Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., who assumed the office of Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
	7th	October.—Decided by public meeting at Town Hall that Villers-Bretonneux be adopted by the citizens of Melbourne in memory of the great Australian victory of 8th August, 1918.
	21st	October.—Elections for the Legislative Assembly held. At the same time a liquor referendum was taken, when a majority of 30,428 votes was recorded in favour of continuance.
	10th	November.—Treaties of peace with Austria and Bulgaria declared effective in the Commonwealth.
	11th	November.—Armistice Day celebrated throughout Australia. All city traffic and work stopped for two minutes at 11 a.m. in honour of the illustrious dead.
	22nd	November.—Report of Basic Wage Commission made public.

### 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 1920.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1919-20.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,519,835
Revenue .. .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	15,866,184
Expenditure from Revenue £	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	15,752,459
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	96,394,454
Gold produced .. .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,855,477	858,850	789,560	789,560	166,118
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	132,847,167
Butter produced .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	60,218,945
<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	5,958,351
Wheat .. .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	14,858,880
Oats .. .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	6,003,067
Wine .. .. gallons	..	4,621	..	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,634,680
<b>Live Stock—</b>									
Horses .. .. No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	513,500
" Cattle .. .. "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,631,120
" 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	14,422,745
" Pigs .. .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	186,810
Total Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	..
" Exports—Value .. £	198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,823,666	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	..
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	33,788,187
Exports .. .. "	..	..	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	42,996,652
Shipping .. .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,855,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	8,008,450
Railways open .. .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	4,222
Telegraph wire .. .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	29,955
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	197,080,463
" Newspapers .. .. "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,782	22,729,005	27,104,344	31,756,907
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	6,715,687	9,662,006	44,337,000†
<b>Factories—</b>									
Number of .. .. "	..	..	278	581	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	6,038
Hands employed .. .. "	..	..	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	136,522
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	30,804,520
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	101,475,363
<b>State Education—</b>									
Number of Primary schools ..	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,272
Expenditure on Education .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,678,763
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. .. £	..	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	357,437,822
<b>Friendly Societies—</b>									
Number of Members .. .. "	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	146,919
Total funds .. .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,604	3,056,666

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 £29,896,276.

† Including deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

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

Progress of State.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; at the census of 1921 it had increased to 1,530,114. During the period 1842-1920 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £15,866,184. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000; in 1920 the funded debt had reached £83,394,454, 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 5,358,351 acres. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1919-20 it was £33,788,187. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £42,996,652 in 1919-20. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1920 there were 4,222 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 29,955 miles up to the 30th June, 1920. 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 £44,337,000 in 1920.

The expenditure on education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,678,763 in 1919-20. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 146,919 in 1919—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £3,056,666 in 1919. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 136,522 in 1919-20. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £357,437,822 in 1919-20.

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

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

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

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

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

**Responsible Ministers.** The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and their salaries to £10,000; 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 three 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 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

**The  
Legislative  
Assembly.**

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

**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 15th November, 1917, 6,540 persons voted by post, representing 1·83 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 21st October, 1920, 10,659 persons voted similarly, this number being 2·28 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, 1919.

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

**ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1920.**

**Elections.  
Legislative  
Assembly.**

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 21st October, 1920, there were contests in 54 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 868,848—418,085 males and 450,763 females—and in contested districts 63·70 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 66·23 per cent. and for females 61·38 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 21st OCTOBER, 1920.**

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	7,473	7,935	15,408	Uncontested.					
Albert Park ..	9,807	11,744	21,551	6,208	7,038	13,246	63·30	59·93	61·46
Allandale ..	2,592	2,830	5,422	Uncontested.					
Ballaarat East	4,362	5,672	10,034	3,272	4,226	7,498	75·01	74·51	74·73
Ballaarat West	4,308	6,169	10,477	3,307	4,691	7,998	76·76	76·04	76·34
Barwon ..	5,725	6,089	11,814	4,130	4,057	8,187	72·14	66·63	69·30
Benalla ..	4,017	3,834	7,851	2,546	2,111	4,657	63·38	55·06	59·32
Benambra ..	3,602	3,010	6,612	2,211	1,492	3,703	61·38	49·57	56·00
Bendigo East	3,678	4,659	8,337	2,635	3,287	5,922	71·64	70·55	71·03
Bendigo West	4,025	5,139	9,164	3,001	3,574	6,575	74·56	69·55	71·75
Boroondara ..	21,465	27,058	48,523	13,299	16,041	29,340	61·96	59·28	60·47
Borong ..	4,158	3,549	7,707	3,035	2,424	5,459	72·99	68·30	70·83
Brighton ..	11,632	14,337	25,969	6,558	7,636	14,194	56·38	53·26	54·66
Brunswick ..	11,849	13,571	25,420	7,698	7,894	15,592	64·97	58·17	61·34
Bulla ..	5,966	5,394	11,360	3,704	2,934	6,638	62·09	54·39	58·43
Carlton ..	6,489	6,954	13,443	Uncontested.					
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,041	3,563	6,604	2,323	2,519	4,842	76·39	70·70	73·32
Collingwood ..	7,061	8,328	15,389	5,066	5,590	10,656	71·75	67·12	69·24
Dalhousie ..	3,481	3,570	7,051	2,768	2,796	5,564	79·52	78·32	78·91
Dandenong ..	8,874	8,690	17,564	5,225	4,635	9,860	58·88	53·33	56·13
Daylesford ..	3,126	3,245	6,371	2,075	1,948	4,023	66·38	60·03	63·15
Dundas ..	4,158	4,092	8,250	3,052	2,758	5,810	73·40	67·40	70·42
Eaglehawk ..	3,187	3,369	6,556	2,547	2,550	5,097	79·92	75·69	77·74
East Melbourne	5,581	6,444	12,025	3,117	3,525	6,642	55·86	54·70	55·23
Essendon ..	14,553	16,791	31,344	9,828	10,650	20,478	67·53	63·43	65·33
Evelyn ..	6,070	5,882	11,952	4,126	3,679	7,805	67·97	62·55	65·30
Fitzroy ..	6,681	8,086	14,767	4,103	4,563	8,666	61·41	56·43	58·68
Flemington ..	11,198	11,676	22,874	Uncontested.					
Geelong ..	6,700	7,835	14,535	5,094	5,729	10,823	76·03	73·12	74·46

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 21ST OCTOBER, 1920  
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	3,432	2,703	6,135	2,316	1,674	3,990	67·48	61·93	65·04
Gippsland Nth.	4,612	4,528	9,140	3,334	3,067	6,401	72·29	67·73	70·03
Gippsland Sth.	5,221	4,474	9,695	3,326	2,430	5,756	63·70	54·31	59·37
Gippsland West	5,277	4,294	9,571	Uncontested.					
Glennelg	4,519	4,512	9,031	3,569	3,259	6,828	78·98	72·23	75·61
Goulburn Valley	4,424	4,242	8,666	3,183	2,269	6,009	71·95	66·62	69·34
Grenville	2,497	2,433	4,930	1,984	2,030	4,014	79·45	83·44	81·42
Gunbower	4,914	4,084	8,978	3,697	2,867	6,564	75·23	70·55	73·11
Hampden	5,814	5,544	11,358	3,789	3,154	6,943	65·17	56·89	61·13
Hawthorn	12,099	16,841	28,940	8,039	10,217	18,256	66·44	60·67	63·08
Jika Jika	16,230	18,275	34,555	11,296	10,739	22,035	69·38	58·76	63·77
Kara Kara	3,304	3,044	6,348	2,615	2,373	4,988	79·15	77·96	78·58
Korong	3,605	3,239	6,844	2,443	1,915	4,358	67·77	59·12	63·68
Lowan	4,960	4,611	9,571	3,592	2,888	6,480	72·42	62·63	67·70
Maryborough	3,439	3,466	6,905	2,594	2,485	5,079	75·43	71·70	73·56
Melbourne	4,825	4,027	8,852	2,679	2,388	5,067	55·52	59·30	57·24
Mornington	8,477	7,321	15,798	5,009	3,926	8,935	59·09	53·63	56·56
Nth. Melbourne	8,143	9,409	17,552	5,224	5,783	11,007	64·15	61·46	62·71
Ovens	2,631	2,664	5,295	Uncontested.					
Polwarth	5,749	5,234	10,983	4,233	3,680	7,913	73·63	70·27	72·05
Port Fairy	4,191	3,837	8,028	Uncontested.					
Port Melbourne	8,784	7,245	16,029	5,582	4,968	10,550	63·55	68·57	65·82
Prahran	8,468	12,210	20,678	5,583	6,991	12,574	65·93	57·26	60·81
Richmond	8,249	9,134	17,383	Uncontested.					
Rodney	5,898	5,432	11,330	4,003	3,300	7,303	67·87	60·75	64·46
Stawell and Ararat	3,993	4,050	8,043	2,801	2,625	5,426	70·15	64·81	67·46
St. Kilda	14,391	19,744	34,135	8,199	10,523	18,722	56·97	53·29	54·85
Swan Hill	10,106	7,513	17,619	5,508	3,452	8,960	54·50	45·95	50·85
Toorak	9,757	14,968	24,725	5,962	8,422	14,384	61·10	56·27	58·18
Upper Goulburn	4,395	3,772	8,167	2,828	2,353	5,181	64·35	62·38	63·44
Walhalla	3,612	2,801	6,413	2,078	1,411	3,489	57·53	50·37	54·41
Wangaratta	3,855	3,614	7,469	Uncontested.					
Waranga	3,784	3,276	7,060	2,738	2,242	4,980	72·36	68·44	70·54
Warrenheip	2,996	2,624	5,620	Uncontested.					
Warrnambool	4,603	4,744	9,347	3,472	3,286	6,758	75·43	69·27	72·30
Williamstown	11,922	11,359	23,281	Uncontested.					
Totals	418,085	450,763	868,848	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less eleven uncontested districts	66,873	66,921	133,794	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	351,212	383,842	735,054	232,604	235,621	468,225	66·23	61·38	63·70

**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 eighteen of the contests in the election of October, 1920, there were more than two candidates. In two of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the 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 four of these cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

Proportion of  
votes polled,  
1866 to 1920.

The following are the proportions of electors who voted at the last twenty-two 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 1920.

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 ... ..	70·99
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	1920 ... ..	63·70

The twenty-fifth Parliament was opened on 29th November, 1917, and was dissolved on 30th September, 1920. The first session of the twenty-sixth Parliament was opened on 10th November, 1920, and closed on 7th January, 1921.

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 1920.**

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

**STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1920.**

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1920 :—

Act No.	Date.	
3049 ..	Reserved, 18th November, 1919; Royal Assent proclaimed, 8th June, 1920	The <i>Divorce (Insanity) Act</i> 1919, to be read with the <i>Marriage Act</i> 1915, makes insanity a ground for divorce or judicial separation.
3050 ..	2nd July	This Act applies £2,281,247 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1920-21.



Act No.	Date.	
3051 ..	21st July	.. This Act applies £955,114 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1919-20.
3052 ..	31st August	.. The <i>Fallowing Advances Act</i> 1920 authorizes advances to be made on certain terms to cultivators of land to enable them to fallow their land.
3053 ..	..	.. The <i>Victorian Government Stock Act</i> 1920 amends the Act of 1912.
3054 ..	7th September	.. The <i>Victorian Government Debentures Regulation Act</i> 1920 amends the Act of 1912.
3055 ..	..	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1920 provides that the municipal endowment for each of the two years ending 30th June, 1921, be £50,000.
3056 ..	..	.. The <i>Geelong (Kardinia Park) Land Act</i> 1920 revokes the reservation of certain lands in the City of Geelong permanently reserved as a site for a public park, and provides for the permanent reservation thereof in part as a site for a public park and in part as a site for the recreation, convenience, or amusement of the people.
3057 ..	..	.. The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Act of 1915, increases the amount of loan moneys that may be raised for permanent works by an amount not exceeding £250,000 per annum during the two financial years ending 30th June, 1921. In the event of any default by a municipality in the payments due to the Board for permanent works or maintenance of main roads, power is given to deduct such sums from moneys due to the municipality by the Government on account of any fees, fines, penalties, or the equivalent of licence fees. The moneys so deducted are to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.
3058 ..	9th September	.. This Act applies £2,257,868 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1920-21.
3059 ..	14th September	.. The <i>Public Service Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to the public service of Victoria. The salaries of each division, viz., the First, Professional, and Clerical divisions and State School teachers respectively, are increased, and are contained in schedules attached to the Act.
3060 ..	..	.. The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Act of 1915, makes further provision for the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property.
3061 ..	16th September	.. The <i>Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Act of 1917, increases the amount that may be borrowed for the settlement of soldiers on the land from £8,000,000 to £14,000,000. The salaries of the members of the Closer Settlement Board are also increased—that of the chairman from £1,000 to £1,250 per annum and those of the members from £700 to £800 each per annum.
3062 ..	..	.. The <i>Mental Treatment Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to the treatment of mental disorder in the cases of persons who are or have been on war service.

Act No.	Date.	
3063 ..	16th September ..	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1920</i> authorizes the raising of £3,050,000, to be expended as follows :—For the construction of railways and tramways and works connected therewith, £2,100,000 ; for irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and works under the River Murray Waters Acts, £425 000 ; for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities, £50,000 ; and for other public works, £475,000.
3064 ..	28th September ..	The <i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Act of 1918, enables the licences of second-hand dealers to be renewed.
3065 ..	..	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1920</i> sanctions the issue and application of £715,000 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, and drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3066 ..	..	The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1920</i> sanctions the issue and application of £475,000 available under Loan Acts for public works.
3067 ..	..	The <i>Special Funds Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Acts of 1910 and 1915, provides that the amount standing to the credit of the Government Employees Accident Fund, viz., £9,723 16s. 2d., may be applied to such purposes as Parliament may decide, and that the interest on the amount of £155,000 for University buildings, authorized under the <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1919</i> , be paid out of the Assurance Fund under Act No. 2740.
3068 ..	..	The <i>Primary Products Advances Act 1920</i> amends the Act of 1919.
3069 ..	..	The <i>Fruit Act 1920</i> amends the Acts of 1915 and 1917 by giving power to increase the amount of yearly, &c., repayments of loan in lieu of payments to depreciation account, and to dispense with or reduce the amount of deposit on application for loan.
3070 ..	..	The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1920</i> amends the Principal Act of 1915.
3071 ..	..	The <i>Instruments Act 1920</i> amends Part XI. of the <i>Instruments Act 1915</i> .
3072 ..	..	The <i>Marine Act 1920</i> amends section 76 of the Act of 1915 by giving the Marine Board power to grant licences to act as Port Phillip pilots to certain persons with naval or military service.
3073 ..	..	The <i>Companies Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to proprietary companies and to certain associations not formed for profit.

Act No.	Date.	
3074 ..	28th September ..	The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1920</i> amends the Act of 1918 by giving power to the Board, pending a general scheme for the future development of tramways for the service of the metropolis, to submit a special construction scheme of any tramway urgently required; also to establish a fire insurance fund and a public risk insurance fund and to contribute to mutual benefit or sick or accident funds formed for the benefit of its employees. Other amendments relate to the salaries of the members of the Board and to an increase in the amount of overdraft that may be incurred from £100,000 to £200,000.
3075 ..	..	The <i>Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Act 1920</i> outlines the conditions under which a refinery company with limited liability formed under the name of the Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited shall be allowed to operate in Victoria.
3076 ..	..	The <i>Wheat Marketing and Transportation Act 1920</i> confers certain powers on the Government of Victoria in regard to the marketing of the wheat harvest of the season 1920-21.
3077 ..	..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1920</i> sanctions the issue and application of £2,900,000 available under Loan Acts for railways and for other purposes.
3078 ..	..	The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1920</i> amends the Principal Act of 1915.
3079 ..	..	The <i>Albert Park Land Act 1920</i> amends the Principal Act of 1917.
3080 ..	..	The <i>Castlemaine Lands Act 1920</i> revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land at Castlemaine as a site for municipal purposes and the Crown grant of certain other land at Castlemaine as a site for a general market and for a water reservoir.
3081 ..	..	The <i>Municipal Loans (Commonwealth) Act 1920</i> amends the Act of 1919.
3082 ..	..	The <i>Farm Produce Agents Act 1920</i> provides for the licensing of farm produce agents and for purposes incidental thereto.
3083 ..	12th November ..	This Act applies £959,341 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1920-21.
3084 ..	10th December ..	The <i>Morwell Brown Coal Railway Construction Act 1920</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a connecting line of railway to the Morwell brown coal workings.
3085 ..	..	The <i>Public Service Act 1920</i> (No. 2) repeals section 13 of the <i>Public Service Act 1920</i> (No. 1), which provided that the Act should expire on the 31st December, 1920.
3086 ..	..	The <i>Municipalities' Celebrations and War Memorials Act 1920</i> authorizes and validates certain expenditure by councils of municipalities in connexion with the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and memorials in connexion with the reception of the Prince of Wales.
3087 ..	..	This Act applies £941,362 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1920-21.

Act No.	Date.	
3088 ..	24th December	.. The <i>Housing and Reclamation Act</i> 1920 relates to the providing of dwellings for persons of small means, and for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying, or overcrowded areas.
3089 ..	..	.. The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1920 allocates the surplus revenue for the year 1919-20, viz., £203,716, as follows:—For redemption of Treasury bonds (deficit), £100,000; towards payment due by the Government to those friendly societies which had entered into contracts with the Treasurer for reinsurance of their liabilities on account of members who were engaged on naval or military service during the recent war, £22,500; to defray cost of special pumping at Torrumbarry headworks, £4,368; for Victoria's proportion of the cost of relief of distress caused by the seamen's strike, £14,750; to assist in constructing roads, works and bridges, drainage and other works, and repairing damages caused by floods, £5,000; towards the erection of a nurses' home and laundry extension at the Mont Park Asylum for the Insane, £20,000; and to the rolling stock replacement fund, £37,098.
3090 ..	..	.. The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915, to come into force on the 31st December, 1920, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1921. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500, 4d., for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000, 5d., for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, 6d., and for every £1 over £1,500, 7d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies (including life insurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1.
3091 ..	..	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1920 fixes the rate of tax for the year 1921 at $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
3092 ..	..	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1920 (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £250,000 to be expended on State school works and buildings, purchase of land, &c.
3093 ..	..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, relates to the appointment of Wages Boards under the Factories and Shops Acts by the Governor in Council and to the powers of the Governor in Council with respect thereto.
3094 ..	..	.. The <i>Great Ocean Road (Lands Sale) Act</i> 1920 relates to the sale of certain Crown lands in the county of Polwarth for the purposes of the construction of a highway to be known as the Great Ocean Road.
3095 ..	..	.. The <i>Juries Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Act of 1915, increases the fees of jurors and makes amendments in the method of selection of jurors.

Act No.	Date.	
3096	24th December	.. The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, ratifies an agreement for the variation of the agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters, and amends the River Murray Waters Acts.
3097	..	.. The <i>Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Act 1920</i> (No. 2) amends the first schedule to the <i>Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Act 1920</i> .
3098	..	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1920</i> (No. 2), to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, provides for advances by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to companies for the purposes of certain undertakings in connexion with industries in country districts and amends the State Savings Bank Acts.
3099	..	.. The <i>Tragowel Land Act 1920</i> provides for the sale of certain land in the parish of Tragowel temporarily reserved from sale as a site for public recreation and for the application of part of the proceeds of the sale thereof to the acquisition of certain land in the parish of Macorna for the purposes of a site for public recreation and a public park.
3100	..	.. The <i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1920</i> amends the law relating to the printing, publishing, selling, &c., of unauthorized documents.
3101	..	.. The <i>Electricity Supply Loan Act 1920</i> authorizes the raising of £1,430,000 for the purposes of works and undertakings of the Electricity Commission.
3102	..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Gas Company's Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Act of 1878, increases the borrowing powers of the company from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000, and gives authority to trustees to invest in debentures issued by the company.
3103	..	.. The <i>Railways (Payments) Act 1920</i> relates to the payment of certain moneys during the financial year 1919-20 for the purposes of the <i>Railways Classification Board Act 1919</i> and by reason of the increased cost of coal used by the Railway Department.
3104	..	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Act of 1918, amends the law relating to the Electricity Commissioners and deals with the subject of the supply of electric light and power.
3105	..	.. The <i>Land Act 1920</i> , to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, amends the law relating to the sale and occupation of Crown lands.
3106	..	.. The <i>Spotswood Land Act 1920</i> relates to the sale of certain Crown land near the Spotswood railway station.
3107	..	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act 1920</i> amends the Act of 1895 and subsequent enactments relating thereto.
3108	..	.. The <i>Commonwealth Powers (Air Navigation) Act 1920</i> refers to the Commonwealth Parliament certain matters in connexion with air navigation.

Act No.	Date.	
3109 ..	24th December ..	The <i>Trusts Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, amends the law relating to banking accounts of trustees.
3110 ..	..	The <i>Black Rock to Beaumaris Electric Street Railway Act</i> 1920 authorizes the construction by the State of an electric street railway from Black Rock to Beaumaris.
3111 ..	..	The <i>Railways Act</i> 1920, to be read with the Principal Act of 1915, makes provision for the appointment of certain persons temporarily employed in the railway service to permanent offices therein.
3112 ..	..	The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1920 (No. 2) relates to the hours for the closing of shops within the Metropolitan District for the sale of fresh uncooked meat.
3113 ..	..	The <i>Poisons Act</i> 1920 amends the Principal Act of 1915.
3114 ..	..	The <i>North Carlton Lands Act</i> 1920 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain lands situate at North Carlton in the City of Melbourne as a site for market and other municipal purposes and provides for the closing of a certain right-of-way and of portions of certain streets and certain other rights-of-way at North Carlton and vests certain lands in the Crown.
3115 ..	..	The <i>Railways Standing Committee Act</i> 1920 increases the fees of the members of the Railways Standing Committee—that of the chairman from 1½ to 2 guineas per sitting, and those of other members from 1 to 1½ guineas—the total amount of fees not to exceed £1,500 per annum.
3116 ..	..	The <i>Pharmaceutical Chemists Act</i> 1920, to be read with Part III. of the <i>Medical Act</i> 1915, amends the law relating to pharmaceutical chemists.
3117 ..	..	This Act applies £6,018,478 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1920–21, and appropriates supplies granted during the last two sessions amounting to £13,413,410 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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. {	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting) {	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. {	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ..	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ..	27th July, 1908
	26th July, 1909 ..	10th August, 1909
	2nd February, 1910	9th February, 1910
	18th February, 1910	24th February, 1910
	28th July, 1910 ..	8th August, 1910
	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
	28th August, 1913..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	31st January, 1920*
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1927	

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.

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

The following list shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851 up to the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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



In the next list will be found the names of the Ministers, 1855 to 1921. Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the 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'Loghlen...	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.
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	Days. 13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	29th November, 1917	1,260
38. John Bowser ...	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918 ...	112
39. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	21st March, 1918 ...		

As a result of the general election held in November, 1917, the Peacock Administration resigned office and the Governor intrusted the formation of a new Ministry to the Hon. J. Bowser. The Bowser Ministry was defeated in a division on the Railway Department estimates in the Legislative Assembly on 13th March, 1918, and resigned office on 21st March, 1918. The Hon. H. S. W. Lawson was commissioned to form an Administration. The following list shows the names of the Ministers in July, 1921, and the offices held by them:—

**LAWSON MINISTRY.**

Name.	Office.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman	Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply.
McPherson, William Murray	.. Treasurer.
Baird, Matthew .. .. .	.. Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health.
Robinson, Arthur, C.M.G., M.L.C.	.. Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alexander K.C.M.G.	J., Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C.	.. Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Barnes, Samuel .. .. .	.. Minister of Railways, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Oman, David Swan .. .. .	.. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
McWhae, John, M.L.C.	.. .. . Honorary Minister.
Hicks, Alfred, M.L.C.	.. .. . Honorary Minister.
Angus, Henry .. .. .	.. .. . Honorary Minister.
Pennington, J. W. .. .. .	.. .. . 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, 1921.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. Sir Walter S. Manifold.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo .. ..	Hon. J. Sternberg .. ..	1922
	Hon. A. Hicks (Honorary Minister) .. ..	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. H. I. Cohen, K.C. .. ..	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, C.M.G. (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General) .. ..	1925
Melbourne West .. ..	Hon. J. G. Aikman .. ..	1922
	Hon. J. H. Disney .. ..	1925
Nelson .. ..	Hon. T. Beggs .. ..	1922
	Hon. J. D. Brown (Chairman of Committees) .. ..	1925
Northern .. ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu .. ..	1922
	Hon. F. G. Clarke (Commissioner of Public Works) .. ..	1925
North-Eastern .. ..	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris .. ..	1922
	Hon. W. Kendell .. ..	1925
North-Western .. ..	Hon. W. P. Crockett .. ..	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. Sir Walter 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, 1921—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir John E. Mackey.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford .. ..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park .. ..	A. K. Wallace.
Allandale .. ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Forests).
Ballaarat East .. ..	Hon. R. M. McGregor (Chairman of Committees).
Ballaarat West .. ..	Hon. Major M. Baird (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Barwon .. ..	E. Morley.
Benalla .. ..	Hon. J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra .. ..	H. Beardmore.
Bendigo East .. ..	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West .. ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara .. ..	E. W. Greenwood.
Borong .. ..	D. Allison.
Brighton .. ..	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick .. ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla .. ..	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton .. ..	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon .. ..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply).
Collingwood .. ..	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie .. ..	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong .. ..	F. Groves.
Daylesford .. ..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas .. ..	W. Slater.
Eaglehawk .. ..	A. A. Dunstan.
East Melbourne .. ..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon .. ..	T. Ryan.
Evelyn .. ..	W. H. Everard.
Fitzroy .. ..	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington .. ..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong .. ..	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East .. ..	A. E. Lind.
Gippsland North .. ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South .. ..	Hon. T. Livingston.
Gippsland West .. ..	Hon. Sir John E. Mackey (Speaker).
Glennelg .. ..	W. E. Thomas.
Goulburn Valley .. ..	Lieut.-Col. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Grenville .. ..	D. H. Gibson.
Gunbower .. ..	Hon. H. Angus (Honorary Minister).
Hampden .. ..	Hon. D. S. Oman (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey).
Hawthorn .. ..	Hon. W. M. McPherson (Treasurer).
Jika Jika .. ..	J. Cain.
Kara Kara .. ..	Hon. J. W. Pennington (Honorary Minister).
Korong .. ..	I. J. Weaver.
Lowan .. ..	M. E. Wettenhall.
Maryborough .. ..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington .. ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne .. ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens .. ..	Hon. A. A. Billson.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1921—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

Librarian (Acting) : J. A. Finnie.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

## CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Name.
Argentine .. .. .	Bartoli, U. A.
Belgium .. .. .	Drion, M. Y.
China .. .. .	Ouei-Tse-King.
Colombia .. .. .	Lyle, M.
Denmark .. .. .	Holdenson, P. J. (acting).
Italy .. .. .	Grossardi, Commendatore A.
Netherlands .. .. .	Boschart, W. L.
Norway .. .. .	Koren, Finn.
United States .. .. .	Sammons, T.

## CONSULS.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

CONSULS—continued.

Country.	Name.
Greece .. .. .	Maniachi, A.
Guatemala .. .. .	De Bavay, Auguste.
Italy .. .. .	Lauwers, E. H.
Japan .. .. .	Fullarton, D. B. (Hon.).
Mexico .. .. .	McKinley, A.
Netherlands .. .. .	Assche, Q. Van (Hon.).
Nicaragua .. .. .	Medina, R.
Panama .. .. .	Phillips, Edwin.
Peru .. .. .	Loyer, J. F.
Portugal .. .. .	Thomson, J.
Servia .. .. .	Oldham, A. E.
Spain .. .. .	Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
" .. .. .	Cave, H. (Hon.).
Sweden .. .. .	Waern, J. D.
Swiss Confederation .. .. .	Stahel, G.
Uruguay .. .. .	Walters, H. A.

VICE-CONSULS.

Argentina .. .. .	Mackay, S.
Belgium .. .. .	Valcke, M.
Brazil, United States of .. .. .	Sheppard, H. A.
China .. .. .	Ouang Yung.
" .. .. .	Chow C. S. K.
Denmark .. .. .	Holdenson, P. J.
" .. .. .	Belcher, E. N.
France .. .. .	Turck, M.
Liberia .. .. .	Coombs, W. G. (performing duties of Consul-General).
Netherlands .. .. .	Wichers, P. A. Van Buttingha.
Norway .. .. .	Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).
Paraguay .. .. .	Fraser, W. S.
United States .. .. .	McCafferty, W. J.

CHANCELLORS.

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—

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

**PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.**

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

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

**CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.**

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	Inspector-General, R. McIver.
Premier .. .. .	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong.
Public Service Commissioner ..	Inspector, D. Barry. Secretary, J. B. A. Sayers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary .. .. .	A. T. Lewis.
Parliamentary Draftsman .. .. .	J. T. Collins.
Crown Solicitor .. .. .	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates .. .. .	E. N. Moore and 16 others.
Coroner, &c. .. .. .	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk .. .. .	A. C. Fairhall.
Master-in-Equity and Registrar -General	H. A. Templeton.
Prothonotary .. .. .	W. Richards.
Sheriff .. .. .	J. 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 .. .. .	G. Clowser.
Chief Clerk and Accountant .. .. .	H. M. Jamieson.
Chief Architect .. .. .	S. C. Brittingham.
Chief Engineer and Engineer for Ports and Harbors	G. Kermode



PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

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

## COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary .. .. .	T. Dimelow.
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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

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

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Chief Architect .. ..	J. Fawcett.
„ Storekeeper .. ..	C. W. J. Coleman.
Superintendent of Printing .. ..	A. Valentine.
Railway Construction—	
Chief Engineer .. ..	M. E. Kernot.
Assistant Chief Engineer .. ..	C. H. Perrin.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

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

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

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

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, Pure and Mixed .. ..	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
Pathology .. ..	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering .. ..	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology .. ..	Scutt, C. A., M.A.
Mental and Moral Philosophy .. ..	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature .. ..	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry .. ..	Masson, D. O., C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.
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.Phil.
Zoology .. ..	Agar, W. E., M.A., D.Sc.
Director of Tutorial Classes .. ..	Atkinson, M., M.A.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

## ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Chemistry .. ..	Rivett, A. C. D., M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Melb.).
Mental and Moral Philosophy ..	Stewart, J. McK., B.A., D.Phil.
English Language and Literature ..	Strong, A. T., M.A., Litt.D.
Zoology .. ..	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.

## OFFICE STAFF.

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

## 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, J.P., C. E. Jeffries, W. W. Cabena, J.P., W. Brunton, J.P., Frank Stapley, J.P., D. Bell, J.P., representing the City of Melbourne.
	John Cockbill, J.P., T. H. Craine, J.P., R. M. Cuthbertson, L. Tate, representing the City of South Melbourne.
	E. Naylor, H. A. A. Embling, J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
	A. Collins, J.P., A. C. Wright, representing the City of Collingwood.
	A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
	A. F. Fear, J.P., H. H. Bell, representing the City of Richmond.
	J. H. Hewison, E. O'Donnell, J.P., representing the City of St. Kilda.
	J. R. Johnson, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
	E. Ward, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.
	J. Allard, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
	W. J. Mountain, J.P., representing the City of Essendon.
	L. W. Holmes, J.P., representing the City of Malvern.
	P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.
	F. F. Read, representing the City of Camberwell.
	S. Dennis, representing the City of Northcote.
	T. Wilson, J.P., representing the City of Brighton.
	Geo. S. Walter, representing the City of Port Melbourne.
	J. J. Liston, representing the City of Williamstown.
	Sir Henry de C. Kellett, J.P., representing the City of Kew.
	Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the 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 of Sewerage .. ..	W. Wilson.
Engineer of Water Supply .. ..	E. G. Ritchie.

**GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.**

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

**FORESTS COMMISSION.**

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

**MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.**

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

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.**

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

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD.**

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

**STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.**

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

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

## Trustees—

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

**COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**

Office.	Name.
Chief Health Officer .. .. .	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Chairman).
Members .. .. .	W. Summons, M.D., D.P.H., O.B.E. W. S. Newton, M.B., B.S. Councillor R. de Clare Wilks, representing Metropolitan Municipalities. Councillor J. H. Curnow, representing Cities, Towns, and Boroughs outside the Metropolitan Area. Councillor J. Hancock, representing Shires other than Metropolitan. B. A. Smith, Esq., M.C.E.
Senior Health Officer .. .. .	J. Johnston, M.D.

**COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.**

Office.	Name.
Health Officers .. ..	C. H. Johnson, M.D., C. R. Merrillees, L.R.C.P., and H. N. Featonby, M.B.
Secretary .. ..	T. Dimelow.
Senior Clerk .. ..	A. P. Kane.
Sanitary Engineer .. ..	F. E. T. Cobb.

**MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.**

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

**COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.**

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

**LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.**

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

**INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.**

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

**COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.**

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

**ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.**

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

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## FINANCE.

State  
Finance.

Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. These special accounts or funds include the Mallee Land Account, the Assurance Fund, the Licensing Fund, the Police Superannuation Fund, and the Country Roads Board Fund. In addition to these funds there are the Loan Fund, into which all borrowed moneys are paid, and various Trust Funds.

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

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

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



A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1919-20 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA,  
1919-20.

	£
Revenue .. .. .	15,866,184
Expenditure .. .. .	15,752,459
Surplus for the year .. .. .	113,725
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1919 .. .. .	1,517,208
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1920 .. .. .	1,403,483

The Revenue and Expenditure Account is a statement of cash transactions, the revenue representing actual receipts less refunds, and the expenditure actual payments made during the year. The accumulated revenue deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its greatest magnitude (£2,711,436) on 30th June, 1896. After that date it was steadily reduced year by year, with one or two exceptions, to £251,652 on 30th June, 1914; but during 1914-15, under conditions brought about by the war and a serious drought, it was increased to £1,429,603, and it was further increased in the following year to £1,642,091. During each of the last four years the deficit has been reduced, and, on 30th June, 1920, it was £1,403,483, there having been a decrease as compared with the previous year of £113,725.

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 ..	15,432,433	15,228,717
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes .. .. .	118,771	118,771
Country Roads Board Fund .. .. .	108,288	108,288
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" .. .. .	..	103,716
Licensing Fund .. .. .	197,630	197,630
Police Superannuation Fund .. .. .	7,447	7,447
Assurance Fund .. .. .	1,615	1,615
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit .. .. .	..	13,725
Total .. .. .	15,866,184	15,752,459

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: 1910-11 TO 1919-20.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
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
1914 ..	10,958,037	10,944,718	1919 ..	13,044,088	12,979,407
1915 ..	10,529,017	11,706,968	1920 ..	15,866,184	15,752,459

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

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES,  
ETC., 1910-11 TO 1919-20.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loans raised in anticipation of revenue.	Towards Redemption Funds to meet outstanding loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
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
1919 ..	14,681	..	50,000	301,466	366,147
1920 ..	13,725	..	100,000	359,100	472,825
Totals (10 years)	164,777	56,631	250,000	2,508,992	2,980,400

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

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

**Heads of State Revenue.** Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

### HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Heads of Revenue.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Federal Government</b>	1,743,467	1,722,409	1,739,481	1,764,239	1,847,085
<b>State Taxation—</b>					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	510,032	546,400	506,662	718,194	881,423
Income Tax ..	702,745	766,746	773,468	928,210	915,551
Land Tax ..	352,353	369,486	353,156	324,232	314,217
Stamp Duties ..	397,978	430,352	505,637	581,917	820,618
Licences ..	98,302	154,542	158,842	179,338	213,204
Other ..	13,429	14,846	12,958	13,055	14,754
<b>Public Works and Services—</b>					
Railways ..	5,727,275	5,882,968	6,615,914	6,422,133	8,081,947
Water Supply ..	355,083	352,071	342,600	355,854	384,280
<b>Harbor Trusts,</b>					
Wharfage, &c.	105,045	92,937	92,237	101,210	113,049
State Coal Mine ..	253,668	250,334	302,276	292,604	433,977
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	82,764	82,763	83,333	82,664	82,664
Other ..	47,856	46,324	89,223	116,050	197,637
<b>Land—</b>					
Sales ..	162,239	172,766	157,297	141,693	202,517
Rents ..	129,191	129,265	135,176	143,943	175,116
Interest, &c. ..	193,188	180,445	184,239	186,118	187,731
<b>Other Sources</b> ..	596,260	619,225	620,288	692,634	1,000,414
<b>Total</b> ..	11,470,875	11,813,879	12,672,787	13,044,088	15,866,184
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Per Head of Population</b> ..	8 1 0	8 8 0	8 19 8	9 2 4	10 12 1

The revenue for 1919-20 represents an increase of £2,822,096 on that for the previous year. State taxation increased by £414,821, and Railway revenue by £1,659,814. The payments to the State by the Federal Government during the last ten years have been computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s.\* per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties.

\* This is subject to a slight reduction on account of a special payment to Western Australia. The reduction in 1919-20 was slightly less than 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.

For each of the years 1915-16 to 1919-20 the minimum income subject to tax was £201, and the exemption allowed on incomes between £201 and £500 was £150. No exemption was allowed on incomes exceeding £500 or to companies. The rate of tax for individuals from personal exertion on the amount of income up to but not exceeding £500 was 3d. in the £1. Where the income exceeded £500 the rates on incomes from personal exertion were 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, 5d. for every £1 between £500 and £1,000, 6d. for every £1 between £1,000 and £1,500, and 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double the rates on incomes from personal exertion. In the case of life assurance companies the tax was 12d. in the £1 on 30 per cent. of the premium income from ordinary business and on 15 per cent. of that from industrial business. In the case of mining companies the tax was 12d. in the £1 on the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid. In the case of other companies liable to tax the rate was 12d. in the £1 on the net income.

In the following table are shown the 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, 1919-20—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1918-19.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £ of Taxable Income.			Number of Assessments.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Companies.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
Up to £500 ..	3	6	} 12 }	38,042	3,230	722	529
£501 to £1,000	4	8		2,273	816	2,215	197
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10		517	221	738	138
£1,501 to £2,000	6	12		189	102	384	75
£2,001 and upwards	7	14		280	149	748	509
Total ..	..	..	.. ..	41,301	4,518	4,807	1,448

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 ..	4,849,576	501,713	146,747	89,688	60,621	12,556	2,533	4,452
£501 to £1,000	1,527,614	559,002	1,523,210	146,767	27,021	19,876	30,950	7,224
£1,001 to £1,500	627,263	270,413	892,148	172,776	12,385	10,771	19,199	8,494
£1,501 to £2,000	325,654	175,918	660,021	130,320	6,975	7,723	15,478	6,517
£2,001 and upwards	1,104,027	601,478	3,363,888	8,067,815	28,367	31,360	97,787	403,341
Total ..	8,434,134	2,108,524	6,586,014	8,607,366	135,369	82,286	165,947	430,028

On account of rebates of income tax allowed under section 18 of the *Income Tax Act* 1915 the tax payable does not coincide with the amount obtained by applying the rates of tax to the taxable incomes shown in the above statement. The total net incomes of taxpayers who were assessed to pay tax in 1919-20 amounted to £32,032,588, but, as 41,977 taxpayers were allowed the £150 exemption, the amount available for taxation was £25,736,038.

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

## INCOME TAX : 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

—	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<b>Number of Assessments:</b>					
Individuals ..	40,581	45,084	43,424	49,889	50,626
Companies ..	1,473	1,546	1,634	1,644	1,448
<b>Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..</b>	<b>42,054</b>	<b>46,630</b>	<b>45,058</b>	<b>51,533</b>	<b>52,074</b>
<b>Taxable Incomes of previous year:</b>					
Individuals ..	£ 14,730,654	£ 16,569,263	£ 14,479,213	£ 16,572,006	£ 17,128,672
Companies ..	6,653,015	7,191,667	7,292,279	8,423,513	8,607,366
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21,383,669</b>	<b>23,760,930</b>	<b>21,771,492</b>	<b>24,995,519</b>	<b>25,736,038</b>
<b>Tax payable:</b>					
Individuals ..	338,413	377,472	332,924	399,944	383,602
Companies ..	333,148	359,569	364,564	420,995	430,028
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>671,561</b>	<b>737,041</b>	<b>697,488</b>	<b>820,939</b>	<b>813,630</b>
<b>Per taxpayer ..</b>	£ s. d. 15 19 4	£ s. d. 15 16 1	£ s. d. 15 9 7	£ s. d. 15 18 7	£ s. d. 15 12 6
<b>Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—</b>					
Individuals ..	d. 5·51	d. 5·47	d. 5·52	d. 5·79	d. 5·37
Companies ..	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00

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

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

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1919-20.

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	1,822	3	97	1,922	6,089	264	6,353	3 6 1
Clergymen ..	679	4	30	713	1,574	164	1,738	2 8 9
Legal Practitioners ..	378	6	135	519	5,277	2,748	8,025	15 9 3
Medical Practitioners ..	375	5	211	591	10,644	1,989	12,633	21 7 6
Police ..	891	..	13	904	1,153	30	1,183	1 6 2
Teachers ..	1,639	1	71	1,711	3,775	311	4,086	2 7 9
Various ..	2,748	24	328	3,100	13,959	3,191	17,150	5 10 8
	8,532	43	885	9,460	42,471	8,697	51,168	5 8 2
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers	338	9	130	477	4,483	1,724	6,207	13 0 3
Various ..	367	6	42	415	1,471	458	1,929	4 13 0
	705	15	172	892	5,954	2,182	8,136	9 2 5
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ..	666	11	155	832	5,599	1,554	7,153	8 11 11
Brokers ..	83	2	39	124	3,645	432	4,077	32 17 7
Butchers ..	312	1	58	371	2,267	185	2,452	6 12 2
Clerks ..	6,952	12	505	7,469	30,209	3,157	33,366	4 9 4
Drapers ..	395	9	87	491	5,202	1,170	6,372	12 19 6
Grocers ..	366	1	48	415	1,030	266	1,896	4 11 5
Merchants ..	386	19	321	726	31,853	5,481	37,334	51 8 6
Salesmen ..	3,682	7	347	4,036	16,013	1,789	17,802	4 8 3
Storekeepers	227	5	77	309	2,664	533	3,197	10 6 11
Various ..	1,707	64	253	2,024	11,052	3,253	14,305	7 1 4
	14,776	131	1,890	16,797	110,134	17,820	127,954	7 12 4

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

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1919-20—  
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.
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ..	494	2	42	538	1,446	244	1,690	3 2 10
Engaged in Postal Service ..	846	..	11	857	1,409	40	1,449	1 13 10
Engaged in Railways ..	2,550	1	43	2,594	4,089	104	4,193	1 12 4
Engaged in Shipping ..	336	1	43	380	2,163	371	2,534	6 13 5
	4,226	4	139	4,369	9,107	759	9,866	2 5 2
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ..	624	20	84	728	1,941	796	2,737	3 15 2
Engine-drivers	482	..	2	484	528	1	529	1 1 11
Engineers ..	1,072	4	70	1,146	4,066	278	4,344	3 15 10
Managers ..	827	2	107	936	5,553	1,093	6,646	7 2 0
Manufacturers	406	7	223	636	21,209	2,026	23,235	36 10 8
Printers ..	758	4	38	800	2,622	790	3,412	4 5 4
Various ..	6,941	15	272	7,228	15,661	1,316	16,977	2 7 0
	11,110	52	796	11,958	51,580	6,300	57,880	4 16 10
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy								
Farmers	115	12	29	156	968	198	1,166	7 9 6
Farmers ..	450	73	238	761	8,247	3,419	11,666	15 6 7
Graziers ..	116	68	265	449	20,208	9,360	29,568	65 17 1
Various ..	428	18	41	487	1,577	532	2,109	4 6 7
	1,109	171	573	1,853	31,000	13,509	44,509	24 0 5

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



SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1919-20—  
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> <b>continued.</b>								
<b>Engaged in Mining—</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Legal Managers ..	29	..	4	33	143	14	157	4 15 4
Miners ..	167	1	2	170	232	3	235	1 7 8
Mining Managers ..	72	..	7	79	321	22	343	4 6 10
Various ..	101	1	7	109	585	13	598	5 9 8
	369	2	20	391	1,281	52	1,333	3 8 2
	1,478	173	593	2,244	32,281	13,561	45,842	20 8 7
<b>7. Indefinite..</b>	474	4,100	332	4,906	3,186	79,570	82,756	16 17 4
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance	30	..	..	30	28,451	..	28,451	948 7 2
Mining ..	4	..	..	4	1,331	..	1,331	332 16 3
Other ..	1,414	..	..	1,414	400,246	..	400,246	283 1 2
	1,448	..	..	1,448	430,028	..	430,028	296 19 7
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,749</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>52,074</b>	<b>684,741</b>	<b>128,889</b>	<b>813,630</b>	<b>15 12 6</b>

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

Of the total taxpayers, 82 per cent. (inclusive of 1,448 companies) gained their incomes from personal exertion, 9 per cent. from property, and 9 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers having definite occupations who derive incomes from personal exertion ranged from 60 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 97 per cent. in the case of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 3 per cent. of those engaged in transport to 31 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 83 per cent. from property, and by 7 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The tax on all incomes obtained from personal exertion (inclusive of £430,028 levied on companies) furnished 84 per cent. of the total, the percentage being as low as

4 for indefinite occupations, and for the definite classes ranging from 70 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 92 in the case of persons engaged in transport.

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

**TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1919-20.**

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>1. Professional.</b>								
Civil Servants ..	1,689	210	23	1,922	£ 3,162	£ 2,532	£ 659	£ 6,353
Clergymen ..	673	36	4	713	1,135	468	135	1,738
Legal Practitioners	306	106	107	519	620	1,488	5,917	8,025
Medical Practitioners	165	204	222	591	438	2,855	9,340	12,633
Police ..	892	12	..	904	1,061	122	..	1,183
Teachers ..	1,610	85	16	1,711	2,535	1,051	500	4,086
Various ..	2,520	413	167	3,100	4,695	5,282	7,173	17,150
	7,855	1,066	539	9,460	13,646	13,798	23,724	51,168
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers ..	233	178	66	477	586	2,364	3,257	6,207
Various ..	359	34	22	415	589	457	883	1,929
	592	212	88	892	1,175	2,821	4,140	8,136
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ..	632	120	80	832	1,262	1,663	4,228	7,153
Brokers ..	44	34	46	124	101	500	3,476	4,077
Butchers ..	281	61	29	371	517	699	1,236	2,452
Clerks ..	6,447	723	299	7,469	11,203	8,972	13,191	33,366
Drapers ..	340	83	68	491	585	1,150	4,637	6,372
Grocers ..	348	49	18	415	562	648	686	1,896
Merchants ..	228	164	334	726	535	2,481	34,318	37,334
Salesmen ..	3,428	461	147	4,036	6,248	5,545	6,009	17,802
Storekeepers ..	195	72	42	309	385	990	1,822	3,197
Various ..	1,629	245	150	2,024	2,844	3,418	8,043	14,305
	13,572	2,012	1,213	16,797	24,242	26,666	77,646	127,954
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ..	493	35	10	538	693	489	508	1,690
Engaged in Postal Service ..	835	18	4	857	1,159	196	94	1,449
Engaged in Railways	2,534	57	3	2,594	3,412	675	106	4,193
Engaged in Shipping	320	36	24	380	561	499	1,474	2,534
	4,182	146	41	4,369	5,825	1,859	2,182	9,866

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1919-20—  
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.	
<i>5. Industrial.</i>					£	£	£	£
Carpenters ..	661	48	19	728	975	683	1,079	2,737
Engine-drivers ..	483	1	..	484	517	12	..	529
Engineers ..	1,036	75	35	1,146	1,647	926	1,771	4,344
Managers ..	711	167	58	936	1,405	2,124	3,117	6,646
Manufacturers ..	290	116	230	636	620	1,606	21,009	23,235
Printers ..	741	29	30	800	1,047	374	1,991	3,412
Various ..	6,876	233	119	7,228	8,868	2,985	5,124	16,977
	10,798	669	491	11,958	15,079	8,710	34,091	57,880
<i>6. Primary Producers.</i>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ..	113	31	12	156	273	358	535	1,166
Farmers ..	417	168	176	761	1,026	2,124	8,516	11,666
Graziers ..	121	67	261	449	390	1,151	28,027	29,568
Various ..	428	41	18	487	744	588	777	2,109
	1,079	307	467	1,853	2,433	4,221	37,855	44,509
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ..	25	6	2	33	46	64	47	157
Miners ..	166	4	..	170	187	48	..	235
Mining Managers ..	62	14	3	79	116	163	64	343
Various ..	94	9	6	109	155	111	332	598
	347	33	11	391	504	386	443	1,333
	1,426	340	478	2,244	2,937	4,607	38,298	45,842
<i>7. Indefinite</i> ..	3,569	859	478	4,906	12,805	19,986	49,965	82,756
<i>8. Companies.</i>								
Life Assurance ..	8	1	21	30	80	49	28,322	28,451
Mining ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1,331	1,331
Other ..	521	196	697	1,414	4,373	7,175	388,698	400,246
	529	197	722	1,448	4,453	7,224	418,351	430,028
<b>Total</b> ..	42,523	5,501	4,050	52,074	80,162	85,071	648,397	813,630

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, about 82 per cent. were under £500, 10 per cent. were between £501 and £1,000, and 8 per cent. were over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 9·8, 10·5, and 79·7 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, 726 of whom were taxed £37,334, and that of these 334 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £34,318. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of clerks, 7,469 of whom were taxed £33,366. Of these, 299 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £13,191.

In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax assessed for the Commonwealth, in the year 1919-20, amounted to £13,275,528, and it is estimated that the assessments on Victorian income would be £3,721,000.

### LAND TAX.

#### State Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1915 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for 1920 was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds £500. The 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 on 31st December of each of the last five years showed the following particulars:—

	Taxpayers.				Net Assessment of Tax.	
1916	..	..	..	85,902	..	£311,514
1917	..	..	..	88,783	..	£309,429
1918	..	..	..	88,926	..	£310,142
1919	..	..	..	89,363	..	£310,059
1920	..	..	..	94,463	..	£317,174

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 1918-19 were furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,901, of which 4,266 belonged to resident and 635 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £54,677,445. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £32,420,989, on which the tax payable was £360,768. In addition, there were 890 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £8,489,018 representing their Victorian primary interests, on which the tax payable was £141,182.

### RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

#### RAILWAY BALANCES : 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ..	5,730,743	5,980,638	6,593,873	6,476,076	8,287,063
Working Expenses ..	4,020,256	4,174,542	4,474,745	4,323,183	6,112,822
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	121,332	131,416	129,160	151,588	152,932
Net Receipts ..	1,589,155	1,674,680	1,989,968	2,001,305	2,021,309
Interest on Cost of Construction ..	1,927,107	2,012,447	2,126,906	2,164,902	2,234,202
Deficit ..	337,952	337,767	136,938	163,597	212,893

In 1914-15 there was a large expenditure due to efforts to minimize unemployment, and there was a loss in revenue on account of adverse conditions occasioned by a drought. The result was that a deficit of £842,436, the first since 1907-8, was shown for that year, and, although there has since been an improvement, the transactions for 1919-20 showed a deficit of £212,893.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provision in the *Railways Act 1907* (now the *Railways Act 1915*). This provision requires the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1920, the receipts of the fund amounted to £40,979, whilst the payments made therefrom were £7,346 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured; £10,839 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £23,108 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

### STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

#### SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE : 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Heads of Expenditure.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>General Government.</i>					
Governor .. .. .	7,816	8,341	7,486	7,448	6,915
Parliament and Ministry .. .. .	73,867	71,055	82,591	74,059	74,402
Civil Establishment	320,930	302,345	293,836	309,583	349,029
Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	371,031	382,160	391,521	415,295	420,726
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	175,188	168,021	165,613	166,675	194,149
Police .. .. .	343,546	334,010	341,364	366,079	462,303
Penal Establishments and Gaols .. .. .	58,395	59,614	55,027	54,268	61,947
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ..	1,052,506	1,045,203	1,084,050	1,111,276	1,324,595
Technical Schools ..	46,771	51,946	70,247	65,455	69,661
University .. .. .	39,212	26,284	26,500	27,000	31,500
Libraries, &c. .. ..	28,119	27,289	26,253	26,006	27,672
Art and Science .. ..	9,739	9,506	8,830	9,136	8,976
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	24,436	23,981	21,547	22,563	31,565
Public Health .. ..	39,718	85,870	50,439	180,684	190,844
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	563,990	574,840	564,535	583,008	666,697

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :  
1915-16 TO 1919-20—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ..	151,659	151,588	142,540	157,557	120,552
Agriculture and Stock ..	286,081	185,831	198,193	214,001	266,314
Mining ..	334,761	322,799	409,502	379,556	587,031
Forestry Fund ..	..	..	..	..	47,266
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ..	4,028,449	4,184,199	4,475,717	4,261,082	6,042,136
Water Supply ..	125,574	111,052	120,789	116,153	154,534
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	111,217	75,932	75,928	92,825	81,436
Roads and Bridges ..	9,509	4,086	6,546	6,001	3,930
Country Roads Board Fund ..	62,270	71,807	83,268	140,873	158,288
Municipal Endowment, &c. ..	73,797	61,611	60,753	60,138	67,396
Works and Buildings, n.e.i. ..	45,349	37,242	67,460	50,666	61,610
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	2,706,313	2,869,511	3,010,358	3,087,059	3,249,393
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	7,689	7,879	8,453	8,638	8,212
Redemption Funds, &c. ..	266,599	296,345	299,578	301,466	359,100
Settlement of Discharged Soldiers ..	..	..	..	58,011	75,000
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	29,778
Fire Brigades ..	31,822	32,820	32,882	33,309	37,164
Immigration ..	19,315	13,286	9,895	7,275	6,870
Licensing Fund ..	95,606	144,732	143,501	164,128	197,630
Licensing Act Compensation Fund ..	60,396	..	..	..	..
Expeditionary Forces — Allowance to Railway Department for carriage	45,997	738	6,610	74,673	117,345
Assurance Fund ..	2,127	2,050	1,917	1,393	1,615
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" ..	..	..	220,156	274,521	103,716
Miscellaneous ..	43,569	31,322	42,284	46,547	55,162
Total ..	11,683,363	11,795,295	12,631,169	12,979,407	15,752,459
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 8 4 8	£ s. d. 8 8 8	£ s. d. 8 19 0	£ s. d. 9 2 0	£ s. d. 10 10 7

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1919-20 showed an increase of £2,773,052. The heads of

expenditure showing the largest increases were—Railways, £1,781,054; State Schools, £213,319; Mining, £207,475; and Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £162,334. The chief decreases were—Crown Lands, £37,005; and Harbors, Rivers, and Lights, £11,389.

### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.

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

During the year 1919–20, 3,295 pensions, amounting to £379,997, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 3,144 under special appropriations, amounting to £371,612; and 151 from annual votes, amounting to £8,385. Eight compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £2,282. The following statement summarizes the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year :—

#### PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID : 1919–20.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department	1,052	115,352	11	478	1,063	115,830
Railways .. .. .	1,398	143,589	122	7,170	1,520	150,759
Defence .. .. .	4	368	..	..	4	368
Lunacy .. .. .	32	3,368	..	..	32	3,368
Under Constitution Act	1	1,500	..	..	1	1,500
Officers of Parliament	1	509	..	..	1	509
County Court Judges ..	1	750	..	..	1	750
Under Act 1988 .. ..	1	283	..	..	1	283
Under Civil Service Act 160 .. .. .	236	47,066	..	..	236	47,066
Under Public Service Act 773 .. .. .	145	30,781	..	..	145	30,781
Commonwealth Service —Officers of trans- ferred Departments	273	28,046	..	..	273	28,046
Various allowances ..	..	..	18	737	18	737
<b>Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances ..</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>371,612</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>379,997</b>
Compensations and Gra- tuities .. .. .	1	67	7	2,215	8	2,282
Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund ..	..	7,447	..	31,000	..	38,447
<b>Total amount paid</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>379,126</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>420,726</b>



In 1919-20 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—406 pensions, amounting to £58,733, and 15 gratuities, amounting to £10,764. 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 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2855; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue.

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

In the year 1919-20, 27 pensions amounting to £3,023 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 £636 in 1919-20.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1919-20 the State expended on education generally the sum of £1,678,764. This amount includes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings and expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities. The expenditure in each of the last five years was as follows:—

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Expenditure on—	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—Primary ..	783,540	782,869	813,071	833,422	904,123
Intermediate and secondary	73,339	75,059	77,203	80,899	100,253
Special Subjects	26,436	25,633	29,074	30,540	37,231
Training of Teachers ..	19,796	19,130	17,836	18,049	21,873
Administration .. ..	49,243	49,193	47,745	50,308	55,436
Buildings .. ..	220,042	118,011	62,532	87,273	131,315
Technical Schools (including Building Grants)	94,098	98,661	132,943	123,466	127,494
University (including Building Grants)	31,330	31,345	32,407	32,874	38,584
Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings	56,499	57,873	57,981	57,853	55,071
Miscellaneous .. ..	107,907	111,619	114,283	115,893	117,384
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,462,230</b>	<b>1,367,392</b>	<b>1,385,075</b>	<b>1,430,577</b>	<b>1,678,764*</b>

\* In addition, an amount of £18,351, paid by students as fees during the calendar year 1919, was expended on technical education.

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

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

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH STATE SCHOOLS :  
1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Items.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Education :</b>					
<b>Primary—</b>					
Day Schools .. .. .	779,612	778,649	808,506	829,127	989,054
Night Schools .. .. .	65	67	64	64	64
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children	2,863	3,153	3,501	3,231	3,405
	782,540	781,869	812,071	832,422	993,123
<b>Intermediate—</b>					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	6,773	5,813	5,685	6,548	10,926
Evening Continuation Classes..	875	532	461	353	360
<b>Secondary—</b>					
High Schools .. .. .	36,894	40,474	62,814	65,650	79,852
Agricultural High Schools ..	20,872	20,648			
	65,414	67,267	68,960	72,551	90,638
<b>Special Subjects—</b>					
Cookery .. .. .	11,018	12,146	14,052	15,623	18,464
Manual Training .. .. .	11,608	10,519	12,245	12,163	15,364
Physical Training .. .. .	874	769	843	729	714
Medical Inspection .. .. .	2,458	1,673	1,462	1,522	2,147
Dressmaking and Needlework..	244	246	247	253	252
School Gardening .. .. .	234	280	225	250	290
	26,436	25,633	29,074	30,540	37,231
<b>Training of Teachers—</b>					
Training College .. .. .	9,994	9,923	9,867	10,352	12,753
University Practising School ..	2,686	2,640	2,580	2,787	3,198
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,116	6,567	5,389	4,930	5,922
	19,796	19,130	17,836	18,049	21,873
<b>Administration .. .. .</b>	49,243	49,193	47,745	50,308	55,436
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Primary Schools .. .. .	189,399	94,664	46,383	66,140	98,168
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) .. .. .	9,709	6,147	5,767	6,263	9,770
Rent .. .. .	6,442	4,481	4,500	5,300	6,492
Higher Elementary Schools ..	3,038	400	278	3,812	3,278
High Schools .. .. .	8,017	3,596	5,604	5,758	13,642
Agricultural High Schools ..	3,442	6,722			
	220,042	116,010	62,532	87,273	131,315
<b>Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings..</b>	56,415	57,789	57,897	57,769	54,987
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>					
Pensions and Gratuities .. ..	107,220	110,823	113,215	114,799	116,284
Grant to State Schools Horti- cultural Society .. .. .	300	300	300	300	300
Subsidies, sparsely populated districts .. .. .	233	343	616	639	643
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	1,327,639	1,228,357	1,210,246	1,264,650	1,501,835

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

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :  
1910-11 TO 1919-20.**

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.
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
1918-19 ..	1,264,650	21,666	1,242,984	171,640	7 10 4
1919-20 ..	1,501,835	23,917	1,477,918	168,314	8 15 7

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): 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ..	4,214,997	3,845,131	2,970,677	4,010,055	4,345,860
Excise Duties ..	927,701	887,895	1,003,085	1,631,074	1,963,915
Income Tax* ..	1,028,000	1,856,000	2,070,000	2,896,000	3,721,000
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,350,922	1,478,667	1,520,518	1,621,218	1,803,551
War-time Profits Tax*	..	..	335,100	672,000	633,000
Land Tax ..	469,821	471,056	472,830	530,674	481,873
Succession Duties ..	198,043	275,774	357,995	365,772	620,679
War Postage ..	..	..	..	132,000	215,000
Entertainments Tax	..	32,947	72,085	108,611	176,411
Miscellaneous ..	498,516	1,051,530	1,772,710	1,549,596	1,108,711
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,688,000</b>	<b>9,899,000</b>	<b>10,575,000</b>	<b>13,517,000</b>	<b>15,070,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs..	84,978	89,139	89,778	116,948	282,860
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,448,041	1,320,832	1,434,928	1,337,453	1,538,872
Payment to the State Government ..	1,743,467	1,722,409	1,739,481	1,764,239	1,847,085
Other Expenditure ..	5,116,514	6,098,620	6,865,813	8,976,360	10,981,183
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,393,000</b>	<b>9,231,000</b>	<b>10,130,000</b>	<b>12,195,000</b>	<b>14,650,000</b>

\* Estimated on tax assessments for the year.

### 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: 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	5,142,698	4,733,026	3,973,762	5,641,129	6,309,775
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,350,922	1,478,667	1,520,518	1,621,218	1,803,551
State Railways	5,727,275	5,882,968	6,615,914	6,422,133	8,081,947
State Taxation	2,074,839	2,282,372	2,310,723	2,744,946	3,159,767
Other sources	4,119,674	5,613,437	7,087,389	8,367,423	9,734,059
<b>Total Revenue..</b>	<b>18,415,408</b>	<b>19,990,470</b>	<b>21,508,306</b>	<b>24,796,849</b>	<b>29,089,099</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs	84,978	89,139	89,778	116,948	282,860
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,448,041	1,320,832	1,434,928	1,337,453	1,538,872
State Railways	4,028,449	4,184,199	4,475,717	4,261,082	6,042,136
Public Instruction*	1,138,489	1,123,433	1,180,797	1,203,731	1,425,756
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Expenses	2,706,313	2,869,511	3,010,358	3,087,059	3,249,393
Redemption	266,599	296,345	299,578	301,466	359,100
Other Expenditure..	8,660,027	9,420,427	10,530,532	13,146,429	15,657,257
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>18,332,896</b>	<b>19,303,886</b>	<b>21,021,688</b>	<b>23,454,168</b>	<b>28,555,374</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

Commonwealth, State, and Local Finance.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE : 1916 TO 1920.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal .. ..	8,688,000	9,899,000	10,575,000	13,517,000	15,070,000
State .. ..	9,667,712	10,031,774	10,873,610	11,220,153	13,964,354
Municipal .. ..	2,107,727	2,222,890	2,392,851	2,713,540	3,031,726
Harbor Trusts .. ..	290,355	291,291	303,521	318,373	362,439
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. ..	769,542	725,846	742,564	783,043	854,992
Fire Brigades Boards	47,296	38,024	41,248	43,838	51,906
Total .. ..	21,570,632	23,208,825	24,928,794	28,595,947	33,385,417
 <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal .. ..	8,393,000	9,231,000	10,130,000	12,195,000	14,650,000
State .. ..	9,880,200	10,013,190	10,831,992	11,199,472	13,850,629
Municipal .. ..	2,141,467	2,198,535	2,412,562	2,751,303	2,960,882
Harbor Trusts .. ..	269,581	285,811	259,646	325,247	347,335
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. ..	738,246	687,533	737,241	750,700	751,588
Fire Brigades Boards	42,071	41,700	43,890	45,278	50,171
Total .. ..	21,464,565	22,457,769	24,415,331	27,267,006	32,610,605

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:  
1916 TO 1920—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal ..	11,580,148	15,240,144	16,267,280	18,095,454	13,502,000
State .. ..	4,473,569	2,440,966	1,931,679	2,932,521	7,601,266
Municipal .. ..	549,714	290,824	190,184	194,627	259,498
Harbor Trusts ..	327,147	191,882	188,571	179,030	158,311
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. ..	376,768	214,655	207,602	236,263	289,930
Fire Brigades Boards	14,711	5,209	14,721	8,344	7,046
Total .. ..	17,322,057	18,383,680	18,800,037	21,646,239	21,818,051
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total .. ..</i>	38,786,622	40,841,449	43,215,368	48,913,239	54,428,656
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue .. ..	£ s. d. 15 4 3	£ s. d. 16 11 10	£ s. d. 17 13 4	£ s. d. 19 19 9	£ s. d. 22 6 4
Ordinary Expenditure .. ..	15 2 10	16 1 1	17 6 1	19 1 2	21 16 0
Loan Expenditure	12 4 4	13 2 10	13 6 6	15 2 7	14 11 8

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1919-20, exclusive of loans to the States, amounted to £47,357,381. 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 1920 amounted to nearly 33½ millions sterling, which was £4,789,470 more than the revenues of the previous year. The total expenditure in 1920 exceeded that of 1919 by £5,515,417, or 11 per cent.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1920, 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, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received .. .. .	145,938,485	0	8
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums received .. .. .	2,426,682	7	2
Securities issued .. .. .	148,365,167	7	10
Securities redeemed .. .. .	60,718,428	10	10
Loans outstanding .. .. .	87,646,738	17	0*

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date, for cash amounting to £145,938,485 securities representing £148,365,167 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 7s. 3d. 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 £83,622,376 after allowing for conversion operations. The amount which has been paid off by means of new loans is £38,212,702 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £2,531,803, while £471,831 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1920, of £42,406,040, consisting of debentures amounting to £3,951,000, and inscribed stock £38,455,040. 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 1920.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.			Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net Proceeds.)	
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0
1860	"	23	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10
	1884	"	1,837,500	} 6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1
1861	1885	24	812,500				
1862	"	23	1,000,000	6	103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0
1866	1891	25	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1869	1894	25	850,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1
1870	"	24	588,800	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	5 4 3
1874	1899	25	1,518,400	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5
1876	1901	"	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5
	"	"	500,000	} 4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1
1878	1904	26	2,500,000				
1879	"	25	457,000	4	"	"	"
1880	"	24	3,000,000	4½	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0
1915	1920-25	5-10	2,000,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11
1916	1920-22	4-6	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
1917	1927	11	100,000	5½	97 9 4½	97 9 4½	5 15 1
1917	1927	10	1,109,481	5½	95 18 7½	95 18 7½	5 14 8
1917	1927	10	194,519	5½	95 17 8½	95 17 8½	5 14 9
1919	1924-34	5-15	149,800	5½	100 0 0	98 5 0	5 13 6
			Stock.				
1883	1907	24	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6
1884	1913	29	1,957,500	} 4	98 5 7	97 2 8½	4 3 3
"	1918-22	34	2,042,500				
1885	1919	34	3,180,620	} 4	98 18 6½	97 15 9½	4 2 5
	"	"	819,380				
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	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	1921-26	30-35	850,000	} 3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
	"	"	2,150,000				
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3½	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000	3	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	3 7 6
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	} 3½	} 91 14 9	89 8 0	4 3 8
1906	"	23-43	587,808				
1907	"	22-42	702,140	3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5
1909	"	20-40	1,500,000	3½	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	3 17 7
1910	"	19-39	538,352	3½	90 2 6	97 10 0	3 13 8
1913	1918-22	5-9	3,000,000	4	98 0 0	96 4 7	4 17 4
"	1940-60	27-47	1,000,000	4	97 15 0	95 7 5	4 5 10
"	"	"	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
1919	1924-34	5-15	2,850,400	5½	100 0 0	98 10 0	5 13 0
			Treasury-bonds				
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 9
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8½	96 18 10	5 2 7
Total			83,056,276				
Paid off			40,178,405				
Transferred to Melbourne register			471,831				
Outstanding			42,406,040				

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 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  $5\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on stock sold. As regards recent loans, the average rate was  $4\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1913, nearly 5 per cent. in 1915,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 1916 and 1917, and  $5\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1919.

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 £57,579,424. Of this amount £3,773,091 has been redeemed by loans, and £5,290,750 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £43,515,583 on 30th June, 1920, consisting of debentures, £24,466,607, inscribed stock, £16,096,976, and Treasury bonds, £2,952,000. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £471,331, 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 £43,987,414. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,038 on 30th June, 1898, but during the following twenty-two years the local debt was increased by 41 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.

Loans  
Floated in  
Melbourne.

The following is a statement of the loans floated in Melbourne, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1920 :—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30th JUNE, 1920.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
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	1914-20	35,000	..	35,000	..
		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	400	..	..	400
		3½	1921	452,980	..	..	452,980
		4½	"	1,000	..	..	1,000
		3½	1922	371,660	..	..	371,660
		3½	1923	75,000	..	..	75,000
		3½	"	4,700	..	..	4,700
2629		5	"	50,000	..	..	50,000
1962	1904	3½	1924	1,600	..	..	1,600
		4	"	8,000	..	..	8,000
		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	..	..
			1926-41	285,880	8,300	..	277,580
			1926	100,000	..	..	100,000
1990	1905	3½	1927-42	500	..	..	500
			1927	52,000	..	..	52,000

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.		
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		
		4½	1921	21,750	..	..	21,750		
		5	"	1,536,300	..	..	1,536,300		
		4½	1921-23	331,700	..	..	331,700		
		4½	1922	250,000	..	..	250,000		
		5	"	785,600	..	..	785,600		
		5	1922-23	19,800	..	..	19,800		
		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	183,000	..	..	183,000		
		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		
		2041	1906	4	1920	400	..	400	..
				4½	1918	12,700	..	12,700	..
				4	1919	40,000	..	40,000	..
4½	"			12,000	..	12,000	..		
4½	1920-21			2,000	..	..	2,000		
4	1921			7,500	..	..	7,500		
5	"			61,000	..	1,500	59,500		
4½	1921-23			400	..	..	400		
4½	1922			5,000	..	..	5,000		
5	"			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		
2053	1906	4	"	210,000	..	..	210,000		
		3½	1930	100,000	..	..	100,000		
		3½	1928	75,500	..	..	75,500		
			1929	40,000	..	..	40,000		
2116	1907	3½	1928	345,000	..	..	345,000		
			1929	154,000	..	..	154,000		

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2163	1909	3½	1910-20	250,000	..	250,000	..
			1919	130,650	..	130,650	..
			1920-21	34,100	..	..	34,100
			1929	4,850	..	..	4,850
			1929-44	400	..	..	400
2286	1911	3½	1921	1,788,220	..	20,000	1,768,220
2323	1911	3½	1922	1,307,100	1,500	..	1,305,600
			1932	507,850	30,500	..	477,350
2635	1912	5	1919-20	75,000	..	75,000	..
			1920	14,400	..	..	14,400
			1920	170,000	..	100,000	70,000
			1921-23	1,000	..	..	1,000
			1921	55,000	..	..	55,000
			1922	155,000	..	..	155,000
			1922	200,000	..	..	200,000
			1922-23	197,000	..	..	197,000
			1923	50,000	..	..	50,000
			1923	119,000	..	..	119,000
2415	1912	4½	1925	350,000	..	..	350,000
			1927	60,000	..	..	60,000
			1930	40,000	..	..	40,000
			1919	170,000	..	170,000	..
			1920	4,000	..	..	4,000
2429	1912	3½	1922	59,590	..	..	59,590
			1923	56,250	..	..	56,250
			1925	500	..	..	500
			1925	3,400	..	..	3,400
			1927	800	..	..	800
			1929	20,000	..	..	20,000
			1915	249,000	..	249,000	..
2481	1914	4	1924	8,400	..	..	8,400
			1925	575,000	..	..	575,000
			1929	500	..	..	500
			1929	140,000	..	..	140,000
2531	1914	4½	1925	2,675,000	..	..	2,675,000
2568	1914	4½	1919	150,000	..	150,000	..
			1925	200,000	..	..	200,000
2591	1915	4½	1919	45,000	..	45,000	..
			1920	179,530	..	179,530	..
			1922	55,000	..	55,000	..
			1922	23,000	..	..	23,000

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2772	1915	5	1918-19	1,000	..	1,000	..
		5	1919	3,500	..	3,500	..
		5	1919-20	3,200	..	3,200	..
		5	1921	1,100	..	..	1,100
2794	1915	5	1919-20	125,000	..	125,000	..
		4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1920	20,000	..	20,000	..
		5	"	350,000	..	250,000	100,000
		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	12,000	..	12,000	..
		5	1921	83,085	..	..	83,085
		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1922	300,000	..	..	300,000
		5	1922	280,000	..	180,000	100,000
		5	1923	135,000	..	..	135,000
2871	1916	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1925	100,000	..	..	100,000
		4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1919	2,000	..	2,000	..
2873	1916	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1921	156,000	..	..	156,000
		5	1922	22,000	..	..	22,000
2916	1917	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1921	200,000	..	..	200,000
		5	"	25,000	..	..	25,000
		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1922	150,000	..	..	150,000
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1923	4,350	..	..	4,350
		5	1923	140,000	..	..	140,000
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1928	65,025	..	..	65,025
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1929	103,200	..	..	103,200
		4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1920	20,000	..	..	20,000
2933	1918	5	1921	173,250	..	..	173,250
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1921-22	50,000	..	..	50,000
		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1922	50,000	..	..	50,000
		5	1922-23	20,000	..	..	20,000
		5	1923	41,000	..	..	41,000
2938	1918	5	1918-19	30,000	..	30,000	..
		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1921	50,000	..	30,000	20,000
2944	1918	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1921	30,000	..	..	30,000
		5	"	50,000	..	..	50,000
		5	1922	50,000	..	..	50,000
		4	"	14,600	..	..	14,600
		5	1922-23	50,000	..	..	50,000
		5	1921-22	180,000	..	..	180,000
2968	1918	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1922	275,000	..	..	275,000
		4	1918-19	14,600	..	14,600	..
2988	1918	5	1919-20	100,000	..	100,000	..
		5	1922	229,530	..	..	229,530
3012	1919	5	1922-23	310,400	..	..	310,400
3037	1919	5	1922-23	20,000	..	..	20,000

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.	
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.		
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£	
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>								
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	..	..	
439	1872	4	"	86,780				
				13,102				
741	1882	4	"	167,600				
963	1887	4	"	130,000				
1015	1889	4	"	750,000				
1341	1893	4	"	150,000				
1369	1895	4	"	249,131	} ..	} ..	} 1,400	
1296	1893	4	1913-23	1,400				
1468	1896	3	Optional*	2,290,482	} ..	} 1,652,506	} 2,055,312	
1552	1898	3	"	417,336				
1564	1898	3	"	500,000				
1623	1899	3	"	500,000				
1602 } 1749 }	1898	3	Optional*	211,135	..	24,947	186,188	
1659	1900	3	{ Optional* 1921-30	14,162 5,200	.. ..	.. ..	14,162 5,200	
1753	1901	3	{ Optional* 1923-32	3,948 1,600	.. ..	.. ..	3,948 1,600	
		} 3½ 4 4 4½ 3½ 4½ 4 4½ 3½ 3½ 4 3½ 4½ 3½ 4 4½ 4	Optional*	361,975	..	5,000	356,975	
			"	"	17,532	..	163	17,369
			1920	"	1,706	..	1,000	706
			"	"	1,000	..	1,000	..
			1921	"	32,525	..	..	32,525*
			"	"	30,000	..	..	30,000
			1922	"	98,500	..	11,000	87,500
2629			"	"	404,637	..	..	404,637
1962	1904		1923	"	268,000	..	..	268,000
			"	"	3,383	..	..	3,383
			"	"	1,905	..	..	1,905
			1924	"	85,859	..	..	85,859
			1926	"	6,000	..	..	6,000
			1927-42	"	900	..	..	900
		1927	"	1,000	..	..	1,000	
		"	"	8,000	..	..	8,000	
		1936	"	300,000	..	..	300,000	
1990	1905	3½	{ Optional* 1926-41	113,735 8,300	.. ..	5,100 ..	108,635 8,300	

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

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
		4½	1916	25,000	..	25,000	..
		3	Optional*	35,257	..	..	35,257
		3½	"	779,885	..	150,000	629,885
		4½	"	20,000	..	20,000	..
		4	"	369,428	..	..	369,428
		5	1918	27,000	..	27,000	..
		4½	1919	42,200	..	42,200	..
		5	"	50,740	..	50,740	..
		5	"	500	..	500	..
2026	1906	5	1921	157,445	..	..	157,445
		4	"	75,000	..	..	75,000
		4½	"	86,158	..	..	86,158
		4½	1921-23	78,700	..	..	78,700
		4½	1922	8,000	..	..	8,000
		5	1922-23	15,500	..	..	15,500
		5	1922-24	130,650	..	..	130,650
		4½	1923	191,100	..	..	191,100
		4	"	700	..	..	700
		4	1924	4,750	..	..	4,750
		4	1927	243,700	..	..	243,700
		3½	Optional*	163,962	..	11,516	152,446
		4	"	900	..	..	900
		4	1919	14,240	..	14,240	..
		4	1920	2,400	..	2,400	..
		4½	1921	25,100	..	..	25,100
		4½	1921-23	600	..	..	600
2041	1906	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
2053	1906	3½	Optional*	46,026	..	..	46,026
2116	1907	3½	"	1,000	..	..	1,000
2161	1909	3	"	500,000	..	350	499,650
2163	1909	3½	"	80,000	..	35,221	44,779
2218	1910	3½	"	29,750	..	..	29,750
2240	1910	3½	"	150,000	..	7,050	142,950
		3½	Optional*	11,800	..	..	11,800
		3½	1922	30,000	..	..	30,000
2286	1911	4½	"	70,707	..	..	70,707
		3½	1923	75,758	..	..	75,758
		3½	1924	23,515	..	..	23,515
2308	1911	4	1931†	377,554	..	10,255	367,299

\* 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, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
2323	1911	4	1916	1,500	..	1,500	..
		4	Optional*	6,000	..	6,000	..
		3½	"	39,851	..	4,000	35,851
		4	1919	700	..	700	..
		4	1920	400	..	..	400
		4½	1921	5,500	..	..	5,500
		4½	1921-22	150	..	..	150
		4½	1921-23	2,500	..	..	2,500
		3½	1922	1,500	..	..	1,500
		4	"	10,000	..	10,000	..
		4½	"	77,778	..	..	77,778
		3½	1932	37,000	..	..	37,000
		5½	Indefinite	34,171	..	..	34,171
2635	1912	4	Optional*	26,264	..	..	26,264
		4	1919	6,000	..	6,000	..
		5	1919-20	1,000	..	1,000	..
		4½	1920	25,000	..	..	25,000
		5	1921	65,680	..	..	65,680
		3½	"	75,717	..	..	75,717
		4½	1921-23	5,000	..	..	5,000
		4	1922	6,000	..	..	6,000
		3½	1923	26,818	..	..	26,818
		4	1925	8,500	..	..	8,500
2415	1912	5½	Indefinite	50,000	..	..	50,000
		4	1914-15	7,750	..	7,750	..
		3	Optional*	5,400	..	..	5,400
		3½	"	46,940	..	..	46,940
		4	"	8,000	..	8,000	..
		4½	1918	75,000	..	75,000	..
		4	"	1,500	..	1,500	..
		4½	1920	3,800	..	3,800	..
		4	1921	1,000	..	..	1,000
		5	"	5,850	..	..	5,850
2429	1912	4½	1921-23	20,000	..	..	20,000
		4	1922	30,000	..	..	30,000
		3½	"	35,000	..	..	35,000
		4½	"	249,818	..	..	249,818
		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.

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
		4	1916	1,100	..	1,100	..
		4	1915-17	200	..	200	..
		4	Optional*	173,516	..	172,700	816
		4	1918	190	..	190	..
		4	1919	54,400	..	54,400	..
		4	1920	2,200	..	2,200	..
2481	1914	3½	1921	16,758	..	..	16,758
		4	"	14,300	..	..	14,300
		4	1921-22	34,500	..	1,500	33,000
		4½	1921-23	1,010	..	..	1,010
		3½	1924	201,717	..	..	201,717
		4	"	27,009	..	..	27,009
		4	1927	200	..	..	200
2531	1914	3	Optional*	34,764	..	26,281	8,483
		4	1921-22	90,000	..	..	90,000
		5	1923	4,000	..	..	4,000
2568	1914	4	Optional*	1,814	..	..	1,814
		4½	1920	100,000	..	100,000	..
		3	Optional*	16,223	..	13,000	3,223
		3½	"	709	..	..	709
		3½	"	500	..	500	..
		4	"	20,808	..	..	20,808
2591	1915	4½	1918	20,000	..	20,000	..
		4½	1919	5,500	..	5,500	..
		4½	1920	6,800	..	200	6,600
		4½	1921	3,000	..	..	3,000
		4	1922	7,500	..	..	7,500
		4	1925	1,200	..	..	1,200
		4½	1927	3,000	..	..	3,000
		4	Optional*	7,729	..	1,660	6,069
		3½	"	559	..	..	559
2772	1915	4½	1918-19	150	..	150	..
		4½	1918	200	..	200	..
		5	1919-20	2,600	..	2,600	..
		4½	1921	9,082	..	..	9,082
		5	"	3,140	..	..	3,140
		5	1922	25,400	..	..	25,400
		3	Optional*	220,693	..	19,825	200,868
		3½	"	14	..	..	14
		4	"	11,654	..	..	11,654
2794	1915	4½	1920	25,000	..	..	25,000
		4½	1921	50,000	..	..	50,000
		5	"	4,630	..	..	4,630
		5	1922	6,000	..	..	6,000
		5½	Indefinite	100,000	..	..	100,000

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

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
2871	1916	{ 3½ 4	Optional*	1,730	..	122	1,608
			„	1,751	..	..	1,751
2916	1917	{ 4 4½ 4 4½ 4 13/10 4/13/10 5 3/10 5½ 5/5/3 5 8/10 Not fixed	Optional*	4,250	..	..	4,250
			1922	5,000	..	..	5,000
			1925	7,500	..	..	7,500
			1929	12,000	..	..	12,000
			Indefinite	20 000	..	..	20 000
			„	73,247	..	..	73,247
			„	17,085	..	..	17,085
			„	1,473,523	..	..	1,473,523
			„	1,644,915	..	..	1,644,915
			„	1,250,000	..	..	1,250,000
2933	1918	{ 3½ 4 4¾ 5 4¾ 5 4¾ 5 4 5½	Optional*	33,000	..	..	33,000
			„	1,400	..	..	1,400
			„	1,000	..	1,000	..
			1921	4,200	..	..	4,200
			„	5,550	..	..	5,550
			1921-22	6,000	..	..	6,000
			1921-23	2,000	..	..	2,000
			1922	8,500	..	..	8,500
			1929	361	..	..	361
			Indefinite	23,739	..	..	23,739
2968	1918	{ 3½ 4 5 4 5½	Optional*	621	..	..	621
			„	5,565	..	..	5,565
			1921-22	25,725	..	..	25,725
			1926	6,000	..	..	6,000
			Indefinite	257,089	..	..	257,089
3012	1919	{ 3½ 4 5 5 4½ 5½	Optional*	39,330	..	..	39,330
			„	509	..	..	509
			1922	* 7,000	..	..	7,000
			1922-23	17,900	..	..	17,900
			1927	6,000	..	..	6,000
			Indefinite	83,000	..	..	83,000
3029	1919	{ 5 5	1922-23	600	..	..	600
			1923	7,000	..	..	7,000

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

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1874	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	1921	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				61,081,327	3,500,903	14,063,841	43,516,583
Transferred from London Register				..	..	..	471,831
Total, payable in Melbourne				..	..	..	43,988,414

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.; £1,250,000 at £5 8s. 10d. per cent.; £1,644,915 at £5 5s. 3d. per cent.; £2,021,522 at 5¼ per cent.; £17,085 at £5 3s. 10d. per cent.; £7,589,365 at 5 per cent.; £44,915,838 at rates varying from 3 to 4¾ per cent.; and on the balance (£1,304,602) the rate of interest had not been fixed. Of the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1920, £4,200 was bearing interest at 5½ per cent.; £1 250,000 at £5 8s. 10d. per cent.; £1,644,915 at £5 5s. 3d. per cent.; £2,021,522 at 5¼ per cent.; £17,085 at £5 3s. 10d. per cent.; £5,146,635 at 5 per cent.; £6,575,350 at 4¾ per cent.; £73,247 at £4 13s. 10d. per cent.; £20,000 at £4 13s. 7d. per cent.; £20,000 at 4¾ per cent.; £467,575 at 4½ per cent.; £500,000 at 4¼ per cent.; £3,900,000 at 4½ per cent.; £3,459,489 at 4 per cent.; £229,683 at 3¾ per cent.; £12,580,496 at 3½ per cent.; and £4,772,615 at 3 per cent. On £1,304,602, which is a portion of an amount borrowed through the Commonwealth Government, no decision had been arrived at in regard to the exact rate of interest to be paid.

Purposes for which Loans were raised.

The amount of the loans raised in London and Melbourne to 30th June, 1920, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £141,652,900, and of this sum a total of £55,258,446 (exclusive of conversion loans) had been repaid, viz., £7,822,553 out of the general revenue, and £47,435,893 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding on 30th June, 1920, was £86,394,454. The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows :—

### PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1920.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>		
	£	£
Railways and Tramways .. .. .	56,924,620	2,260,125
Waterworks—Melbourne .. .. .	1,313,182	46,020
"    Country .. .. .	9,427,369	360,419
Harbors .. .. .	1,098,709	43,341
Graving Dock .. .. .	226,048	8,070
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ..	457,728	19,269
Closer Settlement .. .. .	11,469,959	523,266
Development of Mining .. .. .	312,537	11,395
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works .. .. .</b>	<b>81,230,152</b>	<b>3,271,905</b>
<b>OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses .. .. .	269,753	9,089
Defence Works .. .. .	112,510	3,875
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,601,406	55,071
Other .. .. .	3,180,633	138,244
<b>Total other Permanent Works .. .. .</b>	<b>5,164,302</b>	<b>206,279</b>
<b>Net Borrowings .. .. .</b>	<b>86,394,454</b>	<b>3,478,184</b>

Of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1920, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £201,251, of which £125,263 was for discharged soldiers' land settlement, £22,543 for State schools, £17,625 for country water supply, and £35,820 for various other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding 94 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

Due Dates of Loans.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1920, inclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £87,647,739. Of this sum £28,419,107 was in

the form of debentures; £38,455,040 of inscribed stock (London Register); £16,568,307 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £4,205,285 of Treasury bonds, of which bonds for £1,253,285 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, 1920.**  
(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
1920 .. .. .	9,158,366	6,906,366
1921 .. .. .	9,265,020	8,562,235
1922 .. .. .	10,882,240	10,509,265
1923 .. .. .	9,445,288	10,392,398
1924 .. .. .	3,461,740	592,390
1925 .. .. .	4,429,740	6,679,740
1926 .. .. .	5,115,000	5,115,000
1927 .. .. .	2,012,450	2,012,450
1928 .. .. .	962,525	962,525
1929 .. .. .	863,061	863,061
1930 .. .. .	1,814,650	1,814,650
1931 .. .. .	1,061,648	1,061,648
1932 .. .. .	929,550	929,550
1934 .. .. .	..	3,000,000
1936 .. .. .	300,000	300,000
1940 .. .. .	248,900	248,900
1941 .. .. .	324,380	324,380
1942 .. .. .	485,100	485,100
1943 .. .. .	3,600	3,600
1944 .. .. .	400	400
1946 .. .. .	217,400	217,400
1949 .. .. .	11,699,471	11,699,471
1954 .. .. .	123,874	123,874
1960 .. .. .	2,979,700	2,979,700
Optional .. .. .	5,531,265	5,531,265
Indefinite .. .. .	6,331,371	6,331,371
To end of 1925 .. .. .	46,643,394	43,643,394
After 1925 .. .. .	34,672,974	37,672,974
Indefinite .. .. .	6,331,371	6,331,371
Total .. .. .	87,647,739	87,647,739

Loans and  
Interest  
payable in  
London and  
Melbourne.

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

**PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE: 30th JUNE, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1920.**

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

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

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

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

**AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST: 1900, AND 1917 TO 1920.**

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rate of Interest per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—				
	1900.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
5½ .. ..	..	758,000	1,304,000	1,304,000	4,304,000
5/8/10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,250,000
5/5/3 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,644,915
5¼ .. ..	..	650,000	650,000	1,428,459	2,821,522
5/3/10 .. ..	..	..	..	17,085	17,085
5 .. ..	..	3,665,935	4,067,335	4,297,542	5,849,920
4½ .. ..	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	..
4¼ .. ..	..	105,000	1,468,900	6,638,860	6,775,350
4/13/10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	73,247
4/13/7 .. ..	..	..	..	..	20,000
4⅝ .. ..	..	..	20,000	20,000	20,000
4⅜ .. ..	5,000,000	3,202,850	5,859,350	3,131,975	2,917,575
4⅓ .. ..	..	600,000	400,000	350,000	..
4¼ .. ..	..	760,250	660,250	505,500	500,000
4⅓ .. ..	..	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
4 .. ..	27,060,795	19,397,714	19,301,678	19,356,965	15,370,867
3¾ .. ..	..	267,683	230,183	230,183	229,683
3½ .. ..	12,250,000	34,639,103	31,604,311	30,682,992	30,670,644
3¼ .. ..	300,000	..	..	..	..
3 .. ..	4,714,090	10,157,860	10,108,639	10,147,368	9,977,329
Not fixed .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,304,602
Overdue* .. ..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>49,324,885</b>	<b>78,125,395</b>	<b>79,595,646</b>	<b>82,031,929</b>	<b>87,647,739</b>

\* Not bearing interest.



**Growth of Funded Debt.** The next return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness declined from 6 per cent in 1855 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 1910-11 to 1912-13, after which there was a gradual increase to 4 per cent. in 1919-20. 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 1920.**

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
1919 ..	80,678,644	3,115,090	3·86	54 19 9	2 2 6
1920 ..	86,394,454	3,478,184	4·03	57 8 8	2 6 3

**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 : 1915-16 TO 1919-20.**

(Excluding Loans in aid of Revenue.)

Works.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	2,440,317	1,266,352	761,705	878,384	982,182
Water Supply ..	347,135	302,893	302,955	412,267	570,028
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings ..	86,938	103,647	273,494	1,157,230	5,204,308
Wire Netting ..	3,078	3,203	9,472	3,766	20,985
State Schools ..	134,441	63,490	14,016	642	18,223
Country Roads ..	495,062	252,836	241,892	360,524	623,570
Other Public Works	521,128	448,545	328,145	119,708	181,970
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,028,099</b>	<b>2,440,966</b>	<b>1,931,679</b>	<b>2,932,521</b>	<b>7,601,266</b>
<b>Per Head of Population ..</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
	2 16 10	1 14 10	1 7 5	2 1 0	5 1 8

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

**AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.**

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

## SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds of Australian States and the Commonwealth. On 30th June, 1920, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows :—

## SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA : 30th JUNE, 1920.

Held in—	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	2,395,813	877,427
New South Wales .. .. .	384,639	858,991
Queensland .. .. .	402,421	161,377
South Australia .. .. .	1,437,519	23,729
Western Australia .. .. .	6,827,878	354,899
Tasmania .. .. .	699,890	256,064
The Commonwealth .. .. .	2,169,302	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14,317,462</b>	<b>2,532,487</b>

\* Figures for 1919.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1920 :—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	£76,534
Closer Settlement Redemption Fund .. .. .	40,000
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund .. .. .	308,058
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund .. .. .	1,860,788
Main Road Board's Sinking Fund .. .. .	45,635
State Coal Mines Sinking Fund .. .. .	64,798
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£2,395,813</b>

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, 1919, was £15,763, and during 1919-20 the receipts amounted to £118,771, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1920, was £76,534.

**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 1919–20 there was no expenditure from this fund and receipts amounted to £184,136. Transactions to 30th June, 1920, were as follows:—

**THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30th JUNE, 1920.**

Transactions.						To 30th June, 1920.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						£
Waterworks Trusts	..	..	..	..	..	284,323
Mallee Land Account	..	..	..	..	..	864,000
Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	616,249
Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	..	370,892
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	100,945
Total receipts						2,236,409
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>						
Purchase of Stock	..	..	..	..	..	374,398
Commission, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,211
Investment Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total expenditure						375,621
Balance in the Fund						1,860,788
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, £1,833,111 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £27,677 held in cash.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898 it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury and should be available for the purchase, re-purchase, 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 of advances made as the result of resumption of land in the Mallee district and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1919-20 receipts amounted to £468,122, and £940,208 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £940,337 stock and debentures, of which £235,823 bore interest at 3 per cent., £33,600 at 3½ per cent., £500 at 3¾ per cent., £372,334 at 4 per cent., £5,500 at 4¼ per cent., £79,530 at 4¾ per cent., £175,350 at 4½ per cent., £31,400 at 4¾ per cent., and £6,300 at 5 per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1920, are shown in the following statement:—

**THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND:**  
30th JUNE, 1920.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1920.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
From Revenue .. .. .	£ 2,016,715
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements .. .. .	24,995
Payments by Municipalities .. .. .	291,111
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust .. .. .	265,000
Interest on Investments .. .. .	142,663
Shipbuilding Yard (realization) .. .. .	180,000
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief .. .. .	22,543
Floods relief .. .. .	1,453
Seed advances .. .. .	545,620
New pilot steamer .. .. .	12,600
Yarrowee Channel .. .. .	14,513
Wire netting .. .. .	269,806
Cool Stores .. .. .	17,382
Municipalities .. .. .	307,484
Country roads .. .. .	60,000
Cattle advances .. .. .	57,571
Excess of face value of securities over amount invested .. .. .	408
Total receipts .. .. .	4,229,864
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of stock and debentures .. .. .	3,921,806
Balance in the Fund .. .. .	308,058
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled .. .. .	3,943,670

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock amounting to £300,726, and £7,332 held in cash.

## DEBTS IN 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, 1920, 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, 1920.

	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	86,394,454	57 8 8	3,478,184	2 6 3	4·03
New South Wales	156,902,917	77 6 10	6,747,283	3 6 6	4·30
Queensland (31.12.19)	66,219,990	91 6 2	2,714,635	3 14 10	4·10
South Australia ..	43,753,146	92 12 3	1,839,433	3 17 11	4·20
Western Australia	43,928,498	131 9 1	1,704,727	5 2 0	3·88
Tasmania ..	16,630,038	76 15 3	691,817	3 3 10	4·16
The Commonwealth	284,778,756	53 14 8	13,295,100	2 10 2	4·67
Total ..	698,607,799	132 2 4	30,471,179	5 15 3	4·36
New Zealand (31.3.20)	201,170,755	171 6 8	8,377,038	7 2 8	4·16

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

## GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NEW ZEALAND: 1916 TO 1920.

	At 30th June—*				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	53 13 0	54 15 5	55 3 8	54 19 9	57 8 8
New South Wales ..	70 6 0	73 16 6	79 17 4	74 19 6	77 6 10
Queensland ..	81 2 11	86 6 11	88 5 1	87 1 7	91 6 2
South Australia ..	87 1 1	91 18 9	92 9 6	93 10 11	92 12 3
Western Australia ..	124 7 6	130 7 6	131 5 1	126 1 1	131 9 1
Tasmania ..	70 8 0	74 7 0	74 12 6	72 9 3	76 15 3
The Commonwealth ..	15 18 4	28 18 6	41 7 0	48 3 0	53 14 8
Total ..	87 16 8	104 2 0	119 12 6	123 17 2	132 2 4
New Zealand (31st March)	99 12 8	117 19 0	136 10 8	156 11 3	171 6 8

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

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1920 :—

### FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA : 1920.

	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.. ..	86,394,454	1,403,482	17,418,290	105,216,226	69 18 11
New South Wales	156,902,917	9,324,735	9,288,643	175,516,295	86 10 4
Queensland(31.12.19)*	66,219,990	1,933,956	1,761,174	69,915,120	96 8 1
South Australia ..	43,753,146	1,697 6 9	367,762	45,218,557	95 14 3
Western Australia	43,928,498	4,213,744	1,849,339	49,991,581	149 11 11
Tasmania .. ..	16,630,038	145,011	1,474,487	18,249,536	84 4 9
The Commonwealth	284,778,756	79,781,149	..	364,559,905	68 15 9
Total .. ..	698,607,799	97,899,726	32,159,695	828,667,220	156 14 3

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

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including Federal, State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the latest date at which comparison can be made. Of the States, Victoria has the smallest amount of debt *per capita*, 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 1920, while the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1919, figures for 1920 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1920 appear in the succeeding statement:—

### STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS : 1920.

State Debts (Funded)—	£	£
London Register .. ..	42,406,040	
Melbourne Register .. ..	43,987,414	
State Debts (Unfunded) .. ..	1,403,482	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented .. ..	1,000	
<b>Total State Debts .. ..</b>	<b>87,797,936</b>	
Municipal .. ..	3,790,446	
Harbor Trusts .. ..	2,725 000	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. ..	97 683	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. ..	11,523,613	
<b>Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations .. ..</b>	<b>18,136,742</b>	
<b>Total Debts.. ..</b>	<b>105,934,678</b>	

This sum (£105,934,678) is equal to a debt of £70 8s. 6d. per head the population on 30th June, 1920.

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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

## TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL: 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Federal—</b> ..					
Customs Duties ..	4,214,997	3,845,131	2,970,677	4,010,055	4,345,860
Excise Duties ..	927,701	887,895	1,003,085	1,631,074	1,963,915
Income Tax* ..	1,028,000	1,856,000	2,070,000	2,896,000	3,721,000
Land Tax ..	469,821	471,056	472,830	530,674	481,873
Succession Duties	198,043	275,774	357,995	365,772	620,679
War-time Profits Tax* ..	..	..	335,100	672,000	633,000
War Postage ..	..	..	..	132,000	215,000
Entertainments Tax	..	32,947	72,085	108,611	176,411
<b>Total Federal Taxation</b> ..	<b>6,838,562</b>	<b>7,368,803</b>	<b>7,281,772</b>	<b>10,346,186</b>	<b>12,157,738</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Licences ..	98,302	154,542	158,842	179,338	213,204
Probate and Succession Duties ..	510,032	546,400	506,662	718,194	881,423
Duties on Bank Notes ..	2,078	1,995	1,936	1,901	1,871
Stamp Duties ..	397,978	430,352	505,637	581,917	820,618
Land Tax ..	352,353	369,486	353,156	324,232	314,217
Income Tax ..	702,745	766,746	773,468	928,210	915,551
Race Clubs' percentage ..	11,351	12,851	11,022	11,154	12,883
<b>Total State Taxation</b> ..	<b>2,074,839</b>	<b>2,282,372</b>	<b>2,310,723</b>	<b>2,744,946</b>	<b>3,159,767</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation</b> ..	<b>1,400,611</b>	<b>1,453,145</b>	<b>1,522,804</b>	<b>1,648,403</b>	<b>1,840,062</b>
<b>Total Taxation</b>	<b>10,314,012</b>	<b>11,104,320</b>	<b>11,115,299</b>	<b>14,739,535</b>	<b>17,157,567</b>

\* Estimated on tax assessments for the year.

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 : 1915-16 TO 1919-20.**

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal .. .. .	4 16 6	5 5 4	5 3 3	7 4 8	8 2 7
State .. .. .	1 9 3	1 12 8	1 12 9	1 18 4	2 2 3
Local .. .. .	0 19 9	1 0 9	1 1 7	1 3 0	1 4 7
Total .. .. .	7 5 6	7 18 9	7 17 7	10 6 0	11 9 5

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

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

	Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria .. .. .	16,965,908	11 6 10
New South Wales .. .. .	27,376,715	13 13 2
Queensland .. .. .	8,941,000	12 6 7
South Australia .. .. .	5,015,056	10 12 1
The Northern Territory .. .. .	3,476 379	10 9 8
Western Australia .. .. .	1,734,043	8 0 0
Tasmania .. .. .		
Total .. .. .	63,509,101	12 2 1

In this return the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1919-20, and the local taxation for the year 1918-19, and it is shown that the total taxation for Australia is £63,509,101 or an average of £12 2s. 1d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £8 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 £10 9s. 8d., and the latter with £10 12s. 1d. per head; then follow Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, with £11 6s. 10d., £12 6s. 7d., and £13 13s. 2d. per head respectively. The tax assessments for the year have been taken as the basis of two of the Federal taxes, therefore the figures given should be regarded

as being only fairly accurate for the individual States. Excluding taxation by the local bodies, the average taxation by the Governments in Australia was £10 14s. per head of population, as compared with about £22 4s. per head in the United Kingdom for the financial year 1919-20.

**Additional Taxation.** For the year 1919-20 the only additional taxation was imposed by the Commonwealth in the form of higher rates of Customs and Excise duties under the new Tariff, as from 25th March, 1920.

### LICENCES.

**Licences.** The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1920, 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: 1920.

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 .. .. .	15	75	0	0
Brewers .. .. .	16	1,525	0	0
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff .. .. .	30	1,934	1	0
<i>Licensing.</i>				
Victuallers* .. .. .	2,924	150,939	2	6
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	33	1,600	9	6
Australian Wine .. .. .	247	3,255	5	0
Clubs .. .. .	120	4,007	6	6
Packet (passenger boat) .. .. .	9	111	6	0
Grocers .. .. .	267	21,884	8	0
Licensed Spirit Merchants .. .. .	77			
Brewers .. .. .	23	123	8	6
Vignerons .. .. .	22	110	0	0
Billiard Tables .. .. .	270	3,054	11	8
<i>Customs.</i>				
Carriage .. .. .	1,017	251	10	0
Lighter and Boat .. .. .	35	8	10	0
Custom House Agents .. .. .	87	288	0	0
Bond .. .. .	45	3,206	0	0

\* Including temporary licences, which numbered 720, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,962 7s. 3d.

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1920—*continued.*

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.
<i>Explosives.</i>		
Importation .. .. .	62	£ 704 15 0
Manufacture of Blackrock and Lithyte ..	6	1 10 0
Manufacture of other Explosives ..	9	13 10 0
Magazine .. .. .	269	165 0 0
Fireworks, Sale of .. .. .	321	16 1 0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of ..	1,478	369 10 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Auctioneers—General† .. .. .	1,225	22,040 0 6
Gold-buyers and Assayers .. .. .	459	197 12 6

† Including 379 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £379.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1920; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1919-20 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees collected.
	£ s. d.
Insurance .. .. .	60,073 7 2
Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	2,323 3 3
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	910 0 0
Hawkers .. .. .	1,521 0 0
Carriers .. .. .	64 15 0
Stage Carriage .. .. .	115 5 0
Marine Store .. .. .	232 0 0
Forwarding Agents .. .. .	180 0 0
Bookmakers .. .. .	13,686 0 0
Second-hand Dealers .. .. .	649 0 0
Race Clubs .. .. .	532 19 0

### 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 *primâ facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, and the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and for a certificate, including the cost of search, 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate is required.

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

### MARRIAGES.

**Marriages.** Marriages in Victoria in 1920 numbered 14,898. This was the highest number for one year in the history of the State, being 2,066 more than the greatest number previously recorded—  
7760.—8

that for 1915. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows :—

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1901 TO 1920.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
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
1909	9,431	1919	11,706
1910	10,240	1920	14,898

The marriages in Australia for 1920 numbered 51,552 as against 40,540 in the previous year, 33,141 in 1918, 33,666 in 1917, and 40,289 in 1916. Of the total for 1920, 14,898 took place in Victoria, 20,154 in New South Wales, 6,667 in Queensland, 4,881 in South Australia, 2,932 in Western Australia, 1,999 in Tasmania, 17 in the Northern Territory, and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The increase in 1920 was due to marriages of discharged soldiers and the relatively small numbers of marriages in 1917 and 1918 were attributable to the absence from the State of a large number of marriageable men owing to the war. In all the States there was a substantial increase in marriages in 1920 as compared with 1919.

**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, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1911	8·40	1916	8·05
1912	8·65	1917	6·76
1913	8·13	1918	6·46
1914	8·31	1919	7·98
1915	9·00	1920	9·90

The rates in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1920 were as follows :—New South Wales, 9·93; Queensland, 9·08; South Australia, 10·33; Western Australia, 8·78; Tasmania, 9·18; New Zealand, 10·32; and England and Wales, 10·05.

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

The 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 to marriageable men and women.**

**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.

An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows how the crude marriage rate is affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. The maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident 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

**Factors in marriage rates.**

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

**Marriages to marriageable persons in metropolis and country.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age Group.	Men.				Women.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15-21 .. ..	..	..	..	..	24·6	23·6	18·8	23·3
21-25* ..	57·8	44·3	44·6	55·2	118·8	106·0	87·2	105·6
25-30 ..	114·2	85·9	90·5	118·6	105·7	100·5	84·7	112·1
30-35 ..	82·9	75·2	82·1	101·1	73·1	66·4	57·9	66·0
35-40 ..	56·4	51·1	62·6	72·9	53·8	46·4	37·2	43·0
40-45 ..	30·5	33·4	39·9	44·7	32·5	27·7	22·3	20·7
45-50 ..	21·8	25·9	29·8	34·9	22·1	17·8	14·31	5·5
50 and upwards	10·5	9·1	9·1	12·1	4·9	4·2	2·4	2·6

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

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

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

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

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

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

with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it was to be expected that the rate for each of the two

former sections would be much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1920 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1920.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.													Total Bridegrooms.					
	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
17	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
18	...	...	3	2	14	11	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
19	...	1	7	21	24	34	17	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
20	...	...	5	13	33	53	41	60	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
21 to 25	...	5	12	64	173	331	283	1,953	582	52	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,566
25 to 30	...	2	5	31	97	171	247	2,199	2,36	378	52	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	5,565
30 to 35	...	...	1	8	23	37	52	695	1,170	622	146	33	8	2	...	...	...	...	2,797
35 to 40	...	1	2	2	6	15	28	183	374	300	232	62	12	3	1	...	...	...	1,221
40 to 45	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	60	109	147	111	72	24	8	...	...	...	...	541
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	19	37	59	82	56	55	14	3	...	...	...	330
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	32	27	58	43	18	13	3	1	...	215
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	16	21	20	25	21	11	3	...	...	128
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	9	14	12	8	9	2	1	61
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	5	8	7	3	...	42
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	5	3	5	...	23
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	2	1	13
<b>Total Brides</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14,898</b>

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus five men between 45 and 50 married women under 21, while seven women between 35 and 40 and four between 40 and 45 were married to men who were under 25 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 698 were older and 198 younger than their brides, and 104 were of the same age as their partners.

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the succeeding table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1901-10, also for the year 1920:—

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1920.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1901-10.	1920.	1881-90.	1901-10.	1920.
Under 15 ... ..	...	...	...	·15	·14	·13
15 to 16 ... ..	...	...	...	1·17	1·12	·67
16 to 17 ... ..	·03	·09	...	6·53	5·16	2·55
17 to 18 ... ..	·29	·34	·54	20·32	15·58	9·67
18 to 19 ... ..	1·46	2·09	3·09	42·94	33·31	25·04
19 to 20 ... ..	5·62	7·02	8·59	65·03	48·67	44·17
20 to 21 ... ..	15·19	13·67	14·36	73·84	59·41	52·36
21 to 25 ... ..	321·02	258·64	238·82	432·34	380·91	349·11
25 to 30 ... ..	365·48	357·07	374·21	223·83	267·78	313·93
30 to 35 ... ..	134·57	177·13	187·74	62·07	98·54	108·40
35 to 40 ... ..	58·29	84·06	82·03	29·53	44·37	45·98
40 to 45 ... ..	32·54	40·87	36·25	17·10	21·19	22·69
45 to 50 ... ..	24·77	24·05	22·15	12·23	11·00	12·69
50 to 55 ... ..	18·40	13·33	14·43	6·74	6·29	5·97
55 to 60 ... ..	11·49	8·05	8·46	3·40	3·13	3·22
60 and over ... ..	10·85	13·59	9·33	2·78	3·40	3·42
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 1920 484 were under 25 years, and 314 were aged 25-30, as against 544 and 268 at corresponding ages in the years 1901 to 1910. As fertility is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that, owing to the altered age distribution of wives, the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during the period 1901-1910.

Age at marriage.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1920 the mean

age at marriage of bachelors, 28·75, with that of divorced men, and of widowers—37·18 and 45·29 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·90, as against 34·53 for divorced women and 38·33 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
1919	26·14	29·64
1920	26·00	29·21

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1920 differed very slightly from the average of the previous five years. In Victoria in 1920 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·67, as compared with 27·16 in England and Wales and 27·11 in New Zealand in 1919. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in these countries for the same years were 29·85, 29·81, and 31·21 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 on 42,764 marriages in the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations.

**Birthplaces of persons marrying.** Marriage records show that, of the persons married in Victoria during 1920, 89·7 per cent. were born in Australia, 8·6 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 1·2 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·5 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 1920 :—

### BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1920.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1920.	1913.	1920.
Australia ... ..	9,628	13,116	10,274	13,602
New Zealand ... ..	155	100	82	75
England and Wales ... ..	972	1,126	644	811
Scotland ... ..	213	204	141	225
Ireland ... ..	126	121	83	66
Other British Possessions ... ..	40	49	24	42
Germany ... ..	46	22	19	5
Russia ... ..	17	23	3	8
Italy ... ..	15	16	12	5
United States ... ..	30	30	14	15
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	82	91	28	44
Total ... ..	11,324	14,898	11,324	14,898

**Marriages in quarters.** Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1919 the largest number of marriages took place in the Spring. In 1920, however, the experience was similar to that of years prior to 1919, and the greatest proportion took place in the Autumn, when 4,012 marriages were solemnized, as against 3,902 in the Spring, 3,544 in the Summer, and 3,440 in the Winter.

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

### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1920.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-19.	1920.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·34	90·08
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	3·08	3·81
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·85	4·41
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·73	1·70

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

Divorced persons re-marrying.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1920 was 304, which was 11·76 per cent. above the number for the preceding year. Of the 113,214 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 1,155, or 1 in every 98 persons, as compared with 1 in every 120 in the preceding five-year period. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married since 1915 :—

**DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1916 TO 1920.**

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1916	..	..	..	81	111	192
1917	..	..	..	111	117	228
1918	..	..	..	81	78	159
1919	..	..	..	121	151	272
1920	..	..	..	158	146	304

The divorced persons in the State at the census of 1911 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 1916 to 1920 :—

Year.				Percentage under 21 years of age.	
				Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1916	..	..	..	2·65	13·23
1917	..	..	..	2·90	14·06
1918	..	..	..	3·27	13·91
1919	..	..	..	3·14	13·09
1920	..	..	..	2·66	13·46

**Marriages in religious denominations.**

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 1919 and 1920 are shown in the following table :—

**MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.**

Denomination.	1919.		1920.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ...	3,369	28·78	4,403	29·56
Roman Catholic Church...	1,954	16·69	2,618	17·57
Presbyterian Church ...	2,186	18·68	2,865	19·23
Methodist Church ...	1,804	15·41	2,061	13·84
Congregational Church ...	870	7·43	1,179	7·91
Baptist Church...	549	4·69	687	4·61
Lutheran Church ...	56	·47	39	·26
Church of Christ ...	288	2·46	325	2·18
Salvation Army ...	62	·53	64	·43
Jews ...	41	·35	38	·26
Other Sects ...	138	1·18	170	1·14
Registrars of Marriages...	389	3·33	449	3·01
Total ...	11,706	100·00	14,898	100·00

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 29·56 per cent. of the total in 1920 as compared with 28·78 per cent. in the previous year, 27·67 per cent. in 1918, 26·08 per cent. in 1917, 25·44 per cent. in 1911 and 21·18 per cent. in the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1920, 3·01 per cent., in 1919, 3·3 per cent., in 1918, 3·1 per cent., and, in 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase since 1909 has probably been due to the *Marriage Act* 1909 (now incorporated in the *Marriage Act* 1915—No. 2691) permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who make a business of celebrating marriages. The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is only about one-seventh of the proportions in New Zealand and England and Wales.

**Registered clergymen.**

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,529 on 31st December,

1920. The numbers of those in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and of the lay registrars of marriages were as follows:—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	379	Australian Church ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	323	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Presbyterian ..	289	Free Christian ..	2
Methodist ..	257	New Church ..	1
Congregational ..	65	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Baptist ..	87	Unitarian ..	1
Church of Christ ..	60		
Lutheran ..	21	Total clergymen ..	1,529
Salvation Army ..	29	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	20
Latter Day Saints ..	4		
Seventh Day Adventist ..	6		
Catholic Apostolic ..	2	Grand Total ..	1,549

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1920 was 36,214, of which 18,648 were of males and 17,566 of females. This was 4,593 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and, with the exception of that for 1914, was the highest number recorded for any year since 1893. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,115, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·1 per 100 infants born alive in 1920. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3·4, and that for the remainder of the State 2·7. There were 1,062 male to every 1000 female births in 1920, as compared with 1,054 in 1919, 1,049 in 1918, and 1,089 in 1917. The figures for each year since 1900 are as follows:—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1920.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549	1919 ..	16,227	15,394	31,621
1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437	1920 ..	18,648	17,566	36,214



The births in Australia were 1,576 fewer in 1920 than in 1914. The number for 1920 was 136,407, as compared with 122,290 in the previous year, 125,739 in 1918, 129,965 in 1917, 131,426 in 1916, 134,871 in 1915, and 137,983 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1920, 36,214 occurred in Victoria, 53,942 in New South Wales, 20,256 in Queensland, 12,028 in South Australia, 8,149 in Western Australia, 5,740 in Tasmania, 63 in the Northern Territory, and 15 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 1920:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,  
1870 TO 1920.

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

The birth rate for 1920 was the highest since 1916. All the States had higher rates in 1920 than in the previous year. The births per 1,000 of the population in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1920 were as follows:—New South Wales, 26·59; Queensland, 27·58; South Australia, 25·45; Western Australia, 24·40; Tasmania, 26·37; New Zealand, 25·36; and England and Wales, 25·4. Since 1913 the birth rate has declined by 8·9 per cent. in Australia, but increased by 5·4 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 census of 1911 showed that in every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106·0 in Victoria, 115·4 in New South Wales, 107·2 in Queensland, 109·9 in South Australia, 123·6 in Western Australia, 110·5 in Tasmania, and 111·2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned was accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that owing to these differences the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3·5 than in New South Wales, by 1·4 than in Queensland, by 1·8 than in South Australia, by 4·2 than in Western Australia, and by 2·5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2·0 less than in the whole of Australia:

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratios of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages at different periods, 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 five census years 1871 to 1911:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE FIVE CENSUS YEARS 1871 TO 1911.

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 rates  
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	26,305	36·64	121·1				
1881	862,346	25,675	29·77	98·4	1·2307	1·0016	36·69	6·92
1891	1,140,406	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	23·77	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  
Australia  
and England.

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

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

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

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 1920 show that 81 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 95 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 80·4 per cent. were born in Victoria; 88·0 in Australia; ·9 in New Zealand; 7·1 in England and Wales; 1·4 in Scotland; ·9 in Ireland; ·2 in other British Possessions; and 1·5 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 80·8; Australia, 88·9; New Zealand, ·7; England and Wales, 7·5; Scotland, 1·3; Ireland, ·7; other British Possessions, ·2; and foreign countries, ·7.

Chinese and  
half-caste  
Chinese births.

During the past ten years the births to Chinese parents numbered 55, or 1 in every 5,880 legitimate births, and there were 278 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,163 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 1920 were 33·53 and 29·80 years respectively, which were 4·30 and 3·80 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, 1920.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20 ... ..	32	Under 20 ... ..	2·59
20 to 25 ... ..	9·55	20 to 25 ... ..	20·81
25 to 30 ... ..	26·57	25 to 30 ... ..	31·87
30 to 35 ... ..	26·56	30 to 35 ... ..	24·25
35 to 40 ... ..	18·61	35 to 40 ... ..	14·80
40 to 45 ... ..	10·52	40 to 45 ... ..	5·22
45 to 50 ... ..	5·11	45 and over ... ..	·46
50 and over ... ..	2·76		
Total ... ..	100·00	Total ... ..	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1920, 52·7 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 39·1 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 36·1 and 45·2 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 26 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 5 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 326 information relating to the ages of mothers of first-born children.

**Birth rates in town and country.**

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

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

### BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1920.

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

Birth rates in country towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for the period 1911-15, and for each of the last five years :—

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

Period.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1911-15...	25·91	31·89	27·68	29·34	31·41	42·03	38·16
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
1919 ...	22·04	25·45	26·61	18·43	39·39	45·33	28·80
1920 ...	24·21	28·77	30·93	20·29	38·90	48·88	36·00
Average 1916-20	22·92	27·05	26·84	21·96	33·96	43·44	34·14

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

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

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1918, 1919, AND 1920.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1911.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Melbourne City ... ..	21·15	19·90	18·52	16·91	19·28
Fitzroy City ... ..	22·58	24·40	22·54	20·49	18·43
Collingwood City ... ..	26·46	23·36	16·97	15·82	20·30
Richmond City ... ..	25·51	25·28	24·84	23·86	27·50
Brunswick City ... ..	26·71	24·81	24·56	22·80	25·85
Northcote City ... ..	24·40	26·00	27·99	26·91	31·93
Prahran City ... ..	22·69	23·77	25·30	24·47	30·18
South Melbourne City... ..	22·10	21·71	16·76	17·60	19·20
Port Melbourne City ... ..	25·26	24·59	19·38	19·77	25·00
St. Kilda City ... ..	18·59	21·10	14·56	13·29	13·86
Brighton City ... ..	22·39	22·48	18·08	21·11	20·67
Essendon City ... ..	23·77	21·32	21·95	20·77	22·48
Hawthorn City ... ..	22·67	20·16	18·38	18·31	23·51
Kew City ... ..	21·54	23·43	23·14	21·05	23·10
Footscray City ... ..	28·21	30·05	31·62	28·76	32·35
Williamstown City ... ..	25·34	24·42	21·36	22·35	23·70
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	31·25	33·94	29·78	34·30	34·87
Caulfield City ... ..	18·72	20·15	24·22	23·47	27·87
Malvern City ... ..	21·98	20·25	16·18	16·00	15·35
Camberwell City ... ..	19·17	15·24	20·61	16·22	21·49
Preston Shire ... ..	26·76	24·06	18·92	17·70	16·43
Coburg Town... ..	20·58	22·75	24·47	25·27	31·70
Sandringham Town ... ..	...	...	13·89	15·39	18·74
Greater Melbourne :—					
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	21·06	20·16	23·03
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	23·11	22·27	25·58

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.
1916 ... ..	365	6
1917 ... ..	372	...
1918 ... ..	333	2
1919 ... ..	382	5
1920 ... ..	410	5

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 89 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 9,156 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1912 were 1 in every 98 and 1 in every 7,949 respectively. There was one case of quadruplet births in 1917.



**Children legitimized.** In December, 1912, an Act was passed which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. An amending Act passed in 1916 allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother if the father were absent on war service or had died not more than two years previously. Up to the end of 1920 advantage was taken of these Acts, and of an Act (now repealed) passed in 1903, to legitimate 1,791 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, 149 in 1914, 141 in 1915, 140 in 1916, 136 in 1917, 162 in 1918, 159 in 1919, and 165 in 1920.

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 1920 were as follows:—Western Australia, 13·2; New South Wales, 17·3; South Australia, 12·7; New Zealand, 13·6; Queensland, 14·2; Victoria, 8·7; and Tasmania, 7·5.

**Illegitimate births in Victoria.** The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1920 was 1,896, which gives a proportion of 5·24 to every 100 births registered, as against 5·77 in the previous year, 5·84 in 1918, 5·51 in 1917, 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.

**Illegitimacy in town and country.** A larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and the rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1920, in the metropolitan area, 1 birth in every 13, in other urban districts 1 in 27, and in the rural districts only 1 in 47, was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-12 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 42 respectively.

### DEATHS.

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

#### DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1900 TO 1920.

Period.	Annual Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1900-4 ..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12·84
1905-9 ..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·93
1910 ..	14,736	8,132	6,604	3,820	3,693	3,661	3,562	11·34
1911 ..	15,217	8,356	6,861	3,519	3,774	4,132	3,792	11·52
1912 ..	16,595	9,077	7,518	4,000	4,199	4,498	3,898	12·23
1913 ..	15,475	8,496	6,979	4,075	3,678	4,137	3,585	11·11
1914 ..	16,503	9,017	7,486	3,953	4,030	4,257	4,263	11·59
1915 ..	15,823	8,860	6,963	3,524	3,788	4,380	4,131	11·10
1916 ..	16,489	8,901	7,588	4,111	4,140	4,509	3,729	11·70
1917 ..	14,555	7,952	6,603	3,430	3,585	3,831	3,709	10·36
1918 ..	15,177	8,079	7,098	3,537	3,563	4,144	3,933	10·70
1919 ..	19,370	10,508	8,862	4,303	5,784	5,469	3,814	13·21
1920 ..	16,832	9,060	7,772	3,998	4,351	4,433	4,050	11·19
Average 1916-20	16,485	8,900	7,585	3,876	4,285	4,477	3,847	11·43

The number of deaths in 1920 was 16,832, which was 549 above the average of the preceding five years, but less by 2,538 than in 1919. The decrease as compared with that year was wholly due to the return to normal conditions consequent upon the influenza epidemic which was then prevalent having died out.

Death rates  
in Australian  
States and  
New Zealand.

The deaths in Australia in 1920 numbered 56,289, as against 65,930 in the preceding year, 50,249 in 1918, 48,029 in 1917, 54,197 in 1916, 52,782 in 1915, and 51,720 in 1914. Of the total deaths in the year under review 16,832 occurred in Victoria, 20,934 in New South Wales, 7,947 in Queensland, 5,083 in South Australia, 3,388 in Western Australia, 2,036 in Tasmania, 63 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 nine years :—

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

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·55	10·84	10·92	10·67	12·17	11·04	11·44	9·81
1907-11	11·64	10·20	10·12	9·89	10·47	10·83	10·64	9·77
1912 ..	12·23	10·86	10·96	10·28	11·06	10·73	11·23	8·87
1913 ..	11·11	10·89	10·39	10·82	9·34	10·87	10·78	9·47
1914 ..	11·59	10·11	9·97	10·71	9·41	9·67	10·51	9·31
1915 ..	11·09	10·48	11·00	10·68	9·28	10·11	10·66	9·06
1916 ..	11·70	10·63	11·09	11·73	9·80	10·38	11·04	9·64
1917 ..	10·36	9·56	9·73	10·10	8·97	8·89	9·80	9·58
1918 ..	10·70	9·84	10·39	9·97	9·11	8·84	10·09	14·84
1919 ..	13·21	13·40	12·42	12·01	11·10	10·37	12·82	9·51
1920 ..	11·19	10·32	10·82	10·76	10·14	9·35	10·62	10·27

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

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

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

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

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

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

The differences shown in the preceding table in the age constitutions of the populations of the six States have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon an age distribution corresponding to that of Sweden in 1890, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose. Mortality indexes for each State for the undermentioned years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.

Year.	Index of Mortality.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
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
1919	15·51	16·48	15·97	14·69	15·50	13·29	15·75
1920	13·72	13·32	14·36	13·49	15·63	12·28	13·65

In four of the last five years the crude death rate was higher in Victoria than in any other Australian State, but the figures in the above table show that one State in 1917, and two States in the other years under review, had a higher index of mortality than Victoria.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for groups of ages at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911 :—

### DEATH RATES IN 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 decennium 1902-11 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, were comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods showed that there had been 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	4.33	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	13.23	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		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	228.03	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 1919 and 1920. The method adopted in the compilation of the table is given on pages 338 and 339 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17:—

DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1910-12, 1919 AND 1920.

Municipality.	Annual Deaths.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents.		
	1910-12.	1919.	1920.	1910-12.	1919.	1920.
Richmond City ...	594	705	510	14·71	17·01	12·22
Port Melbourne City ...	196	193	170	14·56	14·51	12·50
Melbourne City ...	1,469	1,837	1,524	14·44	17·30	14·30
Fitzroy City ...	493	671	504	14·41	18·97	14·14
Collingwood City ...	462	538	406	13·44	15·09	11·35
Brighton City ...	161	227	218	13·02	10·94	10·20
Oakleigh Borough ...	40	91	71	12·90	17·64	13·10
Prahran City ...	587	695	625	12·89	13·97	12·38
South Melbourne City ...	591	734	578	12·83	15·07	11·78
Williamstown City ...	198	277	246	12·80	14·67	12·81
St. Kilda City ...	326	469	375	12·65	13·55	10·50
Preston Shire ...	65	101	95	12·63	12·33	10·41
Footscray City ...	290	456	427	12·15	14·72	13·68
Brunswick City ...	383	601	485	11·75	17·01	11·70
Coburg Town ...	111	236	181	11·49	15·10	10·97
Essendon City ...	269	438	369	11·12	12·51	10·04
Hawthorn City ...	265	360	302	10·64	12·75	10·62
Kew City ...	105	200	145	10·47	14·57	9·68
Camberwell City ...	131	243	227	10·21	11·95	10·45
Caulfield City ...	157	333	334	9·68	11·10	10·08
Malvern City ...	151	322	304	9·29	10·73	9·37
Northcote City ...	165	338	304	9·22	12·69	10·93
Sandringham Town ...	...	112	92	...	13·37	10·51
Remainder of Metropolis	218	391	351	9·22	14·67	12·20
Whole Metropolis ...	7,427	10,568	8,843	12·61	14·41	11·72
Remainder of State ...	8,089	8,802	7,989	10·99	12·01	10·66

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 1920 were 13·35 per 1,000 as against 10·10 in the latter. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of these two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death



rates, is much better in the outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

**Metropolitan  
and country  
death rates  
compared.**

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

**Decrease in  
Metropolitan  
death rate.**

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1911-20, there were 12·93 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 19,200 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 and tubercular diseases for the period 1911-20 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1911-1920.	Decrease in 1911-20.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	0·864	0·790
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·19	0·248
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0·293	0·035	0·258
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0·033	0·019	0·014
Measles ... ..	0·215	0·058	0·157
Diphtheria ... ..	0·196	0·184	0·012
Total ... ..	2·837	1·358	1·479

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1911-20 accounted for 52 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 1913-19, and the year 1920 :—

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

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents.			Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population.		
	1910-12.	1913-19.	1920.	1910-12.	1913-19.	1920.
Ballarat and Suburbs	639	616	573	15·07	14·96	14·42
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	590	567	17·51	16·07	16·43
Geelong and Suburbs	411	415	466	13·68	12·04	13·52
Castlemaine & Suburbs	92	92	73	13·11	12·33	9·26
Warrnambool ..	95	97	118	13·55	13·00	14·75
Maryborough ..	76	66	89	13·39	12·89	18·82
Stawell .. ..	82	64	66	18·60	14·31	13·89

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

residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-15 and the year 1920 were as follows :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING  
IN HOSPITALS, 1910-15 AND 1920.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.		Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.	
	1910-15.	1920.		1910-15.	1920.
Port Melbourne City...	35·9	31·8	Oakleigh Borough ...	14·6	26·8
Fitzroy City ...	34·5	38·1	Brighton City ...	14·2	16·5
Melbourne City ...	34·4	38·8	Castlemaine ...	13·9	23·3
Collingwood City ...	28·0	31·5	Ballarat ...	13·9	14·3
Richmond City ...	26·6	31·8	Hawthorn City ...	13·2	14·9
South Melbourne City ...	26·5	32·9	Malvern City ...	12·8	11·2
Preston Shire ...	25·0	28·4	Kew City ...	12·6	13·8
Northcote City ...	24·4	26·0	Williamstown City ...	12·2	17·1
Brunswick City ...	23·9	27·4	Caulfield City ...	11·7	19·8
Warrnambool ...	23·0	22·0	Camberwell City ...	11·1	15·4
Maryborough ...	22·9	20·2	Sandringham Town... ..	...	22·8
Footscray City ...	22·6	29·3	Summary :—		
Prahran City ...	21·7	25·1	Greater Mel-		
Stawell ...	19·6	25·8	bourne ...	24·6	27·7
St. Kilda City ...	18·9	24·0	Seven Country		
Coburg Town ...	18·0	27·6	Towns ...	16·4	18·7
Bendigo ...	16·8	22·9	Remainder of		
Essendon City ...	16·5	20·9	State ...	17·8	22·4
Geelong ...	16·3	16·1	Whole State ...	20·9	24·8

Of the total deaths in the State 24·8 per cent. occurred in public hospitals in 1920, as against 29·8 in the previous year and 20·9 in 1910-15. The high proportion in 1919 was due to an outbreak of influenza. 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 1920, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 38·8 for Melbourne City, 38·1 for Fitzroy, 32·9 for South Melbourne, and 31·8 for Port Melbourne, to 13·8 for Kew, and 11·2 for Malvern. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 27·7 as compared with 21·5 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 29 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Deaths in  
public  
institutions  
in Greater  
Melbourne.

In 1920 the deaths in public institutions were 37·7 per cent. of the total in Greater Melbourne, 19·8 per cent. of the total in extra metropolitan districts, and 29·9 per cent. of the total in the State as a whole. The number of deaths in each public institution in the metropolis in 1920 is given in the subjoined table :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER  
MELBOURNE, 1920.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Other Public Institutions—</b>	
Melbourne ... ..	932	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	80
Alfred ... ..	257	Benevolent Asylum ... ..	209
St. Vincent's ... ..	183	Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	80
Homœopathic ... ..	121	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor .. ..	59
Austin ... ..	254	Old Colonists' Homes ... ..	3
Children's ... ..	487	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ... ..	8
Women's ... ..	215	Macleod Military Sanatorium ... ..	7
Infectious Diseases ... ..	190	Dépôt for Neglected Children ... ..	62
Queen Victoria ... ..	17	Kew Lunatic Asylum ... ..	139
Eye and Ear ... ..	10	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum... ..	108
Williamstown ... ..	24	Mont Park Asylum ... ..	8
Military Base ... ..	1	Receiving House — Mental Hospital .. ..	35
Caulfield Military Police ... ..	62	The Haven ... ..	31
	4	Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne ... ..	4
		<b>Total Hospitals and other Institutions ... ..</b>	<b>3,590</b>
<b>Total Hospitals ... ..</b>	<b>2,757</b>		

Of the 2,757 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1920, 324 were residents of places outside the metropolis.

**Infantile mortality.** 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 1920 numbered 2,673, and, as there were 36,214 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born approximately 7·38 died within twelve months. The rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole

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

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881 TO 1920.

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

On the average of the past five years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 7·70 per 100 births, which was 26 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 fourteen years were as follows:—

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

Year.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.					
	Victoria.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Rest of the State.
1907.. ..	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
1919.. ..	6·80	7·87	6·04	6·78	8·00	5·38
1920.. ..	7·38	8·41	9·04	9·57	6·94	5·72

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, 72 in Bendigo, 71 in Ballarat, and 68 in Geelong, as against 53 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 1919 and 1920 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.	1919.	1920.		1910-14.	1919.	1920.
Coburg Town ..	12·03	13·42	9·75	Oakleigh Borough	7·65	7·34	9·00
Port Melb. City ..	12·00	9·13	10·29	Prahran City ..	7·27	5·83	7·15
Fitzroy City ..	11·24	11·45	13·09	St. Kilda City ..	6·38	6·30	8·08
Richmond City ..	10·23	11·73	7·06	Caulfield City ..	5·87	4·40	4·01
Preston Shire ..	10·01	10·34	14·67	Essendon City ..	5·79	6·19	6·78
Collingwood City	9·89	10·99	9·23	Hawthorn City ..	5·72	6·00	6·73
Melbourne City ..	9·22	8·85	12·66	Camberwell City ..	5·58	4·85	6·21
South Melb. City..	9·05	10·27	11·36	Malvern City ..	5·51	5·21	5·02
Brunswick City ..	8·50	10·10	10·63	Northcote City ..	5·47	8·09	6·87
Footscray City ..	8·11	8·19	9·50	Kew City ..	4·76	3·11	5·78
Williamstown City	8·03	7·35	8·79	Sandringham Town	...	8·53	8·54
Brighton City ..	7·84	3·65	5·20				

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 1920, 48 per cent. occurred in the first month and 63 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 1919, and the numbers for the year 1920, 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, 1915-19  
AND 1920.

Age.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Five Years—1915-19.			Year 1920.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	635	51.1	3.73	737	47.9	3.95
1 to 3 months	202	16.3	1.19	249	16.2	1.34
3 to 6 „	171	13.8	1.00	244	15.8	1.31
6 to 12 „	234	18.8	1.38	310	20.1	1.66
Total ..	1,242	100.0	7.30	1,540	100.0	8.26
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	472	50.0	2.93	533	47.0	3.03
1 to 3 months	144	15.3	.90	174	15.4	.99
3 to 6 „	139	14.7	.86	187	16.5	1.07
6 to 12 „	189	20.0	1.18	239	21.1	1.36
Total ..	944	100.0	5.87	1,133	100.0	6.45

Probable mortality of infants.

The experience of the years 1915-20 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 746 boys and 597 girls died within twelve months, and 9,254 of the former and 9,403 of the latter, or 18,657 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years

1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 892 more survivors in 1915-20 than in 1891-1900, and 1,189 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 1911-19, and for the year 1920 :—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-10, 1911-19, AND 1920.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-10.	1911-19.	1920.
Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms ... ..	29.66	24.62	16.27	14.83
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22.24	12.74	13.25	11.71
Prematurity ... ..	13.13	14.99	14.99	16.76
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11.37	8.13	6.83	6.65
Convulsions ... ..	6.83	3.10	1.69	1.11
Congenital Defects and Malformations	3.45	4.86	4.30	5.11
Violence ... ..	3.16	2.47	1.06	1.19
Whooping Cough ... ..	2.60	2.52	1.68	3.09
Other causes ... ..	24.49	14.46	8.96	13.36
Total, all causes ... ..	116.93	87.89	69.08	73.81

Of every 1,000 infants born 27 died from diarrhœal and wasting diseases in 1920, as against 30 in 1911-19, 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of 48 per cent. in 28 years. In 1920 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6.65 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11.37 in 1891-3—a decline of 42 per cent. between the two periods. Certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible for 28 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past ten years.

Infantile death rates from certain causes.



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

The tables which follow show the number of deaths and the death rate of infants under one month for Melbourne and Suburbs and the whole State for the years 1916 to 1920, also the principal causes of death.

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.		Victoria.	
	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Births.
1916 ..	671	3·81	1,141	3·33
1917 ..	557	3·24	998	3·03
1918 ..	600	3·63	1,026	3·25
1919 ..	652	3·99	1,163	3·68
1920 ..	733	3·80	1,270	3·51

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1916 TO 1920.

Cause of Death.	Melbourne and Suburbs.					Victoria.				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Diarrhoeal Diseases (all forms)	16	12	17	17	7	33	26	28	32	18
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, etc.)	146	89	115	103	120	253	185	199	203	228
Prematurity .. .. .	276	240	271	308	361	450	424	459	537	583
Bronchitis, Broncho - Pneumonia and Pneumonia ..	26	18	24	16	18	37	27	44	29	33
Convulsions .. .. .	13	11	9	13	11	33	30	21	22	24
Congenital Defects and Malformations .. .. .	68	59	44	48	65	112	90	80	97	128
Violence .. .. .	3	10	8	11	16	10	14	12	15	21
Syphilis .. .. .	10	8	6	4	8	10	8	9	4	8
Other Causes .. .. .	113	110	106	132	127	203	194	174	224	227

Legitimate and  
illegitimate  
infantile  
death rates.

On the average of the past eight years, 171 in every 1,000 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 63 in every 1,000 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is slightly less than three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1920 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 6·63 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,896, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 397, the death rate being thus 20·94 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 1913-19 and for the year 1920 :—

#### 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.	1913-19.	1920.	1904-8.	1913-19.	1920.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	19·8	13·6	12·8	72·6	48·4	50·6
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. ... ..	30·3	31·3	30·0	52·1	65·7	98·6
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... ..	6·9	6·0	6·1	18·6	12·5	16·9
Other causes ... ..	18·3	11·5	17·4	58·7	38·8	43·3
Total all causes ... ..	75·3	62·4	66·3	202·0	165·4	209·4

The rates for 1920 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 50·6 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 12·8 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 ten years are shown in the appended table :—

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

Month.	Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1911-20 from—					
	Diarrhoeal Diseases.			Respiratory Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .. ..	359	273	632	46	31	77
February .. ..	284	212	496	32	25	57
March .. ..	232	203	435	34	27	61
April .. ..	173	174	347	38	43	81
May .. ..	100	86	186	65	47	112
June .. ..	50	49	99	75	75	150
July .. ..	37	32	69	139	88	227
August .. ..	36	22	58	129	93	222
September .. ..	43	24	67	104	74	178
October .. ..	46	34	80	66	53	119
November .. ..	123	82	205	58	35	93
December .. ..	299	213	512	50	38	88
Total, 1911-20 ..	1,782	1,404	3,186	836	629	1,465

The experience of the last ten years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoeal diseases 76 per cent. occur during the five months December to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 53 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 9,431 in 1920 as compared with 8,486 in the previous year, 7,366 in 1918, 7,302 in 1917, 9,282 in 1916, and 9,126 in 1915. The next table gives the proportion of such

Infantile  
mortality in  
Australia.

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

### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

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

The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1920 were as follows :—Melbourne 8·41, Sydney 7·42, Brisbane 7·01, Adelaide 7·48, Perth 7·24, Hobart 7·96 and Wellington 7·37.

In 1920 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,090, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,625—the former being in the proportion of 23·01 per cent., and the latter of 20·91 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 1920.

### MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

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

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

The ages of males and females who died in 1920 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

## AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1918 to 1920.

Ages.	1918.			1919.			1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,102	848	1,950	1,208	942	2,150	1,540	1,133	2,673
1 to 2	188	165	353	223	169	392	294	258	552
2 " 3	85	69	154	101	73	174	118	103	221
3 " 4	51	66	117	63	64	127	84	67	151
4 " 5	52	55	107	58	64	122	54	64	118
5 " 10	171	152	323	197	170	367	194	208	402
10 " 15	104	82	186	129	118	247	112	103	215
15 " 20	126	121	247	239	203	442	153	119	272
20 " 25	158	213	371	360	364	724	195	199	394
25 " 30	156	258	414	587	511	1,098	233	276	509
30 " 35	188	246	434	641	488	1,129	225	264	489
35 " 40	246	263	509	552	465	1,017	262	264	526
40 " 45	280	251	531	515	393	908	279	276	555
45 " 50	410	297	707	576	457	1,033	394	297	691
50 " 55	540	384	924	684	522	1,206	495	354	849
55 " 60	665	452	1,117	697	540	1,237	698	438	1,136
60 " 65	697	443	1,140	693	553	1,246	746	487	1,233
65 " 70	523	440	963	680	497	1,177	626	465	1,091
70 " 75	534	544	1,128	612	508	1,120	604	543	1,147
75 " 80	639	640	1,279	650	633	1,283	627	677	1,304
80 " 85	596	595	1,191	504	603	1,107	553	575	1,128
85 " 90	363	358	721	410	358	768	384	410	794
90 " 95	118	118	236	107	129	236	165	151	316
95 ..	8	11	19	9	15	24	5	10	15
96 ..	13	7	20	8	6	14	5	10	15
97 ..	8	7	15	2	7	9	4	4	8
98 ..	6	6	12	1	4	5	3	7	10
99 ..	1	2	3	..	4	4	4	6	10
100 ..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
101 ..	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	2	2
102 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
103 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
104 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
106 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,079	7,098	15,177	10,508	8,862	19,370	9,060	7,772	16,832

Of the 51,379 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,698 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 18—seven males and eleven females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years

The highest age at death recorded in the period 1918-20 was 106 years, which was attained by one man. To every 100 female deaths there were 117 male deaths in 1920 as against 119 in the previous year and 114 in 1918.

The most striking features of the mortality in 1920 were the abnormally high death rate from measles, the comparatively high rate from whooping-cough, and the very low rate from 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.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	98	51	45	32	21	37
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	21	23	28	24	24
Measles .. .. .	33	13	11	5	17	146
Whooping Cough .. .. .	77	84	51	47	24	125
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	122	189	110	149	144	183
Influenza .. .. .	109	70	47	148	2,407	52
Hydatids .. .. .	22	21	14	21	18	13
Cancer .. .. .	833	921	925	942	870	908
Phthisis .. .. .	855	743	677	701	739	658
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	182	136	163	144	126	145
Syphilis .. .. .	51	36	48	42	40	46
Diabetes .. .. .	107	128	120	146	134	126
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	81	94	97	90	93	90
Simple Meningitis .. .. .	133	67	51	52	42	54
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	231	53	26	10	10
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	3	4	15	2	3
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	71	70	58	88	78	45
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	449	497	437	427	438	472
Epilepsy .. .. .	35	54	42	40	38	31
Convulsions .. .. .	76	55	43	49	55	45
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) .. .. .	1,441	1,287	1,442	1,400	1,402	1,287
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	348	313	201	233	284	273
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	834	767	656	694	904	801
Pleurisy .. .. .	45	42	40	32	42	23
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	63	82	57	56	51	84
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	60	58	48	51	49	41
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhœal Diseases .. .. .	833	731	408	504	501	639
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	113	107	104	115	111	118
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	99	84	83	83	98	106

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) ..	158	96	110	112	91	96
Biliary Calculi .. .. .	27	27	27	32	27	31
Appendicitis .. .. .	81	55	62	66	61	63
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) ..	35	33	30	35	31	28
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. .. .	576	570	568	586	510	540
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate ..	94	91	94	97	88	82
Calculi of the Urinary System .. .. .	7	4	5	6	6	6
Old Age .. .. .	1,030	1,208	1,056	1,002	1,082	1,019
Suicide .. .. .	102	83	88	72	89	95
Accidental Violence .. .. .	531	459	417	408	424	451
Homicide .. .. .	19	14	13	13	18	12

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

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

## SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

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

In 1920 the vaccinations of children were equal to 12 per cent. of the births, as compared with 44 per cent. in the preceding year, 64 per cent. in the period 1900-1918, and 72 per cent. in the period 1876-1899.



**Small-pox—  
Deaths from.**

Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1920 only 28 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 took place in the last thirty-six years of the period.

**Typhoid  
fever.**

The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-9 to 53 per 100,000 in 1914-18, and 23 per 100,000 in 1919-20, or by 92 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 90 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1920 were 12·7 as compared with 10·7 in 1914-18. The reported cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1889 :—

## TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1920.

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

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

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

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1920.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.
1890-4 .. ..	1,645	349.3	205	43.5
1895-9 .. ..	1,510	327.6	156	33.8
1900-4 .. ..	701	140.0	74	14.8
1905-9 .. ..	466	86.7	49	9.1
1910 .. ..	689	118.5	52	8.9
1911 .. ..	368	61.9	34	5.7
1912 .. ..	272	44.3	29	4.7
1913 .. ..	282	44.1	29	4.5
1914 .. ..	312	47.1	38	5.7
1915 .. ..	197	29.0	27	4.0
1916 .. ..	162	23.5	23	3.3
1917 .. ..	130	18.5	17	2.4
1918 .. ..	87	12.2	16	2.2
1919 .. ..	64	8.7	12	1.6
1920 .. ..	128	17.0	13	1.7

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 95 and 96 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1890-9 and 1920. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for this great improvement.

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

PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.						Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1910-19.	1920.
Greater Melbourne ..	197	162	130	87	64	128	4.1	1.7
Ballarat and Suburbs	79	59	5	11	16	12	13.4	3.0
Bendigo and Suburbs	65	32	31	21	11	9	18.2	2.6
Geelong and Suburbs	10	22	8	3	5	10	9.0	2.9
Rest of the State ..	607	452	337	232	167	274	8.9	4.3

Prevalence of typhoid fever in different areas.

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 59 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 78 per cent. in Ballarat, 86 per cent. in Bendigo, 68 per cent. in Geelong, and 52 per cent. in the rest of the State in 1920 than in the period 1910-19.

**Death rates from typhoid fever at different ages.**

The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex in the years 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, being the years adjoining the censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 :—

**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 three census periods mentioned 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 1920 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 36, which corresponded to a rate of 24 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 24 in the previous year, 28 in 1918, 23 in 1917, 21 in 1916, 8 in 1915, slightly over 1 in 1914, and 34 in 1890-2. During 1920 there were 2,259 cases reported as against 1,763 in the previous year, 2,572 in 1918, 1,994 in 1917 and 1,566 in

1916. For the five years mentioned the deaths were equal to 1.7 per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the past ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 78 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 1920 there were 220 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 146 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 17 in the previous year, 5 in 1918, 11 in 1917, 13 in 1916, 22 in 1915, 74 in 1914, 32 in 1913, and 64 in 1912.

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

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Measles per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males	4.02	7.41	4.39	2.04	0.97	0.73	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.55
Females	4.34	4.92	2.44	1.96	1.00	0.72	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.46

**Whooping cough.** There were 188 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1920, which equalled a rate of 125 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 24 in the previous year, 47 in 1918, 51 in 1917, 84 in 1916, 68 in 1915, 69 in 1914, 71 in 1913, and 115 in 1912. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 112 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and, with the exception of 6, all the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. On the average of the past ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 30 per cent. higher among girls than boys.

**Diphtheria.** The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the past ten years was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1920 the number of cases was 6,458 as against a yearly average

of 5,017 in 1911-19, 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction took place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was 4·3 per cent. in 1920 as compared with 4·6 per cent. in 1912-16, 6·3 per cent. in 1905-9, 9·5 per cent. in 1900-4, and 13·9 per cent. in 1895-9.

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

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,  
1895 TO 1920.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
<b>VICTORIA.</b>					
1895-9 .. ..	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-4 .. ..	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-9 .. ..	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910 .. ..	2,415	185·9	112	8·6	4·6
1911 .. ..	5,120	387·5	237	17·9	4·6
1912 .. ..	5,289	390·5	257	19·0	4·9
1913 .. ..	5,367	385·2	245	17·6	4·6
1914 .. ..	4,868	342·3	211	14·8	4·3
1915 .. ..	4,463	313·0	203	14·2	4·5
1916 .. ..	5,377	381·5	266	18·9	4·9
1917 .. ..	4,092	291·1	154	11·0	3·8
1918 .. ..	6,568	463·3	211	14·9	3·2
1919 .. ..	4,007	273·3	211	14·4	5·3
1920 .. ..	6,458	429·2	276	18·3	4·3
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>					
1895-9 .. ..	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-4 .. ..	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-9 .. ..	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910 .. ..	1,655	284·6	74	12·7	4·5
1911 .. ..	3,035	510·7	130	21·9	4·3
1912 .. ..	2,451	399·0	130	21·2	5·3
1913 .. ..	2,412	377·1	122	19·1	5·1
1914 .. ..	2,164	326·6	116	17·5	5·4
1915 .. ..	2,527	372·2	134	19·7	5·3
1916 .. ..	3,214	465·9	173	25·1	5·4
1917 .. ..	2,424	344·8	92	13·1	3·8
1918 .. ..	3,807	531·8	125	17·5	3·3
1919 .. ..	2,350	320·5	112	15·3	4·8
1920 .. ..	2,698	357·5	117	15·5	4·3

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 1910-19 and the year 1920, are given in the subjoined table:—

## CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.						Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1910-19.	1920.
Greater Melbourne ..	2,527	3,214	2,424	3,807	2,350	2,898	39·3	35·8
Ballarat and Suburbs	77	76	31	73	63	330	24·3	83·0
Bendigo and Suburbs	376	165	134	299	136	428	84·6	124·0
Geelong and Suburbs	130	122	148	314	165	369	43·4	107·0
Rest of the State ..	1,353	1,800	1,355	2,075	1,293	2,633	25·7	41·1

The cases in all divisions of the State were much more numerous in 1920 than in the preceding year.

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

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1920 numbered 20, being equivalent to a rate of 13 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 18 in the preceding year, 21 in 1918, 14 in 1917, 21 in 1916, 18 in 1915, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-2. According to the experience of the past ten years the death rate from this disease is 31 per cent. higher among males than females. Hospital returns for the period 1914-20 show that 507 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 72, or 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

**Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia.** Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 135 deaths in 1920, which corresponded to a rate of 90 per million of the population, as against rates of 93 in the previous year, 90 in 1918, 97 in 1917, 94 in 1916, 83 in 1915, 100 in 1914, 76 in 1913 and 81 in 1908-12. Of the 32 persons who died from leucæmia in 1920, 20 were males.

**Diabetes.** During 1920 diabetes was responsible for 89 male and 101 female deaths, representing a rate of 126 per million of the population as compared with rates of 134 in the preceding year, 146 in 1918, 120 in 1917, 128 in 1916, 114 in 1915, 119 in 1914, 91 in 1913, and 107 in 1908-12. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 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	·53
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 1920 :—

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA.

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

**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 September. The disease spread gradually throughout the State and accounted for 3,530 deaths, of which 2,391 occurred in Greater Melbourne, 91 in Ballarat, 87 in Bendigo, 65 in Geelong, and 896 in the rest of the State. To every 10,000 of population the deaths from this cause were 24·1 for the State as a whole, 32·6 in Greater Melbourne, 22·8 in Ballarat, 25·0 in Bendigo, 19·0 in Geelong, and 14·4 in the rest of the State. The



mortality rate from the disease was considerably higher in the industrial than in the residential areas of the metropolis. Further information in regard to the epidemic of 1919 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, pages 214 to 216.

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

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

Age Group.				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	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	·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 period 1910-12 showed 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.

In 1920 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,998, which represented a rate of 1,329 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,430 in the previous year, 1,160 in 1918, 1,094 in 1917, 1,336 in 1916, 1,368 in 1915, 1,397 in 1914, and 1,279 in 1913. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 78 were referred to acute bronchitis, 333 to chronic bronchitis, 494 to broncho-pneumonia, 710 to pneumonia, 34 to pleurisy, and 53 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for 85 per cent. of

the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in June, July, August, and September, which represented nearly 48 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	116·12	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 15 deaths in 1920, 14 in 1919, 37 in 1918, 75 in 1917, 326 in 1916, and 338 in 1915. The cases reported to the Public Health Department in those years numbered 1,643, and the proportion of these that ended fatally was 49 per cent. The numbers

Cerebro-spinal,  
tubercular,  
and simple  
meningitis.

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

### DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1911-20.

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
1919 ..	7	7	38	24	33	29	78	60
1920 ..	12	3	49	34	46	35	107	72

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 1911-20:—

### DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM MENINGITIS, 1911-20.

Age Group.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ..	130	94	225	194	343	273	698	561
5 to 15 ..	71	56	88	88	71	57	230	201
15 ,, 25 ..	160	48	30	52	36	48	226	148
25 ,, 35 ..	77	26	27	23	29	20	133	69
35 ,, 45 ..	50	24	18	10	42	28	110	62
45 ,, 55 ..	47	27	5	8	43	22	95	57
55 ,, 65 ..	16	12	2	2	12	9	30	23
65 and over	7	7	1	1	21	17	29	25
Total 1911-20	558	294	396	378	597	474	1,551	1,146

On the average of the last ten years the deaths of children under 5 years of age from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis represented 26, 54, and 58 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these diseases. Of the 15 persons who succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1920, 10 were under 5 and 14 were under 15 years of age. Up to the age of 15 years the incidence of the mortality from this disease in the period 1911-20 was 34 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 1920 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 41 male and 26 female deaths, representing a death rate of 45 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 78 in the previous year, 88 in 1918, 58 in 1917, 70 in 1916, 58 in 1915, 75 in 1914, 62 in 1913, and 71 in 1908-12. Of the 18 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 13 were males.

**Infantile paralysis.** Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for 4 deaths in 1920 as against 3 in the previous year, 21 in 1918, 6 in 1917, 4 in 1916, 2 in 1915, 9 in 1914, 3 in 1913, and 6 in 1912. Of the 58 persons who died during these nine years 33 were boys. Six of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 28 were under 5 years. The cases reported to the Public Health Department in 1920 numbered only 5 as compared with 2 in the preceding year, 303 in 1918, and 32 in 1917.

**Heart disease.** During 1920 there were 1,703 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 36 to pericarditis, 152 to acute endocarditis, and 44 to angina pectoris. The total—1,935—from these causes represented a rate of 1,287 per million of the population, as compared with 1,402 in the previous year, 1,400 in 1918, 1,442 in 1917, 1,287 in 1916, 1,134 in 1915, 1,278 in 1914, 1,294 in 1913, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 1,935 persons who died from these diseases in 1920, only 48, or 2.5 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 1920 there were 906 male and 820 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,147 per million of the population, as against rates of

978 in the previous year, 1,030 in 1918, 884 in 1917, 1,206 in 1916, 1,098 in 1915, 1,504 in 1914, 1,220 in 1913, 1,345 in 1912, 1,233 in 1911, and 2,382 in 1890-2. Diarrhoeal diseases were responsible for 961 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 639 per million of population. The corresponding rates in previous periods being 501 in 1919, 504 in 1918, 408 in 1917, 731 in 1916, 590 in 1915, 941 in 1914, 709 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-2. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 961 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 693, or 72 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 121, or about 13 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 46 male and 31 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 67 male and 65 female deaths from other affections of that organ, and 90 male and 88 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

**Appendicitis.** The deaths from appendicitis numbered 95 in 1920, 89 in the previous year, 94 in 1918, 87 in 1917, 78 in 1916, 102 in 1915, and 103 in 1914, and corresponded to rates of 63, 61, 66, 62, 55, 72, and 72 per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that during 1920 there were 1,800 cases treated, and that 48, or 2·7 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 3·3 per cent. in 1919, 3·0 per cent. in 1918, 2·5 per cent. in 1917, 4·1 per cent. in 1916, 5·3 per cent. in 1915, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the 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

**Diseases of urinary system.** In 1920 there were 1,048 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 697 per million of the population, as against rates of 645 in the previous year, 741 in 1918, 710 in 1917, 705 in 1916, 712 in 1915, 670 in 1914, 724 in 1913, and 700 in 1909-12. Bright's disease, uræmia, and acute nephritis were responsible for 812 deaths, or 77 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 123 deaths, or 12 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.				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
0-10 ... ..	9	2	2	5	12	2	4	7	3	6
10-15 ... ..	6	2	2	2	3	10	6	7	4	6
15-20 ... ..	16	21	18	22	17	46	38	38	43	33
20-25 ... ..	60	51	47	58	47	79	67	83	83	67
25-30 ... ..	72	41	39	77	64	72	74	86	75	76
30-35 ... ..	55	58	55	80	65	44	66	51	54	55
35-40 ... ..	69	70	67	72	57	49	50	50	54	45
40-45 ... ..	72	60	56	65	60	42	27	41	32	42
45-50 ... ..	68	63	58	68	70	39	29	30	35	26
50-55 ... ..	67	58	72	65	58	18	14	24	20	21
55-60 ... ..	48	50	54	67	46	17	13	16	16	15
60-65 ... ..	30	40	41	31	39	7	4	14	11	13
65-70 ... ..	20	16	19	17	16	5	5	2	6	6
70 and over ... ..	14	17	12	10	16	11	6	3	9	9
Total ... ..	606	549	542	639	570	441	403	452	445	420

The deaths from phthisis in 1920 numbered 990—570 being of males and 420 of females—and equalled a rate of 658 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 739 in the previous year, 701 in 1918, 677 in 1917, 743 in 1916, 661 in 1915, 724 in 1914, 755 in 1913, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-2. In England and Scotland in 1919, and in Ireland in 1918, the deaths from this cause were 996, 877 and 1,715 per million of their respective populations. The rates for Victoria are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods :—

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

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	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	·88	·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 census periods 1900-2 and 1910-12 shows that, except among boys and girls under 15, lower death rates obtained in each age group in 1910-12 than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males than females. 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 was

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 census of 1901 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.

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 42 and 77 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 ten years :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1920.

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



**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 1910-19 and the year 1920 are given in the subjoined table :—

#### PHTHISIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1910-19.	1920.
Greater Melbourne ..	972	1,094	1,052	982	889	653	13·9	8·7
Ballarat and Suburbs	63	77	43	40	28	21	12·8	5·3
Bendigo and Suburbs	59	70	53	56	31	21	18·0	6·1
Geelong and Suburbs	20	37	14	22	24	16	7·9	4·6
Rest of the State ..	395	375	400	380	213	211	5·8	3·3
Whole State ..	1,509	1,653	1,562	1,480	1,185	932	10·4	6·2

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

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

**Tubercular diseases (phthisis excepted).**

In 1920 there were in Victoria 218 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 145 per million, as compared with rates of 126 in the previous year, 144 in 1918, 163 in 1917, 136 in 1916, 135 in 1915, 140 in 1914, 156 in 1913, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-2. The

death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods :—

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

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	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 represented 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. Only four of those who died in 1920 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 15 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.				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
0-15 .. ..	5	6	2	6	4	6	10	4	4	7
15-25 .. ..	5	2	..	5	4	4	6	3	4	3
25-35 .. ..	15	8	7	8	9	18	24	16	13	16
35-45 .. ..	25	24	35	31	31	57	84	68	42	62
45-55 .. ..	121	116	108	106	118	164	121	145	160	139
55-65 .. ..	184	204	240	182	240	162	168	190	202	194
65-75 .. ..	163	140	159	173	152	154	154	130	134	159
75-85 .. ..	94	94	91	79	83	93	101	93	84	83
85 and over ..	15	15	23	18	27	13	23	22	24	25
Total .. ..	627	609	665	608	678	671	691	671	667	688

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 1920 the average age of those who died from cancer was 62·4 years for males and 60·5 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 41·7 years for males and 34·8 years for females.

Deaths from cancer in 1920 numbered 1,366, and represented a death rate of 908 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 870 in the previous year, 942 in 1918, 925 in 1917, 921 in 1916, 812 in 1915, 830 in 1914, 838 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-2.

in England and Scotland in 1919, and in Ireland in 1918 the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,145, 1,156, and 870 respectively. Cancer death rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the number of persons in the community of the same sex in age groups. This has been done for four census periods, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the appended table:—

## DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	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	58·55	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. From the figures for the periods 1900-2 and 1910-12 it would appear that there was in the

second period 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 1920 :—

### SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	83	9	92
„ the stomach and liver ...	293	214	507
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	110	82	192
„ the female genital organs ...	...	130	130
„ the breast ...	...	100	100
„ the skin ...	26	19	45
„ other and unspecified organs ...	166	134	300
Total Deaths ...	678	688	1,366

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

During the year 1920, the deaths of 729 men and 804 women aged 65 years and over were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,846—2,984 of men and 2,862 of women. It is thus seen that 26·2 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 late years than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning, the smaller proportion of the population engaged in country occupations, which are generally of a more hazardous nature than those in

towns, and the increasing proportion of females in the community, In 1920 there were 526 male and 152 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 451 per million of the population. This proportion was 2·5 per cent. above the average rate—440—for the previous five years, but 44 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The numbers of deaths from various accidents in 1920 are given in the appended table :—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1920.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by Food .. .. .	9	5	14
Snake Bite .. .. .	4	1	5
Other Acute Poisonings .. .. .	9	2	11
Burns (including Conflagrations) .. .. .	34	29	63
Absorption of Poisonous Gases .. .. .	8	5	13
Suffocation in bed (infants) .. .. .	12	6	18
Drowning .. .. .	101	23	124
Firearms .. .. .	26	6	32
Falls .. .. .	66	13	79
In Mines and Quarries .. .. .	12	..	12
Machines .. .. .	6	..	6
Vehicular Accidents—			
On Railways .. .. .	42	6	48
Motor Car .. .. .	21	11	32
Motor Cycle .. .. .	8	1	9
Motor Lorry .. .. .	2	..	2
Aeroplane .. .. .	2	..	2
Bicycle .. .. .	2	1	3
Tram Car .. .. .	14	6	20
Vehicle drawn by Horses .. .. .	29	4	33
Vehicle, Undefined .. .. .	4	..	4
Injuries by Animals .. .. .	5	1	6
Effects of Heat .. .. .	17	15	32
Excessive Cold .. .. .	6	1	7
Electricity .. .. .	4	..	4
Lightning .. .. .	1	..	1
Fractures, Unspecified .. .. .	18	10	28
Other Violence .. .. .	64	6	70
Total .. .. .	526	152	678

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

Fatal accidents among males at different ages.

The mortality rate from accidents is only one-half as great among males aged 15 to 45 as among men over that age. The deaths per 10,000 males at certain ages from

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

### DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS—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 in the period mentioned the average annual number of deaths from accidents per 10,000 males was 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 1920, 384 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, 1920.	Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents, 1920.
Labourer (undefined) ..	71	Engine-driver .. ..	3
Farmer, grazier .. ..	56	Fisherman .. ..	3
Railway employee .. ..	24	Market gardener .. ..	3
Miner .. ..	16	Plumber .. ..	3
Clerk .. ..	14	Publican .. ..	3
Carter, carrier, driver ..	13	Agent .. ..	2
Sawyer, timber-worker ..	8	Brassfinisher .. ..	2
Engineer .. ..	7	Clergyman .. ..	2
Seaman .. ..	7	Fireman .. ..	2
Wharf labourer, stevedore ..	7	Gardener .. ..	2
Blacksmith .. ..	5	Saddler .. ..	2
Bootmaker .. ..	5	Salesman .. ..	2
Horse-trainer, jockey .. ..	5	Shearer .. ..	2
Painter .. ..	5	Solicitor .. ..	2
Soldier .. ..	5	Tobacco worker .. ..	2
Storeman .. ..	5	Tram conductor .. ..	2
Manager .. ..	4	Traveller .. ..	2
Baker .. ..	3	Wool worker .. ..	2
Builder, contractor .. ..	3	Others (specified) .. ..	37
Caretaker .. ..	3	Unspecified .. ..	34
Carpenter .. ..	3		
Electrician .. ..	3	Total .. ..	384

Of the above 384 deaths 67 were due to drowning.

**Suicide.** In the year 1920, 116 males and 27 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 95 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 89 in the preceding year, 72 in 1918, 88 in 1917, 83 in 1916, 105 in 1915, 90 in 1914, 103 in 1913, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-2. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being about one-third of that for the latter on the average of the past five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1920 numbered 18, of which 7 were of males and 11 of females. These represented a rate of 12 per million of the population, as against rates of 18 in 1919, 13 in 1918 and 1917, 14 in 1916, 17 in 1915, 16 in 1914, 18 in 1913, and 19 in 1908-12.

**Deaths of married women in childbed.** The death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older age periods. The number of deaths of married mothers in childbed, and the death rates in various age groups are shown for the decade 1906-15 and the year 1920 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1915 AND 1920.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.			
	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.	
	1906-15.	1920.	1906-15.	1920.
Under 20 years .. ..	23	7	2.71	7.98
20 to 25 " " " "	184	33	2.85	4.68
25 " 30 " " " "	326	49	3.60	4.53
30 " 35 " " " "	334	53	4.59	6.45
35 " 40 " " " "	346	31	6.86	6.18
40 years and over .. ..	156	21	6.90	10.92

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 five 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
1911-1915 ..	96	58	154	43·55
1916 ..	75	55	130	37·97
1917 ..	89	45	134	40·56
1918 ..	64	43	107	33·86
1919 ..	95	39	134	42·38
1920 ..	132	62	194	53·57

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 41·7 in 1916-20, as compared with 43·5 in 1911-15, 47·2 in 1906-10, and 60·9 in 1901-5.

In 1920 there were 62 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 17·1 per 10,000 births, as against 12·3 in 1919, 13·6 in 1918 and 1917, 16·1 in 1916, 11·4 in 1915, 16·8 in 1914, 18·1 in 1913, 16·0 in 1908-12, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

## NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand, for the periods 1902-6 and 1907-11 and for each of the last nine 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.	Queens- land.	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	19·00	18·71	18·36	17·76	19·80	17·42	17·61
1913	14·71	17·97	19·84	18·30	20·01	19·16	17·47	16·67
1914	13·85	18·85	19·48	18·62	19·05	20·66	17·54	16·68
1915	13·45	17·85	18·35	16·16	18·67	19·07	16·59	16·27
1916	12·60	17·26	16·82	15·66	17·41	18·10	15·74	16·29
1917	13·14	18·40	19·63	16·11	16·57	18·14	16·71	16·08
1918	11·59	16·68	17·99	15·83	13·74	17·07	15·16	8·60
1919	8·36	11·28	13·81	12·25	10·35	14·75	10·96	12·03
1920	12·88	16·27	16·76	14·69	14·26	17·02	15·12	15·10
Mean 1916-20	11·71	15·98	17·00	14·91	14·47	17·02	14·74	13·62

The smallness of the natural increase in 1919 was very largely due to a heavy mortality rate from influenza in that year. The mean increase in the Australian States for the period 1916-20 was 14·74 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion

of elderly people is smaller than in those countries and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—14·74—would enable a population to double itself in slightly more than 47 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 11·71 per 1,000 of population a period of 59 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1920 the excess of births over deaths was 13·0 per 1000 of population.

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## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Early  
legislation.

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

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

**Cities, towns,  
boroughs, and  
shires.**

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 55 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 138 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, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

## IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

## IN SHIRES.

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

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

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

Municipal  
electors.Rateable  
property.

any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent; provided that no rateable property shall be computed as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. A council may, however, with the consent of the ratepayers at a poll to be held, if demanded, levy rates on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the land. In the case of certain Crown lands occupied (other than under lease) for pastoral purposes only the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, and the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz.:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and must not exceed in any one year 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 separate rates to be levied may be differential, according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, a loan raised on the security of such rate.

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

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

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

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

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

## BOROUGHES.

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.  
 Malmesbury, 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. The Borough of Rutherglen was amalgamated with the Shire of Rutherglen on 1st November, 1920, and the Town of Ballarat East was united with Ballarat City on 19th May, 1921.

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 Otway. On 18th May, 1920, a portion of the Shire of Dandenong was excised and a new borough entitled Borough of Carrum constituted. On the same date a portion of the Shire of Moorabbin was cut off and proclaimed a separate municipality with the title of Borough of Mentone and Mordialloc, and the central portion of the Shire of Mildura was constituted a municipality and named Borough of Mildura. From 5th October, 1920, a portion of the Shire of Towong was severed, and was constituted a separate shire—the Upper Murray Shire.

**New Municipalities.** The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1920 was 193. Of these, 23 ranked as cities, 3 as towns, 29 as boroughs, and the remainder (138) 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 1920-21 :—

**MUNICIPALITIES : 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

Year.	Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In-habited.	Unin-habited.	Total.	Annual.	
<b>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—</b>					£	£	£
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	1,857,884
1919-20 ..	877,880	228,518	197,753	1,394	172,838,636	9,687,320	2,053,584
1920-21 ..	902,470	237,037	202,581	865	193,947,624	10,864,184	..
<b>Shires—</b>							
1916-17 ..	619,696	187,894	138,801	3,196	172,309,539	8,782,116	875,940
1917-18 ..	613,380	186,551	138,366	2,716	172,558,872	8,785,794	927,901
1918-19 ..	622,260	188,032	139,338	2,262	176,297,529	8,922,859	1,022,241
1919-20 ..	628,420	188,892	140,049	1,869	184,599,186	9,340,172	1,171,379
1920-21 ..	639,930	198,801	142,684	1,586	205,555,121	10,350,524	..
<b>Total—</b>							
1916-17 ..	1,440,064	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	2,880,125
1919-20 ..	1,506,300	417,410	337,802	3,263	357,437,822	19,027,492	3,224,963
1920-21 ..	1,542,400	435,838	345,265	2,451	399,502,745	21,214,708	..

**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.		
	1920-21 over 1916-17.		1918-20 over 1916-17.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... ..	£ 39,842,053	£ 2,276,882	£ 566,158
Shires ... ..	33,245,582	1,618,408	295,439
<b>Total Increase ... ..</b>	<b>73,087,635</b>	<b>3,895,290</b>	<b>861,597</b>

The number of ratepayers returned for 1920-21 was 435,838, and the total capital value of rateable property £399,502,745, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £21,214,708:

**Unimproved Value of Rateable Property.**

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1920-21 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £96,973,812, and in shires £137,036,748. 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.

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

**NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1916-17	251,050	260,297	511,347
1917-18	258,614	257,528	516,142
1918-19	261,253	258,976	520,229
1919-20	266,559	263,106	529,665
1920-21	278,357	279,731	558,088

The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1920-21, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual endowment," the amounts of which are those for the year 1919-20 :—

**CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1920-21.**

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1919-20.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES.</b>							
Ballarat ..	20,290	5,435	2 6	2,742,960	182,864	40,803	..
Bendigo ..	24,220	6,410	2 3	2,960,328	211,452	51,622	..
Brighton ..	21,750	* 5,958	2 6	5,004,220	250,211	36,760	..
Brunswick ..	42,050	8,461	2 6	7,250,120	362,506	80,044	..
Camberwell ..	22,470	6,855	2 6	6,950,500	347,625	43,901	..
Caulfield ..	35,000	12,100	* 0 3½	9,924,279	531,663	62,730	..
Collingwood ..	35,800	7,633	2 0	5,713,033	342,782	41,171	..
Essendon ..	37,500	9,950	* 0 4½	6,617,000	352,585	48,315	..
Fitzroy ..	35,850	7,544	1 8	7,003,458	389,081	39,048	..
Footscray ..	31,250	9,702	2 4	5,449,360	272,468	64,053	..
Geelong ..	15,000	4,800	2 6	3,109,660	155,483	35,611	..
Hawthorn ..	28,580	7,221	2 4	7,281,420	364,071	50,482	..
Kew† ..	17,050	4,100	2 3	3,003,285	200,219	31,049	..
Malvern ..	33,870	8,300	2 6	9,017,220	450,661	58,099	..
Melbourne ..	108,100	31,104	1 6	49,806,880	2,490,344	700,959	..
Northcote ..	28,740	7,400	2 3	4,306,720	215,336	61,053	..
Port Melbourne ..	13,600	2,892	2 6	1,359,162	103,733	22,252	..
Prahran ..	51,010	12,241	1 9	9,530,064	794,172	79,842	..
Richmond ..	41,500	9,298	2 3	7,050,834	391,713	53,970	..
South Melbourne ..	49,300	10,452	2 3	11,176,920	558,846	72,302	..
St. Kilda ..	35,970	9,212	2 0	6,969,036	580,753	66,378	..
Warrnambool ..	8,000	1,675	2 6	1,406,060	70,303	35,167	..
Williamstown ..	19,450	6,250	2 4	2,279,370	151,958	41,488	..
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Ballarat East ..	15,200	3,762	2 6	1,315,050	87,670	17,239	..
Coburg ..	16,870	7,000	* 0 4	2,923,700	146,185	28,523	..
Sandringham ..	9,000	4,430	2 6	1,550,000	124,000	20,109	..

\* On unimproved value.

† Kew was proclaimed a city on 1st March, 1921.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1920-21—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1919-20.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
BOROUGHES.							
Ararat ..	4,800	986	s. d. 2 6	£ 260,630	£ 26,063	£ 14,766	£ 25
Castlemaine ..	6,150	1,394	2 6	487,650	39,012	8,357	25
Clunes ..	1,570	490	1 9	56,000	8,000	3,366	38
Creswick ..	1,850	567	1 9	76,700	7,670	3,211	37
Daylesford ..	3,800	860	2 3	276,195	18,413	4,987	25
Dunolly ..	1,050	305	2 0	54,780	5,478	1,606	25
Eaglehawk ..	7,000	1,550	2 3	297,000	24,750	7,773	25
Echuca ..	4,000	1,100	2 6	391,087	31,287	8,256	25
Geelong West ..	8,940	2,448	2 6	1,240,160	62,008	12,566	25
Hamilton ..	5,000	1,170	2 3	781,380	39,069	8,912	25
Horsham ..	4,600	830	2 6	660,000	33,000	7,244	50
Inglewood ..	1,300	330	1 6	78,120	6,510	2,041	25
Koroit ..	2,250	420	2 6	412,600	20,630	6,121	25
Maryborough ..	4,730	1,180	2 0	271,900	27,190	4,906	25
Mentone and Mordialloc ..	5,550	2,401	2 6	1,029,720	51,486	..	..
Newtown and Chillwell ..	6,950	1,762	*0 4½	1,205,000	62,000	7,650	25
Oakleigh ..	5,640	2,151	*0 3½	1,331,782	68,182	12,613	50
Portland ..	2,500	704	*0 3½	476,789	24,477	6,176	25
Port Fairy ..	2,000	498	2 0	382,380	19,119	5,061	25
Queenscliffe ..	1,740	614	2 6	269,140	13,457	3,662	50
Rutherglen ..	1,200	302	1 6	103,120	10,312	2,688	40
Sale ..	3,750	998	1 9	482,880	24,144	10,007	25
Sebastopol ..	2,000	459	2 0	89,268	7,439	1,347	40
Stawell ..	4,750	900	2 3	265,200	26,520	9,866	25
St. Arnaud ..	3,300	930	2 0	357,660	17,883	3,983	25
Wangaratta ..	4,080	910	2 6	583,580	29,279	6,228	25
Wonthaggi ..	4,800	1,155	2 6	324,264	27,022	6,686	..
Total ..	902,470	237,037	..	193,947,624	10,864,184	2,053,584	755

\* On unimproved value.

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

Shires,  
1920-21.

## SHIRES, 1920-21.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1919-20.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Alberton ..	5,300	1,280	s. d. 1 6	£ 2,091,000	£ 104,550	£ 11,792	£ 696
Alexandra ..	3,300	707	1 9	1,014,440	50,722	7,515	388
Arapiles ..	2,710	682	1 6	837,980	41,899	4,558	152
Ararat ..	6,500	1,659	1 6	3,238,760	161,938	15,414	640
Avoca ..	4,000	1,480	1 6	796,000	39,800	4,604	238
Avon ..	3,100	690	1 6	1,341,340	67,067	7,310	300
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,270	818	1 6	996,780	49,839	5,162	203
Bairnsdale ..	8,400	1,964	1 6	2,076,680	103,834	13,454	704
Ballan ..	4,100	1,200	1 6	1,111,000	55,550	4,354	284
Ballarat ..	4,510	890	1 4	1,207,100	60,355	5,609	284
Bannockburn ..	2,800	736	1 9	1,054,340	52,717	5,638	201
Barrarbool ..	2,010	465	1 6	863,720	43,186	5,036	210
Beechworth ..	5,900	1,600	1 9	439,500	29,297	8,847	269
Belfast ..	2,600	660	1 6	1,414,320	70,716	6,708	321

## SHIRES, 1920-21—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1919-20.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bellarine ..	5,100	1,210	1 9	1,061,220	53,061	5,647	238
Benalla ..	9,200	2,900	1 6	2,423,260	121,413	18,128	714
Berwick ..	3,300	3,000	2 0	2,218,400	110,920	10,332	494
Bet Bet ..	4,600	1,015	1 6	644,440	32,222	3,729	210
Birchip ..	2,050	547	1 0	1,028,320	51,416	4,619	198
Borong ..	6,000	1,310	1 0	1,975,280	98,764	8,991	491
Braybrook ..	3,300	2,260	1 6	957,240	47,862	6,835	129
Bright ..	4,500	1,405	2 0	704,040	35,202	4,486	370
Broadford ..	2,150	400	1 9	383,860	19,193	2,118	148
Broadmeadows ..	3,640	2,376	1 6	1,167,820	58,391	6,036	251
Bulla ..	2,600	400	1 6	617,840	30,892	6,102	172
Buln Buln ..	4,900	1,420	1 10	1,246,240	62,312	7,852	616
Bungaree ..	4,550	930	1 9	664,580	33,229	4,397	395
Buninyong ..	6,300	1,760	1 9	1,259,680	62,984	6,367	296
Charlton ..	3,350	939	1 6	1,065,600	53,280	5,585	271
Chiltern ..	3,150	830	1 6	472,470	31,498	2,746	216
Colac ..	12,300	2,565	1 6	6,649,820	332,491	25,660	138
Corio ..	3,090	1,131	2 0	1,621,340	81,067	7,363	255
Cranbourne ..	7,500	1,650	2 0	1,558,560	77,928	9,726	342
Creswick ..	5,000	1,009	1 3	1,137,700	56,885	4,098	383
Dandenong ..	7,850	4,850	* 2	1,600,000	80,500	17,719	259
Deakin ..	3,500	1,088	1 6	1,282,280	64,114	4,463	219
Dimboola ..	5,100	1,340	1 6	2,460,400	123,020	14,017	305
Donald ..	3,400	831	1 6	1,264,660	63,233	7,759	305
Doncaster ..	2,600	867	1 9	735,960	36,798	5,319	194
Dundas ..	3,030	1,139	1 6	2,301,360	115,068	10,727	517
Dunmunkle ..	5,000	1,093	1 0	2,364,800	118,240	9,798	612
East Loddon ..	1,850	463	2 0	932,720	46,636	4,301	271
Eltham ..	3,700	1,423	2 6	823,020	41,151	6,292	208
Euroa ..	5,350	1,136	1 6	1,114,680	55,734	6,709	321
Fernree Gully ..	6,500	3,500	2 6	1,627,160	81,358	11,334	444
Flinders ..	3,800	4,570	1 6	1,110,100	55,505	6,236	128
Frankston and Hastings ..	3,800	2,761	2 0	1,058,520	52,926	8,396	213
Gisborne ..	2,300	710	1 9	604,500	30,225	4,339	168
Glenelg ..	5,930	1,605	1 6	2,493,000	124,650	10,947	591
Glenlyon ..	5,400	1,142	1 3	640,360	32,018	3,062	223
Gordon ..	3,800	850	1 3	1,045,980	52,349	5,794	365
Goulburn ..	3,000	570	1 0	670,440	33,522	3,892	172
Grenville ..	5,500	1,380	1 3	812,730	54,182	4,950	299
Hampden ..	9,900	2,150	1 6	6,138,820	306,941	31,594	370
Healesville ..	2,400	962	2 6	492,380	24,619	4,437	236
Heidelberg ..	15,100	9,400	1 6	3,193,200	159,660	43,448	245
Heytesbury ..	4,900	1,358	1 6	1,800,000	90,000	8,263	530
Huntly ..	3,500	998	1 0	948,780	47,439	3,310	198
Kara Kara ..	4,340	1,258	1 6	1,133,180	56,659	5,366	334
Karkaroc ..	5,500	1,467	1 0	2,921,200	146,060	9,662	469
Kallor ..	1,050	680	1 6	483,820	24,191	2,673	49
Korang ..	10,000	2,381	1 3	4,861,500	243,075	22,236	494
Kilmore ..	1,900	523	2 0	205,070	20,507	3,434	136
Korong ..	6,400	1,400	1 3	2,016,420	100,821	7,754	321
Krowee ..	3,950	1,348	1 3	1,336,816	63,551	7,906	430
Kyneton ..	8,750	2,145	1 6	1,689,680	84,484	12,795	365
Lawloit ..	3,400	630	1 9	551,595	36,773	4,867	196
Leigh ..	1,470	570	1 6	1,133,720	51,686	6,417	272
Lexton ..	1,950	600	1 6	815,700	40,785	4,131	198
Lillydale ..	7,100	3,100	1 9	1,614,040	80,702	12,978	395
Lowan ..	4,250	1,300	1 6	1,880,800	94,040	8,144	296
Maffra ..	4,700	1,140	1 6	2,772,000	138,600	9,797	483
Maldon ..	3,550	1,197	1 6	727,800	36,390	4,380	185
Mansfield ..	4,900	1,300	2 0	1,281,700	64,085	10,252	542
Marong ..	7,000	1,368	1 6	2,050,740	102,537	7,570	454
Melton ..	1,700	422	1 3	826,520	41,326	4,056	145
Metcalfe ..	3,720	1,052	1 6	754,440	37,722	3,243	162
Mildura ..	9,300	2,150	1 9	2,419,600	120,980	22,960	234
Minhamite ..	2,120	662	1 0	1,613,400	80,670	8,706	321

## SHIRES, 1920-21—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1919-20.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mirboo ..	1,480	330	1 6	516,940	25,847	3,464	355
Moorabbin ..	7,110	3,400	2 6	1,291,700	64,585	31,316	296
Mornington ..	2,000	740	1 9	569,020	28,451	5,062	114
Mortlake ..	2,500	650	1 3	3,536,720	176,836	8,714	346
Morwell ..	3,550	850	1 6	888,600	44,430	5,396	435
Mount House ..	2,200	730	1 3	2,041,600	102,080	6,908	198
Mulgrave ..	3,400	1,147	2 0	773,740	38,637	5,350	221
Molvor ..	4,060	1,150	1 0	1,128,500	56,425	5,464	221
Narracan ..	6,600	1,734	2 0	2,090,000	100,000	10,093	920
Newham and Woodend ..	2,520	640	1 6	424,800	21,240	4,659	148
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	4,000	967	1 3	550,980	27,549	3,264	166
Numurkah ..	6,500	1,590	1 0	2,430,460	121,523	12,642	591
Nunawading ..	12,220	5,630	2 2	2,886,520	144,326	24,484	469
Omoo ..	2,800	1,450	2 0	870,360	43,518	6,091	836
Orbost ..	3,550	930	2 0	849,500	42,475	6,794	472
Otway ..	4,600	1,054	2 0	85,420	4,271	4,095	471
Oxley ..	4,750	948	1 6	1,076,920	53,846	5,717	370
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	4,400	1,207	2 0	1,261,940	63,097	8,946	545
Poowong and Jeetho ..	7,900	1,820	1 6	2,370,800	118,540	15,137	982
Portland ..	5,300	1,944	1 3	1,741,040	87,052	8,433	494
Preston ..	9,950	5,900	2 6	2,181,000	109,050	19,650	321
Pyalong ..	1,150	340	1 6	422,800	21,140	2,618	113
Ripon ..	4,560	1,190	1 6	1,766,720	88,336	8,642	221
Rochester ..	6,180	1,432	1 0	2,528,020	126,401	10,415	246
Rodney ..	7,200	1,700	1 6	3,120,440	156,022	12,477	432
Romsey ..	3,500	846	1 6	1,236,380	61,844	6,436	320
Rosedale ..	4,100	1,100	0 1*	2,808,100	140,305	7,520	537
Rutherford ..	4,500	783	1 6	821,520	41,076	4,754	217
Seymour ..	4,050	1,050	1 6	1,029,860	51,493	5,855	420
Shepparton ..	8,340	1,732	1 6	2,602,040	130,102	13,745	469
South Barwon ..	3,050	1,445	2 3	762,400	37,620	4,847	137
South Gippsland ..	4,130	1,062	1 9	1,030,560	51,523	7,026	517
Stawell ..	3,700	1,226	1 3	1,472,160	73,608	6,214	308
Strathfeldsaye ..	3,570	1,047	1 6	476,820	23,841	3,022	137
Swan Hill ..	7,500	2,409	1 6	2,713,380	135,669	14,648	272
Talbot ..	2,000	573	1 4	461,580	23,079	2,671	134
Tambo ..	2,900	1,082	2 0	788,680	39,434	6,260	513
Towong ..	6,450	1,745	1 6	2,093,140	104,657	13,206	885
Traralgon ..	3,330	885	1 6	1,226,220	61,311	8,009	441
Tullaroop ..	4,220	960	1 0	563,130	37,542	2,794	206
Tungamah ..	5,600	1,580	1 0	2,569,480	128,474	7,113	444
Upper Yarra ..	3,800	1,155	2 0	709,360	35,468	4,379	221
Violet Town ..	3,200	682	1 3	764,060	38,203	3,804	221
Walpeup ..	3,900	1,560	1 6	1,465,040	73,252	7,095	146
Wangaratta ..	2,800	902	1 6	684,960	33,248	3,365	146
Wannon ..	2,770	864	1 3	2,104,020	105,201	7,925	426
Waranga ..	5,000	1,903	1 6	1,659,200	82,960	9,702	370
Warragul ..	4,100	1,151	2 0	1,245,470	65,757	10,166	885
Warrnambool ..	9,050	1,661	1 3	4,444,820	222,241	24,230	678
Werribee ..	5,500	4,220	1 9	2,034,320	104,216	11,031	296
Whittlesea ..	3,050	1,005	1 6	1,200,940	60,047	6,323	226
Wimmera ..	4,500	1,060	1 0	2,367,440	118,372	8,424	360
Winchelsea ..	4,360	1,330	2 0	1,748,040	87,402	11,031	418
Wodonga ..	2,250	583	1 6	688,780	34,439	4,067	169
Woorayl ..	4,560	1,260	2 6	1,334,300	69,215	10,048	1,030
Wycheproof ..	4,500	1,120	1 6	2,054,780	102,739	7,097	323
Yackandandah ..	4,300	903	1 6	794,620	39,731	4,902	337
Yarrawonga ..	3,320	820	1 0	1,214,740	60,737	5,672	281
Yea ..	2,560	780	2 0	1,049,480	52,474	7,314	377
Total ..	639,930	198,801	..	205,555,121	10,350,524	1,171,379	47,795

\* On Unimproved Value.

**Ratings in municipalities.** 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 forth in the first column :—

**RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
0 6 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	53	38	24	23	14
1 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
1 2 ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
1 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	33	38	41	27	16
1 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	4	3
1 6 ..	5	5	5	4	3	31	35	43	50	60
1 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..
1 8 ..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 9 ..	5	3	4	5	4	8	8	8	13	15
1 10 ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
2 0 ..	17	16	10	5	7	7	7	9	11	19
2 1 ..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 2 ..	1	4	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
2 3 ..	11	12	16	17	9	..	1	1	3	1
2 4 ..	4	3	5	5	3	..	..	..	1	..
2 5 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 6 ..	2	2	4	12	20	1	2	3	1	6
Total ..	51	52	52	52	47	139	139	138	138	136

The figures in this table for 1920-21 are exclusive of those for eight municipalities which levied the rate for the year on the unimproved value of land.

The figures for the quinquennial period give an average rating of 2s. 2½d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 6¾d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 8d. in the £ more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that only one municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that a fair number reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £.

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,  
1918 TO 1920.

Sources of Revenue.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates ... ..	1,462,640	1,560,968	1,750,778
Licences ... ..	109,916	136,517	135,383
Dog Fees ... ..	21,481	21,074	22,575
Government Endowment and Grants ...	62,460	96,429	74,563
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	63,910	93,900	73,182
Market and Weighbridge Dues ...	71,737	85,240	87,845
Sanitary Charges ... ..	101,791	101,996	116,096
Rents ... ..	65,821	69,845	85,517
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	566,788	385,727	487,481
Other Sources ... ..		328,429	391,543
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,526,544</b>	<b>2,880,125</b>	<b>3,224,963</b>
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c. ... ..	214,797	226,692	246,851
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	244,984	248,956	306,775
Lighting ... ..	98,511	100,679	102,945
Contributions to Fire Brigades ...	32,786	35,120	39,637
Public Works—			
Construction ... ..	232,977	294,874	208,326
Maintenance ... ..		869,946	997,289
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	1,046,474	282,301	388,058
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	75,474	111,125	82,746
Redemption of Loans ... ..	124,797	137,688	128,664
Interest on Loans ... ..	277,435	257,057	264,147
Charities ... ..	19,977	21,103	25,031
Other Expenditure ... ..	178,043	332,347	313,650
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,546,255</b>	<b>2,917,888</b>	<b>3,104,119</b>

As compared with 1919, the revenue of 1920 increased by £344,838, as follows :—Rates increased by £189,810, sanitary charges by £14,100, rents by £15,672, dog fees by £1,501, electric light and gas works by £101,754, market and weighbridge dues by £2,605, and “other sources” by £63,114. The revenue from Government endowment and grants decreased by £21,866, from licences by £1,134, and from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £20,718. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £186,231. The following items showed increases :—Salaries, £20,159; sanitary work and street cleansing, £57,819; lighting, £2,266; contributions to fire brigades boards, £4,517; public works maintenance, £127,343; electric light and gas works, £105,757; charities, £3,928; and interest on loans, £7,090. There was a decrease under the headings of formation of private streets, £28,379; public works construction, £86,548; redemption of loans, £9,024; and other expenditure, £18,697.



**Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.** Fifty-four per cent. of municipal revenue in 1920 was derived from rates, 15 per cent. from electric light and gas works, 4 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 2 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 3 per cent. from rents, and 12 per cent. from all "other sources."

**Salaries.** In 1920 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £246,851, or about 8 per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £25,031, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

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

### MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1918 TO 1920.

Assets.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates ... ..	132,217	133,585	133,573
Other Assets ... ..	427,046	550,283	483,724
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	596,550	465,132	489,332
Arrears Due ... ..	5,054	1,093	3,098
Unexpended Balances ... ..	238,906	204,761	221,405
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... ..	2,952,105	2,955,345	2,993,337
Waterworks ... ..	268,815	271,581	270,147
Gasworks ... ..	110,819	114,505	117,704
Electric Light Works... ..	919,127	982,723	1,084,555
<b>Total Assets</b> ... ..	<b>5,650,639</b>	<b>5,679,008</b>	<b>5,796,875</b>
<b>Liabilities.</b>	<b>1918.</b>	<b>1919.</b>	<b>1920.</b>
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	78,115	64,037	85,368
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	5,054	1,093	3,098
Overdue Interest ... ..	6,920	6,611	7,091
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	317,410	484,785	442,326
Other Liabilities ... ..	269,947	280,475	281,675
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	5,764,050	5,041,429	5,192,069
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	47,145	129,192	220,188
<b>Total Liabilities</b> ... ..	<b>6,488,641</b>	<b>6,007,622</b>	<b>6,231,815</b>

**Municipal  
assets and  
liabilities  
compared.**

The total of the assets of municipalities in 1920 was £5,796,875, and of the liabilities £6,231,815. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £819,558, against which there were assets amounting to £617,297. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,412,257, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £4,698,422. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, water works, &c. (£4,465,743), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £232,679.

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

**Endowment of  
municipalities.**

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

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

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Rating on  
unimproved  
values.

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

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

By an amending Act (No. 3045), passed on 6th January, 1920, power is given to the municipalities to adopt the principle of rating on unimproved values, notwithstanding that an order has not been made under section 4 of the Principal Act, which requires that on adoption of such principle the valuations of land made by assessors under the *Land Act* 1915 shall be the basis on which the taxation is levied. A further Act (No. 3060), passed on 14th September, 1920, provides that municipalities making valuations on the basis of the unimproved capital value shall also compute the capital improved value and the annual or net annual value of every rateable property. New valuations are to be made at least once in every five years.

Several municipalities in the State levied the general rate for the year 1920-21 under the new system. The following table gives for these municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1920-21 :—

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1920-21.

Municipality.	Capital Improved Value.	Capital Unimproved Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Rate on Annual Value.	Amount Collectable.		Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value
						In 1921 on Unimproved Value.	If rate were levied on Annual Value at previous year's rate.	
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	
Caulfield City ..	9,924,279	3,863,542	531,663	0 3½	2 1½	56,343	59,812	38·9
Coburg Town ..	2,923,700	1,090,599	146,185	0 4	2 6	18,177	16,446	37·3
Essendon City ..	6,617,000	2,340,978	352,585	0 4½	2 6	43,893	44,073	35·4
Oakleigh Borough ..	1,331,782	599,765	68,182	0 3½	2 6¾	8,747	8,523	45·0
Newtown and Chilwell Borough ..	1,205,000	413,000	62,000	0 4½	2 6	7,744	7,233	34·3
Portland Borough ..	476,789	204,895	24,477	0 3½	2 5	2,988	3,060	43·0
Dandenong Shire ..	1,600,000	800,760	80,000	0 2*	..	..	8,000	50·0
Rosedale Shire ..	2,806,100	1,545,000	140,305	0 1	0 11	6,437	8,769	55·0

\* In addition there are extra rates of 1½d. in the Centre Riding, and of ¾d. in the South Riding.

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

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

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

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

**ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY MUNICIPALITIES.**

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

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

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

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

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

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Country Roads Board. With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912 (Consolidated Act No. 2635), which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is to be paid an annual salary not exceeding £1,000, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £700 (Act No. 2986).

**Duties.** The duties of the board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic; and to record, publish, and make available for general information the results of all such surveys and investigations. The duty of furnishing information that may be required is imposed on the municipal authorities.

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

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

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

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

During the year 1919-20 constructional work to the value of £335,755, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £192,320, were undertaken.

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.

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 1s. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

Realizing that a scheme for dealing with the principal arteries of traffic only, in a young country that needed development, was inadequate, the Government in 1918 provided a further sum of £500,000 for a system of subsidiary or developmental roads (Act No. 2944). This sum was subsequently increased to £2,000,000 (Act No. 2985). Under this scheme the State provides the whole of the money and makes provision out of State funds for liquidating the liability. The municipalities are required, however, to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan. The amount expended under Act No. 2944 during the year ended 30th June, 1920, was £315,701.

**Registration  
of motors,  
&c.**

**Developmental  
roads.**







## LICENSING FUND.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1920:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1919-1920.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, 30th June, 1919	2,275 14 1	Salaries and expenses of Board, office, &c.	4,084 10 6
Proceeds of redemption of securities	13,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses	5,982 17 7
Fees	3,095 5 8	Annual payment to municipalities	69,532 0 0
Fines	5,720 13 5	Compensation	59,550 0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor	119 17 9	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855	23,000 0 0
Spirit Merchants and Grocers	21,884 8 0	Transferred to Investment Account	50,000 0 0
Victuallers	147,976 15 3	Balance £79,755 17 6	
Temporary	2,960 17 3	Deduct	
Railway Refreshment Rooms	1,600 9 6	Investments	
Packet	111 6 0	in Stock 79,000 0 0	
Australian Wine	3,255 5 0		755 17 6
Billiard-table	3,054 11 8		
Brewers	123 8 6		
Vignerons	110 0 0		
Club certificates	4,007 6 6		
Permits—Extra Bars	711 0 0		
Extended Hours	1,019 0 0		
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court	28 6 3		
Interest	1,851 0 6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>£212,905 5 7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>£212,905 5 7</b>

## Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1919-20 a sum of £69,532 out of the Licensing Fund under Act Nos. 2683, 2855, and 2995, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties,

and forfeitures incurred under the *Licensing Act* 1915. The particulars of this payment are as follows :—

**EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1919-20.**

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities ... ..	31,926	0	0
„ Towns ... ..	1,778	0	0
„ Boroughs ... ..	8,603	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class ... ..	288	0	0
2nd „ ... ..	11,352	0	0
3rd „ ... ..	9,317	0	0
4th „ ... ..	779	0	0
5th „ ... ..	3,268	0	0
6th „ ... ..	1,249	0	0
Total ... ..	68,560	0	0
Add payments on account of 1918-19 ... ..	1,062	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1919-20 ... ..	90	0	0
Amount paid in 1919-20 ... ..	69,532	0	0

**MUNICIPAL LOANS.**

Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include the construction or alteration of streets, roads, bridges, culverts, levees, ferries, jetties, sewers, and drains, the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light works and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, sheep dips, market places and houses, weighbridges, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, libraries, museums, and places of public resort and recreation ; the construction and establishment of hospitals, asylums, and other buildings for charitable purposes,

the construction and laying down of any track, way, or pavement of iron, steel, wood, or stone, the erection of machinery for the treatment of refuse or night-soil, or for quarrying or crushing stone, the works and undertakings connected with the reclamation and improvement of low-lying or over-crowded areas, and the purchase of land or any easement, term, or privilege in, over, or affecting land compulsorily taken for any of the foregoing purposes.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1915* provides that, when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the Council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

Councils may borrow for not more than 40 years upon the credit of the municipality for permanent works or undertakings, or to liquidate moneys owing on account of any previous loan.

The amount of money borrowed by any municipality is not to exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised upon the security of certain income and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

Power is given to any twenty persons whose names are inscribed on the municipal roll to demand the submission of any loan proposal to a poll of the ratepayers.

**Municipal indebtedness.** The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year 1919-20 was £5,192,069, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows :—

#### MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1920.

		Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
		£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	1,195,167	3,135,814
Shires	... ..	206,456	654,632
<b>Total</b>	... ..	<b>1,401,623</b>	<b>3,790,446</b>

**Municipal loan receipts and expenditure.** The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure :—

**MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1920.**

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	218,758	56,950	275,708
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	187,371	17,824	205,195
Expenditure during the year ... ..	219,847	39,651	259,498
Balance unexpended at the end of 1920 ...	186,282	35,123	221,405

**Municipal loan expenditure, 1916 to 1920.**

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1920 amounted to £259,498, of which £219,847 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £39,651 by shires. The following return shows the loan receipts and expenditure for the last five years :—

**MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916 ... ..	500,312	549,714
1917 ... ..	402,965	290,824
1918 ... ..	149,860	190,184
1919 ... ..	162,602	194,627
1920 ... ..	275,708	259,498

Loans raised  
by municipi-  
palities,  
1920.

The loan receipts for the year 1919-20 amounted to £275,703, of which £26,162 was obtained from the Government. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1919-20 was £221,405—£186,282 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £35,123 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars:—

### LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1920.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—</b>			
Ararat .. .. .	..	8,000	6,351
Ballarat .. .. .	..	..	72
Bendigo .. .. .	..	..	43
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	1,350
Brunswick .. .. .	..	..	2,640
Camberwell .. .. .	4,000	..	42,825
Caulfield .. .. .	..	45,000	2,027
Coburg .. .. .	..	3,500	..
Collingwood .. .. .	..	18,000	818
Dunolly .. .. .	..	..	66
Echuca .. .. .	..	..	168
Essendon .. .. .	..	..	1,401
Fitzroy .. .. .	1,262	..	2,317
Geelong West .. .. .	..	6,000	1,862
Hawthorn .. .. .	..	2,000	22,143
Kew .. .. .	..	..	14,598
Malvern .. .. .	..	..	17,908
Maryborough .. .. .	..	£6,143	365
Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	21,396
Newtown and Chilwell .. .. .	..	42,153*	1,218
Northcote .. .. .	..	4,100	305
Portland .. .. .	..	2,000	454
Port Melbourne .. .. .	..	1,400	1,158
Prahran .. .. .	..	..	10,761
Queenscliffe .. .. .	..	..	127
Richmond .. .. .	..	10,000	6,181
Sandringham .. .. .	..	11,000	2,240
South Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	2,552
St. Kilda .. .. .	..	20,000	17,842
Stawell .. .. .	..	1,200	..
Williamstown .. .. .	..	9,000	5,094
	14,000	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,262</b>	<b>199,496</b>	<b>186,282</b>

\* Amount transferred from Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund to Loan and Capital Accounts.

## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1920—continued.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
SHIRES—	£	£	£
Bannockburn .. .. .	..	4,600	996
Barrarbool .. .. .	..	1,600	1,600
Beechworth .. .. .	..	..	58
Bright .. .. .	..	..	1,411
Chiltern .. .. .	400	..	2
Corio .. .. .	..	..	337
Dandenong .. .. .	..	5,700	398
Frankston and Hastings .. .. .	6,500	..	..
Heidelberg .. .. .	..	6,500	4,585
Huntly .. .. .	..	..	941
Kerang .. .. .	..	6,500	..
Lillydale .. .. .	..	3,500	3,417
Maffra .. .. .	..	..	1,747
Mansfield .. .. .	..	300	213
Melton .. .. .	..	..	200
Mildura .. .. .	..	3,300	986
Mornington .. .. .	..	1,200	744
Newham and Woodend .. .. .	..	500	..
Nunawading .. .. .	..	..	267
Omeo .. .. .	..	1,000	..
Preston .. .. .	..	..	256
Shepparton .. .. .	..	6,000	6,177
South Barwon .. .. .	..	..	446
Towong .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
Walpeup .. .. .	..	8,000	7,872
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	..	102
Whittlesea .. .. .	..	350	1,258
Yea .. .. .	..	..	110
Total .. .. .	6,900	50,050	35,123

### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995, a redemption fund was established at the State Treasury, into which the surplus revenue accumulations of the Tramway Board, the municipalities' sinking funds held by the State Treasurer, and annual contributions (in most cases for twenty years) from the metropolitan municipalities concerned were made payable. The greater portion of the loan indebtedness of these municipalities was made a charge against this fund. The liability of the fund includes payments by the municipalities under the *Municipal Loans Act 1915*, No. 2591, and the *Municipalities' Loans Extension Act 1898*, No. 1552, except interest to date of discharge. The repayment of the principal of certain other municipal loans (except those of the City of Melbourne) raised from the public, but excluding loans expended on tramways, gas works,



electric light works, and markets, is also to be made from the fund. The liabilities and assets of the fund at the date of its establishment are shown in the following statement:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Statement prepared in accordance with section 87 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act No. 2995, showing—

(a) Liability taken over by the Fund—

- (1) To the Treasurer on account of loans under Acts Nos. 2591 and 1552.
- (2) To the public on account of loans maturing for which provision had been made under Act No. 1552 and for other loans.

(b) Assets: Moneys and funds made available for the liquidation of liability—

- (1) Tramway Funds—Surplus revenue accumulations.
- (2) Municipalities' sinking funds and interest accumulations.
- (3) Municipalities' contributions.

LIABILITY TAKEN OVER BY THE FUND.

Municipality.	(1) To the Treasurer.		(2) To the Public.			Total.
	Act No. 2591.	Act No. 1552.	Act No. 1552.	Loans, Fixed Dates.	Instalment Loans.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ..	92,302	8,636	80,000	..	..	180,938
Fitzroy ..	..	27,219	48,000	..	7,600	82,819
Collingwood ..	..	31,137	..	3,000	35,014	69,151
Prahran ..	..	14,629	60,000	..	104,660	179,289
Richmond ..	12,406	34,341	..	12,000	17,158	75,905
South Melbourne ..	6,000	..	128,700	..	34,671	169,371
St. Kilda ..	28,336	58,041	25,000	2,500	7,943	121,820
Brunswick ..	13,678	28,089	52,000	..	9,513	103,280
Kew ..	..	9,984	..	14,500	34,177	58,661
Hawthorn ..	2,198	16,859	8,000	22,800	59,505	109,362
Port Melbourne ..	..	9,313	5,000	..	12,454	26,767
Northcote ..	6,932	1,169	20,000	5,530	31,478	65,109
Malvern ..	..	69	25,000	..	100,351	125,420
Camberwell ..	23,274	..	..	42,000	18,900	84,174
Caulfield ..	24,622	..	..	17,000	50,183	91,805
Coburg ..	4,845	6,183	26,817	..	11,440	49,285
Essendon ..	2,272	21,465	45,035	..	29,000	97,772
Brighton ..	21,835	..	42,000	24,000	..	87,835
Footscray ..	2,422	..	57,200	5,000	..	64,622
Williamstown ..	15,015	..	..	20,000	18,500	53,515
Oakleigh ..	1,886	..	7,000	3,900	7,229	20,015
Braybrook ..	727	..	..	..	200	927
Heidelberg ..	5,573	..	..	31,100	7,676	44,349
Mulgrave ..	1,938	10,243	..	2,500	..	14,681
Nunawading ..	8,947	..	23,300	19,875	3,736	55,858
Preston ..	9,000	..	..	10,000	7,341	26,341
Sandringham ..	8,371	630	3,933	525	16,554	30,013
Moorabbin ..	2,462	2,731	17,067	12,475	1,084	35,819
Total ..	295,041	280,738	674,052	248,705	626,367	2,124,903

## ASSETS: AT DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

Municipality.	(1) Tramway Funds.	(2) Sinking Funds.		(3) Municipalities' Contributions (Total) (a)	Total.
		On Account of Loans at Fixed Dates.	On Account of Loans under Act No. 1552.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne .. ..	123,602	..	12,169	45,167	180,938
Fitzroy .. ..	40,588	416	..	41,815	82,819
Collingwood .. ..	41,408	1,155	..	26,588	69,151
Prahran .. ..	56,270	..	..	123,019	179,289
Richmond .. ..	47,089	4,285	..	24,531	75,905
South Melbourne .. ..	56,004	37	12,741	100,539	169,371
St. Kilda .. ..	37,286	494	..	84,040	121,820
Brunswick .. ..	45,150	..	..	53,130	103,280
Kew .. ..	16,052	5,645	..	36,964	58,661
Hawthorn .. ..	32,448	15,544	..	61,370	109,362
Port Melbourne .. ..	15,011	..	..	11,756	26,767
Northcote .. ..	29,907	2,117	..	33,085	65,109
Malvern .. ..	31,755	..	..	93,665	125,420
Camberwell .. ..	21,870	19,733	..	42,571	84,174
Caulfield .. ..	31,466	14,969	..	45,370	91,805
Coburg .. ..	17,078	..	6,817	25,390	49,285
Essendon .. ..	37,528	104	7,535	52,605	97,772
Brighton .. ..	21,940	7,238	5,235	53,422	87,835
Footscray .. ..	34,976	963	489	28,194	64,622
Williamstown .. ..	21,478	18,077	..	13,960	53,515
Oakleigh .. ..	5,774	1,214	1,119	11,908	20,015
Braybrook .. ..	3,695	..	..	..	3,695
Heidelberg .. ..	13,903	11,272	..	19,174	44,349
Mulgrave .. ..	3,406	552	..	10,723	14,681
Nunawading .. ..	11,628	8,663	6,156	29,411	55,858
Preston .. ..	9,088	8,685	..	8,568	26,341
Sandringham .. ..	9,434	382	..	20,197	30,013
Moorabbin .. ..	11,166	6,547	..	18,106	35,819
Total .. ..	827,000	128,092	52,261	1,120,318	2,127,671
Deduct amount in excess of liability taken over on account of Shire of Braybrook .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,768
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,124,903

(a) It will be necessary when the final payments are being made to adjust any difference between the interest earned and the interest charged to the fund.

NOTE.—The municipalities' contributions are in most cases to extend over twenty years, and are to be paid by equal annual instalments during that period. In four instances the time for repayment is somewhat longer.

The receipts and expenditure of this fund to the 30th June, 1920, are given hereunder :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FUND TO  
30TH JUNE, 1920.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	1919-20.	To 30th June, 1920.		1919-20.	To 30th June, 1920.
	£	£		£	£
Balance, 30th June, 1919 .. .. .	32,539	..	Payment to the Treasurer of Victoria in reduction of the municipalities' liabilities for loan advances under—		
From the Tramway Fund .. .. .	230,808	480,808	Act No. 1552 .. .. .	208,900	243,858
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys .. .. .	35,512	170,512	Act No. 2591 .. .. .	..	295,042
From the Tramway Board — Moneys recovered .. .. .	..	115,000	Redemption of Municipal Loans—		
Contributions by municipalities .. .. .	53,799	105,957	Debentures matured .. .. .	118,000	286,200
Stock realized .. .. .	21,020	21,125	Redeemable in instalments .. .. .	22,665	35,899
Other receipts .. .. .	300	300	Ordinary loans .. .. .	18,700	18,700
			Six months' interest due to the Treasurer of Victoria on 1st October, 1918, on account of municipalities' loan liability outstanding under Acts Nos. 1552 and 2591 .. .. .	4,347	12,637
			Interest on debit balance of fund .. .. .	1,034	1,034
			Balance, 30th June, 1920 .. .. .	332	332
Total .. .. .	373,978	893,702	Total .. .. .	373,978	893,702

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1920 of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder.

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1920, about 29 per cent. was derived from rates, 41 per cent, from the sale of electric light, 6 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—8 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 7 per cent. from licences, and 9 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 29 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and on bank overdraft and expenses of paying interest, 14 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 3 per cent.; for electric supply, 30 per cent.; for lighting, 3 per cent.; for street

City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure under various heads.

cleansing, 8 per cent. ; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 5 per cent. ; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 8 per cent.

CITY OF MELBOURNE : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1920.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates—	£
General .. .. .	183,849
Lighting .. .. .	20,649
Licences—	
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act .. .. .	10,496
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees .. .. .	39,222
Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors .. .. .	299
Other Licences .. .. .	761
Fees under Dog Act .. .. .	659
Baths .. .. .	5,424
Market and Weighbridge Fees .. .. .	55,549
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. .. .. .	283,898
Closet and Street Cleansing Charges .. .. .	6,959
Fines and Costs .. .. .	3,301
Rents—	
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	35,873
Town Hall Premises and Rooms .. .. .	5,215
Other .. .. .	3,476
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. .. .. .	5,291
Miscellaneous—	
Desiccators—Sale of Manure .. .. .	14,415
Fees under Building Act .. .. .	1,547
Proportion of Tramway Surplus .. .. .	8,475
Sundries .. .. .	15,601
Total .. .. .	700,959

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	£
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) .. .. .	36,201
Allowance to Lord Mayor .. .. .	1,500
Closet Cleansing .. .. .	952
Street Cleansing, &c. .. .. .	57,218
Lighting—Electric and Gas .. .. .	23,637
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution .. .. .	9,581
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	107,545
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	20,680
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) .. .. .	55,174
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets .. .. .	28,487
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995 .. .. .	2,259
Interest on Loans from the Public .. .. .	101,285
Repayment of Public Loans .. .. .	10,000

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1920—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure— <i>continued.</i>	Amount.
	£
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public .. .. .	16,994
Electric Supply—Maintenance, &c. .. .. .	219,061
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans .. .. .	1,425
Interest on Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	357
Contributions to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	1,695
"    "    Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	5,763
"    "    Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	1,261
Law Costs .. .. .	659
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery .. .. .	4,262
Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction .. .. .	1,190
Gas Conference .. .. .	155
Fees—Dog Act .. .. .	557
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums .. .. .	2,924
Elections .. .. .	380
Influenza Epidemic .. .. .	13,414
Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales .. .. .	8,672
Ceremonials .. .. .	2,171
Ambulance Service .. .. .	200
City Engineer's Visit to Europe .. .. .	1,000
Sundries .. .. .	2,718
Total .. .. .	739,377

**MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.**

**Municipal Officers' Guarantee Fund.**

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and, in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro rata* to its contribution. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts

are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Its operation was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered, and since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union; such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320, was £1,115, but, under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October of that year, guarantees for the year ended 30th September, 1920, amounting to £236,255, were obtained from the Association for a contribution of £794. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1920, was £9,120. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1920, amounted to £2,407.

### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Melbourne  
Harbor Trust  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, which was established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent thereto, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners.

On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. For seventeen commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council, there were substituted five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the commissioners other than the chairman, one must be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, and one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one must be identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not more than £250 to be paid to any of these commissioners in any one year. The borrowing power of the Trust was increased 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: 1916 TO 1920.

Hheads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	273,731	267,739	259,175	255,234	310,805
Rents .. .. .	30,360	27,989	30,678	33,740	35,238
Interest .. .. .	170	31	123	193	45
Other Revenue .. .. .	17,273	23,158	33,233	43,453	41,885
	321,534	318,917	323,209	332,620	387,973
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	60,000	60,000	62,305	62,460	75,554
Total .. .. .	261,534	258,917	260,904	270,160	312,419
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	40,994	38,363	30,568	31,622	31,802
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. .. .	..	1,005	5,404	12,455	300
Maintenance—Dredging ..	20,496	44,231	15,279	47,382	71,017
" Harbor .. .. .	1,957	1,994	1,982	2,418	3,721
" Wharfs .. .. .	20,928	15,780	11,778	17,121	19,018
" Approaches .. .. .	9,994	8,107	6,667	10,845	11,391
Interest on Loans* .. .. .	78,820	85,206	87,190	94,698	96,961
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund .. .. .	51,364	51,747	52,000	52,500	52,500
Total .. .. .	224,553	246,433	210,868	269,041	286,710
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	36,981	12,484	50,036	1,119	25,709
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property .. .. .	1,316	588	1,153	964	3,221
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	82,429	50,871	108,037	68,746	80,720
Wharfs Construction .. .. .	105,803	62,246	37,321	77,305	50,084
Approaches Construction .. .. .	8,960	6,201	11,417	3,774	2,364
Other Harbor Improvements .. .. .	35,946	26,923	7,352	3,068	2,936
Floating Plant .. .. .	25,190	3,814	811	1,435	834
General Plant .. .. .	2,853	1,728	130	509	883
Stock Account .. .. .	21,784	4,686	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	284,281	157,057	166,221	155,801	141,042

\* Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.

## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £591,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last five years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure:—

## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	£ 9,171	£ 8,772	£ 9,988	£ 13,004	£ 12,772
Rents, Fees, and Licences ..	4,113	3,829	5,488	5,125	4,237
Sparrovale Farm ..	4,930	5,933	7,042	7,403	9,375
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	9,777	10,683	15,180	20,999	19,548
Other Revenue ..	830	3,157	4,919	1,682	4,088
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28,821</b>	<b>32,374</b>	<b>42,617</b>	<b>48,213</b>	<b>50,020</b>
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
General Management and Expenses ..	7,540	5,933	6,251	6,381	7,765
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches ..	755	555	1,336	670	3,393
" Harbor ..	455	435	613	701	493
" Floating Plant ..	182	383	1,202	1,204	278
" Other ..	988	852	1,393	1,397	1,972
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund ..	24,288	25,926	27,595	27,755	25,540
Sparrovale Farm ..	6,447	4,317	4,869	4,894	6,511
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	710	1,024	1,209	2,845	3,383
Corio Quay Power-house ..	3,055	1,947	3,557	9,826	10,109
Miscellaneous ..	608	883	753	533	1,181
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>45,028</b>	<b>42,255</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>56,206</b>	<b>60,625</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property ..	22,992	33,638	21,965	22,911	16,896
Deepening Waterworks ..	8,804	52	..	..	..
Wharfs and Approaches Construction ..	365	25	314	270	113
Other Harbor Improvements ..	9,873	900	71	..	..
Floating and General Plant ..	..	209	..	48	260
Miscellaneous ..	832	1	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,866</b>	<b>34,825</b>	<b>22,350</b>	<b>23,229</b>	<b>17,269</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.**

In the late Mr. James Mansergh's report dated 1st August, 1890, "On the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the proposed Melbourne Metropolitan District," 24 municipalities or portions thereof were enumerated embracing 85,502 acres. Subsequently certain municipalities became absorbed and others were added to the area, so that on 13th December, 1920, there were 26 municipalities or portions thereof embracing 90,821 acres. Under the provisions of section 71 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1915*, and with the consent of the Governor in Council, on 14th December, 1920, the land within 13 miles of the General Post Office was included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes (*vide Victorian Government Gazette* 22nd December, 1920). This land has an area of 434 square miles (277,760 acres), and on 31st December, 1920, comprised 18 cities, 3 towns, 1 borough and part of another, 1 shire, and parts of 13 other shires, or 37 municipalities in all. The Board exercises control (under Orders in Council) for water supply purposes over a portion of certain municipalities outside the 13-mile radius, and supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, the Outfall Sewer area, and elsewhere. Various other shires also arrange with it for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1920, was 795,851.

**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, 1920, was £1,313,182, and for loans raised by the Board, £11,523,613, 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 £303,139 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 1919-20 was 6d. in the £ on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £20 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

**Water meters.**

Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable quarterly in advance:—  
For a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d.; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

**Garden rate.**

Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

**Assessed  
value of  
property.**

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £7,945,874 in 1919-20, and the water supply assessments for 1920-21 amounted to £8,567,419.

**Water rate  
receipts.**

In 1919-20 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears)	..	181,286	6	0
Meters	..	175,145	6	9
Special rates	..	3,482	11	9
		<hr/>		
Total	..	359,914	4	6

**Revenue and  
expenditure  
of water  
supply  
system.**

The total revenue was £398,173, as against £372,180 in the previous year. The cost in 1919-20 of maintenance and management was £62,941, and of interest £156,588, the total charges being £219,529, compared with

a cost in 1918-19 of £59,394 for maintenance and management, and of £153,573 for interest, or a total charge of £212,967.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.** The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c.	..	..	..	..	£84,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	..	635,315
Maroondah system	..	..	..	..	813,462
O'Shanassy system	..	..	..	..	466,678
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	..	250,921
Large mains..	..	..	..	..	1,194,630
Reticulation	..	..	..	..	1,522,426
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>£4,968,317</b>

#### DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

**The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks.** The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderk 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  $2\frac{1}{8}$  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 1920 was 26 ft.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. on 24th October, and the minimum depth 18 ft.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. on 11th 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, 1920, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 5,519,277,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,332,887,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang Pipe Head Reservoir through an open aqueduct capable of delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston Reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

**High-level system.** There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from Yan Yean to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne in conjunction with the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra System. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

#### MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about  $41\frac{1}{2}$  miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons) which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

#### O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

**O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra watershed.** The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 33,000 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is diverted by means of a weir and conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct, and in tunnels, syphons, and a pipe line of an aggregate length of  $48\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 20,000,000 gallons daily, but it has been completed in the tunnels and some other parts to a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons to provide for further diversions from the Upper Yarra and its tributaries.

### OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1920.

The total output of water from the various sources of **Output of Water.** supply in 1920 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir .. ..	4,332,887,000
„ Maroondah Streams .. ..	7,497,545,000
„ O'Shanassy River .. ..	4,714,902,000
<b>Total Output .. ..</b>	<b>16,545,334,000</b>
<b>Total Consumption .. ..</b>	<b>16,538,638,000</b>

The maximum daily consumption for 1920 occurred on 24th December, 1920, when 78,287,000 gallons were used.

### STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

There are two storage and thirteen service reservoirs **Storage and service reservoirs.** (also three other service reservoirs proposed) as under:—

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
<b>Total (storage) .. ..</b>	<b>6,460,000,000</b>	

\* 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
<b>Total (service) .. ..</b>	<b>131,300,000</b>	..
North Essendon (proposed provision for 10,000,000 gallons)	..	290·00(approx.)
Mitcham (proposed provision for two reservoirs with a capacity of about 40 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, 1920:—

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
<b>MAROONDAH SYSTEM—</b>					
Main Maroondah Aqueduct .. .. .		41	28		
Tributary Aqueducts .. .. .		6	8		
Scours at Preston Reservoirs .. .. .		2	52½		
Total .. .. .				50	8½
<b>O'SHANASSY SYSTEM—</b>					
O'Shanassy Aqueduct .. .. .		22	68½		
O'Shanassy Pipe line .. .. .		25	69½		
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	38½
* Large Mains, 54-in. to 12-in. diameter (inclusive) .. .. .				230	66½
Reticulation under 12-in. diameter .. .. .				1,362	16½
Grand Total—Aqueducts, &c., Mains, and Reticulation .. .. .				1,723	41½

The average number of people supplied with water during 1920 was 784,530, and the average daily consumption was 57.59 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1920:—

**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1920.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January .. .. .	1,604,236,000	51,749,548
February .. .. .	1,745,674,000	60,195,655
March .. .. .	1,588,868,000	51,253,806
April .. .. .	1,210,777,000	40,359,233
May .. .. .	1,169,211,000	37,720,032
June .. .. .	1,125,882,000	37,529,400
July .. .. .	1,173,538,000	37,856,064
August .. .. .	1,118,262,000	36,072,968
September .. .. .	1,186,376,000	39,545,867
October .. .. .	1,335,661,000	43,085,838
November .. .. .	1,487,009,000	49,566,967
December .. .. .	1,793,144,000	57,843,354
Total for the year .. .. .	16,538,638,000	...
Daily average for the year .. .. .	...	45,187,536

\* 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 1920.

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	153,208	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
1919 ...	759,212	165,046	155,238	42,455,225	55·92
1920 ...	784,530	170,550	158,735	45,187,536	57·59

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

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 1920-21 was £8,852,009, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £ in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for 1919-20 was 11d. in the £ in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 11d. rate was £7,500,646 in 1919-20.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1919-20 amounted to £351,699.

The sewerage revenue for 1919-20 was £409,057, as against £379,900 in the previous year. The outlay in 1919-20 for management, working expenses and repairs was £95,287, and for interest £373,925, the total charges being £469,212, compared with an outlay in 1918-19 of £87,954 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £372,235 for interest, or a total charge of £460,189.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system.** The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1920, was £7,877,246, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation .. ..	£578,139
Outfall sewer and rising mains .. ..	423,408
Pumping station buildings and engines .. ..	255,441
Main and branch sewers .. ..	2,194,875
Street reticulation .. ..	2,416,396
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. ..	1,094,063
House connexions branches .. ..	451,993
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. ..	462,931
<b>Cost of sewerage system .. ..</b>	<b>£7,877,246</b>
Householders' debts for house connexions .. ..	125,295
River improvements .. ..	3,977
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>£8,006,518</b>

#### DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

**Sewerage system.**

While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne Water Supply, 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.

#### MAIN SEWERS AND SUBSIDIARY MAIN.

**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 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), and picks 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.

#### PROGRESS OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

On 31st December, 1920, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following municipalities:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, St. Kilda, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon, Nunawading, and Sandringham. The system was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Caulfield, Footscray, Malvern, and the thickly populated portions of Brunswick, Camberwell, Coburg, Kew, Northcote, Preston, and Williamstown. Considerable progress has been made in the municipality of Heidelberg.

During the twelve months ended December, 1920, work was carried out principally in Heidelberg, Preston, and Northcote, and to meet the requirements of further settlement in Caulfield, Essendon, Malvern, and Prahran. The North Yarra main has been extended to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas in Heidelberg, and reticulation contracts have been completed in Preston, Northcote, Caulfield, and Prahran. Reticulation extensions have been carried out, principally in Caulfield, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Camberwell, Brunswick, and Preston, and, in a lesser degree, in other municipalities.

*Work in progress.*—Moreland-road branch sewer, Brunswick and Essendon, and Oakleigh branch sewer, Oakleigh and Caulfield, are now in course of construction, and reticulation contracts are being carried out in Brunswick, Footscray, Heidelberg, Malvern, and Oakleigh, while contract and day labour reticulation extensions, to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh sub-divisions, are being carried out in Brighton, Camberwell, Caulfield, Malvern, Northcote, Preston, South Melbourne, &c.

In all 1,526 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of reticulation and 164 $\frac{8}{9}$  miles of main and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of 1,691 miles.

### PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1920, 164,460 houses had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and applications had been received *re* 180 outside gazetted areas, making a total of 164,640 houses. Of this number 427 had no sanitary fittings to connect, leaving 164,213 which required to be connected with the sewerage system, and 160,608 had been connected, including the 180 outside gazetted areas. Of the remaining 3,605 houses, 2,617 were in progress of connexion, while on 988 houses connexions work had not been commenced.

During the year 1919-20, 5,741 houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and 3,479 houses were connected with the sewerage system.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1920 :—

#### NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Municipality.	No. of Houses connected on 31st December, 1920.
Melbourne City ... ..	27,033
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,816
Prahran City ... ..	12,028
Fitzroy City ... ..	8,021
Richmond City ... ..	10,347
St. Kilda City ... ..	8,091
Collingwood City ... ..	8,513
Footscray City ... ..	6,913
Hawthorn City ... ..	6,662
Brunswick City ... ..	9,257
Essendon City ... ..	7,628
Malvern City ... ..	6,437
Caulfield City ... ..	8,059
Northcote City ... ..	6,058
Camberwell City ... ..	3,770
Brighton City ... ..	4,357
Port Melbourne City ... ..	3,022
Williamstown City ... ..	3,778
Kew Town* ... ..	3,100
Coburg Town ... ..	2,144
Sandringham Town (part of) ... ..	1,384
Heidelberg Shire (part of) ... ..	1,718
Preston Shire ... ..	1,212
Nunawading Shire (part of) ... ..	260
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>160,608</b>

\* Proclaimed a city on 1st March, 1921.

The house connexions pipes join the reticulation pipes, and these are gradually collected into branch sewers, which connect with the sub-mains and mains.

The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—81 public conveniences and 86 public urinals, 189,370 water closets, 142,912 baths, 114,726 sinks, 112,344 sets of wash troughs, 59,982 lavatories, 16,946 stables, 10,528 urinals, 8,799 polluted areas and paved yards, 2,020 cellars, 1,193 slop-hoppers, 300 latrines, and 367 dairies.

### 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. There are ten pumping engines installed of about 300 horse power each, which are capable of pumping a maximum of 90,000,000 gallons of sewage daily. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through two 6-foot and one 4-foot 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.

**Sewage farm.** The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 11,976 acres 1 rood 1½ perches of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, and had an average annual rainfall to 31st December, 1920, of 18·17 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, and a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River), to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The head of the rising main at Brooklyn is,

as has been mentioned, 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 blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays of about half-an-acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main carriers and drains which run parallel north to south through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers and drains which branch east and west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south, through the farm.

Of the area under irrigation in the year 1919-20, viz., 6,881 acres, 302 acres were sown with maize for grain, and 490 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, leaving 6,089 acres of grasses. Of the 6,881 acres, 6,641 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 1919-20 were—from sheep, £4,582; from cattle, £21,019. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £5,084.

The following are particulars of the sales of produce for the year ended 30th June, 1920 :—

			£
Lucerne (Chaff and Hay)	..	..	16,529
Maize	..	..	7,064
Wheat, Oats, and Barley	..	..	2,491
Other	..	..	132
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	26,216
			<hr/>

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1919-20, or as at 30th June, 1920, are as follows :—

Total area of farm .. .. .	11,976 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1919-20 = in gallons .. ..	34,360,794
= 126·573 acre-feet per day = 5·73 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 8,091 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1920 ..	£578,139
Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses of farm ..	£41,061
Net profit on farm (after charging working expenses of sewage disposal and £22,964 interest on capital cost), 1919-20 .. .. .	£5,661
<hr/>	
Population served by sewerage system .. ..	730,181
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1920 ..	13·90 inches
"    "    "    31st December, 1920 ..	18·05 "
Average rainfall for 27 years to 31st December, 1920 .. .. .	18·168 "

#### GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted under the *Geelong Municipal Water Act* 1907, and gazetted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act*, No. 2230 (consolidated Act No. 2661).

The Commissioners number five. Two of these represent the City of Geelong, one each the Boroughs of Geelong West and Newtown and Chilwell, and one the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £525,000 for Water Supply undertaking; £402,000 for Sewerage undertaking; and £140,000 for sewerage installations to properties. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1920, was:—Water Supply, £443,000; sewerage, £337,000; and sewerage installation, £100,000. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1920, amounted to £29,751 on account of waterworks, and £22,084 on account of sewerage.

The population supplied is about 35,000. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage area" is 8,717; the number within the "Sewered areas," 6,600; and the number connected with the sewers, 4,600.

*Water Supply.*—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. The works comprise the Korweinguboora Reservoir and the Bolwarra Weir, on Eastern Moorabool River; a supply channel thence to Upper Stoney Creek Reservoirs; a diversion channel to No. 2 Stoney Creek storage; an aqueduct from Stoney Creek Reservoirs to Anakie Pipe-head Basin; two 14-in. mains from Anakie Basin to Lovely Banks, with a connecting 9-in. main from Lower Stoney Creek Reservoir; a 14-in. main from Lovely Banks Service Basin to Montpellier Service Basin, with 9-in.

and 14-in. mains therefrom to the reticulation system; 24-in. and 16-in. mains from Lovely Banks to Geelong; and 9-in. and 8-in. mains from Lovely Banks to North Geelong, with 178 miles of reticulation mains within the City of Geelong and its suburbs.

*Sewerage.*—The sewerage scheme provides for a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles. The drainage area is 8,081 acres, and includes the City of Geelong, the boroughs of Geelong West and Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

*Rating.*—The water rate is 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net annual value of properties as certified to by the municipalities, with a minimum rate of £1 per annum for properties supplied.

The sewerage rates are—

- (a) A general sewerage rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now sewered or may become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.
- (b) An additional rate of 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now or may hereafter become sewered as mentioned under (a).
- (c) A rate of 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all properties within the drainage area which are not sewered.

The total storage capacity of the reservoirs is 2,710,807,280 gallons as under :—

## STORAGE CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS.

Name.	Catchment Area.	Water Area.	Length of By-wash.	Depth of Water.	Length of Bank.	Outlet above Sea Level.	Capacity.
	sq. m.	ac.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	gallons.
Korweinguboora ..	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,900	1,893	460,000,000
No. 1 Upper Stony Creek	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	66	66	1,350	1,109	754,000,000
No. 2 Upper Stony Creek Storage ..	..	140	..	18	6,780	1,177	522,300,000
No. 3 Upper Stony Creek ..	..	210	..	20	2,300	1,170	801,000,000
Lower Stony Creek ..	6	27	200	42	200	812	140,820,000
No. 1 Pipe-head Dam ..	..	1	30	10	..	836	1,344,000
No. 2 Pipe-head Dam ..	..	..	..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	832	5,160,000
Lovely Banks Service Basin							
No. 1 (old) ..	..	..	..	18	..	253	5,913,000
Lovely Banks Service Basin							
No. 2 (new) ..	..	..	..	18	..	252	6,070,000
Lovely Banks Settling Basin (new) ..	..	..	..	6	..	272 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,510,280
Montpellier Service Basin							
No. 1 (old) ..	..	..	..	12	..	326	5,250,000
Montpellier Service Basin							
No. 2 (new) ..	..	..	..	16	..	325	6,840,000

### BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted under the *Sewerage Districts Act 1915* (No. 2761) on 20th November, 1916, and the Sewerage District proclaimed. This District includes the whole area of the City of Bendigo, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Bendigo Sewerage Authority. The Chairman is Cr. D. Andrew, J.P., Mayor of Bendigo. The permanent surveys, designs, and estimates for the proposed scheme have been made, and approved by the Governor in Council, and authority has been obtained to borrow £120,000 to sewer the central portion of the city—an area of 935 acres, called Sewerage Area No. 1—and to construct the main outfall sewer and treatment works. The main outfall sewer will be four miles long, on a grade of 1 in 700, and the method of disposal will be by septic tanks and bacterial filters, with secondary land filtration if necessary; the effluent being available for growing fodder crops. The disposal site is surrounded by Crown lands and unimproved grazing lands, and is at Ironstone Hill, a mile west of Epsom-road, and four miles north of Bendigo Post Office. The Act provides for a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £ on the annual value in sewered areas, and a special annual rate not exceeding 1s. in the £ in sewered or 6d. in the £ in unsewered areas. The Act further provides for the Sewerage Authority sewerage tenements at the request of the owners, repayment of the cost being made in 40 half-yearly instalments. An important provision of the Act, which will be fully availed of, empowers the Authority to “carry sewers” . . . “into through or under any lands whatsoever” and to make through properties, having no right-of-way access, “without compensation” any sewers necessary to sewer such properties. This will result in a considerable saving both in the length of sewers and in the costs of excavating and restoring surfaces, as compared with what the cost would be if public sewers had to be confined to public streets. The whole scheme is expected to cost about £200,000.

### FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

**Constitution of  
Fire Brigades  
Boards.**

Connected with the water service of the State generally is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1915* there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, provision for the service being made by the *Fire Brigades Act 1915*.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, as well as certain districts outside of that area. The districts referred to are portions of the shires of Werribee, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Doncaster, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin, beyond the 10-mile radius. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and it extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc (16 miles from Melbourne), that township being included.

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

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1921, had under its control the following:—Forty-one stations, 270 members of permanent staff, 50 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 31 men engaged in the workshops, 100 partially paid firemen, 5 motor-drawn steam fire engines, 2 steam fire engines, 5 petrol motor fire engines, 2 motor salvage waggons, 5 combination hose carriages and pumps, 4 motor combination appliances, 36 motor hose waggons, 3 motor cycles, 2 motor lorries, 1 special service van, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 4 extension ladders and fire escapes, 2 pompier ladders, 6 inspection cars, 1 instruction car, 102,934 feet of hose, 5 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 354 fire alarm circuits having 1,073 street fire alarms, of which 1,053 were with telephones and 20 were fire alarms only. There were also 900 auxiliary boxes and 24 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 137 direct telephone lines, 56 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 44 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 82 sprinkler call-transmitting instruments.

During 1920-21 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £117,893, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to 1·055d. in the £ over an area wherein the property was valued at £8,931,839, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 3s. 1d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1919 amounted to £762,130, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1920-21 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £39,298.

Outfit of the  
Metropolitan  
Fire Brigade.



**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 1920 was £18,816, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £5,935; (b) municipalities, £5,881; (c) insurance companies, £5,935; and (d) other sources, £1,065. The expenditure for the year amounted to £18,544. There are 113 municipal councils and 76 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1920 amounted to £254,641, and the total of their contributions in that year for the upkeep of the brigades was £5,935. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1920 was £1,883,886. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are also employed. There are 135 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,488. 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 1920 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 16 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, 1920, the Board had fixed to its 230 miles  $66\frac{1}{2}$  chains of leading mains and 1,362 miles  $16\frac{1}{2}$  chains of reticulation mains 3,887 pillar hydrants, 37 Tregear patent hydrants, and 15,285 ball fire plugs, viz., 15,264 Bateman and Moore (of which 1,981 are with spring) and 21 Fowler patent—a grand total of 19,209. 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.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire  
 Receipts and expenditure. Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1920,  
 are as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
 RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1916.	1917.	191 .	1919.	1920.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	102,215	96,874	98,272	100,442	112,976
Receipts for Services ...	7,595	5,589	6,645	7,200	9,651
Interest and Sundries ...	4,202	1,606	1,950	3,180	4,658
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>114,012</b>	<b>104,069</b>	<b>106,867</b>	<b>110,822</b>	<b>127,285</b>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	59,162	57,511	63,114	66,767	74,038
Fire Expenses ...	3,331	3,325	3,343	3,439	3,349
Administrative Charges, &c. Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	21,476	22,620	19,843	17,655	17,942
Interest ...	5,309	7,560	7,934	6,607	9,443
Sinking Fund ...	9,871	10,567	9,927	9,255	9,156
Firemen's Accident Fund	3,526	2,604	1,644	5,727	3,814
Miscellaneous ...	311	250	250	...	...
	5,801	3,308	3,454	2,812	7,808
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>108,787</b>	<b>107,745</b>	<b>109,509</b>	<b>112,262</b>	<b>125,550</b>
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	14,711	5,209	14,721	8,344	7,046

## 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 1920, 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 1920 numbered 5,306, the sex distribution being 3,175 males, or 49 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 2,131 females, or 38 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is 150 per cent. more than that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1920 reached its maximum in the age group 70 to 80 in the case of males, and in the age group 60 to 70 in the case of females. In the estates dealt with during the three years 1916, 1917, and 1918 wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males, but in 1919 and 1920 wills made by males were proportionately more numerous.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1920

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percent-age Intestate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average per Death in Victoria in each Age Group.	
<b>MALES.</b>								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years..	2	100·0	..	351	351	175	0·15	..
15 to 21 " ..	20	70·0	640	4,703	5,329	266	28	80
21 to 30 " ..	271	42·1	29,711	90,753	99,915	369	257	2,098
30 to 40 " ..	284	47·2	111,942	178,535	197,922	697	406	5,417
40 to 50 " ..	330	35·1	234,509	473,936	593,140	1,797	881	28,651
50 to 60 " ..	595	29·1	808,611	1,229,894	1,728,309	2,905	1,449	103,775
60 to 70 " ..	704	26·1	1,099,058	1,528,058	2,241,232	3,184	1,634	128,941
70 to 80 " ..	627	18·7	1,013,059	3,456,202	4,198,184	6,696	3,410	330,675
80 to 90 " ..	448	10·7	816,594	1,247,954	1,950,051	4,353	2,081	130,428
90 years and upwards ..	95	9·5	125,307	164,593	265,250	2,792	1,396	15,800
Absentees ..	220	25·5	222,164	341,843	461,778	2,099	..	29,628
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>3,596*</b>	<b>26·9</b>	<b>4,461,595</b>	<b>8,716,822</b>	<b>11,741,461</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>775,493</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
Under 15 years..	2	100·0	..	324	324	162	0·17	4
15 to 21 " ..	6	83·3	..	4,100	3,966	661	25	182
21 to 30 " ..	47	57·4	9,592	33,673	39,100	832	90	1,979
30 to 40 " ..	140	61·4	51,584	99,166	130,410	932	247	7,197
40 to 50 " ..	232	46·1	78,258	115,883	166,166	716	290	5,263
50 to 60 " ..	366	36·1	188,406	244,374	392,112	1,071	495	15,451
60 to 70 " ..	447	27·1	312,959	4,3,099	667,861	1,494	702	30,054
70 to 80 " ..	480	21·0	309,187	443,195	709,437	1,478	582	31,406
80 to 90 " ..	359	13·6	241,812	388,787	594,175	1,655	603	29,131
90 years and upwards ..	60	8·3	36,547	56,888	91,595	1,527	477	3,698
Absentees ..	102	21·6	11,974	124,838	135,642	1,330	..	8,312
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>29·3</b>	<b>1,240,319</b>	<b>1,924,327</b>	<b>2,930,778</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>132,677</b>
<b>Total Males and Females—</b>								
1920	5,837	27·8	5,701,914	10,641,149	14,672,239	2,514	872	908,170
1919	7,404	28·5	5,972,686	9,862,003	13,844,186	1,870	715	749,218
1918	6,935	27·0	5,360,428	7,216,040	11,009,294	1,587	725	590,330
1917	5,835	27·2	4,651,213	6,330,801	8,486,584	1,626	652	509,856
1916	5,448	29·6	4,456,273	5,817,512	8,917,481	1,637	517	458,717

\* Including 211 estates of soldiers who died while on service abroad. These estates are distributed in age groups as follows:—8 between 15 and 21; 116 between 21 and 30; 56 between 30 and 40; and 7 between 40 and 50; those of 24 soldiers whose ages could not be ascertained are included in "absentees."

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value, and distinguishing estates of males from those of females, are as follows :—

### NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1917 TO 1920.

Value.	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
<b>MALES.</b>								
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	769	33,007	933	41,308	685	33,980	520	23,479
£100 to £300 ..	1,030	198,440	1,415	265,322	1,333	252,692	751	140,850
£300 to £500 ..	616	239,039	780	302,070	760	298,096	472	185,607
£500 to £1,000 ..	589	417,382	666	476,370	745	530,695	557	408,913
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	457	653,479	501	710,590	534	753,632	442	640,212
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	173	442,786	201	501,146	239	592,030	232	571,869
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	122	420,815	118	408,796	145	505,273	139	483,476
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	71	319,447	99	444,836	114	509,014	105	465,899
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	163	1,139,993	182	1,301,834	218	1,519,432	190	1,311,939
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	44	557,772	62	743,521	81	983,051	82	996,761
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	36	671,683	40	743,902	61	1,166,826	54	1,072,867
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	24	878,163	26	941,816	36	1,217,645	29	965,117
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	10	712,701	10	711,317	10	859,388	14	988,770
Over £100,000 ..	7	912,330	6	1,312,329	13	1,776,959	9	3,490,702
<b>Total Males ..</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>7,592,037</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>8,905,157</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>10,998,713</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>11,741,461</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	249	12,508	271	14,504	321	15,670	293	14,788
£100 to £300 ..	426	79,900	505	94,778	634	119,042	561	106,008
£300 to £500 ..	294	116,615	311	121,345	392	153,328	342	134,829
£500 to £1,000 ..	335	236,412	336	240,914	446	321,167	424	301,825
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	211	309,727	241	346,584	318	453,608	306	428,675
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	86	209,144	83	200,015	125	309,159	112	277,499
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	30	106,506	55	190,231	56	196,610	60	206,070
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	23	102,810	21	94,849	35	156,176	46	205,656
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	44	306,201	50	323,920	67	450,945	60	410,759
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	13	145,154	11	134,734	23	263,451	14	171,681
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	4	74,644	6	114,135	6	118,382	13	244,066
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	2	62,385	5	168,764	6	181,920	8	268,069
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	2	132,541	1	59,364	..	..	1	54,152
Over £100,000 ..	..	..	..	..	1	106,015	1	106,701
<b>Total Females ..</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,894,547</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>2,104,137</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,845,473</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,980,778</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>9,486,584</b>	<b>6,935</b>	<b>11,009,294</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>13,844,186</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>14,672,239</b>

Compared with the returns for 1919, the figures for 1920 show an increase of 7 per cent. in the value of estates of males and of 3 per cent. in that of females, but a decrease of 28 per cent. in the number of estates of males and of 8 per cent. in that of females.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions existing in Victoria during the last forty-two 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
1919	...	...	...	39·4
1920	...	...	...	43·5

### 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 1916 and for each of the last four years the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

#### GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1920.

Gold Received.	1872 to 1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria ... oz.	27,359,728	229,047	173,362	155,079	173,537
New Zealand ..	3,817,309	...	6,636	2	38
Western Australia ..	2,927,495	1,727	6,322	5,422	15
elsewhere ..	2,898,542	66,272	1,306,350	47,053	41,959
Total ... ..	37,003,074	297,046	1,492,670	207,556	215,549
Coinage Value ... £	145,543,597	1,084,622	5,618,877	738,578	799,573
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns ... No.	133,879,031	934,469	4,969,493	514,257	530,266
Half-Sovereigns ... ..	1,893,559	...	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ... oz.	2,567,958	38,477	161,817	61,598	69,376
Value ... .. £	10,722,804	149,821	630,074	239,848	305,837
Total value, Coin and Bullion ... .. } £	145,548,614	1,084,290	5,599,567	754,105	836,103

Since the opening of the Mint 39,215,895 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £153,785,247, thus averaging £3 18s. 5·2d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 28,090,753 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,823,985 ounces in New Zealand, 2,940,981 ounces in Western Australia, and 1,304,602 ounces in Tasmania. The number of deposits received during 1920 was 1,296, of a gross weight of 215,549 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 873·3, silver 73·3, and base 53·4 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1920 was £3 19s. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 9d. being the value of the gold and 3d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 140,827,516 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 2,899,226 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £153,822,679.

The coinages of silver and bronze pence for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury were begun on 10th January, 1916, and 6th June, 1919, respectively. The number of pennies issued by the Mint was 5,808,960 in 1919, and 7,020,000 in 1920. In the following table particulars of the issue of silver coins are shown for each of the last five years:—

#### COINAGE OF SILVER AT ROYAL MINT, 1916 TO 1920.

Denomination.	Number of Pieces Issued to Commonwealth Treasury.				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
2s. ..	2,752,000	4,305,000	2,095,000	1,677,000	..
1s. ..	5,138,000	5,274,000	3,762,000	..	520,000
6d. ..	1,764,000	1,632,000	916,000	1,520,000	1,476,000
3d. ..	1,910,000	3,808,000	3,118,000	3,200,000	4,196,000
<b>Total Pieces</b> ..	<b>11,564,000</b>	<b>15,019,000</b>	<b>9,891,000</b>	<b>6,397,000</b>	<b>6,192,000</b>
<b>Value</b> .. ..	<b>£600,075</b>	<b>£782,600</b>	<b>£459,475</b>	<b>£245,700</b>	<b>£115,350</b>



The next table shows the quantity and value of silver extracted from gold at the Mint and the quantities of silver and gold issued for industrial purposes in each of the last five years :—

ROYAL MINT—EXTRACTIONS OF SILVER AND ISSUE OF  
SILVER AND GOLD FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES,  
1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Silver extracted from Gold at Mint.		Silver extracted from Victorian Gold at Mint.		Silver issued by Mint to Jewellers, &c.	Gold issued by Mint to Jewellers, &c.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	Standard ozs.
1916	23,596	3,342	8,746	1,239	37,023	21,067
1917	25,884	4,745	7,669	1,406	39,574	38,477
1918	118,126	24,610	6,333	1,319	117,147	161,817
1919	20,275	5,322	6,121	1,607	30,192	61,598
1920	13,963	3,840	6,231	1,714	32,188	69,376

### BANKING.

**Commonwealth Bank of Australia.** 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. A further amendment of the Act (No. 43 of 1920) provided for the transfer to the Note Issue Department of the bank of the liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Treasury under the *Australian Notes Act 1920*. This transfer was duly effected as at 14th December, 1920, and a Note Issue Department of the bank created. 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 54 branches established throughout the various States of the Commonwealth, two in London, and one at Rabaul (New Britain).

Savings Bank Departments are conducted at all Branches and at 3,195 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, Western Australia, and Queensland.

The liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Bank *within the State*, at 31st December in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1916 TO 1920.

	December Quarter—				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Bills in circulation..	11,108	22,310	62,864	48,323	57,509
Balances due to other banks .. ..	530	259	39	739	349,352
Deposits not bearing interest .. ..	7,086,954	6,957,568	13,342,676	6,091,042	3,613,752
Deposits bearing interest .. ..	1,596,091	1,480,272	1,721,479	1,567,025	1,931,581
Savings Bank deposits	2,458,393	3,081,122	3,543,470	4,243,129	4,873,313
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,153,076</b>	<b>11,541,531</b>	<b>18,670,528</b>	<b>11,950,258</b>	<b>10,825,507</b>
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and bullion ..	277,055	261,766	257,571	290,231	437,980
Australian notes ..	5,210,849	3,981,664	6,948,088	2,501,072	644,104
Government and Municipal securities	2,977,930	3,239,974	3,806,831	3,792,478	3,611,045
Landed property ..	..	..	..	90,308	82,192
Notes and bills of other banks ..	310,690	313,229	313,442	323,273	163,449
Balances due from other banks ..	665,063	644,708	1,235,839	567,496	674,898
Advances ..	1,480,079	1,246,666	2,307,896	2,012,967	2,375,769
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,921,666</b>	<b>9,688,007</b>	<b>14,869,667</b>	<b>9,577,825</b>	<b>7,989,437</b>

Including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on 31st December, 1920, seventeen institutions, having 759 branches or agencies, engaged in the ordinary business of banking in Victoria.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within Victoria* of all the banks (including the foregoing figures of the Commonwealth Bank) and the capital and profits of these banks, excluding the Commonwealth Bank, at 31st December in each of the years 1916 to 1920. The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution, as it issues one general statement only of assets and liabilities.

### VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1916 TO 1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<b>LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest <sup>1</sup>	33,639,033	35,665,492	40,107,372	41,533,941	47,565,334
Deposits not bearing interest	25,563,798	28,377,165	36,283,131	36,984,246	38,520,089
Notes in circulation ...	98,934	96,454	94,756	93,621	92,719
Other ...	893,867	1,190,561	1,811,673	1,417,153	1,871,608
Total ...	60,195,632	65,329,672	78,296,932	80,028,961	88,049,750
<b>ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	5,826,880	5,220,667	5,176,696	5,185,730	5,214,505
Australian Notes ...	9,271,347	10,263,291	11,852,478	11,031,512	9,752,051
Debts due to Banks <sup>2</sup>	45,141,466	40,993,959	54,102,886	50,983,836	69,700,739
Property ...	1,485,616	1,464,606	1,436,703	1,436,559	1,513,551
Other ...	1,709,816	1,795,005	2,920,329	2,265,601	2,356,047
Total ...	63,435,125	59,737,528	75,489,092	70,903,238	88,536,893
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	26,519,044	27,006,166	27,013,981	28,155,048	35,915,745
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	14,273,516	14,900,521	15,695,567	16,589,381	18,337,759
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	1,310,672 <sup>3</sup>	1,405,281 <sup>3</sup>	1,423,088 <sup>4</sup>	1,553,931 <sup>4</sup>	1,893,394 <sup>5</sup>
Average rate per cent. per annum	7·98	8·25	8·51	8·86	8·63

<sup>1</sup>Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1920 amounted to £1,086,088, also Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits.—<sup>2</sup>Including notes, bills of exchange, municipal securities, and all stock and funded debts of every description, but excluding notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—<sup>3</sup>Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.—<sup>4</sup>Half-yearly dividend in the case of ten banks and quarterly dividend in the case of two banks.—<sup>5</sup>Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of two banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders in 1920 were £8,020,789 in excess of the liabilities in 1919, and were in excess of the liabilities at the close of the years 1918, 1917, and

1916 by £9,752,818, £22,720,078, and £27,854,118 respectively. During the interval 1916-1920 the Victorian assets increased by £25,101,768. There have been considerable fluctuations in the relation of assets to liabilities. The assets were in excess to the extent of £3,239,493 in 1916, and £487,143 in 1920, but the liabilities exceeded the assets by £5,592,144 in 1917, £2,807,840 in 1918, and £9,125,723 in 1919. The excess of liabilities in the last mentioned years is accounted for by the unusual financial operations due to the war and by the fact that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to about 36 millions on 31st December, 1920. The reserves at the end of 1920 exceeded those of the previous year by £1,748,378, and amounted to 51 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.

### DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1911 TO 1920.

(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.		
	£	£	£	£	£
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	12,794,768
1916	33,639,033	25,563,798	59,202,831	45,141,466	14,061,365
1917	35,665,492	28,377,165	64,042,657	40,993,959	23,048,698
1918	40,107,372	36,283,131	76,390,503	54,102,886	22,287,617
1919	41,533,941	36,984,246	78,518,187	50,983,836	27,534,351
1920	47,565,334	38,520,089	86,085,423	69,700,739	16,384,684

The Victorian advances of the ordinary banks showed an increase of £25,310,255 during the past five years, and those of the Commonwealth Bank an increase of £3,145,150. These advances include Government and municipal securities. As compared with five years ago, deposits in the ordinary banks have increased by £26,522,257, and those of the

Commonwealth Bank (including Savings Bank deposits) by £5,523,064. The proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was about 98 per cent. in each of the last nine years.

**Rates of exchange.** The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1920 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, 1910, 1915, AND 1920.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1910.	1915.	1920.
London ... ..	5s. to 5s. 3d. per cent. discount	5s. to 8s. per cent. premium	3s. 10d. per cent. discount
New South Wales	5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ... ..	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Western Australia	10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ... ..	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ... ..	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. 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, 1910, 1915, AND 1920.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1910.	1915.	1920.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ... ..	5 to 6	5 to 6½	5½ to 6½
65 to 95 ,, ... ..	5 to 6	5 to 7	5½ to 6½
95 to 125 ,, ... ..	5 to 7	5½ to 7½	6 to 7
Over 125 ,, ... ..	5 to 7	6 to 8	6 to 7



Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.

The following table contains particulars in regard to the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the eight years 1913 to 1920 :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,  
1913 TO 1920.

Year.	Clearances.		Average Weekly Clearances.
	By exchange of Cheques, Bills, &c.	By payments in Coin and Australian Notes, &c.	
	£	£	£
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	9,548,400
1919 ..	544,211,000	98,466,000	10,465,600
1920 ..	725,006,000	122,290,000	13,942,400

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1920 was much greater than in any previous year. The next highest amount was in 1919, when the aggregate of the clearances by cheques, bills, &c., was £544,211,000.

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. The subjoined table shows the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates since the year 1875. On 15th July, 1912, the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced operations, but particulars relating thereto are not included in this 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 1920.

(Exclusive of Penny Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposit Stock.)

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s d.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880 ... ..	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ... ..	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ... ..	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ... ..	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900 ... ..	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 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
1919 ... ..	850,486	580	34,104,110	40 2 0
1920 ... ..	886,344	589	37,232,543	42 0 2

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 1920 represents an increase of about 88 per cent. since 1900 and of 37 per cent. since 1910. On 30th June, 1920, fifty-nine 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 £42 0s. 2d. 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. On 30th June, 1920, these inoperative accounts numbered 198,924, and, omitting these, the balance of 687,420 accounts averaged £54 2s. 5d. each, as compared with an average of £51 15s. 6d. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with the ordinary accounts for each of the last five years:—

### SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year ended 30th June.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.*
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1916	19,850,692	19,381,191	119,738	95,077	746,597	26,143,908
1917	21,883,168	20,579,441	118,174	84,632	780,139	28,344,042
1918	24,235,037	22,829,291	117,271	84,379	813,031	30,756,929
1919	30,335,221	28,065,731	131,687	94,232	850,486	34,104,110
1920	38,920,981	36,971,307	155,675	119,817	886,344	37,232,543

\* Excluding Penny Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

The State Savings Bank on 30th June, 1920, had 898,639 depositors with £37,745,228 to their credit, of whom 12,295 depositors in the Penny Bank Department with £7,954 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £504,731 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. The rate of interest allowed to depositors in this bank during 1919-20 was  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on all sums from £1 to £350. Depositors were allowed, however, to place an additional sum, not exceeding £1,000, in Deposit Stock account, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice—ten days for each £10, three months for each £100, or a maximum notice of two years for £1,000. Interest was allowed on this stock at the same rate as on ordinary deposits, viz.:— $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Of the amount (£37,232,543) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank on 30th June, 1920, about 25 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 50 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £350, and 25 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 £1,608,459 on 30th June, 1920.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank as at 30th June, 1920, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
30TH JUNE, 1920.

<i>Assets.</i>		£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits taken over on 30th September, 1897 .. .. .		233,683
Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds .. .. .		19,149,906
Fixed Deposits with nine Banks .. .. .		6,713,655
Crédit Foncier Debentures .. .. .		3,707,660
Municipal Debentures .. .. .		3,144,077
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (War Loan and War Savings Certificates, etc.) .. .. .		1,599,348
Mortgage Securities .. .. .		1,300,827
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments .. .. .		488,470
Bank premises .. .. .		390,000
Current Accounts with Bankers, Deposits at short notice .. .. .		958,625
Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit .. .. .		898,015
Other Assets .. .. .		22,489
Total .. .. .		£38,606,755
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date .. .. .		37,745,228
Tramway Board's deposits .. .. .		86,593
Other liabilities .. .. .		50,811
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—		
Reserve Fund .. .. .	£500,000	
Depreciation Fund .. .. .	5,797	
Fidelity Guarantee Fund .. .. .	11,748	
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	206,578	
Total Surplus Funds .. .. .		724,123
Total .. .. .		£38,606,755

The cash held and deposits with nine other banks amounted to over eight and a half million pounds, or 22½ per cent. of the total funds, which amount is readily available, if required.

**State Savings Bank—Advances department.** The “Crédit Foncier” or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *Savings Banks Act 1915* gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to

purchase debentures. The balance of debentures and stock current on 30th June, 1920, amounted to £5,394,050. Of this amount, £1,622,450 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 1919-20 was £1,260,505, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £9,479,702, of which £4,242,649 had been repaid by 30th June, 1920, leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £5,237,053 representing 3,794 loans to farmers for £1,945,127, which thus averaged £513; and 11,315 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £3,291,926, or an average per borrower of £291. Under the provisions of Act No. 3007, the Commissioners were empowered to extend the "Crédit Foncier" loan facilities granted by the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act* 1917. In the first mentioned Act provision is made for advances to soldiers and sailors and their dependants, also to Red Cross and transport workers, at a lower rate of interest and on longer terms than are allowed to others, to assist them to acquire farms or to purchase or erect dwellings. The total amount advanced under these terms on 30th June, 1920, was £420,933 (including £101,183 transferred from ordinary loans). Of this sum £12,558 had been repaid, leaving outstanding at that date £408,375, which is included in the total of £5,237,053 shown above. As a measure of the safety with which the advances department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1920, to £909, and the interest in arrear to £1,805.

The transactions in the "Crédit Foncier" department are shown below:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES  
DEPARTMENT.

		At 30th June, 1919.	During 1919-20.	At 30th June, 1920.
Stock and debentures issued ...	£	9,258,600	1,150,000	10,408,600
" " redeemed	£	4,466,450	548,100	5,014,550
" " outstanding	£	4,792,150	..	5,394,050
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received ...	No.	18,690	693	19,383
" " amount ...	£	9,978,070	518,420	10,496,490
Applications granted ...	No.	11,373	444	11,817*
" " amount ...	£	5,504,535	320,630	5,825,165*
Amount advanced ...	£	4,337,542	227,700	4,565,242
" repaid ...	£	2,388,519	231,596	2,620,115
" outstanding ...	£	1,949,023	...	1,945,127

\* Including £817,675 offered to, but not accepted by 1,445 applicants.

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT—  
*continued.*

		At 30th June, 1919.	During 1919-20.	At 30th June, 1920.
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>				
Applications received ...	No.	18,944	4,087	23,031
"    "    amount ...	£	5,935,730	1,768,455	7,704,185
Applications granted ...	No.	15,018	3,476	18,494*
"    "    amount ...	£	4,440,982	1,432,135	5,873,117*
Amount advanced ...	£	3,881,655	1,032,805	4,914,460
"    repaid ...	£	1,100,506	522,028	1,622,534
"    outstanding ...	£	2,781,149	...	3,291,926

\* Including £504,592 offered to, but not accepted by 1,541 applicants.

The net profit for the year in the advances department was £15,566 on ordinary funds, and £6,535 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £22,101. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £195,065, 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 in Victoria commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the last five years:—

- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1915-16  
TO 1919-20.

Year ended 30th June—	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1916 ..	2,330,545	2,027,979	23,085	8,354	60,314	2,385,142
1917 ..	2,680,125	2,273,165	23,168	9,066	74,416	2,924,271
1918 ..	3,244,133	2,823,180	24,385	11,042	87,759	3,494,849
1919 ..	5,137,528	4,535,147	34,198	17,918	104,039	4,267,456
1920 ..	6,571,812	6,431,865	38,591	27,046	115,584	4,572,636

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 nineteen and a half years by selecting one of each of the leading 4 per cent. and 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 each of the three years since 1917, are given in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor :—

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN  
LONDON, 1895 TO 1920.

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 11 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 8 3
1919	99½	93½	6 9 3	5 17 1
1920	78½ (due 1940-60)	90½	5 8 10	8 0 2

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-six 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 1920.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
1897	113	120 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	121 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	114 $\frac{5}{8}$
1900	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
1902	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	110	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
1904	104 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	106
1905	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
1906	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
1907	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{5}{8}$	106
1908	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{7}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1909	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
1910	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
1911	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{5}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
1912	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 $\frac{3}{16}$	100 $\frac{1}{16}$	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{16}$	100 $\frac{9}{16}$
1915	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{16}$ †	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{16}$
1916	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	89 $\frac{13}{16}$ †	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$
1917	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	88 $\frac{7}{16}$ †	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	80 $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{7}{8}$	83 $\frac{7}{8}$
1918	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{13}{16}$ †	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	82 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{7}{16}$
	1940-60.	1942-62.	1940-50.	1940-60.	1942-62.	1940-50.	1943-63.
1919	80 $\frac{5}{8}$	78 $\frac{15}{16}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{16}$	78 $\frac{7}{8}$	79 $\frac{7}{8}$	81 $\frac{9}{16}$
1920	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{11}{16}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{7}{8}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$
1897	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
1900	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	105	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105
1902	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
1904	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	98	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
1905	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
1906	100	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	99	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$
1908	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
1909	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$
1910	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{5}{8}$
1911	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{5}{8}$
1912	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
1913	93 $\frac{7}{16}$	94 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{13}{16}$	89 $\frac{13}{16}$
1914*	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	96	94 $\frac{15}{16}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	89 $\frac{9}{16}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$
1915	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$
1916	88 $\frac{7}{16}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{16}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{11}{16}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{7}{16}$
1917	86 $\frac{5}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$	88	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{7}{16}$
1918	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	75 $\frac{5}{16}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 $\frac{9}{16}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$
1919	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{11}{16}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{9}{16}$
1920	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{16}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	67 $\frac{3}{16}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	65 $\frac{7}{8}$	67 $\frac{5}{8}$

\* 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, but since that year, owing to the change in conditions resulting from the war, the prices have been lower than in any of the years referred to. 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' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1920.

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
1919	5 4 5	5 6 5	5 8 7	5 6 9	5 6 6	5 8 9	5 2 5
1920	5 17 5	6 1 5	6 8 2	6 0 7	6 0 9	6 4 2	5 14 2

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,  
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1920—continued.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	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
1919	6 10 3	6 7 1	6 5 5	5 19 6	5 17 8	5 17 9	5 17 7
1920	8 7 1	8 2 9	7 3 10	6 17 9	6 18 11	6 19 2	6 14 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. It is evident that in 1920 investors showed a preference for the longer dated securities, as the return to purchasers of 4 per cent. stock with a currency of from 20 to 43 years was much below that of 3½ per cent. stock redeemable within a period of 20 years. The interest return to the investor in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices in the year 1920, was £5 6s. per cent.

Prices of  
stock and  
debentures in  
Melbourne.

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



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 1921.

Year.	Amount Outstanding 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	3,182,530	60	5 0 0
1920	3,012,491	60½	4 19 2
1921	...	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 18 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 3 10
1919	967,450	73-76	6 8 7
1920	962,450	74	6 16 0
1921	...	72	7 11 10

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, as the Government has the option of redeeming it at any time after giving twelve months' notice. In the case of the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from the debentures. The returns from both these investments in the last nine years were considerably higher than previously, but in the last year, in the case of the debentures, they were lower than the rates obtained by an investor in short-dated Victorian  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. stocks on the British market.

## 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 1911 to 1920:—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
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
1919	481,490	435	3,040	484,965
1920	521,293	435	2,792	524,520
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
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
1919	54,364,714	171,226	1,120,676	55,656,616
1920	60,179,831	155,085	1,070,989	61,405,905

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

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 financial year ended 31st July, 1920, was £12,116.

Of the total amount assured at the end of 1920 (£61,405,905) 98 per cent. was in Australasian, 25 per cent. in British, and 1.75 per cent in American offices. The corresponding percentages at the end of 1910 were 93.95, 1.04, and 5.01.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of four of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance cannot be effected.

Industrial Assurance policies are usually for small amounts, and the premiums are collected at weekly or fortnightly intervals by agents of the insurance company who call at the homes of the assured. Many of these policies are on the lives of children. The Commonwealth *Life Assurance Companies' Act* 1905. places a limitation on the amount which may be assured on the life of a child under the age of ten years, the amount varying from £5 in the first to £45 in the tenth year.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the Ordinary and Industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER,  
1916 TO 1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	186,884	193,589	200,361	210,588	225,136
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	10,888	11,066	11,633	11,696	13,278
Total ..	197,772	204,655	211,994	222,284	238,414
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	40,376,833	42,113,619	44,383,872	47,479,895	51,714,473
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	1,092,457	1,158,811	1,283,694	1,322,540	1,572,427
Total ..	41,469,290	43,272,430	45,667,566	48,802,435	53,286,900
Annual Premiums*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	1,418,527	1,486,561	1,541,628	1,642,497	1,795,827
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	44,644	47,359	52,765	54,486	63,763
Total ..	1,463,171	1,533,920	1,594,393	1,696,983	1,859,590
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	52,688	52,661	53,327	53,560	54,032
Endowment Assurance ..	133,559	150,932	171,661	192,326	216,458
Pure Endowment ..	17,572	17,233	16,742	16,795	15,616
Total ..	203,819	220,826	241,730	262,681	286,106
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	921,419	926,235	967,810	999,175	1,068,777
Endowment Assurance ..	3,406,957	3,337,054	4,566,225	5,465,499	6,677,990
Pure Endowment ..	347,907	353,627	362,033	389,507	372,238
Total ..	4,676,283	5,116,916	5,896,068	6,854,181	8,119,005
Annual Premiums*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	49,251	49,651	52,421	54,585	57,846
Endowment Assurance ..	222,242	262,377	312,777	371,307	444,651
Pure Endowment ..	24,163	24,565	25,318	27,328	26,122
Total ..	295,656	336,593	390,516	453,220	528,619

\* Including extra premiums for war risks.

There has been an increase of 16,130 ordinary and 23,425 industrial policies since 1919, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £4,484,465 and in that by the industrial policies £1,264,824. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1920 was £223, and—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £379, and that of the endowment assurance policy £167,

the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £18,210,274 for simple assurance, and £21,140,051 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,572,427, or an average of £118 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £28·4, the average policies of the three classes being :—simple assurance, £19·8 ; endowment assurance, £30·9 ; and pure endowment, £23·8. The total amounts assured in the three classes were £1,068,777, £6,677,990, and £372,238 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned) a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary branch of the business of the companies where the distinction is made, there were 48,091 simple assurance, and 126,899 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial branch 54,032 and 216,458 policies respectively, Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

The following statement shows for each of the last ten years the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary and Industrial branches of the business respectively, also the amount assured and the premium payable per head of population in both branches combined :—

**AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES, AND BUSINESS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1911 TO 1920.**

Year.	Average Amount of Policy.		Ordinary and Industrial Business per head of Population.	
	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Payable.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1911 .. .. .	214	20·5	28 10 4	1 0 7
1912 .. .. .	212	20·9	29 1 5	1 1 1
1913 .. .. .	211	21·1	29 8 5	1 1 6
1914 .. .. .	210	21·5	30 5 5	1 2 3
1915 .. .. .	209	21·8	31 5 9	1 3 3
1916 .. .. .	210	22·9	32 19 9	1 5 2
1917 .. .. .	211	23·2	34 5 11	1 6 6
1918 .. .. .	215	24·4	36 0 9	1 7 9
1919 .. .. .	220	26·1	37 4 1	1 8 9
1920 .. .. .	223	28·4	40 8 1	1 11 5

**Annuity policies.** The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

**ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA,  
1911 TO 1920.**

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
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	11,598	437	20,427	631	32,025
1918 ..	196	11,934	415	19,364	611	31,298
1919 ..	201	12,464	396	18,875	597	31,339
1920 ..	204	12,584	388	18,484	592	31,068

Of the 388 annuities held in 1920 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 330 for £15,681 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £172 in English offices, and 52 for £2,631 in American offices. The figures in the above table include annuities granted by industrial departments of life assurance companies, of which there was one for £49 in force on 31st December, 1920.

**Life assurance—  
new business.** 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 POLICIES ISSUED: 1916 TO 1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	3,773	4,207	4,856	5,692	6,572
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	12,286	14,086	14,558	16,513	19,636
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,056	1,837	2,230	1,869	3,255
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>20,130</b>	<b>21,644</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>29,463</b>
Annuitants .. .. .	23	32	19	23	23
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	1,261,756	1,663,396	2,223,911	2,816,393	2,953,065
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	2,934,504	2,341,301	2,538,304	3,056,997	3,904,365
Pure Endowment .. .. .	100,116	210,193	297,437	261,465	456,866
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,396,376</b>	<b>4,214,890</b>	<b>5,059,702</b>	<b>6,134,825</b>	<b>7,314,296</b>
Annuitants .. .. .	1,273	1,817	860	1,442	1,127
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	3,405	1,565	3,680	2,798	1,539
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,446	1,757	362	1,936	2,047
Pure Endowment .. .. .	273	743	585	212	466
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,124</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>4,052</b>
Annuitants .. .. .	12,183	13,958	6,497	10,066	9,284
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	41,602	56,392	79,803	94,915	97,199
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	77,652	93,280	102,299	124,175	155,844
Pure Endowment .. .. .	4,216	8,775	12,490	11,057	17,953
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>123,470</b>	<b>158,447</b>	<b>194,592</b>	<b>230,147</b>	<b>270,996</b>
Annuitants .. .. .	..	199	13	113	37
<i>Industrial Business</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	3,932	3,933	4,872	4,098	4,366
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	39,187	42,408	44,851	48,041	51,501
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,587	2,271	2,083	2,411	2,999
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,706</b>	<b>48,612</b>	<b>51,806</b>	<b>54,550</b>	<b>58,866</b>
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	94,193	96,907	142,951	128,721	178,490
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,052,811	1,204,431	1,404,821	1,720,990	2,159,445
Pure Endowment .. .. .	51,813	77,700	69,841	104,470	123,390
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,198,317</b>	<b>1,379,038</b>	<b>1,617,613</b>	<b>1,954,181</b>	<b>2,461,325</b>
Single Premiums—				£	£
Assurance .. .. .	..	..	..	9	9
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	5,381	5,914	8,423	7,989	9,617
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	77,716	90,523	100,736	120,090	140,076
Pure Endowment .. .. .	3,557	5,423	5,256	7,465	9,080
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>86,654</b>	<b>101,860</b>	<b>114,415</b>	<b>135,544</b>	<b>158,773</b>

The new business for 1920 includes 29,463 ordinary assurance policies for £7,314,296 and 58,866 industrial policies for £2,461,325,

the former averaging about £248 and the latter about £42 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 16,130 for £4,484,465 and 23,425 for £1,264,824 respectively. Those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1920 must therefore, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 13,333 for £2,829,831 in ordinary, and 35,441 for £1,196,501 in industrial assurance business.

There were 96 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1920. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for the year 1920 in the following statement:—

## GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1920.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums less Reinsurances and Returns.	Other Revenue.	Total.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Expenses of Management.		Total.
					Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. ..	1,455,671	58,986	1,514,657	341,809	222,114	411,003	974,926
Marine .. ..	380,194	14,800	394,994	98,532	29,611	80,014	208,157
Guarantee .. ..	13,520	776	14,296	1,044	1,338	3,692	6,074
Live Stock .. ..	11,952	262	12,214	4,683	2,822	1,915	9,420
Plate Glass .. ..	26,399	584	26,983	11,214	4,568	5,744	21,526
Motor Car .. ..	82,946	2,867	85,813	35,763	11,887	18,506	66,156
Accident (personal) ..	52,269	873	53,142	18,279	11,167	9,255	38,701
Workers' Compensation	233,129	9,876	243,005	127,693	23,343	51,552	202,588
Other .. ..	68,620	12,186	80,806	37,469	11,132	17,142	65,743
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,324,700</b>	<b>101,210</b>	<b>2,425,910</b>	<b>676,486</b>	<b>317,982</b>	<b>598,823</b>	<b>1,593,291</b>



The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria during the period 1916 to 1920 :—

## INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1916 TO 1920.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.*	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire ..	1916	928,800	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	280,861	457,384	718,245
	1919	1,224,824	51,354	1,276,178	540,706	525,740	1,064,446
	1920	1,455,671	58,986	1,514,657	341,809	633,117	974,926
Marine ..	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
	1919	315,869	13,189	329,058	61,903	84,967	146,870
	1920	380,194	14,800	394,994	98,532	109,625	208,157
Guarantee ..	1916	11,190	861	12,051	2,549	4,886	7,395
	1917	12,932	1,009	13,941	1,701	5,671	7,372
	1918	12,497	973	13,470	2,005	4,987	6,992
	1919	14,488	858	15,346	871	5,705	6,576
	1920	13,520	776	14,296	1,044	5,030	6,074
Live Stock ..	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
	1919	10,961	269	11,230	5,650	4,530	10,180
	1920	11,952	262	12,214	4,683	4,737	9,420
Plate Glass ..	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
	1919	22,591	522	23,113	8,219	8,379	16,598
	1920	26,399	584	26,983	11,214	10,312	21,526
Motor Car ..	1916	33,627	960	34,587	8,262	11,831	20,093
	1917	33,221	988	39,189	18,221	14,098	32,319
	1918	45,008	1,327	46,335	22,201	17,059	39,260
	1919	60,246	1,700	61,946	27,451	21,214	48,665
	1920	82,946	2,867	85,813	35,763	30,393	66,156
Accident (Personal)	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	18,667	17,184	35,851
	1919	44,525	967	45,492	22,646	17,503	40,149
	1920	52,269	873	53,142	18,279	20,422	38,701
Workers' Compensation ..	1916	212,880	8,764	221,644	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
	1919	209,036	9,699	218,735	110,829	70,050	180,879
	1920	233,129	9,876	243,005	127,693	74,895	202,588
Other ..	1916	34,837	4,308	39,145	13,047	15,000	28,047
	1917	33,912	5,707	44,619	17,948	17,821	35,769
	1918	34,668	5,984	40,652	12,338	17,799	30,137
	1919	37,545	7,566	45,111	16,224	17,824	34,048
	1920	68,620	12,186	80,806	37,469	28,274	65,743
Totals ..	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	488,367	624,982	1,083,349
	1918	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131	1,154,080
	1919	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912	1,548,411
	1920	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	916,805	1,593,291

\* Including Commission and Agents' Charges.

The particulars given in the above tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net, and in the

case of premiums exclude all re-insurances in Australasia, and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures given above. The item "Other expenditure" excludes an amount of about £29,000 in 1920, 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 33.4 per cent. of the premiums.

## COMPANIES.

Trading companies registered. A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1920 is appended:—

## TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1920.

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>		<b>MANUFACTURING—continued.</b>	
Tanneries .. .. .	12	Freezing, preserving .. .. .	8
Sausage casings .. .. .	1	Flour milling .. .. .	1
Boiling down .. .. .	1	Jams, preserves .. .. .	8
Oil, grease .. .. .	3	Cereal and other foods .. .. .	6
Brick, pottery, tile .. .. .	9	Confectionery .. .. .	8
Glass .. .. .	1	Aerated waters .. .. .	2
Lime .. .. .	2	Maltsters .. .. .	2
Marble .. .. .	1	Salt .. .. .	1
Plaster of paris, cement .. .. .	2	Tobacco .. .. .	3
Cooperage .. .. .	2	Brewing .. .. .	4
Sawmill (forest) .. .. .	5	Distilling .. .. .	1
Sawmilling, box making, &c. .. .. .	7	Clothing, dressmaking, &c. .. .. .	19
Woodworking .. .. .	1	Millinery .. .. .	1
Engineering, ironfounding, and machinery .. .. .	32	Hats, caps .. .. .	4
Other metal working .. .. .	7	Mercer .. .. .	3
Sheet-iron, tin .. .. .	4	Hosiery, knitting .. .. .	13
Metallurgical .. .. .	2	Boot, shoe .. .. .	13
Bacon curing .. .. .	1	Furriers .. .. .	1
Butter, cheese .. .. .	4	Other textile .. .. .	1
Milk .. .. .	1	Sack .. .. .	1
		Dyeing .. .. .	4

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1920—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—<i>continued.</i></b>		<b>FINANCIAL—</b>	
Skin dressing .. ..	1	Land and property investment .. ..	16
Printing and publishing .. ..	16	Auctioneering .. ..	4
Manufacturing stationers .. ..	4	Indenting, agency, &c. .. ..	40
Paper bag manufacturers .. ..	1	Insurance, brokers, and underwriters .. ..	7
Ink .. ..	1		
Musical instruments .. ..	4	<b>TRANSPORT—</b>	
Motor bodies .. ..	5	Aviation .. ..	3
Coachbuilders' materials .. ..	1	Shipping .. ..	5
Perambulator .. ..	1	Motor garage, taxi-cab .. ..	8
Motor cycle, cycle .. ..	2	Carriers .. ..	3
Saddle, harness .. ..	1	Stevedoring .. ..	1
Furniture .. ..	8		
Upholstery, carpet .. ..	2	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
Polish .. ..	2	Hotels, restaurants, &c. .. ..	4
Chemicals .. ..	10	Builders and contractors .. ..	5
Paint, varnish, whitelead .. ..	5	Clubs .. ..	1
Fertilizers .. ..	1	Educational .. ..	5
Scientific and surgical appliances .. ..	2	Caterers for amusements .. ..	24
Jewellers .. ..	1	Weighbridge .. ..	3
Electric apparatus .. ..	5	Undertaker .. ..	1
Gas apparatus .. ..	1	Commerce Association .. ..	1
Match .. ..	1	Soldiers' Association .. ..	1
Rubber goods (including tyres) .. ..	3	Market Gardeners' Association .. ..	1
Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.) .. ..	15	Accountant .. ..	1
		Surveyor .. ..	1
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>		Pawnbroker .. ..	1
Plantations .. ..	2	Private hospital .. ..	1
Pastoralists .. ..	6	Memorial hall .. ..	1
Graziers .. ..	6	Designer .. ..	1
Mining and prospecting .. ..	11	Optician .. ..	1
<b>TRADING—</b>			
Warehousemen, merchants, dealers, &c. .. ..	81		

The figures in the above table refer only to companies floated and registered in Victoria under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1915, and are exclusive of 58 foreign companies registered during the year. Seventy-six ordinary mining companies were registered during 1920 under Part II. of the Act. These, as well as insurance companies doing life business only, and building societies, are also excluded from the table. Of the 541 companies registered during 1920 as shown above, 454, or about 84 per cent., were registered as proprietary companies.

Number of existing companies. According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 2,884 trading companies in 1920 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 2,407 in 1919, 2,278 in 1918, 2,284 in 1917, and 2,439 in 1916. In addition to the above, there were 19 insurance companies registered in 1920 for the purpose of transacting life business only, also a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

Building Societies. Since the coming into operation of the *Building Societies Act 1874*, 156 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since declined. The number of companies still carrying on business is 30, of which 6 were established on the Starr-Bowkett principle. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the last five years :—

## BUILDING SOCIETIES : 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Number of societies ...	31	31	31	31	30
" shareholders	7,650	7,524	7,324	7,400	7,551
" borrowers...	10,043	9,680	9,047	9,402	9,537
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	174,366	163,766	164,703	176,842	205,329
Loans granted ...	369,093	338,979	462,910	739,772	963,211
Repayments ...	540,588	518,835	606,253	649,299	985,779
Deposits received	607,283	552,447	797,308	626,732	961,029
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	70,257	66,818	65,353	73,458	74,583
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	2,088,476	2,035,768	2,024,902	2,264,083	2,452,168
Properties in possession or surrendered	469,403	460,627	427,132	380,391	203,899
Other advances ...	19,931	13,301	11,691	13,084	18,791
Cash in hand, &c. ...	28,532	40,541	42,222	47,407	48,894
Other assets* ...	16,411	24,775	49,806	68,217	84,909
Total ...	2,622,753	2,575,012	2,555,753	2,773,182	2,808,661

\* Including Commonwealth War Loans Stock, £12,450 in 1915-16, £20,300 in 1916-17, £40,075 in 1917-18, £66,800 in 1918-19, and £81,100 in 1919-20.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1915-16 TO 1919-20—continued.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<b>Liabilities—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
To shareholders ...	1,316,145	1,307,860	1,307,022	1,334,075	1,272,203
" depositors ...	796,325	746,750	707,829	848,787	900,656
Bank overdraft ...	29,821	18,185	23,901	41,041	38,252
Other ...	89,010	85,994	82,000	83,003	82,694
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,231,301</b>	<b>2,158,789</b>	<b>2,120,752</b>	<b>2,306,906</b>	<b>2,293,805</b>
<b>Reserve Funds</b> ...	<b>332,877</b>	<b>354,073</b>	<b>370,830</b>	<b>387,867</b>	<b>399,734</b>

**Co-operative societies.** The appended table contains particulars for the last five years of societies registered under the Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information regarding co-operative societies, since it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. It is known that there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the Companies Act and are not represented in the table here given.

## PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1916 TO 1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Number of Societies ..	40	53	64	70	75
Number of Shareholders ..	13,132	13,589	19,789	20,697	18,592
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Sales during Year ..	817,312	888,213	1,096,170	1,244,416	1,718,301
Other Revenue ..	16,046	22,949	33,682	49,333	88,602
Wages and Salaries for Year ..	53,558	57,821	71,045	91,391	119,912
Other Working Expenses ..	64,205	61,512	83,369	102,164	131,282
Net Profit ..	22,776	27,077	29,077	38,987	62,733
<b>Liabilities at end of Year—</b>					
Paid-up Capital ..	102,973	124,208	147,442	173,088	216,689
Reserves ..	38,804	46,455	56,284	61,310	75,139
Bank Overdraft ..	59,602	63,791	86,446	127,648	143,972
Sundry Creditors ..	64,323	93,376	151,848	175,229	262,490
Other Liabilities ..	57,636	75,918	70,160	72,382	93,149
<b>Total Liabilities</b> ..	<b>323,338</b>	<b>403,748</b>	<b>512,180</b>	<b>609,657</b>	<b>791,439</b>
<b>Assets at end of Year—</b>					
Real Estate ..	75,334	100,519	115,557	148,582	212,768
Stock ..	112,268	136,899	194,141	235,281	293,430
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery ..	22,908	28,574	54,220	51,104	60,568
Sundry Debtors ..	121,980	140,251	144,835	186,965	245,656
Cash in Hand and on Deposit ..	17,194	14,431	15,292	20,336	25,529
Other Assets ..	1,341	6,703	10,785	12,785	20,957
<b>Total Assets</b> ..	<b>351,025</b>	<b>427,377</b>	<b>534,880</b>	<b>655,053</b>	<b>858,908</b>

The number of societies which were registered under the Provident Societies Act up to 31st December, 1920, was 179, and of these 137 had been registered since the year 1900. The nature of the business carried on by the 75 societies in existence in 1920 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

## EXISTING PROVIDENT SOCIETIES, 1920.

Nature of Business.	No. transacting Business.
General merchants .. .. .	15
Farmers' associations acting as general merchants and commission agents, &c. .. .. .	14
Fruitpackers, merchants, and salesmen .. .. .	9
Cool storage .. .. .	9
Breadmaking and sale of groceries .. .. .	7
Supplying fruitgrowers' requisites .. .. .	4
Jam manufactures, &c. .. .. .	2
Printing and publishing .. .. .	2
Co-operative credit banking .. .. .	1
Fish selling .. .. .	1
Eucalyptus oil distilling .. .. .	1
Storage of wheat .. .. .	1
Erection of building .. .. .	1
Supplying butchers' requisites .. .. .	1
„ farriers' requisites .. .. .	1
„ bakers and pastrycooks' requisites .. .. .	1
Poultry farming .. .. .	1
Purchase of real and personal property .. .. .	1
Egg-laying competition .. .. .	1
Importers and indentors .. .. .	1
Leather and grindery store .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	75

The co-operative cool stores societies have been formed chiefly to provide cool storage accommodation for the fruit grown by their members, who are orchardists, and of whom several have availed themselves of the provisions of Part I. of the *Fruit Act* 1917, which empowers the Government to make advances to companies for the purpose of constructing fruit-works.

Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies. There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1919-20 have been obtained:—  
Paid-up capital, £351,780; reserve funds, &c., £233,002; other liabilities

£101,442; total liabilities, £686,224. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £122,404; other investments in public securities, &c., £142,746; loans on mortgage, £54,178; property, £239,160; other assets, £127,736. The net profits for the year were £56,336 and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £39,289. The net profits are equivalent to 9·63 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

### 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.

#### LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1916 TO 1920.

Transactions Registered.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<b>Mortgages—</b>					
Number ..	11,445	10,188	10,694	13,425	18,850
Amount £	8,015,066	5,761,855	6,678,497	8,287,079	13,329,379
<b>Releases—</b>					
Number ..	8,670	8,743	11,153	13,309	19,835
Amount £	6,538,141	5,592,240	7,252,914	8,985,683	14,697,097

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 :  
1916 TO 1920.

Security.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	862	566	607	384	258
Amount £ ..	202,872	241,293	128,161	89,002	69,415
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	74	51	49	38	32
Amount £ ..	42,483	39,073	41,915	31,613	27,667
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	4,628	3,392	1,222	874	3,114
Amount £ ..	276,390	170,913	230,830	223,300	586,632
Total—					
Number ..	5,564	4,009	1,878	1,296	3,404
Amount £ ..	521,745	451,279	400,906	343,915	683,714

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 : 1916 TO 1920.**

Security.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<b>Bills of Sale—</b>					
<b>Number</b> ..	877	835	1,315	1,043	1,122
<b>Amount</b> £	199,969	142,100	232,882	192,777	160,694
<b>Contracts of Sale—</b>					
<b>Number</b> ..	57	27	46	29	18
<b>Amount</b> £	4,151	3,802	5,150	2,320	1,384

**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.**

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 1921 six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

Supreme  
Court civil  
business.

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 1920.

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
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
1919 ..	629	90,818	116	61	24	14	6,151
1920 ..	632	74,288	132	80	39	17	9,036

**Decline in Litigation.** There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1920 the writs issued were one-eleventh; the amount sued for was about one-ninth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth 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 1920 there were 101 sessions lasting 441 days and held in 38 places. Particulars of litigation in the last

year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last five years are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1920.

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
1916 ..	480	181,054	90,424	*	*
1917 ..	523	168,875	80,421	*	*
1918 ..	527	195,693	93,298	*	*
1919 ..	600	206,164	94,049	*	*
1920 ..	680	283,238	113,804	*	*

\* No record.

The number of cases tried in 1920 was above the average of recent years, but was less than 6 per cent. of the number in 1890. The amounts sued for and awarded were, however, only slightly less than the amounts for that year. The decline in the number of cases would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

The number of requests for arbitration under the **Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.** Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1920 was 28. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £42,814, and the amount awarded £35,949. These figures are not included in the above table.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 220 places in Victoria, in 1920 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 1920.**

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
1916 .. ..	38,573	243,007	170,086
1917 .. ..	32,187	222,825	143,469
1918 .. ..	31,870	192,281	149,755
1919 .. ..	34,841	213,418	155,009
1920 .. ..	38,300	218,408	158,198

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 1920, 275 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,704 maintenance cases, 541 fraud summonses against debtors, 29,469 electoral revision cases, 8,645 cases relating to licences and certificates, 688 garnishee cases, 1,159 ejection cases, 182 prohibition cases, and 458 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 275 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 RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1920.**

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
1916 ... ..	...	2	155	157
1917 ... ..	1	1	171	173
1918 ... ..	3	3	116	122
1919 ... ..	3	6	109	118
1920 ... ..	...	3	124	127

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 1920.

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
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
1919 ..	207	184,041	130,328	68	108,181	91,689
1920 ..	186	154,658	53,229	69	82,692	73,591

\* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1920 was the lowest recorded since 1857. The average number during the ten years 1909 to 1918 was 358, and the average declared liabilities £226,517. During the ten years 1899 to 1908 the average yearly number was 445, with declared liabilities of £244,538, whereas, during the ten years 1889 to 1898, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis of that period swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 833, with declared liabilities of £2,213,592. During the ten years 1879 to 1888 the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory. The following table shows the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years :—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1916 ... ..	... 300	37	337
1917 ... ..	... 200	22	222
1918 ... ..	... 218	25	243
1919 ... ..	... 185	22	207
1920 ... ..	... 165	21	186

**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 45 whose occupations were not stated :—

#### OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1916 TO 1920.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911.	Average Number of Insolvents, 1916 to 1920.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	43,819	11	2·51
Domestic .. ..	62,175	14	2·25
Commercial .. ..	91,611	90	9·82
Transport and Communication	39,238	20	5·10
Industrial .. ..	187,773	150	7·99
Primary Producers .. ..	144,384	49	3·39
Total .. ..	569,000*	334	5·87

\* 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, 5,040 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 106 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 4,692 and 35 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 156 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

**Divorces, Sex.**

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husband and wife respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1920:—

**DIVORCES, 1920.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	241	269	510	158	212	370
Judicial Separation ...	...	8	8	...	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Total ...	241	280	521	158	217	375

**Grounds of divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1920 were as follows:—

Grounds on which Granted.	Divorce.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
	Adultery ...	100	76	...	1	...
Assaults (violent) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bigamy ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cruelty, repeated acts of... ..	...	3	...	1	...	...
Desertion ...	54	116	...	...	...	...
Desertion and adultery ...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty ...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Insanity ...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Marriage being within prohibited degrees of affinity	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	158	212	...	2	...	3



**Divorces, 1881 to 1920.** 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 1920.**

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
1916	264	6	205	1	90
1917	263	2	201	..	88
1918	304	9	230	3	101
1919	481	9	345	2	145
1920	510	8	370	2	152

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 1920, 643 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 189. The average annual number for the five-year period 1916-20, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 151, as compared with an average of 115 for the same period in Victoria.

## CRIME.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation, and, if they are satisfied that

a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information; or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General also has the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person; and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury, which consists of 23 men, investigates the charge, and, if it is of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

**Indeterminate sentences.**

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Its present members are:—The Hon. S. Mauger (chairman), Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. W. R. Anderson, I.S.O., P.M., formerly Secretary to the Crown Law Department.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries

as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Others important powers were vested in the Board under the provisions of the Amending Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1915, chief among which are:—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform;
- (b) To impose conditions of release;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishment at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals, the power formerly conferred on visiting justices in this regard being cancelled;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
  - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital; or
  - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying; or
  - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

An important alteration under the Amending Act is the substitution of "Minister" for "Governor in Council" as the authority by whose direction a prisoner may be released on probation on the Board's recommendation. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17 the Board was enabled to bring into operation two valuable aids to the reformation of the inmates of the reformatory prisons, by the Government sanctioning the purchase of a farm in connexion with the Castlemaine Reformatory, and the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island. The equipment of the Castlemaine Reformatory was further improved in 1917 by the addition of the necessary plant and tools for imparting technical instruction to the inmates, this being given by an expert of the local technical school. The lads are now receiving practical training in the use of tools, framing, jointing, &c., and they have 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 considerably to the value of the property, and include the clearing, fencing, ploughing, trenching and planting of a 10-acre block for an orchard, the enlargement of dams for water supply, and the erection of poultry pens, and of a building containing a dining room and five sleeping rooms for inmates who are allowed to sleep at the farm.

The Afforestation camp at French Island 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. Some years ago, a few men, before their perfidy could be discovered, managed to reach the mainland by appropriating a boat belonging to the Forests Department, but with two exceptions these were recaptured. Both here and at Castlemaine the open air life and work have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the prisoners, and the privileges and freedom they enjoy have not made them less amenable to discipline.

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

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	58	52	66	55	54
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	26	28	32	51	47
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	4	3	5	1	2
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	29	30	27	28	30
Total .. ..	117	113	130	135	133

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1915 are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. The number of such officers who have been appointed to date is 236.

**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 1920 :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1920.**

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	19	...	...	5	...	10	4
Manslaughter ...	7	...	...	..	...	6	1
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	53	2	...	17	...	34	...
Assaults ...	1,614	850	64	603	96	1	...
Others ...	216	47	11	53	12	78	15
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	563	95	2	131	6	317	12
Larceny and similar offences ...	3,068	2,164	132	452	69	238	13
Wilful damage ...	586	445	20	97	22	2	...
Others ...	660	424	38	164	14	19	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>26</b>
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	18	...	...	4	...	14	...
<b>Against Good Order—</b>							
Drunkenness ...	7,154	3,295	539	2,889	431	...	...
Others ...	7,155	5,260	393	1,256	240	6	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,309</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Perjury ...	8	...	...	1	1	3	3
<b>Breaches of—</b>							
Defence Act ...	981	754	6	220	1	...	...
Education Act ...	10,750	7,445	1,799	908	598	...	...
Electoral Act ...	1,866	883	62	808	113	...	...
Licensing Act ...	3,505	2,281	420	649	155	...	...
Pure Food Act ...	493	369	28	84	12	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	17,982	14,199	1,061	2,546	158	17	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>35,585</b>	<b>25,931</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>56,698</b>	<b>38,513</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>10,887</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>50</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 42,116 summons cases, 34,078 were summarily convicted, 8,002 were discharged, and 36 were com-

mitted for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (56,698) 43,088 were summarily convicted, 12,815 were discharged, and 795 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 1920 :—

### CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1920.

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.				
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Assaults .. .. .	12	1	101	4	..	..	113	5
Others .. .. .	..	..	2	7	..	..	2	7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Larceny, &c. .. .. .	462	10	1,079	22	..	..	1,541	32
Wilful Damage .. .. .	6	..	273	2	..	..	279	2
Others .. .. .	8	..	29	2	..	..	37	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>								
Drunkenness .. .. .	4	..	..	3	..	..	4	3
Others .. .. .	52	5	702	6	..	..	754	11
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>								
Breaches of Defence Act .. .. .	..	..	26	..	..	..	26	..
„ Licensing Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	321	87	985	21	149	70	1,455	178
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>240</b>

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1920 numbered 193, viz., 134 males and 59 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the past five years, 24 per cent. were arrested, and 76 per cent. summoned. The great increase in summons cases since 1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the Licensing, Pure Foods, Commonwealth Electoral, and Defence

**Arrests and  
summons  
cases.**

Acts, and is also partially accounted for by more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. Particulars for the last year of each of the four decennial periods ended with 1911, and for each of the last five years, are given in the subjoined table :—

## ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1881 TO 1920.

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
1916 ... ..	17,599	41,716	59,315
1917 ... ..	12,689	39,486	52,175
1918 ... ..	10,346	48,619	58,965
1919 ... ..	11,993	46,477	58,470
1920 ... ..	14,582	42,116	56,698

**Neglected children arrested.** The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 1,495 in 1916, 1,338 in 1917, 1,327 in 1918, 1,190 in 1919, and 193 in 1920.

The principal reason for the great falling off in 1920 is the fact that children boarded out with their own mothers by the Neglected Children's Department are not now arrested by the police.

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

## NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SUMMONS CASES, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1916 ...	59,315	40,246	18,517	552	366
1917 ...	52,175	38,757	12,923	495	303
1918 ...	58,965	44,900	13,659	406	245
1919 ...	58,470	44,623	13,272	575	347
1920 ...	56,698	43,088	12,815	795	461
Number per 10,000 of Population.					
1916 ...	421·0	285·7	131·4	3·9	2·6
1917 ...	371·2	275·8	91·9	3·5	2·2
1918 ...	415·9	316·7	96·3	2·9	1·7
1919 ...	398·7	304·3	90·5	3·9	2·4
1920 ...	376·9	286·4	85·2	5·3	3·1

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 summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

**CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.**

**Offences and drunkenness.** The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the number per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made:—

**CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1920.**

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
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
1919	1,542	4,034	6,237	46,657	58,470
1920	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698

Year.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.				
	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1916	1·01	2·41	8·03	30·65	42·10
1917	·97	2·27	5·39	28·49	37·12
1918	1·01	2·46	4·22	33·90	41·59
1919	1·05	2·75	4·25	31·82	39·87
1920	1·27	3·24	4·75	28·43	37·69

**Drunkenness.** The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in the last four years as compared with earlier years.

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

During the year 1920 there was a large increase in offences against the person and 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 1920 only 29 of such crimes out of a total of 42,758 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.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1920 were as follows:—

#### SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1920.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	4,189	325	4,514
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	1,824	404	2,228
1 and under 6 months ... ..	798	98	896
6 and under 12 months .. ..	237	34	271
1 to 2 years ... ..	12	...	12
2 years ... ..	4	...	4
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	560	66	626
Admonished ... ..	248	14	262
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	78	9	87
Otherwise dealt with .. ..	83	27	110
Total sentenced ... ..	8,033	977	9,010
Discharged ... ..	4,181	632	4,813
Total summarily disposed of ...	12,214	1,609	13,823
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	107·77	12·87	59·89

Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1920 :—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1920.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	6	...	6
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	..	...	...
1 and under 6 months ... ..	64	2	66
6 " 12 " ... ..	194	2	196
1 " 4 years ... ..	59	3	62
4 " 7 " ... ..	3	...	3
Death recorded ... ..	1	...	1
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	75	6	81
Sent to Reformatory Prison ... ..	20	...	20
" " School ... ..	1	...	1
" Lunatic Asylum ... ..	4	2	6
Total convicted ... ..	427	15	442
Acquitted ... ..	270	25	295
Not prosecuted ... ..	18	2	20
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	5.73	.18	2.94

Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above-statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

In compiling the criminal statistics of the State each year a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect of each arrest. It is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison

Arrest of  
distinct  
individuals.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1920.

Sex and Age of Persons Arrested.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	29	31										
SEX.																																	
Males .. ..	12,929	10,296	8,699	1,120	270	105	32	28	7	11	6	3	4	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..										
Females .. ..	1,653	1,091	851	139	38	20	15	12	3	5	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..					
Total .. ..	14,582	11,387	9,550	1,259	308	125	47	40	10	16	8	4	5	3	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1										
AGE.																																	
Under 10 years ..	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
10 to 15 .. ..	129	124	119	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
15 to 20 .. ..	1,238	1,071	952	87	20	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
20 to 25 .. ..	2,020	1,726	1,496	183	37	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
25 to 30 .. ..	2,217	1,837	1,575	199	35	15	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
30 to 40 .. ..	3,294	2,601	2,204	263	67	31	10	13	2	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
40 to 50 .. ..	2,866	2,021	1,597	275	70	31	14	13	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
50 to 60 .. ..	1,829	1,297	1,021	170	55	23	7	7	3	3	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
60 to 70 .. ..	763	560	460	62	20	9	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
70 to 80 .. ..	189	115	92	15	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
80 years and over ..	25	23	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This has been done for 1920, so far as sex and age of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table :—

Individuals arrested more than once.

Of the total number of arrests, 14,582, only 11,387, or 78 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 9,550, or 84 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,259, or 11 per cent., twice; 308, or 3 per cent., three times; 125, or 1 per cent., four times; and 145, or 1 per cent., five times and over—two of these persons having been arrested twenty times, one twenty-nine times, and one thirty-one times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1920 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 1920.

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
1920 ...	10,296	1,091	11,387	1,381	144	757	84	11	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 16 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once in 1920, as many as 22 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1920 numbered 5,301, and, of these, 919, or 17 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 584 twice; 178 thrice; 56 four times; 32 five times; and 69 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested thirty times.

Drunkenness, 1884 and 1920.

The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,287 in the year 1884, and 5,301 in 1920. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 11.03 and 3.52 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 68 per cent.

**Drunkards charged with other offences.** Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1920 was 5,301, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 7,090; these persons were also charged with 1,133 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 8,223. Forty-nine per cent. of the arrests during 1920 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

**Drunkenness, 1916 to 1920.** The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

**PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS,  
1916 TO 1920.**

Year.	Number of Persons --			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1916 ...	11,264	52	11,316	8.03
1917 ...	7,502	73	7,575	5.39
1918 ...	5,924	63	5,987	4.22
1919 ...	6,161	76	6,237	4.25
1920 ...	7,090	64	7,154	4.75

**Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years.** The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison. These numbers are given in the following statement:—

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number
1874-78 .. ..	100	1914 .. ..	69
1879-85 .. ..	88	1915 .. ..	64
1886-92 .. ..	106	1916 .. ..	55
1893-97 .. ..	65	1917 .. ..	37
1898-1902 ..	84	1918 .. ..	29
1903-07 .. ..	77	1919 .. ..	29
1908-12 .. ..	68	1920 .. ..	32
1913 .. ..	72		

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed limiting the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further limitation was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in drunkenness in the last five years. It will be noticed that the index numbers for the last four years were the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the number per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence :—

**ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1920.**

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895 ... ..	185	35·60
1900 ... ..	222	42·38
1910 ... ..	128	24·19
1916 ... ..	113	19·25
1917 ... ..	106	18·11
1918 ... ..	80	13·55
1919 ... ..	138	23·11
1920 ... ..	140	22·84

The crimes for which juvenile offenders were arrested in 1920, and their ages are given in the subjoined statement:—

OFFENCES CHARGED AGAINST JUVENILES ARRESTED  
DURING 1920.

	Ages.										Total.	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1. <i>Against the Person</i> —												
Assaults .. .. .						1		1	4	4		10
Others .. .. .				1		1	1	3	4	3		13
2. <i>Against Property with Violence</i> —												
Housebreaking .. .. .			3	5	4	7	13	17	13	19		81
Malicious injury .. .. .												
Others .. .. .								1		3		4
3. <i>Against Property without Violence</i> —												
Larceny, &c. .. .. .		1	4	5	8	11	9	20	37	35		130
Others .. .. .						2	2	1	4	4		13
4. <i>Against Good Order</i> —												
Misconduct .. .. .	1		1	2					5	7		16
Vagrancy .. .. .							1	1	2	8		12
Others .. .. .			1		1	1	1	3	3	7		17
5. <i>Miscellaneous</i> —												
Defence Act .. .. .										5		5
Breaches of By-laws, &c. .. .. .								1	1	4		6
Others .. .. .		1			1		1	3	4			10
	1	2	9	13	14	23	28	51	77	99		317

Two per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1920 were entirely illiterate, over 97 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The next table shows for a period of years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia and New Zealand. It is not possible to give the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909, as the Commonwealth Government discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade in the following year.

## AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1st July, 1915, to 30th June, 1920.			Consumption per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,634,700	62,192,000	1,332,700	·53	12·42	·26
*Dominion of New Zealand ..	750,700	12,500,700	164,400	·67	11·09	·14

\* Average for five years ended 31st December, 1920.

The quantities consumed per head in Australia during the quinquennium 1909-13 were : spirits, ·82, beer, 12·40, and wine, ·42 gallons ; and for New Zealand : spirits, ·79, beer, 9·69, and wine, ·14 gallons.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year. The following table shows the average yearly consumption over a period of years :—

**Expenditure  
by the people  
on intoxicating  
liquor.**

### 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 ..	6,586,300	9,993,700	666,300	17,246,300	3 8 10	6 1 0
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	1,938,800	2,046,600	82,200	4,067,600	3 12 0	6 6 0

\* Average for five years ended 30th June, 1920.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1920.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the five years ended 30th June, 1920, was £17,246,300, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium 1916 to 1920 it was £4,067,600. The expenditure per head for the Commonwealth was £3 8s. 10d., and for New Zealand £3 12s. The corresponding expenditures for the quinquennium 1909-13 were £3 10s. 2d., and £2 18s. 2d. per head.



## LOCAL OPTION.

**Local Option.** At the general elections for the State Legislative Assembly, held on 21st October, 1920, the provision in the *Licensing Act 1906* (incorporated in the Act of 1915), which required a poll of the electors to be taken on the question of the number (if any) of liquor licences to be held in the various licensing districts in the State, was submitted to the electors. The resolutions were :—

- A. That the number of licences existing in this district continue.
- B. That the number of licences existing in this district be reduced.
- C. That no licences be granted in this district.

If resolution C had been previously carried and was in force in the district, the following was to be submitted instead of the resolutions mentioned above :—

- D. That licences be restored in this district.

Resolution A or B was carried if a majority of the votes given was in favour of such resolution. Resolution C was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution, it being provided that, where less than such number was given, the votes recorded in favour of resolution C should be added to the votes given for resolution B. Resolution D was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution. Resolutions C and D could not be carried unless 30 per cent. or more of the number of electors on the electoral rolls for the district voted for the resolution.

In two licensing districts in the State, viz., Boroondara and Nunawading, resolution C was carried. Seven hotels in the former district and three in the latter had therefore to be closed. The amount of compensation awarded by the Licences Reduction Board was £12,100, or an average of £1,210 for each hotel.

During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £212,771, or an average of £980 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of the general revenue.

**Restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicants.** In the year 1915 an Act was passed (No. 2584) which fixed the hours during which alcoholic liquors might be sold in hotels during the period of the war at from 9 o'clock in the morning until half-past 9 at night. By an Act passed in 1916 (No. 2827) the closing hour was fixed at 6 o'clock instead of 9.30.

## LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

**Licences  
Reduction  
Board.**

The Licences Reduction Board, provided for by the *Licensing Act* 1906, was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time a Compensation Fund was instituted which was raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The duties of the Board are referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476. Just before the close of the year 1916 an amending *Licensing Act* (No. 2855) was passed, by which the members of the Licences Reduction Board were constituted a Licensing Court for the whole State. The taking of a local option poll was postponed to the second general election after January, 1917, and the court was authorized in the meantime to close hotels to the extent of the Compensation Fund available, as if reduction had been carried in every Licensing District. No alteration was made in the provisions abolishing the statutory number of hotels for a district, so that the number existing on 1st January, 1917, is now the maximum number, a similar provision applying to spirit merchants' licences, grocers' licences, Australian wine licences, and club licences. The Mallee area was made the subject of special legislation, under which it is possible after a petition and a poll to obtain victuallers' licences in proclaimed areas containing at least 500 electors. These hotels are to be 12 miles apart, except at Mildura, where there can be three hotels. The whole system of licence-fees was re-cast, fixed fees in the retail liquor trade being abolished and percentage fees substituted. In the wholesale section there are now percentage fees for the sales to private customers, and fixed fees in respect of the balance of the trade. The percentage fee in the case of hotels has been fixed at 6 per cent. of the annual liquor purchases, the owner paying three-eighths, and the licensee five-eighths. This combines and takes the place of the old fixed fees, the 3 per cent. compensation fee, and the assessments for lost licence fees arising out of the closing of hotels. Spirit merchants and holders of grocers' licences and Australian wine licences pay 4 per cent. of the cost of liquors sold to non-licensed purchasers.

Provision was also made for the adjustment of rents owing to the reduction in the hours for selling liquor. This work was intrusted to the Board under the "9.30 Closing Act," and was subsequently extended to include alterations due to the "6 o'clock Closing Act." Under the provisions of these Acts over 700 applications were received from licensees for adjustment of rent and licence-fee rebates.

Up to 30th June, 1921, 1,427 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 1,382 cases, and the total sum paid has been £763,726, or an average of £553 each. Four hundred and three of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, the compensation paid in connexion with these totalled £366,167, making an average of £909 each. There were 979 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £397,559, or an average of £406 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 30 H JUNE, 1921.

Licensing District.	Licences in Existence.		Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	31st Dec. 1906.	30th June, 1921.		Owner.	Licensee.
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
				£	£
Barkly (Collingwood) ...	27	13	14	9,045	1,830
Beaconsfield ...	26	15	11	8,375	1,480
Boroondara ...	7	...	7†	6,870	1,755
Bourke ...	82	33	49	39,439	9,765
Brighton ...	9	7	2	...	...
Broadmeadows ...	23	12	11	3,665	490
Cardigan ...	58	21	37	26,591	4,682
Clifton ...	6	5	1	850	225
Coburg ...	6	5	1	...	...
Collingwood East ...	22	15	7	4,444	737
Darling (Collingwood) ...	30	16	14	10,570	1,855
Eltham ...	13	9	5	1,530	165
Emerald Hill ...	58	24	33	23,514	4,680
Essendon ...	7	5	2	375*	75*
Fitzroy Central ...	22	16	6	4,270	600
Fitzroy South ...	36	20	16	12,226	2,090
Footscray ...	17	14	3	1,900	325
Gipps ...	84	31	53	41,890	10,848
Hawthorn ...	13	10	3	2,625	625
Jolimont ...	12	8	4	3,173	725
Kew ...	6	5	1	925	175
Latrobe ...	53	30	23	20,878	8,194
Lonsdale ...	51	34	17	15,220	2,666
Moonee Ponds ...	4	3	1	...	...
Moorabbin ...	12	10	2	...	...
Mulgrave ...	10	8	2	975	175
Northcote ...	6	5	1	...	...
North Melbourne ...	33	29	4	3,295	670
Nunawading ...	4	...	1	250	No claim
Nunawading† ...			3†	2,725	750
Port Melbourne ...	46	23	18	12,239	2,260
Prahran ...	27	19	7	5,427	1,005
Preston ...	6	5	1	...	...
Princes Hill ...	34	17	17	13,046	1,868
Richmond Central ...	24	20	4	2,980	640
Richmond North ...	24	18	6	4,662	837
Richmond South ...	17	13	4	2,775	410
South Yarra ...	20	15	5	4,320	615
St. Kilda East ...	10	8	2	1,850	375
St. Kilda West ...	10	8	2	1,475	320
Williamstown North ...	14	11	3	1,675	295
Williamstown South ...	26	17	9	5,010	880
Total, Greater Melbourne ...	995	582	412	301,080	65,087

NOTE.—In one licensing district in Greater Melbourne a new licence has been granted since 1906, and in two licensing districts two licences have lapsed since that date.

Compensation for—

\* One hotel.

† Closed as the result of a Local Option Poll, 21st October, 1920.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1921—*continued.*

Licensing District.	Licences in existence.		Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	31st December, 1906.	30th June, 1921.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>COUNTRY.</b>				£	£
Alexandra ... ..	19	14	5	1,706	145
Allansford ... ..	12	7	5	1,045†	210†
Ararat ... ..	17	9	8	2,705	720
Arcadia ... ..	6	5	1	20	105
Bacchus Marsh ... ..	11	6	5	1,818	155
Bairnsdale ... ..	14	12	2	400*	100*
Ballan ... ..	21	9	12	2,835	340
Ballarat East ... ..	41	29	12	6,510	1,200
Ballarat West ... ..	83	42	41	24,117	5,106
Balmoral ... ..	4	3	1	375	55
Barkly (Bendigo) ... ..	34	18	16	6,681	1,170
Beaufort ... ..	26	8	17	4,817	400
Beechworth ... ..	33	9	22	6,044	330
Benalla ... ..	14	9	5	1,720	405
Berwick ... ..	15	12	2	585	100
Birchip ... ..	6	4	2	660	20
Boort ... ..	5	4	1	260	Nil
Branxholme ... ..	12	7	3	1,260	61
Bridgewater ... ..	23	11	12	3,194	495
Bright ... ..	28	11	16	4,783	520
Bullarook ... ..	8	4	4	1,102	170
Bungaree ... ..	20	9	11	2,242	385
Buninyong ... ..	25	8	17	3,938	743
Carisbrook ... ..	11	4	6	1,436	142
Casterton ... ..	12	9	3	1,560	250
Castlemaine ... ..	49	16	33	7,969	1,666
Charlton ... ..	20	13	7	2,495	460
Chiltern ... ..	15	6	9	2,595	300
Clunes ... ..	36	7	28	6,668	603
Corangamite ... ..	10	8	2	...	...
Corong ... ..	8	9	1	525	150
Creswick ... ..	22	8	14	3,506	536
Dargo ... ..	8	5	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo) ... ..	71	28	43	26,447	4,095
Daylesford ... ..	20	11	9	3,665	660
Dimboola ... ..	12	10	1	225	No claim
Dowling Forest ... ..	19	9	10	3,085	306
Drouin ... ..	11	9	1	175	50
Dunmunkle ... ..	16	10	6	3,405	575
Dunolly ... ..	24	8	15	4,404	731
Eaglehawk ... ..	42	12	30	10,488‡	1,470‡
Echuca ... ..	22	15	7	5,034	830
Franklin ... ..	31	9	22	4,526	536
Fryers ... ..	18	3	14	2,608	314
Geelong East ... ..	26	21	5	3,510	480
Geelong West ... ..	31	24	7	4,862	620
Gisborne ... ..	15	10	5	1,594	302

Compensation for—  
 \* One hotel

† Three hotels.

‡ Twenty-six hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION  
BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1921—*continued.*

Licensing District.	Licences in Existence.		Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	31st Dec., 1906.	30th June, 1921.		Owner.	Licensee.
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>					
Glenorchy ... ..	10	6	4	£ 790	£ 98
Golden Square ... ..	57	24	33	13,066§	1,865§
Goulburn ... ..	27	15	12	5,107	544
Hamilton ... ..	12	9	3	1,970	355
Healesville ... ..	7	6	1	210	Nil
Heathcote ... ..	24	9	15	4,344	571
Heywood ... ..	4	3	1	250	No claim
Horsham ... ..	16	12	4	2,565	255
Huntly ... ..	21	10	11	3,476	660
Inglewood ... ..	20	7	13	3,566	498
Kangaroo Flat ... ..	31	7	23	6,773	888
Katamatite ... ..	4	2	2	600	100
Kerang ... ..	20	14	6	950†	145†
Kilmore ... ..	13	9	5	1,655‡	180‡
Koroit ... ..	15	11	4	1,375	295
Kyneton ... ..	31	12	19	6,504	797
Lancefield ... ..	19	8	11	3,740	645
Landsborough ... ..	8	6	2	311	1
Lara ... ..	7	6	2	450	155
Lawloit ... ..	4	3	1	160	50
Leigh ... ..	6	3	3	1,145	75
Lexton ... ..	7	3	4	1,005	75
Lilydale ... ..	17	12	6	1,400†	230†
Maldon ... ..	23	6	17	4,232	695
Mansfield ... ..	17	11	6	1,653	267
Maryborough ... ..	10	8	2	1,175	285
Melton ... ..	26	13	13	4,447	640
Meredith ... ..	5	2	3	1,175	150
Mirboo ... ..	6	4	2	500*	100*
Mortlake ... ..	5	3	1	300	50
Moyston ... ..	12	6	4	960	170
Newstead ... ..	10	5	5	1,287	138
Newtown and Chilwell ... ..	8	7	1	700	100
Nhill ... ..	8	7	2	990	170
Numurkah ... ..	27	15	11	6,265	920
Omeo ... ..	18	11	6	1,525	195
Orbost ... ..	19	15	1	85	Nil
Otway ... ..	7	8	1	No claim	No claim
Oxley ... ..	8	4	4	945	155
Penshurst ... ..	8	6	2	1,120	135
Phillip Island ... ..	12	16	2	390	110
Pitfield ... ..	15	5	10	2,778	157
Port Fairy ... ..	14	10	4	1,975	280

Compensation for—

\* One hotel.

† Three hotels.

‡ Four hotels.

§ Twenty-five hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1921—*continued.*

Licensing District.	Licences in Existence.		Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	31st Dec., 1906.	30th June, 1921.		Owner.	Licensee.
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>				£	£
Portland ... ..	10	9	1	374	Nil
Queenscliff ... ..	16	14	2	650	145
Rochester ... ..	13	8	5	2,075	445
Rochester East... ..	7	5	1	200	Nil
Rosedale ... ..	7	5	1	57	3
Runnymede ... ..	8	5	3	660	115
Rushworth ... ..	19	9	10	2,980	291
Rutherglen ... ..	19	8	11	3,891	855
Sale ... ..	17	9	8	3,441	640
Sebastopol ... ..	22	5	17	5,200§	956§
Serpentine ... ..	6	5	1	75	30
Seymour ... ..	10	9	1	450	110
Shepparton ... ..	13	9	4	1,810	625
St. Arnaud ... ..	14	6	6	4,230	805
Stawell ... ..	28	9	19	5,934	1,169
Strathfieldsaye ... ..	17	9	8	1,885	214
Stuart Mill ... ..	8	5	1	190	60
Talbot ... ..	26	10	16	3,550	360
Taradale ... ..	17	4	13	2,444	130
Terrick ... ..	5	3	2	200*	No claim
Timor ... ..	25	8	15	3,354	401
Towong ... ..	30	12	13	2,160	363
Traralgon ... ..	14	13	3	1,295	200
Trentham ... ..	15	10	5	1,458	100
Walhalla ... ..	24	9	15	3,910	575
Wangaratta ... ..	24	15	9	5,045	525
Warracknabeal... ..	12	9	2	1,760	290
Warragul ... ..	9	6	3	350*	No claim
Warrenheip ... ..	13	7	6	1,655	257
Warrnambool ... ..	19	13	6	2,260†	390†
Wedderburn ... ..	9	8	1	...	...
Whittlesea ... ..	11	6	5	1,050†	185†
Winchelsea ... ..	9	8	2	...	...
Wodonga ... ..	9	5	4	1,185	75
Wood's Point ... ..	14	12	2	220	25
Yackandandah ... ..	13	8	3	1,305	Nil
Yarrowonga ... ..	23	14	9	4,400	345
Yea ... ..	7	6	1	800	75
Total Country ... ..	2,226	1,188	1,015	345,591	51,968
Grand Total ... ..	3,221	1,770	1,427	646,671	117,055

Compensation for—  
 \* One hotel. † Three hotels. ‡ Four hotels. § Sixteen hotels.

NOTE.—In nine licensing districts in country districts seventeen new licences have been granted since 1906, and in twenty-six licensing districts forty licences have lapsed since that date.

Particulars of the hotels closed and compensation awarded in metropolitan and country districts in each year since the constitution of the Board are set forth in the following table :—

NUMBER OF HOTELS CLOSED AND COMPENSATION AWARDED, 1907 TO 1921.

Year Ended—	Number of Hotels Closed.			Amounts Awarded Owners and Licensees.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.
31st December—				£	£	£
1907 ..	26	37	63	26,471	6,125	32,596
1908 ..	43	90	133	33,764	32,817	66,581
1909 ..	30	78	108	20,021	21,648	41,669
1910 ..	28	78	106	27,636	26,507	54,143
1911 ..	17	85	102	15,501	32,953	48,454
1912 ..	24	72	96	20,511	30,877	51,388
1913 ..	26	76	102	24,775	25,346	50,121
1914 ..	19	70	89	20,040	30,033	50,073
1915 ..	30	82	112	25,800	35,883	61,683
1916 ..	40	103	143	35,485	48,658	84,143
1917 ..	23	60	83	19,193	30,415	49,608
30th June—						
1918 ..	10	34	44	7,475	15,802	23,277
(six months)						
30th June—						
1919 ..	22	57	79	19,825	29,635	49,460
1920 ..	39	36	75	39,080	21,595	60,675
1921 ..	35	57	92	30,590*	9,265†	39,855
Total ..	412	1,015	1,427	366,167	397,559	763,726

\* Compensation for twenty-six hotels.

† Compensation for twenty-one hotels.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels including roadside licences in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1921, 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 1921.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885 ... ..	969,200	4,339	223
1906 ... ..	1,244,474	3,520	354
1921 (30th June) ... ..	1,535,938	2,064	744
Increase, 1885 to 1921 ... ..	566,738	...	521
Decrease, " " ... ..	...	2,275	...

\* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 58 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 52 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 234 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1921, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,417 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 631 were closed voluntarily.

**Race-course licences and percentage fees.** The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906* (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act 1915*) provides that all race-courses shall be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. It is stipulated that, in addition to this fee, there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent. of the revenue, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past ten years were as follows:—

**REVENUE FROM RACE-COURSE LICENCES AND  
PERCENTAGE FEES, 1912 TO 1921.**

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
	£		£
1912 .. ..	9,216	1917 .. ..	13,380
1913 .. ..	10,019	1918 .. ..	11,346
1914 .. ..	12,034	1919 .. ..	11,557
1915 .. ..	13,611	1920 .. ..	13,416
1916 .. ..	11,758	1921 .. ..	17,731*

\* 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 about three times the average number of prisoners in confinement.



The following statement gives for the year 1920 the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year :—

## GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1920.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement. 31.12.20.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	732	..	406	..	906	..	416	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	86	..	53	..	66	..	52	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	12	..	195	14	14	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	10	..	138	5	6	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	84	..	52	..	79	..	56	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	39	..	115	..	30
Jika Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	1
Geelong ..	187	29	42	..	199	3	45	1
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	41	..	30	..	28	..	27	..
Melbourne ..	249	60	93	10	3,003	483	72	12
Sale ..	30	..	3	..	74	..	2	..
Police Gaols ..	96	6	5	..	161	1	1	..
Total ..	1,683	474	706	50	4,849	622	691	44

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 1920, 50 per cent. less than in 1901, 72 per cent.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1920—decrease.

less than in 1891, 76 per cent. less than in 1881, and 81 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1920.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in Confinement.			Number per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1911 ...	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
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
1919 ...	576	59	635	11·56	1·13	6·22
1920 ...	706	50	756	13·61	·94	7·21

**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 1920 :—

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1920.

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1920.
Total .. .. .	1,619	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	756
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	259	584	845	689	595	607
England and Wales ..	628	401	420	149	87	66
Scotland .. .. .	129	105	129	56	26	24
Ireland .. .. .	430	378	336	160	62	23
China .. .. .	75	27	14	18	4	2
Others .. .. .	98	103	156	79	39	34
Religion—						
Protestants .. ..	977	888	1,098	651	476	447
Roman Catholics ..	556	671	729	465	317	285
Jews .. .. .	7	7	14	8	4	4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c..	74	27	14	12	1	..
Others .. .. .	5	5	45	15	15	20
Age—						
Under 20 years .. ..		229	129	75	54	87
20 to 30 years .. ..		473	669	316	205	258
30 to 40 years .. ..		312	457	337	211	182
40 to 50 years .. ..		294	279	234	193	126
50 to 60 years .. ..		166	193	102	96	62
60 years and over ..		124	173	87	54	41

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1871 TO 1920.\*

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1920.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	7·23	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	4·75
England and Wales .. ..	36·75	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	6·46
Scotland .. ..	22·95	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78	7·90
Ireland .. ..	42·80	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95	4·85
China .. ..	42·00	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	3·09
Others .. ..	35·22	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	8·86
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. ..	18·88	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·02
Roman Catholics .. ..	32·59	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	8·69
Jews .. ..	19·60	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	5·54
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	41·63	24·20	20·75	21·95	3·89	..
Others .. ..	2·27	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·11	3·63
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. ..	Information not available.	35·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·42
20 to 30 years .. ..		34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	9·53
30 to 40 years .. ..		34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	8·80
40 to 50 years .. ..		20·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	6·65
50 to 60 years .. ..		34·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	5·42
60 years and over .. ..		0·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	3·71

\* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

### POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1920 :—

#### POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner .. ..	1	...	1
Superintendents .. ..	4	7	11
Inspectors .. ..	4	4	8
Sub-Inspectors .. ..	15	3	18
Sergeants, First class .. ..	36	11	47
"    Second class .. ..	32	18	50
Senior Constables .. ..	108	74	182
Constables .. ..	758	343	1,101
Detectives .. ..	39	7	46
Others .. ..	...	...	...
Total .. ..	997	467	1,464

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1920—continued.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, Second class ... ..	...	...	...
Senior Constables ... ..	2	...	2
Constables ... ..	57	210	267
Total ... ..	59	210	269
Grand Total ... ..	1,056	677	1,733

**Strength of police force in proportion to population.** The number of police in Victoria per 100,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States at the end of 1920 were as follows:—Victoria, 114·0; New South Wales, 128·5; Queensland, 152·5; South Australia, 118·8; Western Australia, 141·0; Tasmania, 105·2; and Northern Territory, 766·6.

**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 1919-20:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1919-20.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.		
	£	£	£	£	£	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
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
1919 ..	363,189	51,543	2,890	2,725	420,347	5 11
1920 ..	459,425	60,561	2,878	1,386	524,250	7 0

The police perform a number of duties in addition to those connected with the maintenance of law and order. The actual cost to the community of the police protection afforded is, therefore, less than the expenditure shown, in the above table for maintenance of the police force.

**Executions.** During the sixteen years ended with 1920 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, 1916 TO 1920.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident .. .. .	436	387	370	385	466
Homicide .. .. .	13	12	13	12	12
Suicide .. .. .	126	111	93	129	143
Execution .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..
Doubtful .. .. .	48	35	30	28	24
Disease or Natural Causes .. .. .	665	616	583	720	697
Intemperance .. .. .	2	1	6	1	1
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes .. .. .	8	..	5	10	7
Being "Still Born" .. .. .	2	1	2	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,350</b>
<b>Number per 10,000 of Population .. .. .</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>8.97</b>

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 71 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 21 per cent. to suicide, while in 6 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

## POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George* with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years later, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, 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 amounted to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of the emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by Victoria as well as all the other Eastern States. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was able not only to retain its own people but also to attract a considerable number of immigrants from other States and countries. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there were record harvests in 1915 and 1916

there was a decrease of population in both of these years on account of the departure of soldiers for the front, and the practical cessation of immigration. In 1917 and 1918 there were increases in spite of the fact that 20,633 soldiers left the State in the earlier and 4,532 in the later year to take part in the war. In 1919 there was a substantial addition to the population. The increases in the three years mentioned were entirely due to the return of soldiers to Victoria, the number who returned being 16,266 in 1917, 25,900 in 1918, and 77,468 in 1919. In 1920 the increase in population was 23,894, which included 3,474 soldiers. These latter were practically the last members of the A.I.F. to return to Victoria. The subjoined table contains a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1920 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1920.

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	1,299,566
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
1919 .. ..	740,884	755,054	1,495,938	1,466,242
1920 .. ..	754,756	765,079	1,519,835	1,507,497

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 331.



Population,  
1920.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1920 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st • December, 1919.. ..	..	..	740,884	755,054	1,495,938
Births, 1920 .. ..	18,647	17,566	..	..	..
Deaths, 1920 .. ..	9,059	7,773	..	..	..
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	9,588	9,793	19,381
Migration by Sea, 1920*—					
Arrivals .. ..	33,632	30,437	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	34,169	27,190	..	..	..
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	4,463	3,247	7,710
Migration by Land, 1920—					
Arrivals .. ..	184,554	95,084	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	184,733	98,099	..	..	..
Loss Overland .. ..	..	..	179	3,015	3,194
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1920.. ..	..	..	754,756	765,079	1,519,835
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 census, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	103	93	196

\* Including 3,474 members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in Victoria during the year 1920.

Increase of  
Population,  
1891-1920.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405; in 1901 it was 1,201,341; in 1911, 1,315,551; and, in 1921, 1,531,529. 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 1920.

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 .. ..	20,493	+ 11,062	31,558
1914 .. ..	19,7 9	1,171	18,548
1915 .. ..	19,183	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
1919 .. ..	12,249	+ 52,931	65,180
1920 .. ..	19,381	+ 4,516	23,897
Total (29½ years) .. ..	505,337	125 907	379,430

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

**Emigration to Western Australia.** It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. The State which has been by far the greatest gainer is Western Australia. In the *Year-Book* for 1915-16 the arrivals from and departures to that State are shown for the years 1891 to 1915 inclusive. Since 1905 the arrivals from Western Australia have exceeded the departures thereto in each year except three, when there was a small excess of departures. The net seaward migration for each of the last five years is given on page 314.

**Emigration to South Africa.** There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 and in 1913, 1914, 1917, and 1918 this State gained from South Africa, but in the four years 1909 to 1912 and in 1915, 1916, 1919, and 1920 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 102 of this volume.

**Immigration and emigration, 1916-1920.** The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1916 to 1920 :—

**RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,  
1916 TO 1920.**

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1916 .. ..	80,458	76,687	3,771
1917 .. ..	58,976	58,774	202
1918 .. ..	48,566	51,631	- 3,065
1919 .. ..	33,621	37,099	- 3,478
1920 .. ..	65,595	59,956	5,639

NOTE.—The figures in this table are 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 December, 1920, is shown hereunder :—

**SOLDIERS FROM VICTORIA WHO LEFT FOR AND ARRIVED FROM THE FRONT, 1914 TO 1920.**

Year.	Arrivals by Sea.			Departures by Sea.		
	Males.	Females (Nurses).	Total.	Males.	Females (Nurses).	Total.
1914 .. ..	..	..	..	15,355	46	15,401
1915 .. ..	5,252	47	5,299	36,474	327	36,801
1916 .. ..	8,158	136	8,294	49,094	319	49,413
1917 .. ..	16,184	82	16,266	20,065	368	20,433
1918 .. ..	25,647	253	25,900	4,425	107	4,532
1919 .. ..	76,885	583	77,468	125	12	137
1920 .. ..	3,387	87	3,474	..	..	..
Total ..	135,513	1,188	136,701	125,538	1,179	126,717

The above figures include departures for and arrivals from the front a second time of soldiers who had been in Australia on furlough.

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, 1916 TO 1920.**

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1919	139,473	66,313	205,786	153,853	66,446	225,299	- 19,380	- 133	- 19,513
1920	184,554	95,084	279,638	184,233	98,099	282,332	321	- 3,015	- 2,694
Total	782,679	386,422	1,169,101	809,807	395,059	1,204,866	- 27,128	- 8,637	- 35,765

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 1920 Victoria lost by rail 4,825 persons to New South Wales, but gained 2, 31 from South Australia.

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 1920 is shown

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

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,  
1916 TO 1920.

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.
1916	-1,078	- 370	12	1,623	3,791	28	-130	-215	150	104	-106	- 38	3,771
1917	-1,662	- 725	-264	1,443	1,057	-190	80	190	237	7	42	- 19	3,202
1918	-1,605	- 669	- 29	694	-2,059	-157	73	525	538	- 2	- 55	-319	-3,065
1919	-1,196	- 181	-549	-163	-3,617	393	-215	2,456	-313	1	34	-127	-3,478
1920	- 454	- 68	115	326	- 33	-373	- 97	6,873	-167	2	137	- 9	5,639
Total	-5,995	-2,626	-715	3,923	- 862	-299	-289	9,829	445	112	58	-512	3,069

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 3,069 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Other British Dominions. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, 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 1920 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END  
OF 1920.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50 .. ..	28,632	1909 .. ..	652
1851-60 .. ..	87,963	1910 .. ..	1,690
1861-70 .. ..	46,594	1911 .. ..	6,776
1871-80 .. ..	5,545	1912 .. ..	15,119
1881-90 .. ..	2	1913 .. ..	12,146
1891-00 .. ..	..	1914 .. ..	7,496
1901 .. ..	..	1915 .. ..	1,724
1902 .. ..	..	1916 .. ..	327
1903 .. ..	..	1917 .. ..	146
1904 .. ..	..	1918 .. ..	101
1905 .. ..	..	1919 .. ..	139
1906 .. ..	..	1920 .. ..	2,763
1907 .. ..	127		
1908 .. ..	360	Total .. ..	218,302

In 1920 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 2,763, of whom 1,660 were nominated. Of the immigrants 993 were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 1,505, and females 1,258.

Upon the outbreak of war in August, 1914, instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men who were within the limits of the recruiting ages should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England. Partly for this reason and partly because of the existence of prosperous conditions in Great Britain the number of assisted immigrants to Victoria declined during the years 1915 to 1919.

A statement of the arrangements which have been made for assisting immigrants to come to Victoria is given in a later portion of this volume under the heading "Immigration, Intelligence, and Labour Bureau."

#### CENSUS OF 1921.

A census of Australia was taken on 4th April, 1921, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The officer in charge of the collection in each State was the Commonwealth electoral officer for that State with the designation of deputy supervisor of Census. Under him an enumerator was in charge of each Commonwealth electoral division, and under each enumerator there was a sub-enumerator in respect of each electoral subdivision or a group of subdivisions. In all cases the position of enumerator was filled by the divisional returning officer. Each subdivision was further cut up into collectors' districts for the actual work of collection. The collecting organizations for the States comprised six deputy supervisors, 75 enumerators, and about 1,100 sub-enumerators, and 7,000 collectors.

A deputy supervisor was appointed for each of the Territories, viz., Northern Territory, Federal Territory, Norfolk Island, and Papua, and for the late German New Guinea. In these cases the collectors worked under the immediate direction of the deputy supervisor.

At the date of going to press the results which have been made known are the population of each State and capital city and the populations of municipalities and the number of dwellings contained therein. These are shown in this Part.

The following statement shows the population and number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of the State at the census of 4th April, 1921. The figures are subject to revision on the completion of the detailed tabulation, but it is anticipated that any amendment required will be insignificant.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.</i>						
Ararat .. ..	2,312	2,345	4,657	857	2	859
Ballarat .. ..	9,356	11,860	21,216	4,950	12	4,962
Ballarat East .. ..	6,193	7,263	13,456	3,308	3	3,311
Bendigo .. ..	11,735	13,958	25,693	5,970	15	5,985
Brighton .. ..	9,510	11,733	21,243	4,620	59	4,679
Brunswick .. ..	21,329	23,147	44,476	9,685	91	9,776
Camberwell .. ..	10,710	13,134	23,844	5,729	124	5,853
Carrum .. ..	2,488	2,728	5,216	1,850	17	1,867
Castlemaine .. ..	2,505	2,825	5,330	1,249	1	1,250
Caulfield .. ..	18,680	22,012	40,692	9,672	162	9,834
Clunes .. ..	509	717	1,226	354	1	355
Coburg .. ..	8,942	9,170	18,112	3,857	40	3,897
Collingwood .. ..	15,955	18,288	34,243	7,564	1	7,565
Creswick .. ..	764	906	1,670	429	..	429
Daylesford .. ..	1,469	1,861	3,330	771	..	771
Dunolly .. ..	407	446	853	242	..	242
Eaglehawk .. ..	2,131	2,588	4,719	1,171	..	1,171
Echuca .. ..	1,834	1,911	3,745	859	1	860
Essendon .. ..	16,515	18,745	35,260	8,050	36	8,086
Fitzroy .. ..	16,307	18,631	34,938	7,708	4	7,712
Footscray .. ..	16,785	16,987	33,772	7,147	46	7,193
Geelong .. ..	6,865	7,953	14,818	3,245	2	3,247
Geelong West .. ..	4,514	5,124	9,638	2,221	10	2,231
Hamilton .. ..	2,402	2,696	5,098	1,155	2	1,157
Hawthorn .. ..	12,870	16,308	29,178	6,563	29	6,592
Horsham .. ..	1,803	1,985	3,788	833	12	845
Inglewood .. ..	517	601	1,118	289	..	289
Kew .. ..	7,712	9,670	17,382	3,650	57	3,707
Koroit .. ..	857	904	1,761	364	..	364
Malvern .. ..	14,051	18,257	32,308	7,626	127	7,753
Maryborough .. ..	2,210	2,537	4,747	1,172	2	1,174
Melbourne .. ..	51,104	52,165	103,269	21,533	22	21,555
Melbourne South .. ..	22,143	24,736	46,879	10,153	16	10,169
Mentone and Mordialloc .. ..	2,631	3,039	5,670	1,361	7	1,368
Mildura .. ..	2,668	2,432	5,100	1,064	16	1,080
Newtown and Chilwell .. ..	3,304	3,929	7,233	1,596	5	1,601
Northcote .. ..	14,703	15,810	30,513	6,841	112	6,953
Oakleigh .. ..	2,937	3,139	6,076	1,366	17	1,383
Port Fairy .. ..	981	1,006	1,987	435	..	435

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—continued.</i>						
Portland .. ..	1,136	1,418	2,554	561	2	563
Port Melbourne .. ..	6,500	6,600	13,100	2,806	2	2,808
Prahran .. ..	21,704	28,584	50,288	11,479	18	11,497
Queenscliff .. ..	1,104	1,386	2,490	502	..	502
Richmond .. ..	20,599	22,575	43,174	9,505	6	9,511
Sale .. ..	1,762	2,006	3,768	824	6	830
Sandringham .. ..	5,136	6,170	11,306	2,761	63	2,824
Sebastopol .. ..	866	878	1,744	420	..	420
St. Arnaud .. ..	1,225	1,496	2,721	638	2	640
St. Kilda .. ..	16,758	21,835	38,593	8,307	64	8,371
Stawell .. ..	2,036	2,375	4,411	1,046	1	1,047
Wangaratta .. ..	1,770	1,922	3,692	751	4	755
Warrnambool .. ..	3,717	4,022	7,739	1,655	4	1,659
Williamstown .. ..	9,894	9,551	19,445	4,335	30	4,365
Wonthaggi .. ..	2,813	2,363	5,176	1,045	19	1,064
<b>Total—Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ..</b>	<b>427,728</b>	<b>486,727</b>	<b>914,455</b>	<b>204,144</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>205,416</b>
<i>Shires.</i>						
Alberton .. ..	3,112	2,517	5,629	1,339	5	1,344
Alexandra .. ..	1,887	1,466	3,353	920	1	921
Arapiles .. ..	1,196	1,128	2,324	480	..	480
Ararat .. ..	3,168	2,790	5,958	1,349	1	1,350
Avoca .. ..	1,660	1,651	3,311	818	4	822
Avon .. ..	1,288	1,097	2,385	543	3	546
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	1,734	1,565	3,299	675	9	684
Bairnsdale .. ..	3,882	3,841	7,723	1,794	3	1,797
Ballan .. ..	1,595	1,486	3,081	798	1	799
Ballarat .. ..	1,894	2,059	3,953	733	4	737
Bannockburn .. ..	1,345	1,244	2,589	633	..	633
Barrabool .. ..	968	851	1,819	411	..	411
Barwon South .. ..	1,528	1,642	3,170	857	1	858
Beechworth .. ..	2,361	2,291	4,652	1,014	1	1,015
Belfast .. ..	1,321	1,168	2,489	524	..	524
Bellarine .. ..	2,047	1,957	4,004	969	4	973
Benalla .. ..	3,898	3,700	7,598	1,771	3	1,774
Berwick .. ..	4,834	4,117	8,951	2,156	10	2,166
Bet Bet .. ..	1,418	1,257	2,675	698	1	699
Birchip .. ..	1,014	838	1,852	395	2	397
Borong .. ..	2,528	2,229	4,757	1,056	2	1,058
Braybrook .. ..	2,335	2,092	4,427	944	75	1,019
Bright .. ..	2,047	1,958	4,005	1,000	..	1,000
Broadford .. ..	710	622	1,332	347	1	348



POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Broadmeadows ..	3,617	1,803	5,420	820	7	827
Bulla ..	1,263	1,335	2,598	370	..	370
Buln Buln ..	3,255	2,620	5,875	1,472	..	1,472
Bungaree ..	1,529	1,484	3,013	717	..	717
Buninyong ..	2,631	2,426	5,057	1,225	3	1,228
Charlton ..	1,322	1,143	2,465	535	..	535
Chiltern ..	1,065	1,079	2,144	536	..	536
Colac ..	6,258	5,850	12,108	2,662	23	2,685
Corio ..	2,259	1,686	3,945	766	8	774
Cranbourne ..	3,219	2,463	5,682	1,403	10	1,413
Creswick ..	1,506	1,538	3,044	774	..	774
Dandenong ..	3,456	3,444	6,900	1,583	27	1,610
Deakin ..	2,164	1,763	3,927	926	2	928
Dimboola ..	3,370	2,899	6,269	1,256	4	1,260
Donald ..	1,728	1,512	3,240	709	..	709
Doncaster ..	1,345	1,240	2,585	670	3	673
Dundas ..	1,784	1,702	3,486	794	1	795
Dunmunkle ..	2,487	2,098	4,585	982	2	984
Eltham ..	2,089	1,982	4,071	1,104	1	1,105
Euroa ..	1,999	1,909	3,908	898	1	899
Ferntree Gully ..	3,365	3,640	7,005	2,255	37	2,292
Flinders ..	2,504	2,256	4,760	1,237	3	1,240
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,300	2,348	4,648	1,431	2	1,433
Gippsland South ..	2,615	2,057	4,672	1,037	1	1,038
Gisborne ..	1,090	1,287	2,377	564	..	564
Glenelg ..	2,824	2,659	5,483	1,235	4	1,239
Glenlyon ..	1,639	1,781	3,420	847	2	849
Gordon ..	1,706	1,444	3,150	708	1	709
Goulburn ..	1,141	1,006	2,147	506	1	507
Grenville ..	1,556	1,565	3,121	803	..	803
Hampden ..	5,370	5,135	10,505	2,282	6	2,288
Healesville ..	1,557	1,866	3,423	710	5	715
Heidelberg ..	7,940	8,671	16,611	3,420	43	3,463
Heytesbury ..	2,324	2,126	4,450	961	1	962
Huntly ..	1,694	1,401	3,095	767	1	768
Kara Kara ..	1,651	1,395	3,046	709	4	713
Karkaroc ..	3,135	2,360	5,495	1,210	5	1,215
Keilor ..	664	526	1,190	265	..	265
Kerang ..	5,692	4,787	10,479	2,353	12	2,365
Kilmore ..	943	847	1,790	431	..	431
Korong ..	2,595	2,278	4,873	1,141	2	1,143
Kowree ..	1,754	1,549	3,303	792	2	794
Kyneton ..	3,341	3,634	6,975	1,705	4	1,709
Lawloit ..	1,147	1,017	2,164	443	..	443
Leigh ..	806	716	1,522	387	..	387

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—continued.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Lexton .. ..	893	731	1,624	414	..	414
Lilydale .. ..	4,658	4,754	9,412	2,463	35	2,498
Loddon East .. ..	968	802	1,770	407	..	407
Lowan .. ..	1,900	1,730	3,630	772	..	772
Maffra .. ..	3,076	2,577	5,653	1,282	9	1,291
Maldon .. ..	1,506	1,632	3,138	764	..	764
Mansfield .. ..	2,120	1,875	3,995	980	2	982
Marong .. ..	3,058	2,820	5,878	1,342	1	1,343
Melton .. ..	785	644	1,429	341	..	341
Metcalfe .. ..	1,352	1,323	2,675	647	1	648
Mildura .. ..	4,888	3,195	8,083	2,189	9	2,198
Minhamite .. ..	1,022	859	1,881	468	24	492
Mirboo .. ..	892	647	1,539	367	..	367
Moorabbin .. ..	3,777	3,665	7,442	1,499	19	1,518
Mornington .. ..	989	1,211	2,200	588	2	590
Mortlake .. ..	1,497	1,416	2,913	697	4	701
Morwell .. ..	2,105	1,580	3,685	969	1	970
Mt. Rouse .. ..	1,360	1,351	2,711	597	..	597
Mulgrave .. ..	1,598	1,608	3,206	714	3	717
Murray Upper .. ..	1,168	943	2,111	460	1	461
McIvor .. ..	1,745	1,590	3,335	811	..	811
Narraacan .. ..	3,815	3,105	6,920	1,671	3	1,674
Newham and Woodend ..	984	1,107	2,091	481	..	481
Newstead and Mt. Alexander .. ..	1,349	1,350	2,699	733	..	733
Numurkah .. ..	2,999	2,769	5,768	1,327	..	1,327
Nunawading .. ..	6,234	6,391	12,625	2,855	52	2,907
Omeo .. ..	1,304	1,065	2,369	665	2	667
Orbost .. ..	2,202	1,624	3,826	999	1	1,000
Otway .. ..	2,342	1,700	4,042	997	4	1,001
Oxley .. ..	2,169	1,782	3,951	864	1	865
Phillip Island and Woolamai .. ..	2,720	2,383	5,103	1,111	2	1,113
Poowong and Jeetho .. ..	3,896	3,289	7,185	1,657	4	1,661
Portland .. ..	2,743	2,534	5,277	1,260	3	1,263
Preston .. ..	4,714	4,956	9,670	2,102	86	2,188
Pyalong .. ..	370	332	702	189	..	189
Ripon .. ..	1,717	1,712	3,429	803	..	803
Rochester .. ..	3,394	2,896	6,290	1,399	7	1,406
Rodney .. ..	3,919	3,483	7,402	1,642	7	1,649
Romsey .. ..	1,688	1,507	3,195	800	..	800
Rosedale .. ..	2,260	1,922	4,182	1,002	4	1,006
Rutherglen .. ..	2,091	1,856	3,947	885	..	885
Seymour .. ..	2,031	1,776	3,807	870	2	872

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Governmen Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Shepparton .. ..	4,018	3,696	7,714	1,685	5	1,690
Stawell .. ..	1,841	1,511	3,352	802	..	802
Strathfieldsaye .. ..	1,692	1,686	3,378	788	..	788
Swan Hill .. ..	6,702	4,850	11,552	2,721	16	2,737
Talbot .. ..	648	734	1,382	388	..	388
Tambo .. ..	2,236	2,002	4,238	929	1	930
Towong .. ..	2,415	1,915	4,330	1,008	2	1,010
Traralgon .. ..	1,724	1,612	3,336	791	4	795
Tullaroop .. ..	1,314	1,264	2,578	637	..	637
Tungamah .. ..	2,405	2,095	4,500	1,030	2	1,032
Upper Yarra .. ..	3,014	2,511	5,525	1,308	10	1,318
Violet Town .. ..	960	923	1,883	461	2	463
Walpeup .. ..	3,278	2,194	5,472	1,199	5	1,204
Wangaratta .. ..	1,268	1,119	2,387	525	..	525
Wannon .. ..	1,517	1,326	2,843	636	3	639
Waranga .. ..	2,901	2,465	5,366	1,321	2	1,323
Warragul .. ..	2,543	2,411	4,954	1,048	4	1,052
Warrnambool .. ..	4,256	3,979	8,235	1,760	..	1,760
Werribee .. ..	3,738	3,297	7,035	1,559	7	1,566
Whittlesea .. ..	1,834	1,647	3,481	788	..	788
Wimmera .. ..	2,343	1,812	4,155	870	2	872
Winchelsea .. ..	2,246	2,064	4,310	980	1	981
Wodonga .. ..	1,370	1,185	2,555	608	7	615
Woorayl .. ..	3,311	2,661	5,972	1,358	4	1,362
Wycheproof .. ..	2,424	1,786	4,210	1,000	..	1,000
Yackandandah .. ..	1,515	1,411	2,926	677	2	679
Yarrowonga .. ..	1,356	1,264	2,620	611	..	611
Yea .. ..	1,485	1,211	2,696	646	10	656
Total—Shires .. ..	322,121	289,016	611,137	141,842	737	142,579
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
Cities, Towns and Boroughs .. ..	427,728	486,727	914,455	204,144	1,272	205,416
Shires .. ..	322,121	289,016	611,137	141,842	737	142,579
Not Incorporated .. ..	113	72	185	64	..	64
Whole State .. ..	749,962	775,815	1,525,777	346,050	2,009	348,059
Shipping .. ..	4,667	1,085	5,752	..	..	..
Total Population .. ..	754,629	776,900	1,531,529	346,050	2,009	348,059

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	63,586	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
Total ..	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458	655,591	659,966

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.

In the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 107, a statement appears of the numbers and proportions of males and females living in the age groups, under 15 years, 15 to 45 years, 45 to 65 years, and 65 years and upwards, at the

censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911. Similar particulars are given for England and Wales for the year 1911.

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 in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 108.

**Conjugal condition, 1911.** The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) at the census of 1911 is shown in a statement which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 108.

**Marriageable persons.** 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 in 1911. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census of 1911 was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

**Proportion of marriageable females.** At the census of 1911, 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.

**Centenarians in Victoria.** There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the 1911 census was taken. Of the men 5 were widowers, and of the women 9 were widows.

**Private and other dwellings.** 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 seven census years 1861-1921 :—

**DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SEVEN CENSUS YEARS.**

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to an Inhabited Dwelling.	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.39
1871 ..	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.88	1.24
1881 ..	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.43	1.14
1891 ..	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.09	1.00
1901 ..	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.38	.93
1911 ..	14.915	3.103	4.80	5.51	.87
1921 ..	17.361	3.766	4.61	..	..

The population returned at the census of 1921 represents a proportion of 17.4 persons to the square mile. In 1911 the proportion was 14.9; in 1901, 13.6; in 1891, 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 461 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1921, a number smaller than in any of the five preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

The census of 1911 gave the 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
<b>Tôtal Foreign .. .. .</b>	<b>16,802</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>21,252</b>
At Sea .. .. .	630	673	1,303
Unspecified .. .. .	5,225	5,793	11,018
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>659,960</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>

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 **Foreign born.** 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 **Chinese.** 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 seven censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under :—

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

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48
1921	1,531,529	215,782	16·40	754,629	98,935	15·09	776,900	116,847	17·70

Between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 the increase in population (215,782) was larger than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1881-1891, when it was 278,059 persons.

The masculinity of the population, or the ratio of males to females, at each of the last seven census enumerations, was as follows :—

Year.	Males to 100 Females.
1861	155·26
1871	121·36
1881	110·19
1891	110·41
1901	101·08
1911	99·34
1921	97·13

The ratios for different age groups for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the census of 1911 in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1921.

The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1921 of the various municipalities of Greater Melbourne, also the number of persons to the acre at the same date :—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE  
ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Persons to the Acre, 1921.
Melbourne City .. ..	7,555	103,269	13·7
Fitzroy City .. ..	923	34,938	37·9
Collingwood City .. ..	1,139	34,243	30·1
Richmond City .. ..	1,430	43,174	30·2
Brunswick City .. ..	2,719	44,476	16·4
Northcote City .. ..	2,850	35,513	10·7
Prahran City .. ..	2,320	50,288	21·7
South Melbourne City .. ..	2,303	46,879	20·4
Port Melbourne City .. ..	2,366	13,100	5·5
St. Kilda City .. ..	2,049	38,533	18·8
Brighton City .. ..	3,308	21,243	6·4
Essendon City .. ..	4,000	35,260	8·8
Hawthorn City .. ..	2,400	29,178	12·2
Kew City .. ..	3,553	17,382	4·9
Footscray City .. ..	2,577	33,772	13·1
Williamstown City .. ..	2,775	19,445	7·0
Oakleigh Borough .. ..	2,658	6,976	2·3
Caulfield City .. ..	5,600	40,692	7·3
Malvern City .. ..	4,000	32,308	8·1
Camberwell City .. ..	8,320	23,844	2·9
Preston Shire .. ..	8,800	9,600	1·1
Coburg Town .. ..	4,800	18,112	3·8
Sandringham Town .. ..	3,740	11,306	3·0
Remainder of District .. ..	81,181	40,507	·5
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. ..	..	4,711	..
Total, including Shipping .. ..	163,366	782,979	4·8*

\* In making this calculation persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

NOTE.—Kew was proclaimed a city on 1st March, 1921.

Density of metropolitan population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 38 persons to the acre; Collingwood and Richmond have 30; Prahran, 22; South Melbourne, 20; St. Kilda City, 19; Brunswick, 16; and Melbourne City 14 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,969 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 497; Williamstown, 445; Caulfield, 305; St. Kilda, 298; Richmond, 227; and

Brighton, 193 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 6,202½ acres; if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 36; South Melbourne, 26; St. Kilda, 22; Melbourne City, 18; Williamstown, 8; Caulfield, 8; Brighton, 7; and Kew, 6.

In the following return Victoria is shown in two divisions, the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city, and the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the census of 1921, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

#### METROPOLITAN AND OTHER POPULATION, 1921.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Enumerated Population, 4th April, 1921.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan .. ..	255	782,979	51.12	3,070
Remainder of State ..	87,629	748,550	48.88	8.5
Total, Victoria ..	87,884	1,531,529	100.00	17.4

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is slightly more than 51 per cent. of that of the whole State. The results of each census (except that of 1901), after the census of 1861, showed an increase in the proportion of the total population resident in the metropolitan area. The marked nature of this increase will be apparent from the following statement:—

#### PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1861 (Census) ..	25.9	1914 (Estimate) ..	47.1
1871 " ..	28.9	1915 " ..	48.2
1881 " ..	32.8	1916 " ..	49.7
1891 " ..	43.0	1917 " ..	50.2
1901 " ..	41.3	1918 " ..	50.6
1911 " ..	45.1	1919 " ..	49.7
1912 (Estimate) ..	45.7	1920 " ..	50.4
1913 " ..	46.1	1921 (Census) ..	51.1

The figures for the years 1912 to 1920 are estimates as at 31st December.

**Greater Melbourne—**  
**increase of**  
**population.**

The next return gives the population of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne at the last three census dates. There was a slight falling-off in the cities of Melbourne and Port Melbourne between 1911 and 1921, but in all other districts there were increases during each decennial period. The most remarkable of these increases was in the City of Caulfield, where the population was enumerated at 9,541 in 1901 and 40,692 in 1921. Northcote, Malvern, and Camberwell also made great progress in the twenty-year period, their respective populations being trebled.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Municipal District.	Population at the Census of—		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
<b>Cities—</b>			
Melbourne .. .. .	97,440	103,593	103,269
Fitzroy .. .. .	31,687	34,283	34,938
Collingwood .. .. .	32,749	34,190	34,243
Richmond .. .. .	37,824	40,442	43,174
Brunswick .. .. .	24,141	32,215	44,476
Northcote .. .. .	9,677	17,519	30,513
Prahran .. .. .	40,441	45,367	50,288
South Melbourne .. .. .	40,619	46,190	46,879
Port Melbourne .. .. .	12,176	13,515	13,100
St. Kilda .. .. .	20,542	25,334	38,593
Brighton .. .. .	10,047	12,083	21,243
Essendon .. .. .	17,426	23,749	35,260
Hawthorn .. .. .	21,430	24,450	29,178
Kew .. .. .	9,469	11,152	17,382
Footscray .. .. .	18,318	23,643	33,772
Williamstown .. .. .	14,052	15,275	19,445
Caulfield .. .. .	9,541	15,919	40,692
Malvern .. .. .	10,619	15,969	32,308
Camberwell .. .. .	8,602	12,551	23,844
<b>Towns—</b>			
Coburg .. .. .	6,772	9,505	18,112
Sandringham .. .. .	*	*	11,306
<b>Borough—</b>			
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,273	2,151	6,076
<b>Shires—</b>			
Preston .. .. .	4,059	5,049	9,670
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District .. .. .	15,445	24,873*	40,507
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. .. .	1,730	4,220	4,711
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>496,079</b>	<b>593,237</b>	<b>782,979</b>

\* Included with Moorabbin Shire in 1901 and 1911.

Population of  
chief extra-  
metropolitan  
towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising two municipalities; Geelong, three; Bendigo, two; and Warrnambool, Castlemaine, Mildura, Hamilton, and Wonthaggi one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the censuses of 1911 and 1921, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1921.

Name of Town.	1911 (Census).	1921 (Census).
Ballarat ... ..	42,403	38,500
Geelong .. .. .	30,273	36,170
Bendigo .. .. .	39,417	33,170
Warrnambool .. ..	7,010	7,739
Castlemaine .. ..	7,020	7,000
Wonthaggi .. .. .	3,200	5,176
Mildura .. .. .	4,608	5,100
Hamilton .. .. .	4,900	5,098

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1921:—

Town.	Enumerated Population in 1921.	Town.	Enumerated Population in 1921.
Maryborough ..	4,747	Echuca .. ..	3,745
Ararat .. .. .	4,657	Wangaratta ..	3,692
Stawell ... ..	4,411	Camperdown ..	3,650
Colac .. .. .	4,150	Daylesford ..	3,330
Horsham .. .. .	3,788	Bairnsdale ..	3,200
Sale .. .. .	3,768		

Rates of  
increase of  
population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in the remainder of the State are shown hereunder :—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1920.**

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-60 ..	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1861-70 ..	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1871-80 ..	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1881-90 ..	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1891-1900 ..	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901-10 ..	1·26	·89	1·05	1·74	1·42	·25
1911 ..	1·36	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
1919 ..	·86	4·56	·68	2·70	1·04	6·46
1920 ..	1·30	1·60	1·32	3·12	1·27	·09

\* 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 and the year 1920, been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates 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.

The small natural increase both in Melbourne and the remainder of the State in 1919 is accounted for by a heavy death rate in that

year due to the existence of an epidemic of influenza. The rate of total increase in 1919 was large on account of the return to the State of soldiers, and the extra-Metropolitan districts benefited to a greater extent proportionally by their return than Melbourne and suburbs.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1921:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1861-1921.

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Victoria ..	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,529
New South Wales ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448	2,102,335*
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	757,634
South Australia ..	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868	499,206†
Western Australia	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	134,124	232,114	332,213
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,377
Australia ..	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,436,794
New Zealand ..	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407	1,218,270

\* Including Federal Territory, 2,572.

† Including Northern Territory, 3,870.

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1921.

In the next table is shown the enumerated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the census of 1921, 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, AT CENSUS OF 1921.

State.	Enumerated Population at Census of 4th April, 1921.			Increase since Census of 1911 (2nd April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	754,629	776,900	1,531,529	215,978	17·4
New South Wales ..	1,071,058	1,028,705	2,099,763	453,029	6·8
Queensland ..	399,610	358,024	757,634	151,821	1·1
South Australia ..	248,293	247,043	495,336	86,778	1·3
Western Australia ..	177,013	155,200	332,213	50,099	0·3
Tasmania ..	107,767	106,110	213,877	22,666	8·2
Territories—					
Northern ..	2,821	1,049	3,870	560	0·01
Federal ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	858	2·7
Australia ..	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794	981,789	1·8
New Zealand ..	622,708	595,562	1,218,270	209,863	11·8

Australian States—  
Increase of population,  
1851 to 1921.

The subjoined table contains particulars of the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and of the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1851 TO 1921.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						Australia.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	171,061	114,835	28,275	12,973	5,993	393,537
1891-01 "	- 111,848	- 4,064	16,693	- 15,568	118,441	- 2,179	1,475
1901-11 "	- 42,340	45,564	19,708	- 5,406	53,723	- 14,592	56,657
1911-21 "	35,346	134,926	30,800	16,146	- 1,748	- 13,782	201,688
Total ..	424,620	629,584	309,521	64,739	196,150	- 22,804	1,601,810
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	243,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
1911-21 "	180,632	318,961	121,021	71,192	51,847	36,448	780,101
Total ..	1,029,564	1,311,711	418,054	370,767	130,177	166,551	3,426,824
Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	380,766	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	930,620
1891-01 "	60,665	222,612	104,411	42,726	134,342	25,808	590,564
1901-11 "	114,481	293,602	107,684	48,711	97,990	18,736	681,204
1911-21 "	215,978	453,887	151,821	87,338	50,099	22,666	981,789
Total ..	1,454,184	1,941,295	727,575	435,506	326,327	143,747	5,028,634

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1911-21 Australia gained 201,688 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and decreases through excess of



emigration over immigration in the other States, Tasmania losing 13,782 persons. Over the whole period of 70 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 68 per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 32 per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 22,804 persons.

Victoria had, at the census of 1911, a larger proportion of persons aged 65 and upwards than any other Australian State or New Zealand. Its number per 10,000 of the population was 518, the corresponding number in New Zealand being 474, in South Australia 467, in Tasmania 412, and in New South Wales 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions were much lower.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 60 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made great progress, the most noticeable advance having been in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase of population was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158 and in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 persons. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 897,640 inhabitants in 1921. These two cities contain about 30 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

#### POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1921.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Persons to the Acre, 1921.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	4.79
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	634,355	897,640	7.59
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,377	209,699	1.07
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	1.49
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	15,129	1.81
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,85	1.12
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	107,491	3.31

\* Not available.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, the population of Melbourne being spread over about one and a half times the corresponding area. In Adelaide and Perth there is less than two persons, and in Brisbane and Hobart about one person, to the acre.

Density of  
population in  
capital cities.

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 Census (c) or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London.. ..	England .. ..	1921 (c)	7,476,168
Calcutta .. ..	India .. ..	1911	1,222,313
Glasgow. .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1921 (c)	1,034,969
Bombay .. ..	India .. ..	1911	979,445
Manchester (with Salford)	England .. ..	1921 (c)	964,701
Birmingham .. ..	England .. ..	1921 (c)	919,438
Sydney .. ..	Australia .. ..	1921 (c)	897,640
Liverpool .. ..	England .. ..	1921 (c)	833,118
Melbourne .. ..	Australia .. ..	1921 (c)	782,979
Montreal .. ..	Canada .. ..	1917	700,000
Madras .. ..	India .. ..	1911	518,660
Hyderabad .. ..	India .. ..	1914	500,623
Sheffield .. ..	England .. ..	1921 (c)	490,724
Leeds .. ..	England .. ..	1921 (c)	458,320
Edinburgh .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1921 (c)	429,281
Dublin.. ..	Ireland .. ..	1919	399,000
Belfast.. ..	Ireland .. ..	1919	393,000
Bristol .. ..	England .. ..	1921 (c)	377,061
Toronto .. ..	Canada .. ..	1911	376,538

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last seven census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished, except in 1921 :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SEVEN CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,894	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,551	655,591	659,960	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303
1921	1,531,529	754,629	776,900	*	*	*	*	*	*

\* The numbers of Chinese and Aborigines enumerated at the census of 1921 were not available when this part was sent to press.

Arrivals and  
departures of  
Chinese.

During the years 1917, 1919, and 1920, the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater, but 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 185. The figures for each year are as follows:—

#### CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1916 .. .. .	481	397	+ 84
1917 .. .. .	457	475	- 18
1918 .. .. .	350	270	+ 80
1919 .. .. .	187	408	- 221
1920 .. .. .	300	410	- 110
Total .. .. .	1,775	1,960	- 185

Decrease of  
Aborigines.

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 most of the natives are under the care of that body, the numbers in the different stations being as under:—

#### NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1919-20.

Station.	Aborigines.	Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk .. .. .	3	39	42
Lake Condah .. .. .	4	4	8
Lake Tyers .. .. .	57	83	140
Framlingham .. .. .	..	60	60
In Institutions .. .. .	4	1	5
In Service .. .. .	1	3	4
Other Depôts .. .. .	4	30	34
Total .. .. .	73	220	*293

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

In addition to the above there are 74 half-castes at Antwerp and Cove Dam whom it is proposed to transfer to Lake Tyers under a concentration scheme.

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1919-20, 4 deaths occurred—2 at Lake Tyers, and 2 at Lake Condah. There were 11 births—9 at Lake Tyers, and 2 at Framlingham. Six marriages were celebrated—3 at Lake Tyers, 1 at Coranderrk, and 2 at Framlingham. All the births recorded were those of half-castes, while all the deaths were those of full-blooded Aborigines.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,193. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1920 :—

**Expenditure on Aborigines.**

Amount expended .. .. .	£407,412
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	13,152
Net cost .. .. .	£394,260

At the census of 1911 the number of Chinese in Australia was 25,772 (23,374 males and 2,398 females). At the same date the number of Aborigines was as follows :—Full blood, 11,385 males and 8,554 females; half-caste, 5,283 males and 4,830 females. 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.

**Chinese and Aborigines in Australia.**

Immigration  
and emigration  
of coloured  
persons,  
1901 to 1920.

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, 1920.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1905	1,118	1,311	- 193
1906-10 .. .. .	382	495	- 113
1911-15 .. .. .	491	406	+ 85
1916 .. .. .	80	92	- 12
1917 .. .. .	67	208	- 141
1918 .. .. .	52	46	+ 6
1919 .. .. .	46	151	- 105
1920 .. .. .	59	86	- 27
Total .. .. .	2,295	2,795	- 500

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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>1,135</b>

**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 found to have been 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 1920 was 3,098, and of those who departed 3,511, the excess of departures over arrivals thus being 413. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, Papuans, Malays, and Filipinos, 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.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1920 was 136; in the fifty years, 1871 to 1920 inclusive, it was 14,946.

## 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 £18,750 in 1919-20. Since 1853, the amount received from the Government has been £1,205,116—£222,922 for building and apparatus, £722,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £259,694 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.

The system of junior and senior public and commercial **Examinations.** examinations 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 1920 :—

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1920.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate ... ..	4,176	1,667	39·91
Leaving ... ..	2,047	955	46·65
Junior, Public ... ..	16	9	56·25
Senior, Public ... ..	11	5	45·45

**Degrees.** The number of degrees taken in 1920 was 387, all of which were direct, as against a total of 1,398 for the preceding five years, or an average of 280 per annum for that period. During those five years 1,389 persons obtained direct and 9 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 7,507 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 929 have been conferred on women, 923 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows :—446 Bachelor of Arts, 178 Master of Arts, 85 Bachelor of Medicine, 7 Doctor of Medicine, 83 Bachelor of Surgery, 13 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Master of Laws, 4 Doctor of Science, 62 Bachelor

of Science, 22 Master of Science, 18 Bachelor of Music, 8 Bachelor of Dental Science, and 1 Bachelor of Agricultural Science. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1920—the particulars for the years 1919 and 1920 being given separately :—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1919.			During 1919.			During 1920.			Total.		
	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ..	1386	118	1504	74	..	74	97	..	97	1557	118	1675
Master of Arts ..	678	184	862	14	..	14	38	..	38	730	184	914
Doctor of Letters	7	1	8	1	..	1	1	..	1	9	1	10
Bachelor of Medicine	1339	15	1354	14	..	14	62	..	62	1415	15	1430
Doctor of Medicine	209	107	316	6	..	6	15	..	15	230	107	337
Bachelor of Surgery	1270	4	1274	14	..	14	62	..	62	1346	4	1350
Master of Surgery	29	..	29	1	..	1	3	..	3	33	..	33
Bachelor of Laws	486	12	498	17	..	17	29	..	29	532	12	544
Master of Laws ..	92	3	95	5	..	5	7	..	7	104	3	107
Doctor of Laws ..	16	23	39	..	..	..	5	..	5	21	23	44
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ..	208	2	210	7	..	7	10	..	10	225	2	227
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ..	42	1	43	3	..	3	2	..	2	47	1	48
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	4	..	4	2	..	2	1	..	1	7	..	7
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	7	..	7	2	..	2	2	..	2	11	..	11
Master of Engineering ..	82	..	82	1	..	1	1	..	1	84	..	84
Bachelor of Science	181	5	186	14	..	14	22	..	22	217	5	222
Master of Science	79	2	81	5	..	5	4	..	4	88	2	90
Doctor of Science	25	20	45	1	..	1	..	..	..	26	20	46
Bachelor of Music	25	2	27	..	..	..	3	..	3	28	2	30
Doctor of Music ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ..	147	..	147	11	..	11	18	..	18	176	..	176
Doctor of Dental Science ..	13	..	13	3	..	3	1	..	1	17	..	17
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ..	60	..	60	6	..	6	2	..	2	68	..	68
Master of Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Doctor of Veterinary Science ..	7	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	8
Bachelor of Agricultural Science	23	..	23	1	..	1	2	..	2	26	..	26
Total ..	6415	501	6916	204	..	204	387	..	387	7006	501	7507

Students attending lectures, and under-graduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1920 having been 2,530 as compared with 1,237 in 1910, thus showing an advance of 105 per cent. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 160 per cent. in the period mentioned. Details for the last five years are given in the following statement :—

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1916 to 1920.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1916 ..	264	100	364	852	445	1,297
1917 ..	237	136	373	842	490	1,332
1918 ..	297	133	430	910	538	1,448
1919 ..	495	141	636	1,415	572	1,987
1920 ..	591	155	746	1,910	620	2,530

Of the number attending lectures in 1920—2,530—625 were students in Arts and Education, 313 in Laws, 186 in Engineering, 782 in Medicine, 212 in Science, 164 in Music, 147 in Dentistry, 7 in Agriculture, 37 in Veterinary Science, and 47 in Architecture, and 10 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1920 is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1920.

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
	£	£	£
Receipts—			
Government Grants ..	29,800	7,742	37,542
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	54,475	12,900	67,375
Other sources .. ..	2,503	9,804	12,307
Total .. ..	86,778	30,446	117,224
Expenditure .. ..	70,032	38,469	108,501

In addition, the University received £19,044 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 college, which was established by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, is a residential college for students of the University of Melbourne (without restriction as to religious denomination). It has a staff of lecturers and tutors from whom the students receive the assistance they require in their University work; non-resident students are also admitted to the college classes. The work of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria is carried on in the Victoria Wing; there is an independent staff of professors and lecturers for this work. Theological students may reside in the college if they are matriculated students of the University.

The *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contained a statement of the nature of the college buildings, and reference was made to recent additions and alterations.

The library of the late Mr. Robert Harper, of Melbourne, with two of Mr. Harper's handsome and beautifully carved oak bookcases, have been presented to the College Library by Mrs. Harper. Sir John MacFarland has presented his library of mathematical and physical books. Mrs. W. G. Sharpe has presented some beautifully bound volumes from the library of her late husband; and the scientific and classical prizes won by the late Dr. David Skinner of Beechworth have been presented by his widow and daughter.

The Master of the College is D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb., Glasg., Melb.), formerly Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z. All inquiries as to admission, scholarships, etc., should be made to him.

**Queen's College.** This college was founded by the Methodist Church of Victoria and its lectures are open to non-resident as well as resident students. It is capable of accommodating about 80 students in residence. The buildings comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the Master, tutors, and students. The building is now being enlarged at a cost of some £35,000, and, when completed, will include a central tower, a memorial chapel to soldiers who were connected with the college, a new common room, a large library, and additional lecture rooms; as well as some 40 additional students' rooms. The Master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc., Litt.D.

**Newman College.** Newman College is built in the section of the University Reserve granted by the Government of Victoria to the Roman Catholic Church in the Act of Incorporation of 2nd October, 1882. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Archbishop of Melbourne (the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D.), on 11th June, 1916. It was founded by the generosity of the Roman Catholic people of the State of Victoria, and cost nearly £70,000. The Archbishop Carr Memorial Chapel, to be erected at a cost of £20,000, will be a striking addition to the College. A separate study and a bedroom are provided for each student. There is also provision of hot and cold shower and plunge baths, a large covered-in swimming bath, a gymnasium, and billiard and recreation rooms. The library consists of more than 10,000 volumes. Lectures, demonstrations, and private tuition are given in the College with the special object of assisting students in their University work. Women students as well as men extern students are admitted to all college lectures. Students of the college enjoy the advantage of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and tuition supplementary to University lectures.

All applications for information, &c., should be made to the Rector. The present Rector is the Very Rev. Albert Power, S.J., M.A. He is assisted by the Rev. Dominic Kelly, S.J., M.A., the Rev. Wilfrid Ryan, S.J., B.A., F.G.S., and a staff of competent lecturers and tutors.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

**University extension.**

Tutorial Classes have been organized by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives from the Extension Board and the Workers' Educational Association respectively. The Government grants a sum annually (now £2,250) for the development of Tutorial Class work. In addition to these classes, which are in operation in the city and suburbs, the University Extension Board has this year (1921) inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence for the benefit of country students. This advice will be confined to social and cultural subjects, and is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the more social functions of his daily life and citizenship. The Government grant in this connexion is £1,500.

Professor Meredith Atkinson is Director of Tutorial Classes and Chairman of the University Extension Board. The Secretary to the Board is Mr. S. D. Thompson, Education Department, Melbourne.

### THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

**The educational system of Victoria.**

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act and two amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889 were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn 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. This Act has since been amended by Act No. 2993, passed on 31st December, 1918, and by Act No. 3059, passed on 14th September, 1920, both of which deal mainly with salaries of teachers.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one

or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for 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

**Compulsory  
Clauses.**

may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

**Conveyance allowance.** In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under eleven who reside between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 miles from the nearest school, 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 was substituted. The members of School Committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school; and (g) to arrange, where necessary, for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for the accommodation of teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

**Free subjects.** The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material.

**New Features.** The course of study (issued February, 1920) contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual



instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years a large number of teachers have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, and, in addition, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

**Drill,  
swimming,  
school  
gardens, &c.**

There were, on 30th June, 1921, 70 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of approximately 10,000 boys; and 61 cookery centres, with an attendance of 5,733 girls, also two laundry centres, with 284 girls in attendance.

Five Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by about 1,000 girls, have been established. In these schools girls over twelve years of age are given during the last two years of their school life a training in the subjects of a comprehensive domestic arts course. At the same time their general education is continued. In addition to the instruction given in the woodwork centres woodwork is being taught to about 600 boys in 53 country schools by the head teachers as one of the ordinary subjects. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, assists teachers in obtaining the best seeds, seedlings, ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs. It has a nursery of its own at Oakleigh, maintained partly by members' subscriptions (2s. 6d. yearly), 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 21,000 packets of seeds, 550,000 seedlings, 10,000 rooted roses, 5,000 dahlias, 4,500 chrysanthemums, and 125,000 mixed trees and shrubs.

**Special days.**

In addition to Arbor Day (to which reference has been made), other special days—Anzac Day, Discovery Day, Empire Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25th April, 1915, has been commemorated in the schools each year since, on Anzac Day, by the holding of a special service, consisting of hymns and addresses together with the saluting of the flag. The schools of Victoria held a celebration of Empire Day in 1905, being among the first of the oversea Dominions to recognise the day, and have since enthusiastically kept it in remembrance year by year. The first sighting of Australia by Captain Cook in April, 1770, is commemorated on Discovery Day. Bird Day has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. Over 61,000 of the older school children have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which was established for the protection of bird life.

**Patriotic Fund.**

During the Great War the teachers and children in the State schools, with the aid of departmental officers, school committees, and parents, were instrumental in raising a sum of £440,000 for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920.

**League of Young Gardeners.**

A widespread movement is being fostered for the carrying out of "home projects," as has been done in the United States of America. The idea is to link school, home, and farm in one common interest. The growing of sugar-beet, the culture of the potato, the selection of wheat, and the rearing of poultry and stock have engaged the united attention of children, teachers, and parents in various Victorian school districts.

**Medical Inspection.**

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing four medical inspectors. Two of these went abroad during the war period, and were engaged on war service. The medical officers devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

**Dental Clinic.**

A dental clinic has been established and is under the charge of four dental officers. Great service is being rendered by this clinic.

**Teachers' remuneration and classification.**

Under the provisions of Act No. 3059, assented to on 14th September, 1920, male teachers are divided into five and female teachers into four classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those for females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £420. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are three classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging for males from £60 to £84 and for females from £50 to £70. Sewing mistresses receive £60 yearly.

**State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1919.**

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the eight years ended 1916-17; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for returns for years prior to 1901-2 and for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919:—

**STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1919.**

Year.	Number of Schools at end of year.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ... ..	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ... ..	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ... ..	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900 ... ..	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ... ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1910-11 ... ..	2,059	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ... ..	2,093	5,533	238,111	151,247	205,695
1912-13 ... ..	2,127	5,683	241,042	152,600	209,172
1913-14 ... ..	2,175	5,710	246,447	158,213	214,986
1914-15 ... ..	2,227	6,085	250,264	160,885	218,427
1915-16 ... ..	2,225	6,194	257,726	161,632	221,777
1916-17 ... ..	2,202	6,275	254,033	161,034	221,202
1917 (31st Dec.) ...	2,236	6,455	†214,048	†161,574	†186,523
1918 ,, ... ..	2,272	6,570	240,664	164,350	208,861
1919 ,, ... ..	2,280	*6,518	235,292	160,345	207,633

\* In addition to these teachers, 386 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1919.

† These are the figures for the *six months* ended 31st December, 1917; hence the apparent falling off in "number enrolled" as compared with the number for the preceding year. Had the figures been compiled to June, 1918, probably the new number would have been greater, not less than that of the previous year. An increase in the same ratio as the increase in average attendance would fix the number at 255,280.

**Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1919.**

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 77 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 year ended 31st December, 1919 :—

## AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1919.

Ages.	Net Enrolment of Children Attending.—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	12,768	6.1	...	...	12,768	6.1
6 to 14 ,, ...	180,747	87.1	6	6.2	180,753	87.1
14 years and upwards ...	14,021	6.8	91	93.8	14,112	6.8
Total ...	207,536	100.0	97	100.0	207,633	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, 1919,\* was 225,457, and of these 222,881 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 2,576. If allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it will be apparent that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is very small.

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

**Registration of teachers and schools.**

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1)

\* The latest statistics published by the Education Department of Victoria, (*vide* "Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1919-20") are for the period ended 31st December, 1919.

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.

Registered  
schools, 1872  
to 1919.

The appended statement shows the number of registered schools, of instructors in same, and of individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, and in a number of subsequent years, including the latest year for which particulars are available:—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE,  
1872 TO 1919.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964
1914-15	509	1,879	52,638
1915-16	495	1,909	57,400
1916-17	495	1,970	56,193
1917-18	499	2,002	58,366
1918 (31st December)	493	1,903	56,996
1919	486	1,991	56,684

Scholars  
attending  
State and  
registered  
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 21 per cent. of the scholars during 1919 attended registered schools, and the balance, 79 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 at the Teachers' College. The first of these is for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, the second for Primary Teachers, and the third for Secondary Teachers. In the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 338 to 340, particulars are given of the nature of the work carried on at the College, the qualifications which must be possessed by students desiring admission thereto, the fees payable, &c.

#### DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

**District High Schools.** The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and the University. A further important function of these institutions is to give the necessary preliminary education to boys and girls intending to take up teaching. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the work of grade VI. in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a high school. The course of study lasts for six years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after obtaining the qualifying certificate, or for four or five years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Ten of the District High Schools are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other

courses of secondary education. There are district high schools at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat,\* Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Coburg, Colac,\* Dandenong, Echuca, Essendon, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, 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, 1919, there were in attendance at these schools 6,177 pupils, of whom 3,165 were boys and 3,012 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.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the **University High School.** School was opened in a State building in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the University.

#### HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**Higher Elementary Schools and Classes.** There are now thirty-seven higher elementary schools—at Beechworth, Boort, Bright, Camperdown, Casterton, Charlton, Chiltern, Clunes, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, Dimboola, Donald, Euroa, Foster, Hampton, Inglewood, Korumburra, Kyabram, Lilydale, Nathalia, Nhill, Orbost, Portarlington, Portland, Rainbow, Rochester, Rushworth, Rutherglen, Sea Lake, Seymour, Swan Hill, Traralgon, Warracknabeal, Werribee, Yarram, and Yarrawonga. During the term ended 31st December, 1919, there were in attendance at twenty-eight of these schools 2,047 pupils, of whom 985 were boys and 1,062 were girls. The remaining nine schools have been established recently. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There are also ten schools, eight in the metropolitan area and two in urban centres—known as "Central" schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education is provided. These were attended by 1,392 pupils in 1919.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils

who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Minister of Public Instruction may annually award scholarships as under :—

No. and Kind.	Age Requirement of Candidate.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
100 Junior	Under 14½ years	4 years ..	Free tuition at a district high school and £4 for school requisites, or £12 for tuition and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
40 Senior..	Under 18½ years	4-6 years	£40 towards expense of any course at the University
50 Junior Technical	Under 14 years	2 years ..	Free tuition at a junior technical school, or, in the industrial course at an approved district high or higher elementary school, and £4 for school requisites, also, in certain cases, up to £26 for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
55 Senior Technical at a Technical School	.. ..	3-5 years	Free tuition for full length of approved courses at approved technical schools; also £30 for day students or £10 for night students
4 Senior Technical at the Melbourne University	.. ..	2-3 years	£40 towards expense of a course in architecture, engineering, or science at the University
60 Teaching	14-17 years ..	3 years	As for "Junior"
20 Nominated courses	.. ..	4-6 years	Free tuition in agriculture, mining or veterinary science at the University; also, in certain cases, an allowance up to £26 for maintenance

In addition, free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum may be granted in the case of pupils of State junior technical and secondary schools who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances. Free tuition at State technical and secondary schools may also be granted in



the case of children of sailors or soldiers who lost their lives or became physically incapacitated while on active service in the Australian Imperial Force.

### STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

**Signing with marks.** The number of marriages celebrated in 1920 was 14,898, and there were only 17 men and 10 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.

### 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 brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 31st December, 1919, was 26.

The former lack of organized method in preparing pupils for courses in technical schools largely neutralized the efforts of the instructors in these institutions. In order to overcome this difficulty, junior or preparatory technical schools have been established in connexion with all the higher technical schools. These schools offer a course of two or three years' instruction for boys between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen years. The course has been very popular, and the accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of students coming forward.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects, and, as far as possible, to provide for the training of the expert technologist. The various branches of engineering and its subdivisions, mining, metallurgy, technical and agricultural chemistry, subjects connected with the building and other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. Of the smaller schools, some in country districts have courses in mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical schools for women's industries are the College of Domestic Economy and the girls' junior technical departments in the Swinburne, Ballarat, and Prahran Schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1919-20. The expenditure in each of the three years 1917-18 to 1919-20 was greater than that for any year prior to 1917-18 —

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Name.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	1,276	1,179	1,796	2,757	2,561
Ballarat .. .. .	8,393	8,383	10,800	11,668	11,923
Beechworth .. .. .	864	723	1,480	778	797
Bendigo .. .. .	5,033	5,396	6,814	7,442	7,317
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	757	23	833
Brunswick .. .. .	9,850	5,216	4,043	4,116	5,603
Castlemaine .. .. .	1,758	2,100	5,305	3,239	3,249
College of Domestic Economy ..	904	795	973	1,389	1,655
Collingwood .. .. .	5,571	4,353	4,993	6,017	6,291
Daylesford .. .. .	850	1,028	950	1,122	1,549
Echuca .. .. .	475	600	1,136	2,755	1,697
Footscray .. .. .	8,288	4,906	8,342	4,500	6,438
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	3,898	8,291	5,585	6,109	5,116
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	8,443	11,338	16,579	16,160	10,216
Horsham .. .. .	425	475	475	600	700
Kyneton .. .. .	225	..	..	..	..
Maryborough .. .. .	1,190	1,386	1,415	1,736	2,964
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	14,578	18,324	21,909	21,514	19,258
Melbourne Junior Tech. School	6,573	6,780	7,589	7,743	8,226
Nhill .. .. .	199	..	..	..	..
Prahran .. .. .	4,926	3,914	4,444	4,492	5,272
Sale .. .. .	400	410	475	831	1,690
South Melbourne .. .. .	5	5	11,033	1,898	5,053
Stawell (with Ararat Branch) ..	1,205	1,211	1,759	1,724	2,010
Sunshine .. .. .	1,664	1,818	1,689	1,819	1,940
Warrnambool .. .. .	1,892	2,860	4,464	2,861	2,646
Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	..	..	629	932
Other votes for technical schools	..	..	..	7,783	9,860
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,315	1,514	1,592	1,761	1,698
Total .. .. .	90,200	93,005	126,397	123,466	127,494

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

**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)	... ..	4	10 "
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	... ..	
Differential and Integral Calculus	... ..	
Practical Geometry	... ..	
Dressmaking	... ..	
Millinery	... ..	
Applied Mechanics	... ..	
Applied Electricity	... ..	
Architecture	... ..	
Building Construction	... ..	
Surveying	... ..	
Hydraulics	... ..	
Chemistry	... ..	
Assaying	... ..	
Metallurgy	... ..	
Engineering Drawing	... ..	
Science, Trade, Commercial, Mining, and numerous other Subjects	... ..	
Evening Art and Applied Art Courses (Drawing, Design, Modelling, &c.)	... ..	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 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 1920, amounted to £22,713.

Over 170 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering and Science, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Municipal Engineering, (4) Marine Engineering, (5) Mining Engineering, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the Applied Art School classes are held in the following subjects:—Drawing, Design, Modelling, Architecture, Building Construction, Geometrical Drawing, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Blackboard Drawing, Still Life Painting, Anatomy, Figure Drawing, Figure Composition, Book Illustration, Lettering, Illuminating, Stencilling, Leather Embossing, Decorative Metalwork, Silver-smithing, Jewellery, Engraving, Die Sinking, Lead Glazing, Stained Glass, Plaster Casting, Signwriting, Ticket Writing, Lithography, Process Engraving, Weaving, Dressmaking, Millinery, and Plain and Decorative Needlework.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers, geologists, electrical engineers, civil engineers

(municipal and hydraulic), mechanical and marine engineers, land surveyors, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. The following figures give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1916 to 1920 :—

### STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1916 TO 1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,312	2,483	2,566*	2,640*	2,634*
Males over 21 .. ..	424	390	503	488	449
" under 21—Apprentices	878	754	730	772	778
" " Others .. ..	708	937	991	1,049	1,095
Females .. ..	302	402	342	331	312
Fees received during the year ..	7,167	7,985	7,928	8,033†	16,300†
Average fee per student .. ..	61s. Od.	64s. 8d.	62s. Od.	60s. 10d.	124s. Od.
Number of classes .. ..	168	172	175	173	173
" instructors .. ..	89	95	103	102	97
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	15,206	16,411	16,864	17,666	20,027

\* In addition, over 400 students were receiving vocational training for the Repatriation Department during 1918 and 1919, and 370 in 1920.

† This does not include fees for correspondence courses which amounted to £2,120 in 1919, and £4,461 in 1920. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

## LIBRARIES.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

**Public Library of Victoria.** The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £326,946. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance (including salaries) and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,613,164 at the end of 1920. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :— the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 4,874 volumes were purchased, 2,925 volumes presented, 400 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 48,747 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1920. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 274,856 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 141,836 volumes during 1920, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 9,464. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 38,101, of which 1,025 were added during the year.

**National Gallery.** The National Gallery at the end of 1920 contained 19,717 works of art, viz., 613 oil paintings, 4,722 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,382 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 7 male and 16 female students, and the school of drawing by 49 male and 48 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 1920 it contained more than 9,000 exhibits.

**National Museum.** The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1920 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £300.

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

**Patent Office Library.** There is a free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, which contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, official Gazettes and patents specifications of the principal countries of the world. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

**Supreme Court Library.** The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has 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 1919–1920 having been £2,000. Of these libraries 455 furnished returns in 1920, which show that they possessed 895,563 volumes, and received

£72,580 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £59,917—£9,990 on books, &c., and £49,927 on maintenance—and that 2,596,324 visits were paid to the 396 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors.

### EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

**Exhibition Buildings, Aquarium, and Museum.** The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened for the purpose of an exhibition, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure, temporary annexes, &c., was £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On that occasion a further sum of £262,954 was expended. At the close of the exhibition there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904.

The receipts for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1920, amounted to £7,797, consisting of rents, £2,556, aquarium receipts, £2,369, and other receipts, £2,872. The expenditure totalled £5,994, viz.:—£1,875, expenses of the aquarium; and £4,119 for general maintenance, improvements to buildings, insurance and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust at 30th June, 1920, amounted to £2,909.

### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

**Botanic Garden.** The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established over 70 years ago, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, etc. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The Botanic Gardens and the Domain are administered by the Lands Department, the Government House Grounds temporarily by the Federal Government, Alexandra Park by a Committee representing the Board of Land and Works and the Melbourne City Council, and Queen Victoria Gardens solely by the Melbourne City Council. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres, and, in addition to the divisions mentioned above, includes the grounds and buildings of the Observatory and the National Herbarium.

Records of the commencement and the progress of the Gardens until 1908 are to be found in the *Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens*, published by the Government Printer in that year, and obtainable at a price of 1s.

The Gardens are open to the public daily from 7 a.m. in summer and 7.30 a.m. in winter, and are closed at sunset.

The present Director is Mr. J. Cronin, who was appointed to the office in 1910.

#### ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

**Royal  
Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Post Office, and can be reached by tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by electric train to Royal Park Station. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. Most of the large animals of the world, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., are exhibited there, as well as many native animals. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. W. H. D. 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, Mr. Stanley E. R. Church, at 243 Collins-street, Melbourne, 'Phone Central 6097.

**Other  
societies.**

There are about 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres.

#### PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public  
reserves.**

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 6,202½ acres in 1920. A list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 529 to 533.



A further statement showing the number and area of reserves in 17 of the largest towns outside Melbourne was given on page 533 of the same volume.

At the end of 1920 there were in the State 3,115 regular churches and chapels, and 1,605 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,720 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,095 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

### CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1920.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	387	709	540	1,249
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	275	549	257	806
Free Presbyterian ...	3	9	1	10
Methodist ...	274	324	401	1,225
Independent or Congregational ...	80	86	28	114
Baptist ...	80	112	63	175
Lutheran ...	23	50	11	61
Salvation Army ...	538	138	27	165
Church of Christ ...	75	85	19	104
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	1	1	...	1
Other Protestant ...	15	24	25	49
Roman Catholic Church ...	333	516	227	743
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	5	5	2	7
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints ...	2	3	4	7
Total ...	2,095	3,115	1,605	4,720

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,950, and the teachers 22,247; the number of scholars on the rolls was 221,123—100,135 males and 120,988 females.

Religions of the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911. The particulars obtained at the census of 1921 have not yet been classified and made available for publication :—

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>
„ unspecified .. .. .	20,727	11,064	31,791	..
<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 religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1861 to 1911 :—

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	1·23
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>72·98</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>
Jews .. .. .	·56	·50	·51	·58	·50	·49
Others .. .. .	5·57	3·42	2·49	2·29	·88	·85
<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 subject to the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was 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 fifteen 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 of all the societies only one 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 naval or military service in connexion

with the war. The number of societies which took advantage of the scheme was twelve, and the number of their enlisted members was about 15,120. The sum paid by them in sickness and mortality benefits on account of those members under the contracts which were reinsured was about £232,000, and of this sum £46,500 was reimbursed to the societies by the Government in accordance with the arrangement made with it.

The amounts of the sickness and mortality benefits paid by all societies on account of members who took part in the war was about £286,000. In addition, they paid the contributions of enlisted members during their absence from Australia. The amount of these contributions was about £152,000.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the 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 is liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest is extended to any securities on which a trustee is under any Act authorized to invest any trust funds in his hands. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing on mortgage if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies, investment in which is optional and on which interest is payable at 4 per cent. The amount invested in the stock at the end of 1920 was £347,319. Prior to the year 1907 it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended, so that all benefit members, who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary and the full amount payable to their society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover

**Benefits of  
friendly  
societies.**

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 or more portions. Of these the most important are the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 8d. to 10d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

**Progress of  
friendly  
societies.**

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased from 142,275 in 1910 to 143,021 at the close of 1920 — an increase during the ten years of only 746

members.

There was a slight decline in the membership between the ends of the years 1914 and 1917 due to deaths of members while on active service and to the absence from Victoria of many young men who might otherwise have joined the societies. A marked decrease in the membership of nearly all societies occurred in 1918 and 1919—the decrease in the earlier year being 7,004 in male and 1,619 in female members, and in the later year 3,918 in male and 1,360 in female members. In 1920 there was a further decline of 757 male and 502 female members, making a total loss for the three years of 11,679 males and 3,481 females. This numerical decrease was principally due to a dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies which led to the resignation of nearly all the medical officers as from 1st February, 1918. A settlement of the dispute has now been arrived at between the Association, and nearly all the larger societies.

The funds increased during the ten-year period, 1910–20, from £2,122,602 to £3,173,678, there being an addition of £1,051,076. They are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund for the year 1920 averaging slightly over  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of 1920 these had a membership of 9,694 and funds amounting to £72,772.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1916-1920 :—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
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
1919 .. ..	144,280	664,526	680,943	3,056,666
1920 .. ..	143,023	681,232	564,220	3,173,678

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1916 to 1920 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1916 TO 1920.

(Including Female Societies.)

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Number of societies ..	46	46	46	49	55
Number of Branches ..	1,522	1,516	1,496	1,489	1,475
Average number of members ..	157,819	158,035	153,870	146,919	143,651
Number of members sick ..	28,189	26,468	28,326	46,612	29,063
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	261,077	275,388	306,054	406,817	294,818
Deaths of members ..	1,909	2,479	2,525	2,211	1,381
Deaths of registered wives ..	502	478	473	751	471
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	361,380	357,525	352,973	367,878	358,726
Income of incidental fund ..	282,955	264,710	275,022	265,672	289,367
Other Income ..	28,315	30,820	30,440	30,976	33,139
Total Income ..	672,650	653,055	658,435	664,526	681,232
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	246,712	251,250	308,804	375,733	250,589
Expenditure of incidental fund ..	265,508	268,647	265,954	276,442	282,592
Other Expenditure ..	24,039	27,833	28,097	28,768	31,039
Total Expenditure ..	536,259	547,730	602,855	680,943	564,220
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	2,734,274	2,840,549	2,884,718	2,876,863	2,985,000
Amount to credit of incidental fund ..	108,767	104,830	113,898	103,128	109,903
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	2,650,796	2,762,036	2,808,057	2,783,425	2,889,409
Amount invested—incidental fund ..	98,299	93,519	105,329	103,128	109,871
Amount invested—other funds ..	64,786	67,916	71,047	71,268	76,679
Total invested ..	2,813,881	2,923,471	2,984,433	2,957,821	3,075,960
„ funds ..	2,912,178	3,017,503	3,073,083	3,056,666	3,173,678

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

**Secessions and expenses.** Societies lost through secessions 8.2 per cent. of their members in 1920, 8.5 per cent. in 1919 and 7.5 per cent. in 1918, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in 1917. The higher secession rates in the last three years were due mainly to the dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies, which is referred to in a previous paragraph. They were due, in part, to a number of members who had been on active service and whose contributions had been paid for them while absent from Australia having failed to resume payment of contributions on their return. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. Expenses of management absorbed nearly 19 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1920. This ratio is considerably below the usual rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the benefits and contributions are usually payable fortnightly and that this entails a great deal of administrative work, it will be seen that the rate of expense is very moderate.

**Sickness and mortality experience, 1903-7.** An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-7. This relates to male lives only. Tables containing rates of sickness and mortality obtained by the investigation are given in the *Year-Book* for 1913-14.

**Sickness and mortality experience, 1914-20.** The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies, and the number per effective member, in respect of which claims for sick pay were received in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920; also the number of deaths of male members of such societies in those years and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
		Number.	Number per Effective Member.		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks.	Days.		
1914..	125,952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10.03
1917..	128,989	257,847	2	0	2,409	18.68
1918..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19.55
1919..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17.43
1920..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11.44

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their return to the Commonwealth their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.



**CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.**

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed, in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, and guarding of machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent than formerly, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employees, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

From that time onwards further legislative provisions have been passed at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognise the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factories laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted and ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The Minister may now require the occupier of any factory, shop, or place to provide for the use of the employees a dining-room and a bath-room, and for the use of the female employees a rest-room. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are also restricted, and they must be given a half-holiday every week.

**Wages  
Boards.**

The Wages Board system of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria.

It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1896 by Sir Alexander Peacock. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board scheme. The Boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employees. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or by a meeting of employees. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason, the Governor in Council may appoint a Special Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from six to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employees), who nominate some outside person as chairman; or, if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor in Council appoints the chairman. The Board may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work, including the hours of each shift; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for casual work, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. Casual work is now defined in the Act as work or labour during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed by the Special Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question.

Resolutions in favour of appointing three new Special Boards (the Flock Board, the Nickelware Board, and the Wholesale Soft Goods Board), were carried in both Houses of the Legislature during 1920.

On 31st December, 1920, there were 161 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 165,000 employees.

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets (until the first Determination is made) as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Department of Labour acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. Members are paid for not more than seven meetings in the first twelve months after the constitution of the Board, and for not more than four meetings in any subsequent year. The chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Department of Labour to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Department of Labour, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may 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.

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 forty-seven Determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, it has consisted of a President and two other persons. The President, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holds such office for such period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, and must sit in every Court of Industrial Appeals. Mr. Justice S. McArthur has been appointed President. The other members can only act in the Court for which they are appointed, and one must be a representative of employers and the other a representative of employees. Each must be nominated in writing by the side which he represents, and must have been *bonâ fide* and actually engaged in the trade concerned for at least six months during the three years immediately preceding his nomination. Subject to the Act a majority decision decides every reference to the Court. Since its re-constitution in 1915 it has dealt with twenty-nine cases. The determination of the Court may now be altered by the Wages Boards without the leave of the Court if twelve months has elapsed since the date of the last Determination of the Court.

Rise in earnings.

During the year 1920 Determinations made by 151 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to

employees in certain trades (1) before the first Determination was made, (2) in 1914, and (3) in 1920, the figures for the two last mentioned years being the amounts determined by Wages Boards:—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	Before First Determination was made.	In 1914.	In 1920.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. ..	1 6 7	1 17 8	3 5 11
Agricultural Implements .. ..	1 19 5	2 10 1	3 18 9
Asphalters .. ..	2 2 10	2 13 8	3 19 0
Bedsteadmakers .. ..	1 12 2	2 9 6	3 14 1
Boot .. ..	1 3 2	2 1 7	2 17 2
Boot Dealers .. ..	1 6 11	2 0 11	2 7 3
Bread .. ..	1 12 6	3 2 7	4 19 4
Brewers .. ..	1 14 4	2 10 2	4 10 7
Brushmakers .. ..	1 3 1	2 4 9	3 9 2
Butchers .. ..	1 17 8	3 1 2	3 14 8
Candlemakers .. ..	1 4 8	2 4 2	3 13 1
Carpenters .. ..	2 7 6	3 3 10	5 2 7
Clothing .. ..	1 0 0	1 6 9	2 7 0
"    Waterproof .. ..	1 2 3	1 17 4	2 10 8
Commercial Clerks .. ..	1 10 7	2 9 6	3 0 4
Coopers .. ..	1 15 7	3 6 3	5 4 2
Engravers .. ..	1 16 11	2 5 11	4 0 3
Farriers .. ..	1 15 2	2 4 5	4 4 2
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.)	1 9 1	2 5 10	3 11 7
(b) European (Mantelpieces) ..	1 13 6	2 9 7	4 0 10
Glassworkers .. ..	1 14 11	2 7 3	4 7 2
Grocers .. ..	1 7 4	2 6 8	2 18 11
Hairdressers .. ..	1 2 9	2 2 7	2 13 10
Ice .. ..	2 10 3	3 4 7	4 18 5
Jewellers .. ..	1 13 10	2 9 8	3 11 3
Lift Attendants .. ..	1 5 0	2 7 8	3 4 6
Malt .. ..	2 1 1	2 17 1	4 2 10
Marine Store .. ..	1 5 7	2 5 0	3 16 0
Men's Clothing .. ..	1 18 4	2 14 6	3 4 7
Millet Broom .. ..	1 7 11	2 2 9	3 8 0
Painters .. ..	2 0 9	2 14 11	4 4 8
Picture Frame .. ..	1 3 11	1 19 9	3 6 3
Plate Glass .. ..	1 7 6	2 5 11	4 0 1
Plumbers .. ..	1 12 8	2 14 4	4 5 7
Pottery .. ..	1 8 1	2 0 8	3 9 8
Saddlery .. ..	1 7 1	2 2 11	3 12 11
"    Country .. ..	1 10 7	1 16 11	2 12 8
Slaters and Tilers .. ..	2 0 8	3 7 3	4 2 9
Starch .. ..	1 0 9	2 0 6	2 17 11
Stonecutters .. ..	1 15 11	3 2 0	4 10 7
Tanners .. ..	1 11 9	2 10 6	3 16 9
Watchmakers .. ..	1 14 2	2 19 2	3 14 3
Wicker .. ..	1 2 11	2 2 4	3 3 9
Woodworkers .. ..	1 13 2	2 11 9	4 4 10
"    Country .. ..	2 9 0	2 14 11	4 6 8

**Apprentices.** The wages of apprentices in Victoria are fixed by the Wages Boards in each trade. These Boards also prescribe the form of indenture and the term of apprenticeship. Once a boy is indentured, it becomes the duty of the Department of Labour on the one hand to see that he is taught his trade properly, and on the other to enforce his proper attendance at his work, and generally to protect both parties and see that they carry out the agreement.

**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.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1919 (No. 3048), passed at the close of the year 1919, made some important changes in the law, but it consists mainly of machinery clauses designed in the interests of the smooth working of the law.

Two short Amending Acts passed at the close of the year 1920 made important alterations in the law.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1920, No. 3093, altered the procedure regarding the appointment of Wages Boards. In the past these Boards could only be created whilst Parliament was in session. The Governor in Council now has the power to appoint a Wages Board whenever it is deemed expedient to do so, and to alter the scope of any existing Wages Board.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1920, No. 3112, introduced a new principle in the Legislation. For many years the closing hour of shops has been fixed by law. This Act for the first time fixed a legal opening hour which affects butchers' shops in the Metropolitan District.

**Shops, Metropolitan District.** Shortly stated, in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, the hours for closing shops are as follows:—Hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p.m., on Friday at 9 p.m., and on Saturday at 1 p.m. Tobacconists' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.; if the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 9 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open until 8 p.m. on Friday and 9 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6 p.m. on Friday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. They are required to be closed till 6 a.m. on Saturday and 7.30 a.m. on other week days. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 9 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are :—

- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.
- Confectionery and pastry shops.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Flower shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but the Governor in Council is given power to make Regulations for their closing.

The following are the only cases where such Regulations have been made :—

—	Regulation Gazetted.	Sun.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	F.	Saturday.
		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)..	27th October, 1920	..	6	6	6	6	9	1
Fruit and Vegetable (May to September inclusive only) ..	16th October, 1918	..	7	7	7	7	..	..

Chemists' and tobacconists' shops have been excised from the Fourth Schedule, the former having to close at the same hours as ordinary shops and the latter now having their closing hours regulated.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1915* the Minister can grant permission to keepers of certain shops known as "small shops," who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and only applies to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under the Acts for overtime and tea money for shop employees.

**Outside the Metropolitan District.**

The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers

therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, passed in November, 1914, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. (now altered to 9 p.m.) on Fridays, and the Country Districts were thus brought into line with the Metropolitan District, in which the Saturday half-holiday had been observed for years. In certain cases an exemption may be petitioned for and the half-holiday fixed for a day other than Saturday.

The hours of closing *on other days* outside the Metropolitan District are fixed at 7 p.m., but, if a petition be received from a majority of any class of shopkeepers, they may be fixed earlier or later. The hours have been altered in accordance with this provision in a few municipalities. Hairdressers and tobacconists outside the Metropolitan Districts may choose either Wednesday or Saturday as the day on which they will observe the half-holiday, but, if they choose Wednesday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Friday and 10 p.m. on Saturday. If they choose Saturday they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and 10 p.m. on Friday. Fourth Schedule shops are not affected by these provisions. Petrol may be sold at any hour to travellers to enable them to continue their journey.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915, the registration fee ranging from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed. During the year 1920, 27,362 shops, employing 31,123 persons, were registered, as compared with 26,085 shops, employing 28,517 persons, in 1919.

There are in all 27 classes of shops registered in Victoria. The increase shown for the year 1920 over 1919, viz., 1,277 shops and 2,606 employees, is not confined to a few classes of shops, but is general. All kinds of shops have increased in number, but the principal growth is among:—

- (1) Tobacco-selling shops—182—caused in most cases by the abolition of "suspensions" and the closing of tobacco shops at 8 p.m. (Act No. 3048). Prior to this amendment of the law any class of shop could stock tobacco and sell it during the day provided it was put out of sight under lock and key when the hour fixed for the closing of tobacco shops arrived. The sale of tobacco must now stop at 8 p.m. or at such other hour as is mentioned above. It cannot be stocked and locked away, and, as a consequence, confectioners and other Fourth Schedule shopkeepers have opened separate shops for the sale of tobacco, in most cases adjoining or part of the building which contains their principal shop. They close their tobacco shop at 8 p.m., or at such other hour as is specified in the Act, and continue trading till a later hour in other goods;

- (2) Drapery shops, 144 ;
- (3) Grocers' shops, 116 ; and
- (4) Dairy produce and cooked meat shops, 92.

The cause of the three last-mentioned increases was, without doubt, the great prosperity of the community during the year 1920.

**Factories.** A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons, other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale ; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale, or in which electricity is generated for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made ; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression "handicraft" includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment of all females and of males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the object of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employee in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week, this provision being, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. All wages must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories, with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1920 the figures were 8,531 factories, with 116,846 employees.

### GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

**Government Labour Exchange.** Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus 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 1920 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.
1920—January .. ..	502	721
February .. ..	322	491
March .. ..	504	358
April .. ..	457	179
May .. ..	419	306
June .. ..	700	305
July .. ..	695	151
August .. ..	583	291
September .. ..	343	305
October .. ..	270	367
November .. ..	216	656
December .. ..	353	327

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.	
1916 .. ..	13,483	2,847	3,956
1917 .. ..	10,448	2,127	3,885
1918 .. ..	8,743	1,729	4,807
1919 .. ..	11,792	1,400	6,656
1920, .. ..	11,798	1,357	4,457

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 1920 the number of railway tickets advanced was 3,429, valued at £2,554, of which £2,250 has been refunded. During the past twenty years 40,853 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £31,011, of which £20,614 has been refunded.

### REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking. On that date the Commonwealth Government established the Department of Repatriation, with Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen as first Minister. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

**Organization of Department.** A description of this is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 369.

**Main Work of Department.** This may be summarized under the following headings :—

- (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 train, by means of vocational training to a journeyman status in suitable trades or callings, those who by reason of their enlistment whilst under the age of twenty years and subsequent service have lost through their war service what opportunities they may have had of becoming efficient tradesmen.
- (4) To assist University students, articled clerks, and apprentices to complete their studies or articles of indenture.
- (5) To provide educational facilities and maintenance allowances for children of deceased and totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers, so that they may ultimately engage in agricultural, industrial, commercial, or professional occupations.
- (6) To provide gratis all necessary medical treatment, surgical aids, and medicaments, and all hospital fees and transport expenses thereto and therefrom, with allowances for certain classes for the period of treatment. Where hospital treatment is not feasible treatment may be given in the home or wherever else may be approved. The sanction of the Deputy Commissioner must first be obtained.

**Activities of  
Department.**

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, renewal, and repair of surgical aids, medical treatment, establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, 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 an average grant of £625 per settler. This will afford every soldier possessing the natural aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm. With the exception of South Australia, all the States have agreed to extend the benefits of the Land Settlement scheme to munition and war workers, to whom the Commonwealth Government advance of £625 will be available.

For disabilities solely due to war service, discharged nurses, sailors, and soldiers are entitled to free medical treatment, renewal and repair of surgical aids, dressings, and necessary mixtures. To obviate travelling, 172 local medical officers have been appointed in Victoria, but expenses incurred 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 treatment, and upon the certificate of a Departmental Medical Officer, a married soldier receives sustenance at the fixed rate of £2 17s. per week (inclusive of pensions), with 3s. 6d. per week added for each child. In a like situation, a soldier without dependants receives sustenance at the rate of £2 2s. per week unless provided for in an institution. By arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Society, upon the production of the Medical Officer's prescription to any pharmacist, such mixtures or dressings as may be required will be immediately supplied free to the soldier.

**Sustenance Rates.**

The sustenance rate that may be granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations is—

- (a) To a soldier without dependants 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 17s.

An additional allowance of 3s. 6d. per week is made for each child up to four, the maximum sum payable being £3 9s. per week.

Most forms of assistance and benefits under existing regulations have definite time limits within which application must be made for same, ranging from six months (as in the case of unemployment sustenance) to five years (in the case of furniture advances) from the date of the soldier's or sailor's discharge from the Army or Navy.

**General Pension Rates.** The pension payable upon total incapacity ranges from £2 2s. to £3 per week to a member of the Forces, and from 18s. to £1 10s. per week to his wife, according to the rate of pay received by him. The pension payable on the death of a member of the Forces ranges from £1 3s. 6d. to £3 per week in the case of a widow, and from £1 to £3 per week in the case of a widowed mother. In cases of widows with dependent children, and widows without children whose circumstances justify an increase, where the pension is less than £2 2s. a week a sum not exceeding that amount may be granted. Special pensions, not exceeding £4 per week, may be granted to members of the Forces who have been blinded as the result of war service, or are suffering from tuberculosis, or who are totally and permanently incapacitated for life to such an extent as to be precluded from earning other than a negligible percentage of a living wage.

**Summary of Work of Department.** The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1921 :—

**Employment—**

Number of applications received	..	..	71,161
Number of positions filled	..	..	40,950

**Assistance other than vocational training and employment—**

Number of applications received	..	..	150,389
Number of applications approved	..	..	136,601

**Assistance granted—**

Gifts	..	..	..	..	£2,390,319
Loans	..	..	..	..	418,041
General	..	..	..	..	496,537

Total .. .. . £3,304,897

**Housing Scheme,**

Under the provisions of a Housing Scheme, administered by the War Service Homes Commission, a nurse, a returned soldier, a munition or war worker, a soldier's widow or his dependants are entitled to a maximum advance of £800 for the purpose of acquiring a dwelling. The period of repayment will vary according to the material of the house. Principal and interest are repayable as rent, the rate of interest included in the repayment being 5 per cent. per annum.

**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 1920-21 the premiums paid and outstanding, less reinsurance premiums and refunds, amounted to £39,363, as compared with £32,473 in the previous year. The number of claims settled and in course of settlement was 2,312, and a sum of £21,283 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 £5,580 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, 1921, there was at that date a credit balance of £31,202, of which £28,500 represented a general reserve fund and £2,702 was set aside as a special provision for bonuses.

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 1920-21.**

Year.	Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1914-15* ..	27,502	3,006	2,750	1,494
1915-16 ..	25,647	12,370	9,750	5,459
1916-17 ..	26,249	13,977	14,750	†7,506
1917-18 ..	27,426	14,250	19,000	3,824
1918-19 ..	28,650	17,567	23,000	6,986
1919-20 ..	32,473	21,412	26,000	†10,080
1920-21 ..	39,363	26,863	28,500	2,702

\* Refers to a period of eight months only (7th November, 1914, to 30th June, 1915). Insurance was not compulsory until 7th May, 1915.

† Bonus distributed amongst policy holders.

In spite of the various reductions in rates made by the Department, in accordance with the experience gained, the net premium income for the year 1920-21 is the largest amount secured since the office was established.

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, 1921, was 54. 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 £303,500.

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.

Up to the present (November, 1921) one scheme of compensation has been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1921, and the balance-sheet as at the end of that year are appended :—

**Schemes of Compensation.**

**Accounts.**

## STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Claims .. .. .	93	2 11	25,409	13 9		
Less claims recovered						
Provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1920 .. .. .	4,033	1 10				
			4,126	4 9		
Provision for unearned premiums .. .. .					21,283	9 0
Provision for unadjusted claims .. .. .					16,535	8 0
Net Revenue, carried down .. .. .					5,580	0 0
					10,507	12 8
Total .. .. .					£53,906	9 8

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Premiums for year .. .. .	41,140	10 1		
Less reinsurances and rebates .. .. .	1,777	14 10		
Provision for unearned premiums, 30th June, 1920 .. .. .			39,362	15 3
			14,543	14 5
Total .. .. .			£53,906	9 8

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

	£	s. d.
Administration Expenses, Act 2750 .. .. .	200	0 0
Agents' Expenses and Commission .. .. .	1,811	10 8
Expenses of Management, including Salaries .. .. .	4,571	13 0
Net Profit .. .. .	5,201	14 0
Total .. .. .	£11,784	17 8

	£	s. d.
Net Revenue, brought down .. .. .	10,507	12 8
Interest on funds at Treasury .. .. .	1,277	5 0
Total .. .. .	£11,784	17 8

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1921.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Unearned Premiums .. .. .			16,535	8 0
Outstanding Claims .. .. .			5,580	0 0
Sundry Accounts unpaid—				
On Account Agents .. .. .	192	5 0		
Others .. .. .	28	17 8		
Bonus Distribution Account 1920 (amounts unclaimed) .. .. .			221	2 8
General Reserve .. .. .			1,163	14 8
Balance of Profit appropriated—			26,000	0 0
General Reserve .. .. .	2,500	0 0		
Bonus Reserve .. .. .	2,701	14 0		
			5,201	14 0
Total .. .. .			£54,701	19 4

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of Funds at Treasury .. .. .			26,967	18 9
Premiums due .. .. .			122	17 10
Treasury Interest Accrued .. .. .			316	3 1
Stamps on Hand .. .. .			131	5 0
General Reserve Fund .. .. .			28,000	0 0
Bonus Distribution Fund, 1920—				
Balance at Bank .. .. .	1,138	14 8		
Cash on hand .. .. .	25	0 0		
			1,163	14 8
Total .. .. .			£54,701	19 4

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

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 1920, was 218. The total receipts of all the organizations were £2,730,029, of which £2,091,673 was contributed by the Government and £638,356 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,640,613. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 15,693, and there were no less than 159,094 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, 1919-20.

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	2,236.6	53,948	60,101	293,762	353,863	291,649
Women's Hospital .. .. .	1	173.8	3,714	2,825	37,560	40,185	25,625
Children's Hospital .. .. .	1	161.5	14,191	2,800	38,124	40,924	39,625
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	1	33.3	3,002	318	6,708	7,021	4,472
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	1	65.0	..	5,447	594	6,041	6,041
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	1	90.8	..	3,349	3,776	7,125	7,125
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	2	33.3	..	282	2,681	2,963	2,368
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions .. .. .	4	308.5	11,053	3,218	25,637	28,855	23,117
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House .. .. .	10	5,841.0	..	294,459	30,790	325,249	325,249
Foundling Hospitals .. .. .	2	308.5	..	3,613	7,253	10,866	9,954
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	1	327.0	..	19,763	21,671	41,434	42,425
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9,579.3</b>	<b>85,908</b>	<b>395,975</b>	<b>468,551</b>	<b>864,526</b>	<b>777,650</b>



CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,  
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1919-20—continued.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>				£	£	£	£
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	1,916·0	456	22,495	36,185	58,680	58,275
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	64·0	10	..	6,050	6,050	3,125
Freemasons' Homes ..	1	16·0	..	..	2,743	2,743	1,454
Benevolent Societies ..	74	..	14,966	12,953	26,270	39,223	38,255
Orphan Asylums ..	10	1,776·4	..	5,268	35,558	40,826	45,212
Total ..	94	3,772·4	15,432	40,716	106,806	147,522	146,321
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	12	555·5	12,189	238,844	11,677	250,521	250,521
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	35·0	..	1,762	1,968	3,730	3,730
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	26·4	..	466	1,772	2,238	2,195
Female Refuges ..	10	694·5	..	2,172	32,632	34,804	34,509
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	4	151·0	..	495	6,757	7,252	6,926
Prison Association of Victoria	1	..	450	446	334	780	911
Gaols and Penal Establishments	15	756·0	..	61,947	..	61,947	61,947
Total ..	44	2,218·4	12,639	306,132	55,140	361,272	360,739
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	39,842	1,348,100	..	1,348,100	1,348,100
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	122·8	..	650	4,766	5,416	4,225
Charity Organization Society	1	..	373	..	2,361	2,361	2,681
Free Dispensaries ..	2	..	4,900	100	732	832	897
Total ..	4	122·8	45,115	1,348,850	7,859	1,356,709	1,355,903
Grand Total..	218	15,692·9	159,094	2,091,673	638,356	2,730,029	2,640,613

**Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.** The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1919-20 amounted to £1,319,982, of which £681,626, or 52 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £1,230,566. Of the Government contribution, £592,666 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, 1911-1920.** The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1911 it was £732,090, and it had increased to £1,230,566 in 1920.

This is equivalent to an advance of about 68 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 56 per cent., and that from other sources by 103 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, 1911 TO 1920.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra-ordinary Repairs.	Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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
1919 ..	578,055	497,945	1,076,000	62,144	963,647	16,504	1,042,295
1920 ..	681,626	638,356	1,319,982	66,191	1,155,558	8,817	1,230,566

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, 1919-20.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.		
			£	£	s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,237	270,261	120	16	3
Women's Hospital ... ..	174	24,494	140	15	5
Children's Hospital ... ..	162	23,600	145	13	7
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	59	8,877	150	9	2
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	33	3,472	105	4	3
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	327	40,011	122	7	2
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	126	3,002	23	16	6
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	183	6,550	35	15	10
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	65	5,895	90	13	10
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	91	6,958	76	9	3
Receiving Houses for the Insane	5,926	309,532	52	4	8
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..					
Idiot Asylum ... ..					
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	1,916	57,054	29	15	7
Convalescent Homes ... ..	33	2,106	63	16	4
Blind Asylums ... ..	152	8,150	53	12	4
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	97	4,617	47	12	0
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,776	34,571	19	9	4
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	12,746*	250,125	19	12	6
Female Refuges ... ..	695	34,066	49	0	6
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	151	5,725	37	18	3
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	64	2,989	46	14	1
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	35	3,730	106	11	5
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ... ..	26	2,195	84	8	6
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	123	3,425	27	16	11
Freemasons' Home ... ..	16	1,409	88	1	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>27,213</b>	<b>1,112,814</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>

\* Including children boarded out with their own mothers.

In calculating the average cost of each inmate the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory

Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being somewhat higher. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, 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 1919-20 more than half was contributed by the Government, and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  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, 1919-20.

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	60,101	2,625	2,800	1,000	19,763	3,931	591,406	681,626
Municipal Grants .. ..	13,433	426	471	310	20,970	272	6,609	42,491
Private Contributions ..	38,001	3,394	7,532	722	..	2,047	45,741	97,437
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	18,536	6,783	683	8	..	1,140	2,821	29,971
Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates .. ..	112,787	14,689	20,559	2,314	1	6,362	31,926	188,638
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	17,557	1,935	2,080	849	..	581	2,098	25,100
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	42,043	6,623	1,553	1,212	..	1,733	73,309	126,473
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	11,135	458	1,718	1,797	..	560	..	15,668
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,112	33,112
Interest or Rent .. ..	13,871	382	1,452	711	131	196	9,653	26,396
Amounts received on account of influenza .. ..	13,989	..	1,829	..	..	108	..	15,926
Other Sources .. ..	12,410	2,870	247	360	569	957	19,731	37,144
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>353,863</b>	<b>40,185</b>	<b>40,924</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>41,434</b>	<b>17,887</b>	<b>816,406</b>	<b>1,319,982</b>

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, 1920, except in the case of the

Charitable Institutions—accommodation.

Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1920. 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, 1919-20.

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	428	4,942,279	3,591	1,384
Women's Hospital ..	1	27	229,970	201	1,144
Children's Hospital ..	1	18	143,100	181	791
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	4	25,730	39	660
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	1	18	89,248	92	970
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	50	499,098	514	971
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ..	1	5	63,880	163	392
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ..	1	8	155,625	116	1,342
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	1	10	58,582	90	651
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	13	99,728	92	1,084
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	2	22	63,782	107	596
Hospitals for the Insane ..	9	1,422	3,554,040	4,963	716
Idiot Asylum ..	1	20	114,288	312	366
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	187	1,971,978	2,401	821
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	91	898,248	1,772	507
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	12	56	267,196	594	450
Female Refuges ..	10	178	641,303	849	755
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	4	21	91,934	189	486
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	39	46,151	55	839
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	22	73,669	104	708
Total ..	125	2,691	14,330,219	16,724	858

Charitable  
Institutions  
—inmates  
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

## INMATES AND DEATHS, 1919-20.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals .. .. .	35,007	2,236·6	3,120	per cent. 8·9
Women's Hospital .. .. .	4,846	173·8	122	2·5
Children's Hospital .. .. .	2,846	161·5	408	14·3
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	1,376	59·4	7	·5
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	475	33·3	15	3·2
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	4,608	327·0	214	4·6
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	269	126·0	10	3·7
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	236	182·5	7	3·0
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	290	65·0	13	4·5
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	267	90·8	76	28·5
Receiving Houses for the Insane .. .. .	964	85·5	31	3·2
Hospitals for the Insane .. .. .	6,674	5,498·5	444	6·7
Idiot Asylum .. .. .	399	342·5	33	8·3
Benevolent Asylums .. .. .	3,465	1,916·0	487	14·1
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	816	33·3	..	..
Blind Asylums .. .. .	199	152·5	1	·5
Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. .. .	112	96·6	..	..
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	2,530	1,776·4	3	·1
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools .. .. .	13,687	12,745·5	150	1·1
Female Refuges .. .. .	1,295	694·5	14	1·1
Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. .. .	555	151·0	2	·4
Old Colonists' Association .. .. .	68	64·0	4	5·9
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	202	35·0	..	..
Brightside Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	81	26·4	2	2·5
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	125	122·8	1	·8
Freemasons' Home .. .. .	18	16·0	1	5·6
Total .. .. .	81,410	27,212·4	5,165	6·3

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 40 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 320 infants in the Female Refuges, and 221 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The following statement contains particulars as to the number of beds, the number of patients treated, and the deaths which occurred in general hospitals during the year 1919-20. The receipts, distinguishing moneys received from the

Patients  
treated, etc.,  
in hospitals.

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, 1919-20.**

Hospital.	Number of Beds.	Total Indoor Patients treated during Year.	Average Daily Number of Indoor Patients treated.	Number of Deaths.	Receipts.			Expenditure per Head for Maintenance.
					From Government.	Other.	Total.	
					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Amherst ..	100	370	48.0	16	2,188	866	3,054	64 16 3
Ararat ..	70	534	45.5	41	850	2,679	3,529	64 18 6
Ballarat ..	170	1,310	76.0	97	1,955	6,903	8,858	118 4 9
Beechworth ..	95	264	14.0	22	565	1,591	2,156	149 12 10
Bendigo ..	222	2,193	142.0	184	3,160	11,233	14,393	116 3 3
Castlemaine ..	75	572	32.8	38	800	2,508	3,308	92 14 11
Daylesford ..	52	272	25.9	16	469	2,597	3,066	90 3 1
Geelong ..	217	1,466	74.0	89	1,900	9,130	11,030	138 10 0
Hamilton ..	91	439	38.8	27	540	2,152	2,692	91 14 0
Kyneton ..	54	363	17.4	24	447	1,981	2,428	113 18 2
Maryborough ..	95	491	32.9	31	787	1,591	2,378	78 10 10
Melbourne ..	350	6,945	379.4	923	17,500	89,673	107,173	152 12 8
Alfred ..	168	2,827	177.0	239	6,348	41,044	47,392	168 1 10
Austin ..	290	572	242.7	245	5,050	17,533	22,583	84 9 11
Homœopathic..	98	1,884	99.6	154	1,500	15,502	17,002	123 19 11
St. Vincent's ..	122	2,403	126.1	193	4,500	20,825	25,325	151 7 5
Mooroopna ..	104	1,346	82.0	81	1,288	5,386	6,674	76 19 9
Sale ..	68	781	47.1	50	1,010	3,658	4,668	108 9 5
Stawell ..	66	366	21.1	31	383	1,648	2,031	120 4 9
Swan Hill ..	52	581	29.9	33	405	2,310	2,715	88 7 11
Wangaratta ..	65	708	31.0	58	872	3,369	4,241	97 18 9
Warrnambool..	92	594	42.0	41	600	3,371	3,971	95 12 10
*Other Hospitals	875	7,726	411.4	487	6,984	45,212	53,196	120 11 9
Total ..	3,591	35,007	2,236.6	3,120	60,101	292,762	353,863	120 16 9

\* 30 in number.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain 350 beds, in which 6,945 in-patients were treated in 1919-20. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 34,538 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 171,004.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1920, numbered 278,422, and the out-patients, 1,186,096.

In 1919-20 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £17,500; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £754; private contributions amounted to £7,365; entertainments in aid to £80; bequests to £55,731; Hospital Sunday collections to £4,336; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £6,708; and out-patients' fees to £4,121; interest yielded a revenue of £4,016; and £6,562 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £107,173, and the expenditure was £58,070.

Attached to the Melbourne Hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute is proving of valuable assistance in the many lines of Research which are being conducted by an efficient and highly-trained staff.

Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

#### HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of the Act are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

#### CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient cases was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. It was established by the Government, and is under the control of the permanent head of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1920, 341 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 47 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 160 did very well, 82 were classed as incurable, and 29 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Twelve deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 58 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that the institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 4,464 patients. Of these, 2,917 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 839 were incurable; 80 died; 570 left of their own accord; and 58 remained at end of 1920. 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 1920, 117 patients were treated, of whom 58 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 1 left of her own accord; 20 left, described as incurable; 5 died; and 33 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,778 patients. Of these, 1,501 were discharged cured or relieved; 45 left of their own accord; 163 were incurable; 36 died; and 33 remained on 31st December, 1920.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, containing 95 beds. There were on 1st January, 1920, 90 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 158, making a total of 248 who received treatment during the year 1920. Of these, 78 were discharged, 80 died, and 90 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 Minister of Health.

**St. John Ambulance Association.** The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. Full information in regard to the formation of classes may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. J. Harold Lord, 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone Central 1370.)

**Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.** This service, which is associated with St. John Ambulance Association, attended to 9,527 calls, of which 1,451 were accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1921; the mileage travelled was 83,534. In 1,869 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 660, were undertaken during the year. The registered office and head depôt is situated at 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone Central 121.)

**Charity Organization Society.** A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1920, 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, £1,098; expenditure, £1,392; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,152; expenditure, £1,167; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £111; expenditure, £122. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 2,007, of which 1,070 were new cases investigated. More than half of these new cases concerned returned soldiers or soldiers' dependants who came under the notice of the society, not as normal cases of distress, but through various patriotic and repatriation organizations. Since the outbreak

of war in 1914 the Society has been called upon to investigate approximately 7,500 cases of this class. During the year under review, 80 men and women obtained temporary or permanent employment through the Society's assistance, and 293 men were provided with work at the Society's wood-yard. The records of the Society now contain more than 30,000 social histories of distressed families and individuals.

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, 1921, 76 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 12 certificates, 15 bronze medals, 1 clasp to silver medal, and 1 silver medal were granted. The receipts during 1920-21 amounted to £464, and the expenditure to £450. 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 1920-21, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 2 in Western Australia, 3 in Queensland, and 2 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.

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 1920-21 the awards granted totalled 908. A scheme

to encourage senior cadets to become efficient life savers is to be initiated, and it is hoped that by this means the national system of defence will be promoted, and the physique of the rising generation improved. 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, 1920, 1,837 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 1,581 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 211 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,250 and the expenditure to £1,108.

**Hospital Saturday and Sunday.** In Melbourne and suburbs the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The following amounts were collected in each of the last six years:—1915, £15,911; 1916, £18,525; 1917, £19,020; 1918, £22,447; 1919, £18,586; and 1920, £19,750.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £445,227.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions in 1920 are given hereunder:—

	£
Melbourne Hospital .. ..	4,590
Children's Hospital .. ..	2,213
Alfred Hospital .. ..	2,020
St. Vincent's Hospital .. ..	1,644
Women's Hospital .. ..	1,932
Benevolent Asylum .. ..	750
Austin Hospital .. ..	1,442
Homœopathic Hospital .. ..	728
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	899
St. John Ambulance Association ..	600
Melbourne District Nursing Society	600
Queen Victoria Hospital .. ..	358
Other Institutions .. ..	890
Total distributed .. ..	18,666

**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 seven years are as follows:—1914, £2,115; 1915, £2,553; 1916, £8,604; 1917, £7,000; 1918, £7,238; 1919, £5,393; and 1920, £4,304. From 1915 to 1920 the Wattle Day collection was organized and controlled by the Commonwealth Button Fund, and emblematic "buttons" and badges were sold in addition to wattle blossom. The Commonwealth Button Fund was wound up in January, 1921.

**INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.**

**Federal  
invalid and  
Old-age  
Pensions Act.**

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an Act passed in 1908 and Amending Acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the amounts of pensions payable and the persons entitled to receive them. The amounts have since been increased.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is 15s. per week, and the commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

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 became permanently incapacitated or blind in Australia, and is not receiving an old-age pension.

By an amending Act of 1916 provision was made whereby a claimant (or a pensioner) who was found by a Magistrate to be unfit to be entrusted with a pension could be granted a pension of 2s. per week, payment of which would be suspended until the claimant had become an inmate of a benevolent asylum. When such a person is admitted to a benevolent asylum payment for his maintenance at the rate of 10s. 6d. per week is made by the Commonwealth Government to the institution.

Amendments of the Act were made in 1917 which affected the payments to dependants of members of the Commonwealth naval and military forces.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1921, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 11,415; women, 18,970; total, 30,385. Invalid pensioners—men, 5,322; women, 5,852; total, 11,174.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, 29 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1921.

**Pensioners,  
1901 to  
1920-21.**

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, 1921, it had reached a total of 30,385 (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 1921.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	...	12,368	270,827
1909-10 (under Federal Act)...	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924
1913-14	27,150	4,844	31,994	795,449
1914-15	28,365	6,054	34,419	839,718
1915-16	28,446	6,869	35,315	908,159
1916-17	29,064	7,921	36,985	1,070,386
1917-18	29,159	8,901	38,060	1,168,498
1918-19	29,179	9,337	38,516	1,199,787
1919-20	29,565	10,277	39,842	1,348,100*
1920-21	30,385	11,174	41,559	1,533,430*

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week to inmates of Benevolent Asylums. There were 653 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1921.

**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, 1921, was 297,904 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £1,489,520.

For the year ended 30th June, 1921, the number of claims granted was 36,778, and the amount paid in allowances £183,890.

**War Pensions.** The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1921, was 74,801, and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £2,167,490. Of the total number of pensioners, 26,053 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 48,748 were dependants of deceased and incapacitated members.

## LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

**Lunacy Department.** The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1919 and 1920 :—

## INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1919 AND 1920.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1919.	1920.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	5,136	5,261	+ 125
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. .. .	579	454	- 125
Boarded Out .. .. .	131	115	- 16
In Licensed Houses .. .. .	73	82	+ 9
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses .. .. .	18	13	- 5
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane .. .. .</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>- 12</b>
<b>In Receiving Institutions .. .. .</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>+ 9</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>- 3</b>
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	43	51	+ 8
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	120	100	- 20

An increased admission rate—the highest so far in the history of the Victorian Lunacy Department—is the principal cause of an increased number resident at the end of the year. This increase totals 125, and it appears to be the direct result of the low increments of preceding years.

There is, however, a considerable reduction in the numbers of those patients who are out on probation—Trial Leave—from the State institutions, the result being that, although there are more patients in the State institutions and private licensed houses, there is a fall of 12 in the number of registered insane. With a small increase in the population of the State, the ratio of the insane to the sane is now 1 to 257.

The number of Voluntary Boarders seeking admission has risen to 193, and there are 100 cases of mental disorder in returned soldiers; both of these classes are excluded from the ordinary lunacy statistics.

The admissions to the institutions at Royal Park reached the high figure of 1,082, and the proper work of these reception hospitals is being defeated by the fact that incurable and altogether unsuitable cases,

clearly certifiable, are being sent there to the detriment of those cases who are sent for observation, or who are in an early stage of mental disorder and therefore more readily curable. On the other hand, the Voluntary Boarder system is bringing in more and more cases each year, and these patients being in an early stage of their malady are recovering to the extent of 86 per cent.

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1916 to 1920 is given below :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1916	342	317	659	61	52	113	772
1917	363	325	688	39	35	74	762
1918	305	356	661	41	60	101	762
1919	353	317	670	31	44	75	745
1920	421	354	775	44	45	89	864

The voluntary boarders are not included in the above figures. The number of such boarders admitted during the last five years was as follows :—136 in 1916, 140 in 1917, 163 in 1918, 167 in 1919, and 193 in 1920.

### NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

**Neglected and reformatory children.** There were at the end of 1920 three industrial and five reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1920, numbered 6,226—6,094 neglected and 132 reformatory children—and there were 25 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, 1916 TO 1920.

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.	
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
1919 ...	3,989	985	502	472	3	*5,951
1920 ...	4,128	1,021	448	497	...	*6,094

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.	
1916 ...	129	28	35	3	...	195
1917 ...	120	26	27	4	...	177
1918 ...	110	40	25	5	...	180
1919 ...	114	33	20	13	...	180
1920 ...	86	30	13	3	...	132

\* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, 5,392 children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1920 there were 6,928 such children.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 11s. 6d. per week for children under 12 months, and 8s. per week for children over 12 months old. These rates have been payable since 1st November, 1920. For the previous eleven months the rates were 10s. and 7s. respectively. 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, 1920.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1920 were as follows:—

Cases in which Parents were held to be—	Number.
<b>Blamable—One Parent—</b>	
Father deserted and mother an invalid .. ..	3
"      "      "      dead .. ..	19
"      "      "      in asylum .. ..	3
"      "      "      in hospital .. ..	5
"      "      "      poor .. ..	278
"      divorced and mother poor .. ..	1
"      drunkard "      poor .. ..	1
"      in gaol and mother poor .. ..	14
"      "      "      dead .. ..	7
"      of doubtful character and mother poor .. ..	2
"      unknown and mother dead .. ..	15
"      "      "      poor .. ..	49
"      Mother deserted and father dead .. ..	8
"      "      "      an invalid .. ..	2
"      "      "      poor .. ..	7
"      drunkard "      dead .. ..	3
"      "      "      poor .. ..	1
"      of doubtful character and father dead .. ..	20
"      "      "      "      poor .. ..	3
"      "      "      "      an invalid .. ..	8
"      divorced and father poor .. ..	3
<b>Both Parents—</b>	
Father deserted and mother of doubtful character ..	2
"      "      "      drunkard .. ..	4
"      unknown "      deserted .. ..	15
"      "      "      in gaol .. ..	1
"      "      "      of doubtful character .. ..	5
"      "      "      in hospital .. ..	1
"      "      "      in asylum .. ..	4
Parents deserted .. ..	34
"      of doubtful character .. ..	4
"      unknown .. ..	8
Total .. ..	<b>530</b>
<b>Blameless—Both Parents—</b>	
Father an invalid and mother dead .. ..	3
"      "      "      poor .. ..	13
"      "      "      in asylum .. ..	1
"      "      "      in hospital .. ..	6
"      dead and mother poor .. ..	69
"      "      "      invalid .. ..	2
"      "      "      in asylum .. ..	3
"      "      "      in hospital .. ..	3
"      in asylum and mother poor .. ..	8
"      insane "      dead .. ..	4
"      in hospital "      poor .. ..	2
"      poor and mother dead .. ..	29
Parents poor .. ..	186
"      dead .. ..	76
Total .. ..	<b>405</b>
<b>Total number of children placed under control during the year..</b>	<b>935</b>

## CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT 1919, No. 3001.

A statement of the principal provisions of this Act is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1920, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 2,174 children, and 6,928 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 722 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 6,206.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1910 to 1920 inclusive :—

## WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1910 TO 1920.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year.	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded out Children.	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children† boarded out with Mothers.
1910 ..	2,645	2,230	4,875	£ 66,879	1,985	6,860
1911 ..	2,958	2,358	5,316	74,719	1,865	7,181
1912 ..	2,991	2,978	5,969	83,327	1,815	7,784
1913 ..	3,090	3,696	6,786	93,509	1,767	8,553
1914 ..	3,342	4,144	7,486	102,051	1,853	9,339
1915 ..	3,359	4,681	8,040	127,898*	2,136	10,176
1916 ..	3,817	4,984	8,801	140,752	1,979	10,780
1917 ..	3,979	5,151	9,130	147,794	2,013	11,143
1918 ..	3,981	5,324	9,305	153,350	2,042	11,347
1919 ..	3,989	6,206†	10,195	161,044*	2,142	12,337
1920 ..	4,128	6,928†	11,056	210,457*	2,098	13,154

\* Payment for children over the age of two years was increased from 5s. to 6s. per week from 1st April, 1915, and from 6s. to 7s. per week from 1st December, 1919. On 1st November, 1920, payment was increased from 10s. to 11s. 6d per week for children under the age of 12 months, and from 7s. to 8s. per week for all over that age.

† Not wards of State.

‡ These children were wards of State prior to 1919.

**Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.**

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1920 to £237,078, and that for reformatory school children to £2,910; the expenses of administration amounted to £10,137, making a total gross expenditure of £250,125. A sum of £11,563 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £114 from other sources, making the net expenditure £238,448. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1920, was 6,094; of this total, 4,128 were maintained in foster homes, 164 were in Government receiving depôts, 28 were in private industrial schools, 274 were in other institutions, 448 were at service earning their own living, 30 were in hospitals, 1 was in gaol, and 1,021 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1920, was 132. Of this number 86 were maintained

in private schools, 13 were in service earning their own living, 2 were in hospital, 1 was in gaol, and 30 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1911	..	..	93,781	1916	..	..	159,929
1912	..	..	103,092	1917	..	..	167,214
1913	..	..	114,264	1918	..	..	171,474
1914	..	..	122,564	1919	..	..	181,385
1915	..	..	149,324	1920	..	..	238,448

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 1920 :—

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 31.12.19.	Admissions during 1920.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.20.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home .. ..	44	..	..	27	50
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	138	8	6	18	125
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	14	..	..	..	14
Gordon Institute, Melbourne..	110	5	5	31	96
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East .. ..	72	7	3	34	69
Methodist Homes for Children	216	3	13	51	233
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East .. ..	11	4	..	4	10
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society .. ..	294	18	19	2	288
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick .. ..	34	..	6	3	34
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	271	..	101	103	273
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn .. ..	35	..	..	51	46
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society .. ..	144	1	7	34	140
Sutherland Home .. ..	224	2	9	63	198
Ragged Boys' Home, Latrobe-street, Melbourne .. ..	..	2	..	26	49
Total .. ..	1,613	50	169	447	1,625

**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, 1920, reached the large total of 16,955, viz., 6,251 (6,226 state wards and 25 incapacitated) under the control of the Neglected Children's Department; 6,928 boarded out with mothers, 1,625 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Neglected Children's Act, 308 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,843 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, 1920, there were 474 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The deaths during the year numbered 75. In addition, 139 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of section 15 and 1 under section 17 of the Act. Two hundred and thirty-three cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Six female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

## RELIEF FUNDS.

### VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.**

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives, and a fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances. On 31st December, 1919, there remained five widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each, and at that date the amount at credit was £17,614, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £5,607 was in Government inscribed stock and debentures, and £7 was cash in hand.

### VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund.**

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240)—now the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1915* (No. 2630)—relates to the constitution of a Fund called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which

every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 7 in 1920), their principal functions being to collect contributions and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During 1920 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,552, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £1,272. For the year ended 31st December, 1920, the total revenue was £2,543—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £442, and interest to £548, and the balance coming from the mine-owners (£778) and the Government (£775). The expenditure included £980 paid in allowances and £332 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £14,662—£8,700 invested in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government stock, £5,950 in Commonwealth war loans, and £12 bank balance. Relief was given in 377 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 14 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 14. Two (2) fatal accidents occurred during the year. There are 11 widows, 2 mothers, and 24 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities in 1920 and previous years.

#### WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

**The Watson  
Sustentation  
Fund.**

The circumstances under which this fund was inaugurated are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612. Payments to beneficiaries were first made in 1891 at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made as necessity arose.

The following are the particulars of members (of the Bendigo Miners' Association) relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—From the inception of the fund in 1891 to the end of 1920 the total expenditure was £34,981, of which £31,243 represented sick pay and £3,106 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1920, 118 members were relieved and 27 died, and 62 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £1,393. Sick pay for 1920 amounted to £1,694, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £21, and expenses of administration to £50; the total expenditure being £1,765. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1919 was £1,159, and at the end of 1920 £1,787.

## 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 1920-21 was 63, to whom £600 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £112. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1921, was £15,606. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for that year (£708) an amount of £407 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, £4 was expended on management, and £16 remained in the bank at the date of balancing.

## PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

**Patriotic Funds.** The *Year-Book* for 1918-19 contains, on pages 391 and 392, a statement of the collections in money and the value of the goods contributed in the State of Victoria to the various Patriotic Funds from the outbreak of hostilities to the 31st December, 1918. The total amount for the State, including contributions received after the last-mentioned date, is estimated to have been well over £4,000,000.

## IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

**Immigration Bureau.** The Immigration Bureau, which is a branch of the Labour Department, deals with the subject of assisted immigration to Victoria.

On 1st March, 1921, a joint Commonwealth and State Scheme of Immigration came into operation, and from that date the Government of the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the booking of passages for nominated and other settlers proceeding to Australia, and took over all administrative work in London, including advertising and the medical inspection of prospective settlers.

Approval of nominations is dealt with by the State Authorities, who also indicate the classes and numbers of persons who it is considered may be absorbed in the population without detriment to local artisans and other residents, and for whom it is desired that passages be arranged. To the States is also intrusted the matter of settling on the land or providing employment for new arrivals.

The State 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 for their satisfactory settlement on the land. The Victorian Government, therefore, in the disposal of Crown lands, or in the subdivision of areas

repurchased from private owners, is giving first claim and preference to Australian soldiers as against all other applicants.

Subject to these conditions, the Government, through this Bureau and in other ways, affords all advice and assistance possible to prospective settlers arriving from overseas, whether desiring to take up land or to obtain employment. In the cases of private purchasers of land by new arrivals, valuations on their behalf will, if desired, be made by expert officers free of charge. Nominated passages may be arranged from Great Britain and certain European countries, also under special conditions from Canada and the United States of America. In the case of those not eligible to receive free passages under the British scheme, the Commonwealth Government contributes £12 per adult and proportionately for children towards the fares of approved nominees.

Nomination forms and all particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the Officer-in-Charge, Immigration Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with whom nominations should be lodged. Inquiries in Great Britain should be addressed to the Director, Commonwealth Migration and Settlement Office, Australia House, Strand, London.

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## INTERCHANGE.

### COMMERCE.

**Customs and Excise.** By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Since then various amendments have been made. The present Tariff was assented to on 16th December, 1921, but it has been operative as from 25th March, 1920. It contains three scales of duties—British Preferential, Intermediate, and General.

**Recorded Value of Imports and Exports.** The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, plus 10 per cent. to cover the cost of insurance, freight and other charges. The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the State.



Oversea  
Imports and  
Exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to oversea countries for the ten and a half years 1911 to 1920-21 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
IMPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1911 .. .. .	21,156,184	694,779	21,850,963	16 11 0
1912 .. .. .	24,623,646	457,428	25,081,074	18 9 10
1913 .. .. .	23,940,233	446,840	24,387,073	17 10 1
1914 (first six months) ..	12,518,720	200,074	12,718,794	8 19 5
1914-15 .. .. .	20,657,539	392,771	21,050,310	14 14 3
1915-16 .. .. .	26,485,281	276,641	26,761,922	18 17 2
1916-17 .. .. .	25,427,527	47,312	25,474,839	18 4 3
1917-18 .. .. .	20,669,696	443,892	21,113,588	14 19 3
1918-19 .. .. .	35,026,311	..	35,026,311	24 9 7
1919-20 .. .. .	33,785,847	2,440	33,788,287	22 11 9
1920-21† .. .. .	57,606,048	979	57,607,027	37 18 1
EXPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1911 .. .. .	17,729,275	1,186,441	18,915,716	14 6 6
1912 .. .. .	15,887,767	3,225,354	19,113,121	14 1 10
1913 .. .. .	17,168,918	668,673	17,837,591	12 16 1
1914 (first six months) ..	8,889,560	105,138	8,994,698	6 6 10
1914-15 .. .. .	11,883,465	466,197	12,349,662	8 12 8
1915-16 .. .. .	14,418,652	330,078	14,748,730	10 7 10
1916-17 .. .. .	19,024,830	5,316	19,030,146	13 12 1
1917-18 .. .. .	18,715,252	2,001,436	20,716,688	14 13 8
1918-19 .. .. .	27,823,980	271,179	28,095,159	19 12 9
1919-20 .. .. .	42,117,153	1,007,787	43,124,940	28 16 7
1920-21† .. .. .	34,875,921	2,959	34,878,880	22 19 0

\* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† The figures for this year are subject to slight revision.

The aggregate trade of the year 1921 (£92,485,907) represents an increase in imports of £23,818,740, but a decrease in exports of £8,246,060, as compared with the totals of the preceding year. The increase in the imports was due to a large extent to the higher values of the goods received. This applied particularly to the following goods:—Apparel, textiles, machinery, metal manufactures, timber, and paper.

The principal articles imported from overseas countries into Victoria during each of the last three years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1918-19 TO 1920-21.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>	£	£	£
<b>Fish—</b>			
Preserved in Tins .. .. .	70,847	190,498	191,304
All other .. .. .	15,512	46,952	69,114
<b>Meats .. .. .</b>	<b>30,695</b>	<b>65,804</b>	<b>94,671</b>
<b>Milk and Cream .. .. .</b>	<b>30,029</b>	<b>34,014</b>	<b>9,248</b>
<b>All other Animal Foodstuffs .. .. .</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>11,893</b>
<b>Total, Class I. .. .. .</b>	<b>151,797</b>	<b>344,720</b>	<b>376,230</b>
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.</b>			
<b>Caramel, Caramel Paste, &amp;c. .. .. .</b>	<b>52,875</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>58,756</b>
<b>Confectionery .. .. .</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>16,527</b>
<b>Fruits, Dried .. .. .</b>	<b>19,855</b>	<b>57,881</b>	<b>45,734</b>
<b>Fruits, Fresh .. .. .</b>	<b>32,331</b>	<b>33,197</b>	<b>64,581</b>
<b>Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>7,193</b>
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>			
Rice .. .. .	101,829	214,593	81,246
All other .. .. .	41,223	53,121	44,759
<b>Hops .. .. .</b>	<b>16,549</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>85,499</b>
<b>Mustard .. .. .</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>23,575</b>	<b>38,375</b>
<b>Nuts, Edible .. .. .</b>	<b>50,188</b>	<b>127,303</b>	<b>66,120</b>
<b>Pickles and Sauces .. .. .</b>	<b>14,950</b>	<b>13,582</b>	<b>14,385</b>
<b>Sago and Tapioca .. .. .</b>	<b>22,989</b>	<b>43,502</b>	<b>30,968</b>
<b>Spices .. .. .</b>	<b>66,630</b>	<b>92,497</b>	<b>56,816</b>
<b>Sugar (Cane) .. .. .</b>	<b>516,392</b>	<b>2,216,281</b>	<b>2,163,097</b>
<b>All other Vegetable Foodstuffs .. .. .</b>	<b>48,623</b>	<b>102,177</b>	<b>107,184</b>
<b>Total, Class II. .. .. .</b>	<b>1,004,687</b>	<b>3,043,969</b>	<b>2,881,240</b>
<b>CLASS III.—BEVERAGES (NON-ALCOHOLIC) AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>			
<b>Cocoa and Chocolate .. .. .</b>	<b>206,216</b>	<b>324,750</b>	<b>209,590</b>
<b>Coffee and Chicory .. .. .</b>	<b>42,498</b>	<b>66,847</b>	<b>34,106</b>
<b>Tea .. .. .</b>	<b>732,463</b>	<b>1,337,626</b>	<b>486,640</b>
<b>All other Non-alcoholic Beverages .. .. .</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>2,137</b>
<b>Total, Class III. .. .. .</b>	<b>983,928</b>	<b>1,733,772</b>	<b>732,473</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>CLASS IV.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.</b>	£	£	£
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. .. ..	14,666	28,167	39,201
Spirits (Beverages)—			
Brandy .. .. .	15,522	50,205	97,646
Gin .. .. .	27,490	43,526	44,025
Whisky .. .. .	217,098	136,231	219,203
Other .. .. .	9,791	7,908	15,501
Wine (Fermented)—			
Sparkling .. .. .	5,483	46,966	43,000
Other .. .. .	3,928	20,450	13,377
<b>Total, Class IV. . . . .</b>	<b>293,978</b>	<b>333,453</b>	<b>471,953</b>
<b>CLASS V.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.</b>			
Tobacco—			
Manufactured .. .. .	8,355	22,980	16,967
Unmanufactured .. .. .	470,501	621,484	851,998
Cigars .. .. .	20,874	26,692	33,780
Cigarettes .. .. .	16,539	34,074	34,442
Snuff .. .. .	388	717	783
<b>Total, Class V. . . . .</b>	<b>516,657</b>	<b>705,947</b>	<b>937,970</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS</b> .. ..	10,498	16,627	14,975
<b>CLASS VII.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.</b>			
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds .. ..	29,518	14,415	16,440
Skins—			
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) .. .. .	230,825	251,871	322,541
Other .. .. .	104,654	134,799	56,546
Yarn—Wool, including Hosiery Yarn .. ..	669,322	445,660	971,471
All other Animal Substances .. .. .	11,837	17,733	17,103
<b>Total, Class VII. . . . .</b>	<b>1,046,156</b>	<b>864,478</b>	<b>1,334,101</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21—continued.

Article.	Year ended 80th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
CLASS VIII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES.	£	£	£
Bark, Tanning .. .. .	22,534	10,009	11,920
Copra .. .. .	509	..	12
Fibres—			
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	175,600	252,071	332,004
All other .. .. .	150,857	191,780	138,696
Grass Straw, &c. .. .. .	88,890	115,483	95,033
Yarns—			
Cotton .. .. .	125,298	72,537	199,853
All other .. .. .	65,785	30,582	149,691
All other Vegetable Substances .. .. .	266,950	276,538	292,289
Total, Class VIII. .. .. .	896,423	949,000	1,219,498
CLASS IX.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.			
(a) Apparel—			
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c. .. .. .	88,562	70,072	62,877
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	68,379	75,296	106,277
Hats and Caps .. .. .	114,658	89,900	119,401
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stockings) .. .. .	851,863	495,495	1,221,552
Men's and Boys' Clothing .. .. .	25,842	35,567	49,590
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. .. .. .	72,785	45,709	69,373
Trimmings .. .. .	496,833	301,618	602,417
Other .. .. .	860,329	666,539	1,227,795
(b) Textiles (not Apparel) .. .. .	10,632,054	7,910,489	14,002,618
(c) Bags and Sacks—			
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder .. .. .	280,307	340,810	494,716
Corn and Flour .. .. .	998,160	225,819	1,634,633
All other .. .. .	272,322	113,021	89,282
Cordage and Twines .. .. .	106,165	50,388	64,214
Total, Class IX. .. .. .	14,868,259	10,420,723	19,744,745
CLASS X.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES:			
Oils (bottled and in bulk) .. .. .	1,056,601	1,332,085	2,453,633
Waxes .. .. .	115,716	116,180	77,274
Other Oils and Fats .. .. .	24,758	15,322	21,524
Total, Class X. .. .. .	1,197,075	1,463,587	2,552,431
CLASS XI.—PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES .. .. .	183,271	160,656	206,954

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XII.—STONES AND MINERALS USED INDUSTRIALLY</b> .. .. .	19,051	22,709	45,313
<b>CLASS XIII.—ORES AND METALS UNMANUFACTURED OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED.</b>			
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>			
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. ..	203,203	199,798	471,109
Pig and Scrap .. .. .	355	7,144	14,999
All other Ores and Metals, &c. .. ..	42,269	32,934	66,017
<b>Total, Class XIII.</b> .. .. .	245,827	239,876	552,125
<b>CLASS XIV.—(a) MACHINES AND MACHINERY; (b) OTHER MANUFACTURES OF METAL.</b>			
<b>(a) Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural)</b>	<b>240,398</b>	<b>138,531</b>	<b>376,483</b>
All other Machines and Machinery ..	1,023,986	1,307,527	3,115,368
<b>(b) Electrical and Gas Appliances</b> ..	<b>201,755</b>	<b>216,767</b>	<b>469,399</b>
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>			
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c.	26,465	80,764	181,654
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	257,543	280,040	656,014
Plate and Sheet .. .. .	679,173	815,744	1,398,724
<b>Tinned Plates and Sheets (Plain)</b> ..	<b>817,337</b>	<b>676,027</b>	<b>1,506,659</b>
<b>Tools of Trade (not being Machines)</b> ..	<b>217,708</b>	<b>232,523</b>	<b>408,597</b>
<b>Vehicles—</b>			
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. ..	42,076	95,733	126,513
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. ..	29,818	41,901	27,501
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. ..	324,935	667,633	1,198,808
Other, and Parts. . . . .	230,794	412,511	493,599
<b>Wire</b> .. .. .	<b>335,146</b>	<b>306,445</b>	<b>496,391</b>
<b>All other Metal Manufactures</b> .. ..	<b>1,141,603</b>	<b>1,162,874</b>	<b>2,293,092</b>
<b>Total, Class XIV.</b> .. .. .	<b>5,568,737</b>	<b>6,435,020</b>	<b>12,748,802</b>
<b>CLASS XV.—(a) INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES; (b) LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.</b>			
<b>Indiarubber, &amp;c.</b> .. .. .	<b>787,688</b>	<b>465,224</b>	<b>987,344</b>
<b>Leather, &amp;c.</b> .. .. .	<b>317,120</b>	<b>378,410</b>	<b>446,049</b>
<b>Total, Class XV.</b> .. .. .	<b>1,104,808</b>	<b>843,634</b>	<b>1,433,393</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21—*continued.*

Article . .	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>CLASS XVI.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.</b>	£	£	£
Timber . . . . .	508,531	702,790	2,062,497
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture . . . . .	109,568	131,949	307,409
Wood Pulp . . . . .	7,785	12,474	39,262
Total, Class XVI. . . . .	625,884	847,213	2,409,168
<b>CLASS XVII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.</b>			
Earthenware, China, &c. . . . .	160,363	148,338	295,693
Glass and Glassware . . . . .	274,482	212,263	592,421
All other Earthenware, &c. . . . .	37,378	27,685	173,178
Total, Class XVII. . . . .	472,223	388,286	1,061,292
<b>CLASS XVIII.—(a) PAPER ; (b) STATIONERY.</b>			
Paper . . . . .	1,841,214	1,079,155	2,674,364
Stationery . . . . .	377,025	450,031	621,267
Total, Class XVIII. . . . .	2,218,239	1,529,186	3,295,631
<b>CLASS XIX.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>			
Fancy Goods . . . . .	212,910	227,124	336,428
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c. . . . .	228,424	334,408	323,106
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c. . . . .	97,905	98,315	158,890
Total, Class XIX. . . . .	539,239	659,847	818,424
<b>CLASS XX.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS . . . . .</b>	168,180	223,337	255,920
<b>CLASS XXI.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>			
Drugs and Chemicals—			
Cream of Tartar . . . . .	166,079	121,403	142,448
Dyes . . . . .	145,056	101,590	345,274
Sulphur (Brimstone) . . . . .	117,669	85,325	157,110
All other . . . . .	983,813	721,147	1,036,144
Fertilizers . . . . .	190,578	238,338	397,233
Total, Class XXI. . . . .	1,603,195	1,267,803	2,078,209

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21.—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
CLASS XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.	£	£	£
Brushware .. .. .	59,645	56,290	99,270
Electrical Articles and Materials .. .. .	293,377	347,709	589,051
Instruments, Musical .. .. .	122,245	122,871	293,502
Matches and Vestas .. .. .	111,333	26,750	98,200
All other Articles .. .. .	721,599	738,384	1,305,178
Total, Class XXII. .. .. .	1,308,199	1,292,004	2,385,201
CLASS XXIII.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.			
Gold .. .. .	..	346	389
Silver .. .. .	..	2,087	590
Bronze Specie .. .. .	..	7	..
Total, Class XXIII. .. .. .	..	2,440	979
Grand Total .. .. .	35,026,311	33,788,287	57,607,027

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to 54 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Compared with the previous year the imports for 1921 showed an increase of £23,818,740. The items showing the largest increases were:—Textiles, £6,092,129; machines and machinery, £2,045,793; apparel, £1,679,086; paper, £1,595,209; manufactured fibres, £1,552,807; timber, £1,359,707; oils, £1,121,548; iron and steel (Class XIV), £1,059,844; tinned plates and sheets (plain), £830,632; earthenware, cements, &c., £673,006; drugs and chemicals, £651,511; vehicles, £628,643; yarn (wool), £525,811; and indiarubber, £522,120. There was a decrease of £850,986 in the value of tea imported.

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during each of the last three years are shown hereunder, in accordance with the statistical classification :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS, 1918-19 TO 1920-21.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	1,860,415	2,089,296	4,027,256
Cheese .. .. .	40,052	184,107	48,251
Meats—			
Potted or Concentrated	32,638	27,758	14,041
Preserved by Cold Process—			
Beef .. .. .	4,115	44,532	42,803
Lamb .. .. .	18,143	1,287,528	483,359
Mutton .. .. .	727,750	2,470,354	362,296
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	87,333	224,737	131,130
Preserved in Tins .. .. .	798,645	875,108	50,789
Other .. .. .	119,563	308,731	163,210
Milk and Cream .. .. .	339,893	787,627	1,123,352
All other Animal Foodstuffs .. .. .	98,415	67,603	14,110
Total, Class I. .. .. .	4,126,962	8,367,381	6,460,597
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.</b>			
Biscuits .. .. .	90,241	143,415	110,609
Fruits, Dried .. .. .	123,245	395,031	472,304
Fruits, Fresh .. .. .	12,336	112,086	81,240
Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .	286,286	292,661	110,235
Grain and Pulse—			
Unprepared—			
Wheat .. .. .	3,923,715	7,983,987	10,086,400
Other .. .. .	133,370	272,403	282,155
Prepared—			
Flour (Wheaten) .. .. .	1,707,399	3,259,296	1,900,888
Other .. .. .	223,043	189,798	97,274
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	829,791	394,339	202,654
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs .. .. .	197,976	217,525	267,680
Total, Class II. .. .. .	7,527,402	13,260,541	13,611,439
<b>CLASS III.—BEVERAGES (NON-ALCOHOLIC) AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING</b> ..	94,621	133,758	37,620



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
CLASS IV.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS .. .. .	£ 141,424	£ 144,651	£ 222,422
CLASS V.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF .. .. .	126,585	182,004	273,319
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS .. .. .	46,319	65,490	134,186
CLASS VII.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.			
Skins—			
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) .. .. .	42,897	12,728	8,521
Rabbit and Hare .. .. .	134,900	780,038	326,681
Sheep .. .. .	874,572	1,035,870	382,711
Other .. .. .	25,794	119,111	66,508
Wool—			
Greasy .. .. .	8,353,543	9,976,435	6,906,633
Scoured and Washed .. .. .	2,578,555	2,527,215	1,567,455
Tops .. .. .	36,553	296,869	434,916
All other Animal Substances .. .. .	42,184	66,606	33,652
Total, Class VII. .. .. .	12,088,998	14,814,872	9,727,077
CLASS VIII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES .. .. .	75,238	59,905	57,173
CLASS IX.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.			
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	168,070	486,311	377,320
All other Apparel .. .. .	50,456	147,763	178,681
Textiles .. .. .	80,875	170,485	167,721
Manufactured Fibres .. .. .	128,814	103,009	52,351
Total, Class IX. .. .. .	428,215	907,568	776,073
CLASS X.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.			
Tallow—Unrefined .. .. .	467,529	1,037,986	282,306
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes .. .. .	152,386	180,569	93,256
Total, Class X. .. .. .	619,915	1,218,555	375,562

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21.—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
CLASS XI.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES ..	£ 11,756	£ 8,841	£ 10,124
CLASS XII.—STONES AND MINERALS USED INDUSTRIALLY .. .. .	545	1,936	2,050
CLASS XIII.—ORES AND METALS, UNMANU- FACTURED OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED.			
Lead—Pig and in Matte .. ..	27,861	45,408	3,298
Tin Ingots .. .. .	28,650	191,745	219,767
All other Ores and Metals, &c. .. ..	221,026	170,699	193,937
Total, Class XIII. .. .. .	277,537	407,852	417,002
CLASS XIV.—(a) MACHINES AND MACHIN- ERY; (b) OTHER MANUFACTURES OF METAL.			
Machines and Machinery .. ..	212,732	150,130	264,468
Manufactures of Metal .. .. .	206,087	175,397	282,626
Total, Class XIV. .. .. .	418,819	325,527	547,094
CLASS XV.—(a) INDIARUBBER AND INDIA- RUBBER MANUFACTURES; (b) LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.			
Indiarubber and Manufactures .. ..	121,783	223,564	508,358
Leather and Manufactures .. .. .	805,445	941,210	410,050
Total, Class XV. .. .. .	927,228	1,164,774	918,408
CLASS XVI.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED .. .. .	25,301	19,818	56,401
CLASS XVII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE ..	14,006	23,040	59,942
CLASS XVIII.—(a) PAPER; (b) STATIONERY.			
Paper .. .. .	23,376	16,865	18,275
Stationery .. .. .	45,303	61,323	85,398
Total, Class XVIII. .. .. .	68,679	78,188	103,673

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1920-21—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
CLASS XIX.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.	£	£	£
Precious Stones, Unset .. .. .	31,051	68,728	87,966
All other Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods .. .. .	51,547	60,609	68,592
Total, Class XIX. .. .. .	82,598	129,337	156,558
CLASS XX.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS .. .. .	24,768	25,765	53,057
CLASS XXI.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.			
Fertilizers—			
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	116,860	72,892	51,310
Superphosphates .. .. .	55,458	37,259	29,645
Other .. .. .	174	45,846	6,436
Oil—Eucalyptus .. .. .	52,019	58,489	54,589
All other Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	184,292	148,365	155,715
Total, Class XXI. .. .. .	408,803	362,851	297,695
CLASS XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
Soap .. .. .	30,843	97,847	170,848
Vessels transferred abroad .. .. .	146,000	157,650	215,042
All other Articles .. .. .	111,418	159,002	192,559
Total, Class XXII. .. .. .	288,261	414,499	578,449
CLASS XXIII.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.			
Gold .. .. .	2,715	567,588	493
Silver .. .. .	268,454	440,199	1,966
Bronze Specie .. .. .	10	..	500
Total, Class XXIII. .. .. .	271,179	1,007,787	2,959
Grand Total .. .. .	28,095,159	43,124,940	34,878,880

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, and butter exported during the last five years amounted to about 66 per cent. of the total exports for that period. There was a decrease of £8,246,060 in the exports of 1921, as compared with the previous year. The following articles accounted for the largest decreases:—Meats, £3,991,120; wool, £3,891,515; flour, £1,358,408; skins, £1,163,326; gold and silver, £1,005,328; and tallow (unrefined), £755,680. Wheat and

butter exported showed increases of £2,102,413 and £1,937,960 respectively.

The value of Victorian trade with various oversea countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case, during the year ended 30th June, 1921, were as follows :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,  
1920-21.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country.	Value of Exports from Victoria to each Country.	Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-).
	£	£	£
BRITISH.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	30,591,181	17,814,500	+ 12,776,681
Canada .. .. .	1,595,839	27,731	+ 1,568,108
Ceylon .. .. .	308,603	75,377	+ 233,226
Egypt .. .. .	16,192	2,300,658	- 2,284,466
Hong Kong .. .. .	169,515	177,663	- 8,148
India .. .. .	2,755,052	368,811	+ 2,386,241
Mauritius .. .. .	..	63,983	- 63,983
New Zealand .. .. .	1,034,968	2,547,253	- 1,512,285
Pacific Islands .. .. .	402,560	221,783	+ 180,777
South African Union .. .. .	144,831	1,285,906	- 1,141,075
Straits Settlements .. .. .	329,427	453,949	- 124,522
Other British Possessions .. .. .	15,156	19,404	- 4,248
FOREIGN.			
Africa, Portuguese East .. .. .	..	103,296	- 103,296
Belgium .. .. .	528,796	1,826,176	- 1,297,380
Canary Islands .. .. .	..	351,426	- 351,426
Chile .. .. .	53,590	..	+ 53,590
China .. .. .	164,393	85,254	+ 79,139
East Indies—Billiton Island .. .. .	..	13,242	- 13,242
Borneo (Dutch) .. .. .	502,979	48,019	+ 454,960
Celebes .. .. .	6,919	54,050	- 47,131
Java .. .. .	2,562,803	748,888	+ 1,813,915
Sumatra .. .. .	271,382	96,977	+ 174,405
Other Islands.. .. .	639	16,570	- 15,931
France .. .. .	109,829	1,446,353	- 1,336,524
Germany .. .. .	942	591,926	- 590,984
Italy .. .. .	246,346	637,647	- 391,301
Japan .. .. .	1,815,032	628,648	+ 1,186,384
Netherlands .. .. .	99,109	549,228	- 450,119
Norway .. .. .	1,132,527	136,428	+ 996,099
Philippine Islands .. .. .	89,978	65,323	+ 24,655
Sweden .. .. .	855,399	37,759	+ 817,640
United States of America .. .. .	11,560,838	1,981,528	+ 9,579,310
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	242,202	103,124	+ 139,078
Total .. .. .	57,607,027	34,878,880	+ 22,728,147

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last six years was as specified hereunder:—

### IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Countries.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Imports (Oversea).						
From—	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	14,173,917	13,625,185	8,823,946	14,906,469	15,555,247	30,591,181
Canada ..	379,322	423,214	424,686	645,770	774,444	1,595,839
Egypt ..	9,573	11,325	17,020	24,868	20,769	16,192
India and Ceylon ..	1,829,542	1,808,411	2,169,778	2,867,458	2,264,983	3,063,655
New Zealand ..	962,335	583,094	652,533	747,066	755,931	1,034,968
South African Union	156,412	113,562	476,542	193,500	233,322	144,831
Straits Settlements	250,004	283,823	260,166	336,306	154,455	329,427
Other British Possessions ..	386,703	382,508	458,757	368,326	486,642	587,231
Belgium ..	397	5,964	..	..	59,949	528,796
East Indies ..	771,611	582,218	446,109	1,102,898	3,553,699	3,344,722
France ..	110,363	52,432	35,627	44,092	104,510	109,829
Italy ..	181,277	79,807	124,949	57,954	193,355	246,346
Japan ..	1,242,694	1,346,958	1,770,872	3,142,760	1,364,985	1,815,032
Norway ..	213,618	314,269	139,713	332,671	310,986	1,132,527
Philippine Islands	76,723	95,426	115,616	45,493	88,465	89,978
Sweden ..	279,381	334,831	217,474	179,562	270,260	855,399
United States of America ..	4,766,300	5,013,856	4,692,520	9,513,896	7,220,721	11,560,838
Other Foreign Countries ..	971,750	410,951	287,280	457,222	375,564	560,236
Total ..	26,761,922	25,474,839	21,113,588	35,026,311	33,788,287	57,607,027
Exports (Oversea).						
To—						
United Kingdom ..	7,180,823	12,392,569	8,601,231	16,122,709	24,354,013	17,814,500
Canada ..	26,793	55,516	433,450	353,610	113,975	27,731
Egypt ..	61,760	677,676	785,553	1,989,799	1,629,315	2,300,658
India and Ceylon ..	286,219	329,581	2,397,873	1,309,432	1,132,242	444,188
New Zealand ..	1,121,227	875,026	1,780,560	1,735,217	3,073,267	2,547,253
South African Union	675,436	451,558	864,376	632,001	1,666,807	1,285,906
Straits Settlements	111,196	199,951	106,491	270,748	771,051	453,949
Other British Possessions ..	96,484	208,564	144,377	266,861	833,192	482,833
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	804,577	1,826,176
East Indies ..	280,733	442,390	506,045	1,227,791	1,565,148	977,746
France ..	565,865	1,448,484	1,028,030	436,009	1,439,209	1,446,353
Italy ..	784,008	1,124,090	574,157	732,956	686,213	637,647
Japan ..	126,235	47,363	165,921	381,588	1,723,080	628,648
Norway ..	2,550	153,175	..	111,578	246,753	136,428
Philippine Islands	33,608	48,425	189,709	105,785	278,112	65,323
Sweden ..	..	..	..	379,284	225,273	37,759
United States of America ..	2,099,476	196,571	2,883,272	1,633,757	1,556,304	1,981,528
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,296,317	379,207	255,643	406,034	1,026,409	1,784,254
Total ..	14,748,730	19,030,146	20,716,688	28,095,159	43,124,940	34,878,880

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 oversea imports for the year ended 30th June, 1921.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1920-21—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 ..	30,591,181	27,120,249	53·10	47·08
Canada .. ..	1,595,839	1,642,251	2·77	2·85
Hong Kong .. ..	169,515	10,492	·29	·02
India and Ceylon ..	3,063,655	3,104,704	5·32	5·39
New Zealand .. ..	1,034,968	961,399	1·80	1·67
Pacific Islands ..	402,560	403,943	·70	·70
South African Union ..	144,831	143,286	·25	·25
Straits Settlements ..	329,427	155,112	·57	·27
West Indies (British) ..	1,069	78,064	—	·13
Other British Countries ..	30,279	156,666	·05	·27
Belgium .. ..	528,796	688,191	·92	1·19
Brazil .. ..	19,394	178,543	·03	·31
China .. ..	164,393	397,396	·29	·69
East Indies .. ..	3,344,722	3,544,622	5·81	6·15
France .. ..	109,829	1,545,759	·19	2·68
Italy .. ..	246,346	354,277	·43	·61
Japan .. ..	1,815,032	1,737,108	3·15	3·02
Netherlands .. ..	99,109	261,774	·17	·45
Norway .. ..	1,132,527	1,145,031	1·97	1·99
Philippine Islands ..	89,978	113,747	·16	·20
Spain .. ..	21,849	85,722	·04	·15
Sweden .. ..	855,399	867,441	1·48	1·51
Switzerland .. ..	70,511	890,516	·12	1·55
United States of America ..	11,560,838	11,533,404	20·07	20·02
Other Foreign Countries ..	184,980	487,330	·32	·85
Total .. ..	57,607,027	57,607,027	100·00	100·00

Trade with  
United  
Kingdom.

Fifty-three per cent. of the goods brought to Victoria from oversea countries in 1921 came from the United Kingdom, whilst 51 per cent. of the total value of the

exports was sent thereto. 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, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.</i>						
Piece Goods—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and Linen ..	1,862,562	2,059,112	2,120,021	4,227,160	2,437,779	5,033,378
Woolen ..	1,119,191	1,219,272	765,972	1,104,021	1,484,755	2,525,310
Canvas and Duck ..	243,380	231,631	110,063	310,292	525,772	888,557
Silk ..	389,952	371,764	306,969	396,021	619,726	733,537
Velvets, and Lace for Attire ..	340,170	453,386	407,218	575,355	458,151	564,495
Other ..	270,842	207,734	167,894	202,333	238,121	625,717
Machines and Machinery	489,529	319,992	157,129	423,622	601,083	1,791,555
Iron and Steel ..	738,741	297,090	88,611	221,803	830,856	1,526,073
Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) ..	288,180	566,656	239,093	813,775	674,024	1,386,237
Yarns ..	469,088	654,130	374,100	781,349	533,644	1,259,356
Apparel and Attire ..	681,540	656,826	434,911	594,748	504,336	1,143,863
Paper, Paperhangings, &c.	351,165	501,690	180,893	194,499	158,754	1,039,380
Electrical and Gas Appliances, Electrical Articles and Materials	419,930	361,362	87,980	186,974	414,921	831,835
Floor Coverings ..	292,227	263,290	195,107	281,262	264,507	745,231
Vehicles and Parts ..	230,318	159,119	48,339	106,876	382,945	744,360
Trimmings and Ornaments	190,866	217,465	194,843	420,166	273,361	542,889
Sewing and Embroidery						
Silks, &c. ..	167,758	230,526	211,873	364,436	242,223	512,448
Rubber and Rubber Goods	332,524	183,559	188,391	205,299	185,900	397,151
Pipes and Tubes ..	120,207	94,215	30,299	99,722	165,370	334,628
Spirits ..	209,741	334,397	251,262	250,673	201,399	328,747
Dyes ..	49,168	74,342	89,636	120,482	93,882	320,757
Books ..	195,874	192,567	164,456	191,277	218,566	294,912
Vessels (Ships) ..	211,143	420,000				207,000
All other Articles ..	4,509,801	3,555,060	2,008,877	2,894,324	4,045,172	6,813,765
Total ..	14,173,917	13,625,185	8,823,946	14,966,469	15,555,247	30,591,181
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>						
Wool ..	3,469,079	5,722,261	3,984,871	9,301,607	10,717,454	6,064,096
Wheat and Flour ..	855,352	1,558,777	1,592,071	865,520	3,907,258	4,582,943
Butter ..	522,568	1,938,206	1,411,013	1,377,259	1,255,184	3,547,396
Meats—						
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	47,348	515,373	34,946	711,798	3,748,720	798,043
Rabbits and Hares ..	90,588	111,632	263,512	73,043	224,377	130,999
Preserved in tins ..	4,674	44,461	112,052	475,890	827,218	40,364
Hides and Skins ..	377,783	405,419	349,613	999,568	1,068,577	602,481
Fruits—Fresh, dried and preserved ..	289,537	122,595	53,651	288,977	379,598	433,516
Tin Ingots ..	189,717	94,454	3,190	14,438	172,892	216,426
Milk and Cream ..	4,736	110,032	116,612	26,914	173,113	209,577
Leather, &c. ..	374,278	258,617	81,558	483,400	471,292	183,591
Tallow, unrefined ..	29,327	206,950	103,950	321,668	356,771	151,263
Jams and Jellies ..	184,869	343,789	233,402	326,246	197,828	74,246
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	1,395	643	469	2,615	331	266
All other Articles ..	739,572	959,360	260,321	853,766	853,400	779,293
Total ..	7,180,823	12,392,569	8,601,231	16,122,709	24,354,013	17,814,500

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely

of agricultural and pastoral products. It will be observed from the figures for 1921 that piece goods and apparel and attire represent 37½ per cent. of the total imports, also that wool is responsible for 34 per cent. of the total exports. If the value of wheat and flour, butter, meats, and skins exported be added to that of wool, 88½ per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Trade with India and Ceylon amounted to £3,507,843 in 1921, and was greater than in the previous year by £110,618. There was an increase in imports of £798,672, and a decrease in exports of £688,054. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.</i>						
Bags and Sacks ..	£ 682,514	£ 750,879	£ 1,003,606	£ 1,546,026	£ 678,106	£ 2,216,042
Tea ..	627,494	503,545	502,395	616,294	831,431	349,812
Hessians ..	98,027	137,790	103,997	194,429	121,416	122,545
Rice ..	75,178	50,481	60,314	16,783	176,456	49,299
Waxes ..	8,459	12,503	34,432	26,473	54,938	34,345
Rubber and Rubber Goods ..	115,325	48,075	98,418	26,371	10,563	33,144
Fibres ..	13,236	24,272	41,180	48,214	67,132	28,275
Gums and Resins ..	72	488	506	22,845	25,389	27,018
Cocoa Beans ..	8,070	16,732	25,066	42,248	15,870	26,133
Hides and Skins ..	12,721	56,570	111,957	78,374	86,968	20,958
Coffee ..	22,956	26,912	7,064	22,987	25,499	19,010
Seeds ..	10,903	10,415	11,193	43,894	57	16,438
Nuts ..	17,172	20,521	14,244	19,650	54,030	14,895
Oils in Bulk ..	14,871	10,389	18,668	16,326	20,508	7,219
CORDAGE and Twines ..	..	8,818	13,446	60,073	4,299	..
Pig Iron ..	39,731	50,756	3,648	..	..	..
All other Articles ..	82,813	84,265	119,644	86,471	92,321	98,522
Total ..	1,829,542	1,808,411	2,169,778	2,867,458	2,264,983	3,063,655
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>						
Specie and Bullion ..	100,712	..	1,500,000	400	504,619	..
Jams and Jellies ..	7,792	19,180	154,611	66,414	12,578	79,156
Tallow ..	36	385	78	9,046	117,883	53,157
Wool ..	32,442	37,860	66,780	64,005	..	38,737
Horses ..	16,578	55,694	117,318	15,427	19,917	28,569
Butter ..	6,009	3,921	983	922	20,883	24,254
Fruits (preserved in liquid) ..	4,378	22,979	62,727	34,438	2,903	13,371
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal ..	2,099	2,017	86,720	511,523	270,691	12,633
Meats ..	496	13,527	147,994	162,216	17,838	12,275
Leather, &c. ..	18,839	4,265	33,737	42,405	6,664	9,600
Hay and Chaff ..	15,008	12,704	7,803	3,247	10,434	8,946
Milk and Cream ..	902	35,784	103,520	40,687	29,829	8,685
Biscuits ..	28,289	24,758	7,113	6,389	10,051	7,904
Soap ..	14,219	7,277	1,444	119	6,315	4,203
All other Articles ..	38,420	39,230	107,045	352,194	101,637	142,638
Total ..	236,219	329,581	2,397,873	1,309,432	1,132,242	444,188



The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1921, amounted to £3,582,221. The exports thereto amounted to £2,547,253, and represented 7 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, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Timber .. .. .	190,779	166,219	256,706	243,711	181,337	315,888
Hides and Skins .. .. .	212,743	122,475	52,642	176,709	187,042	290,824
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	124,790	123,618	146,952	103,708	129,250	182,155
Seeds .. .. .	8,724	9,591	35,357	55,133	50,423	43,889
Fish .. .. .	29,039	19,713	14,088	14,846	26,591	27,600
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	14,565	19,133	19,252	11,586	21,641	21,301
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	3,009	6,216	3,317	7,785	6,725	12,214
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs).. .. .	19,984	6,622	9,031	6,126	2,380	8,454
Books .. .. .	1,894	2,155	1,844	2,988	2,286	6,188
Meat, preserved in tins .. .. .	6,683	6,956	5,098	1,125	1,342	4,445
Milk and Cream .. .. .	19,939	11,617	31,555	30,027	31,249	3,131
Hops .. .. .	1,367	244		13,871	4,937	1,808
Gold—Bullion .. .. .	54,314		26,700			
All other Articles .. .. .	277,505	88,535	49,991	79,391	110,728	117,071
Total .. .. .	962,335	583,094	652,533	747,066	755,931	1,034,968
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>						
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	100,745	85,405	119,687	105,495	173,647	464,669
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	9,257	14,588	68,229	159,020	376,570	303,800
Tobacco manufactured .. .. .	104,434	87,504	118,075	114,726	177,960	265,452
Grain and Pulse—						
Wheat.. .. .	2		227,335	346,134	681,227	165,370
Barley .. .. .	11,630	18,412	27,757	17,264	39,425	26,146
Oats .. .. .	29,877	28,510	36,500	11,666	16,258	10,878
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	18,943	10,122	28,460	11,389	5,956	9,784
Flour .. .. .	8,734	37,232	19,888	1,880	1,043	1,869
Metal manufactures .. .. .	26,571	27,743	67,034	48,402	64,548	94,567
Piece Goods .. .. .	18,165	22,871	40,922	43,123	107,707	87,614
Machinery .. .. .	26,725	23,896	42,717	30,579	60,180	69,518
Fruits—Dried .. .. .	57,207	40,141	67,932	29,814	223,268	61,271
Leather, etc. .. .. .	29,297	28,514	59,642	41,289	109,880	60,195
Books .. .. .	36,714	22,959	34,851	27,518	34,590	38,597
Fertilizers .. .. .	80,619	56,548	110,787	55,627	42,690	34,828
Milk and Cream .. .. .	3,105	12,885	30,484	18,993	37,687	16,509
Spirits .. .. .	10,740	2,317	56,089	67,342	10,535	13,094
Tea .. .. .	43,085	36,446	50,080	46,350	77,555	6,225
Gold—Specie .. .. .	202,000		125		361	
All other Articles .. .. .	303,377	318,933	573,966	558,606	832,180	816,867
Total .. .. .	1,121,227	875,026	1,780,560	1,735,217	3,073,267	2,547,253

**Trade with Belgium.** In 1921, Belgium accounted for 2½ per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade, which almost equals the percentage of the pre-war period. The trade was suspended in 1918 and 1919, 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 calendar years 1911 to 1913, and in the fiscal years 1915, 1920, and 1921 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1911 TO 1914-15, 1919-20, AND 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year—					
	1911.	1912.	1913.	Ended 30th June—		
				1915.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from Belgium.</i>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Glass and Glassware ..	52,672	52,521	54,718	11,232	42,274	234,782
Iron and Steel ..	168,073	127,968	205,932	39,960	..	87,923
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ..	24,722	25,290	25,052	5,354	650	38,070
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	59,419	31,596	26,947	5,800	14,460	31,386
Vehicles and Parts ..	30,205	63,854	25,910	6,597	..	28,493
Wire and Wire Netting ..	23,028	24,342	24,272	4,350	..	13,568
Piece Goods ..	19,552	20,794	20,700	4,628	419	13,041
Wine ..	20,656	17,178	15,779	1,238	..	5,972
Copper ..	3,802	21,361	28,872	3,741	..	1,843
Confectionery ..	5,859	22,951	22,122	6,719	..	..
All other Articles ..	201,403	206,100	232,779	65,347	2,146	73,718
Total ..	608,891	613,955	683,083	154,966	59,949	528,796
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>						
Wheat ..	78,800	59,362	30,945	..	..	948,175
Milk and Cream ..	..	..	..	..	31,654	395,336
Wool ..	365,026	442,832	387,793	1,924	580,671	333,684
Ores ..	22,098	16,370	120	..	5,500	22,094
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	3,132	17,393	9,085	605	..	8,458
Tallow ..	55,650	24,358	40,085	..	83,028	5,125
Hides and Skins ..	194,814	233,806	280,705	11,577	7,411	4,034
Leather, &c. ..	9,050	11,119	6,010	..	10,440	164
Jams and Jellies ..	..	..	..	..	42,583	102
All other Articles ..	26,536	7,434	13,006	9,347	43,290	109,004
Total ..	755,106	812,674	767,749	23,453	804,577	1,826,176

The islands of Borneo (Dutch), Celebes, Java, Moluccas, New Guinea (Dutch), Sumatra, and Timor form the East Indies group. The value of the imports from and exports to the East Indies was about 5 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in 1921. The chief articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE EAST INDIES, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from the East Indies.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar .. .. .	522,111	346,573	6	450,772	2,216,242	2,163,499
Oils .. .. .	5,623	9,672	172,951	232,962	505,713	745,605
Tea .. .. .	56,987	91,169	35,638	86,659	467,851	118,397
India-rubber .. .. .	11,324	5,528	1,093	78,097	9,687	105,797
Fibres .. .. .	35,198	34,647	64,726	46,309	82,216	61,645
Hides and Skins .. .. .	695	3,449	34,146	49,858	59,047	22,663
Tobacco—unmanufactured .. .. .	9,638	26,212	27,453	42,955	17,353	19,776
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	1,632	..	10,829	11,948	19,436	11,734
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	1,862	7,319	12,197	13,431	33,015	10,317
Spices .. .. .	528	7,494	14,158	23,797	33,279	9,938
Seeds .. .. .	17,232	6,187	1,458	9,406	31,599	9,039
Waxes .. .. .	2,345	1,182	6,218	15,854	15,366	4,139
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations .. .. .	7,138	6,216	4,011	13,013	13,638	4,133
All other Articles .. .. .	99,298	36,570	61,225	27,837	49,277	58,040
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>771,611</b>	<b>582,218</b>	<b>446,109</b>	<b>1,102,898</b>	<b>3,553,699</b>	<b>3,344,722</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the East Indies.</i>						
Butter .. .. .	125,825	174,848	167,144	385,647	532,047	335,578
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	53,255	61,342	92,145	248,221	371,300	212,350
Milk and Cream .. .. .	4	12,350	51,741	83,226	148,385	68,873
Leather, etc. .. .. .	26,859	35,192	14,906	69,757	108,367	60,946
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	32,253	35,743	51,944	110,270	46,831	49,416
Biscuits .. .. .	16,343	17,822	18,080	28,430	64,679	43,838
Meats .. .. .	428	486	5,805	3,341	21,081	30,851
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	610	1,287	5,199	49,032	23,271	10,716
All other Articles .. .. .	25,156	103,320	99,081	249,867	249,637	165,178
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>280,733</b>	<b>442,390</b>	<b>506,045</b>	<b>1,227,791</b>	<b>1,565,148</b>	<b>977,746</b>

Trade with France, which consists chiefly of exports, has been greatly reduced since 1913, the year immediately preceding the outbreak of war. As compared with the annual average of the five years 1909 to 1913, the trade in 1921 shows a decrease of £95,946 in imports, and of £854,472 in exports. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June--					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from France.</i>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oils .. .. .	3,412	1,602	1,446	..	7,155	16,637
Piece Goods .. .. .	15,350	12,285	3,340	1,736	1,640	13,477
Cream of Tartar .. .	14,905	5,291	1,645	4,799	13,130	6,257
Vehicles and Parts .. .	454	..	..	91	357	5,368
Brandy .. .. .	703	281	7,811	377	21,328	4,446
Wine .. .. .	3,870	2,790	313	483	5,271	3,900
Rubber Manufactures .. .	17,290	5,607	3,494	12,791	4,655	1,723
Cameos and Precious Stones	3,162	218	649	5,115	10,094	716
Gelatine, &c. .. .	2,278	907	..	45	35	470
Corks, Cork Mats, &c. .. .	3,048	1,228	1,243	914	2,853	446
All other Articles .. .	45,911	22,223	15,686	17,741	37,992	56,389
Total .. .. .	110,363	52,432	35,627	44,092	104,510	109,829
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>						
Wheat .. .. .	234,069	1,124,829	582,440	..	763,007	1,162,663
Wool .. .. .	205,078	97,402	185,249	167,941	479,810	230,398
Flour .. .. .	38,397	130,927	256,711	..	170,240	..
Leather, &c. .. .	..	2,982	..	81,717	17,120	32
Tallow (unrefined) .. .	6,774	..	..	56,054	953	..
Hides and Skins .. .	76,909	74,978	..	..	..	32,581
Jams and Jellies .. .	..	..	721	103,773	..	239
All other Articles .. .	4,638	17,366	2,909	26,524	8,079	20,440
Total .. .. .	565,865	1,448,484	1,028,030	436,009	1,439,209	1,446,353

Imports direct from France in 1921 do not indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as goods of French origin to the extent of £1,545,759 were imported in that year.

**Trade with Germany.** 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 provisions of this Act automatically ceased to operate on the ratification of peace, but the Commonwealth authorities issued a proclamation on 14th January, 1920, under the Customs Act, prohibiting exports to and imports from Germany without the written consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs. On 2nd December, 1920, the embargo against exports was removed. For goods which are under control, as for instance wheat, wool, metals, and butter, permission to export must still be obtained, but, where the controlling bodies consider it advisable to supply these commodities, the Government will not interfere. In the year 1921, goods amounting in value to £942 were received from Germany; whilst the exports thereto amounted to £591,926. The latter consisted almost entirely of wheat (£554,431) and wool (£35,846).

The value of goods received from Japan represented 4·6 per cent. of the total oversea imports into Victoria in 1916, 5·3 per cent. in 1917, 8·4 per cent. in 1918, 8·9 per cent. in 1919, 4 per cent. in 1920, and 3 per cent. in 1921. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO JAPAN, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Imported into Victoria from Japan.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods ..	312,874	344,467	747,301	1,594,820	674,243	908,759
Apparel and Attire ..	87,216	155,818	63,914	135,014	53,388	93,571
Glass and Glassware ..	31,454	42,382	48,978	78,163	40,888	87,486
Cement (Portland) ..	1,282				80	57,952
China-ware ..	15,687	27,270	26,936	62,912	49,749	55,576
Electrical and Gas Appliances, Electrical						
Articles and Materials	1,701	10,042	23,135	99,318	27,491	46,374
Fancy Goods ..	24,053	34,721	54,204	67,136	37,242	40,957
Buttons, Buckles, &c. ..	23,301	26,233	34,126	25,663	27,937	33,063
Metal Manufactures ..	13,484	22,921	38,770	81,494	16,146	31,310
Floor Coverings ..	9,327	13,495	35,353	59,992	23,013	29,388
Grass Straw, &c. ..	11,525	21,805	54,345	32,406	55,685	28,031
Timber ..	29,205	60,824	6,756	17,232	13,774	27,135
Earthenware, Brownware, &c. . .	19,408	23,481	22,101	27,033	13,617	24,611
Paper ..	2,085	8,498	9,948	15,127	4,151	24,011
Oils ..	12,582	21,437	16,385	9,099	14,749	21,463
Lamps, &c. ..	3,363	4,346	5,784	8,742	6,178	20,718
Textile Articles, N.E.I. . .	1,333	12,479	16,009	20,150	33,906	14,308
Brushware ..	16,373	22,867	17,896	27,428	20,519	9,648
Fibres ..	2,503	7,168	15,938	35,621	13,776	8,113
Hats, Bonnets, and Caps	24,830	27,762	23,725	28,828	13,993	6,995
Matches and Vests ..	27,388	8,208	24,913	71,323	19,974	6,713
Sulphur—Brimstone ..	46,905	101,474	185,831	114,747	17,078	6,078
Yarns ..	305	61	3,315	44,408	1,074	3,382
Cosies, Cushions, Counterpanes, &c. . .	26,107	36,755	24,574	27,508	10,288	2,662
Gloves ..	92	6,707	29,031	45,700	8,179	1,874
Calcium—Carbide of ..		153	28,928	50,428	382	..
Sugar—Produce of Cane	271,826	127,173				
All other Articles ..	226,435	178,361	212,676	368,968	167,485	224,854
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,242,694</b>	<b>1,346,958</b>	<b>1,770,872</b>	<b>3,142,760</b>	<b>1,364,985</b>	<b>1,815,032</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>						
Wool ..	77,421	..	..	37,275	229,993	443,940
Tallow (unrefined) ..	..	12,026	7,127	28,015	145,185	30,500
Grain and Pulse ..	146	..	88,408	196,347	1,110,379	26,251
Hides and Skins ..	8,469	..	2,435	2,715	17,070	14,206
Butter ..	1,554	1,601	615	991	22,549	4,357
Fertilizers ..	4,066	2,010	423	1,366	44,838	2,314
Milk and Cream ..	..	524	25,066	18,435	13,520	60
Metals, Scrap ..	35	..	..	..	15,566	..
Lead ..	..	..	446	4,886	14,860	..
Tallow Oil ..	8,053	12,214	17,240	11,453	4,419	..
All other Articles ..	26,491	18,988	24,161	80,105	104,721	107,020
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>126,235</b>	<b>47,363</b>	<b>165,921</b>	<b>381,588</b>	<b>1,723,080</b>	<b>628,648</b>

Trade with United States. Trade with the United States in 1921 amounted to £13,542,366, or 14½ per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade.

As compared with the year 1920 this trade had increased by £4,765,341, there having been increases in imports of £4,340,117, and in exports of £425,224. 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, 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria from the United States.</i>						
Machines and Machinery	487,331	561,632	456,759	755,531	780,364	1,481,249
Oils ..	469,490	574,646	461,785	704,404	582,368	1,360,958
Metal Manufactures ..	356,097	313,075	441,997	825,210	579,207	978,064
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ..	186,324	355,481	123,985	408,683	627,313	793,992
Vehicles, and Parts ..	429,023	305,686	310,895	449,394	641,470	742,707
Piece Goods ..	162,771	260,738	241,623	844,930	432,794	733,765
Timber ..	235,805	96,365	157,866	223,108	188,085	668,508
Apparel and Attire ..	244,744	222,919	118,450	576,028	325,487	627,155
Iron and Steel ..	326,906	420,189	348,779	686,113	259,626	407,183
Paper ..	146,419	228,212	266,695	976,220	377,670	317,863
Leather, &c. ..	154,337	327,264	210,969	197,807	296,738	284,003
Rubber and Rubber Goods ..	70,304	66,076	68,012	216,770	115,889	218,994
Instruments—Musical ..	46,609	68,106	74,467	96,198	95,435	200,689
Tools of Trade ..	61,362	68,658	57,885	129,238	114,748	191,859
Wood—Manufactures of Electrical and Gas Appliances, Electrical ..	25,662	28,993	27,550	33,364	60,096	183,553
Articles and Materials Sulphur (Brimstone) ..	63,301	74,770	67,000	179,532	103,625	170,977
Gloves ..	5,407	9,300	278	2,616	66,336	146,805
Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) ..	11,347	39,957	38,924	107,220	87,961	141,467
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives ..	42,163	14,932	1,847	3,562	..	114,538
Glass and Glassware ..	56,810	67,071	67,034	124,839	106,112	78,612
Sausage Casings ..	24,083	24,349	48,681	159,970	59,144	76,881
Hops ..	10,887	8,587	28,650	19,751	38,670	68,325
Gums and Resins ..	38,336	8,587	21	2,678	5,004	59,746
Cocoa, and Cocoa and Chocolate ..	10,432	40,951	53,663	41,701	65,883	58,623
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. ..	15,589	5,785	26,452	106,527	82,139	56,993
Paints and Colours ..	21,158	24,007	37,517	55,809	49,182	52,607
Corsets ..	34,080	35,665	49,903	86,278	39,205	39,765
Sodium Salts ..	14,851	48,486	44,772	73,187	43,891	35,223
Cream of Tartar ..	10,558	16,022	21,392	76,886	14,310	22,869
Waxes ..	26,896	11,820	15,503	85,889	22,932	22,104
All other Articles ..	976,718	18,023	15,771	64,418	31,676	15,263
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,766,300</b>	<b>5,013,856</b>	<b>4,692,520</b>	<b>9,513,896</b>	<b>7,220,721</b>	<b>11,560,888</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>						
Wool ..	2,008,725	..	1,623,663	925,908	310,376	1,422,716
Hides and Skins ..	60,849	51,833	69,137	37,726	787,914	117,285
Fruits, dried ..	65	1,458	6,203	..	5,474	87,098
Sausage Casings ..	7,940	1,267	29,098	52,015	160,952	61,770
Platinum, Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	50	..	4,598	5,311	24,419	51,673
Jams and Jellies ..	..	..	99,276	158,263	10,504	3,673
Tallow (unrefined) ..	..	..	..	..	65,409	306
Flour ..	..	2,708	234,774	44,373	20	1
Wheat ..	..	42,860	757,819	387,921	24,554	..
All other Articles ..	21,847	96,445	58,704	22,240	166,682	237,006
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,099,476</b>	<b>196,571</b>	<b>2,883,272</b>	<b>1,633,737</b>	<b>1,556,304</b>	<b>1,981,528</b>

Destination of principal articles exported.

Wheat and flour, wool, butter, meats, milk and cream, and hides and skins were the six principal articles exported from Victoria in 1921—their value being equal to about 80½ per cent. of the total exports. The countries that received these products are shown in the following statement:—

### DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED IN 1920-21.

Destination.	Wheat and Flour.	Wool.	Butter.	Meats.	Milk and Cream.	Hides and Skins.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	4,582,943	6,064,096	3,547,396	1,004,764	209,577	602,481
Egypt .. ..	2,182,434	..	14,740	60,222	28,032	2
Hong Kong .. ..	8,488	..	9,972	6,869	4,004	..
India and Ceylon ..	12,583	38,737	24,254	12,275	8,685	..
Mauritius .. ..	33,268	..	2,364	1,336	..	86
New Zealand .. ..	167,239	..	..	3,737	16,509	2,848
South African Union ..	654,411	..	1,091	8,086	166,587	1,510
Straits Settlements ..	7,454	..	27,853	2,835	183,802	..
Other British Countries	15,709	19,181	3,413	8,237	1,175	2,731
Africa, Portuguese East	58,741	..	142	57	38,172	..
Belgium .. ..	968,568	333,684	..	637	395,336	4,034
Canary Islands .. ..	351,426	..	..	..	..	..
China .. ..	91	..	37,804	2,778	..	847
East Indies .. ..	177,254	..	335,578	30,851	68,873	..
France .. ..	1,162,663	230,398	..	46	..	32,581
Germany .. ..	554,431	35,846	..	455	..	..
Italy .. ..	308,332	306,786	..	31	2	1,627
Japan .. ..	6,688	443,940	4,357	1,227	60	14,206
Netherlands .. ..	537,460	419	..	3,555	..	10
Norway .. ..	129,945	3,769	..	266	..	59
Pacific Islands .. ..	31,828	..	..	14	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	20,719	1,129	4,837	5,311	..	..
Sweden .. ..	..	1,815	..	29,805	2,125	3,730
United States of America	1	1,422,716	1	61,775	408	117,669
Other Foreign Countries	14,612	6,488	13,454	2,459	5	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>11,987,288</b>	<b>8,909,004</b>	<b>4,027,256</b>	<b>1,247,628</b>	<b>1,123,352</b>	<b>784,421</b>

## SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, except in the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 439) and at the port of Melbourne (page 441) where coastal shipping is included.

The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

## OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. ..	1,962	1,721	1,730	1,792	2,246
Tons .. ..	4,042,819	2,871,343	2,870,974	3,987,262	4,663,126
Average tonnage ..	2,061	1,668	1,660	2,225	2,076
Crews .. ..	119,200	80,199	82,214	116,873	134,671
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. ..	1,967	1,724	1,709	1,809	2,248
Tons .. ..	4,050,095	2,873,770	2,815,938	4,021,188	4,651,818
Average tonnage ..	2,059	1,667	1,648	2,223	2,069
Crews .. ..	118,360	80,196	81,181	117,352	132,728

The figures in the above table for the year 1921 show a large increase in the tonnage and crews of vessels as compared with each of the preceding three years. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1921, steamers numbered 2,049 of the vessels entered, and 2,053 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,568,224 and 4,564,161 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1921 included 68 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 208,640, whilst the outward shipping included 367 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 586,648.



Shipping with principal countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1920-21 are set out in the following statement:—

### SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1920-21.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage.
Australian States .. ..	1,473	2,422,277	141	12,501	1,618	2,938,509	168	53,206
United Kingdom .. ..	171	912,555	2	3,558	142	769,767	6	10,800
New Zealand .. ..	60	112,024	6	2,251	47	96,572	3	597
Other British .. ..	140	412,420	1	1,224	102	282,616	6	3,673
<b>Total British Countries</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>3,859,276</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>19,534</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>4,087,464</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>68,276</b>
Japan .. ..	44	127,392	..	..	30	90,669	..	..
Dutch East Indies .. ..	29	82,830	..	..	32	86,353	..	..
United States .. ..	86	326,125	20	30,694	27	102,644	3	2,356
Other Foreign .. ..	46	172,601	27	44,674	55	197,031	9	17,025
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>708,948</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>75,368</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>476,697</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19,381</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>4,568,224</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>94,902</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>4,564,161</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>87,657</b>

Nationality of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1920-21 was as shown hereunder:—

### NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1920-21.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
<b>British—</b>				
Australian .. ..	1,476	1,813,306	1,477	1,810,313
United Kingdom .. ..	432	2,115,541	435	2,121,278
Canadian .. ..	11	34,068	10	30,691
New Zealand .. ..	113	96,276	115	95,985
South African .. ..	6	6,084	6	6,084
<b>Total British .. ..</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>4,065,275</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>4,064,351</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>				
Dutch .. ..	29	90,433	27	83,931
Italian .. ..	23	84,787	21	79,570
Japanese .. ..	42	118,829	43	120,871
Norwegian .. ..	20	54,502	18	49,987
Swedish .. ..	22	61,646	22	61,578
United States .. ..	49	125,995	49	123,316
Other Foreign .. ..	23	61,659	25	68,214
<b>Total Foreign .. ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>597,851</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>587,467</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>4,663,126</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>4,651,818</b>

Shipping  
entered at  
Victorian  
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—oversea, interstate, and coast-wise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1921 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1920-21.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<b>*Oversea—</b>										
Steam ..	556	2,082,608	..	..	23	71,801	2	5,839	..	..
Sailing ..	55	81,857	..	..	2	2,483	..	..	..	..
<b>*Inter-State—</b>										
Steam ..	1,425	2,336,633	..	..	46	77,178	3	11,693	6	4,721
Sailing ..	140	12,358	..	..	1	143	..	..	..	..
<b>Local (within the State)—</b>										
Steam ..	2,933	3,688,954	34	7,004	396	106,621	51	22,811	80	23,425
Sailing ..	287	24,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total—</b>										
Steam ..	4,314	8,108,195	34	7,004	465	255,600	56	40,343	86	28,146
Sailing ..	482	118,298	..	..	3	2,626	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	4,796	8,226,493	34	7,004	468	258,226	56	40,343	86	28,146

\* Oversea and Inter-State vessels (via Victorian Ports) included as follows:—12, vessels (11 steam and 1 sailing) with a tonnage of 23,062 (21,123 steam and 1,939 sailing) entered at Geelong, and 1 steamer of 1,126 tons entered at Warrnambool.

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1920, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished :—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1920.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne .. ..	204	127,054	138	31,593	342	158,647
Geelong .. ..	2	419	3	161	5	580
Port Fairy .. ..	3	621	..	..	3	621
Total .. ..	209	128,094	141	31,754	350	159,848

During 1920 there were added to the register 9 steamers with net tonnage of 4,512, and 3 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 442 ;

whilst 8 steamers having net tonnage of 6,808, and 4 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 1,438, were taken off the register.

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' and Salvage Association of Victoria, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on Australasian and Fijian registers on 30th June, 1921 :—

## VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA AND FIJI, 1921.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.*		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Victoria .. ..	176	126,954	185	34,813	361	161,767
New South Wales ..	505	126,193	503	32,250	1,008	158,443
Queensland .. ..	78	19,730	175	6,569	253	26,299
South Australia ..	93	29,202	167	12,477	260	41,679
Western Australia ..	27	11,430	387	12,166	414	23,596
Tasmania .. ..	58	11,712	122	4,234	180	15,946
Total Australia ..	937	325,221	1,539	102,509	2,476	427,730
Fiji .. ..	6	737	11	1,618	17	2,355
New Guinea .. ..	..	..	12	239	12	239
New Zealand .. ..	242	61,146	292	25,270	534	86,416
Total .. ..	1,185	387,104	1,854	129,636	3,039	516,740

\* Including auxiliary power vessels.

Compared with 1920, vessels owned in Australia had decreased by 12 in number, but increased by 12,187 in tonnage.

## PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 10·44 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 66 acres, of which 22 acres are under sheds. The constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure are shown in part "Municipal Statistics." The *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contains, on page 430, a statement of works recently undertaken by the Trust in the river and Victoria Dock, and information relating to that dock and the Coode Canal.

A new railway pier at Port Melbourne was completed in 1915, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet. The total cost of the pier and superstructures is £214,118. 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 channel leading to the piers at Port Melbourne and Williamstown is 600 feet wide, and dredging is in progress to provide a depth of

37 feet at low water. The first stage of providing a depth of 34 feet is well advanced, and the channel is now open for this depth for a width of 300 feet. The full width of 600 feet to a depth of 34 feet is expected to be provided by the end of 1922.

The construction of the new Central Pier at the Victoria Dock was completed in 1916. A bed for the centre roadway on this pier was formed by the insertion of reinforced concrete plates on which wood blocks have been laid. The expenditure on the pier to 31st December, 1920, including the erection of six cargo sheds, was £197,963.

The widening of the swinging basin on the south side of the river, and the erection of a timber wharf around the basin, have been completed. This work makes the width of the river at the basin 700 feet for a length of 1,000 feet. The river below the swinging basin as far as the Coode Canal, viz., for 4,480 feet, is being widened by 100 feet; 930 feet has been completed, 1,000 feet is in progress, leaving 2,550 feet still to be put in hand. The works being carried out in this connexion are:—Construction of reinforced concrete sheet piling, erection of wharf in front of sheet piling, demolition of the old wharf and sheet piling, and dredging to a depth of 27 feet. The swinging basin has been dredged to 27 feet O.L.W. The cost of these works to 31st December, 1920, was £161,381; the estimated total cost is £341,158.

The material dredged and disposed of during 1920 **Dredging.** amounted to 2,652,138 cubic yards, viz., 1,399,026 cubic yards from the Bay within the Harbor Trust boundary, and 1,253,112 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 36,913,878, and the Bay dredgings to 32,143,245 cubic yards, making a total of 69,057,123 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 55,688,973 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,368,150 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1920 was 11·48d. per cubic yard.

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.

**Berthing Accommodation.**  
**Trade of the Port.**  
In the year 1920 vessels to the number of 5,230, comprising 3,771 steamers, 16 ships, 9 barques, 6 barquentines, 339 ketches, 110 schooners, and 979 lighters, with registered gross tonnage aggregating 7,655,000, berthed within the port. The tonnage of imports in 1920 was 2,553,000, and that of exports 1,204,000. These figures include New Zealand and Inter-State tonnage, which amounted to 1,425,000 in the case of imports, and 535,000 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Inter-State imports. Exclusive of coal transhipped, 874,674 tons were imported in 1920. The exports (1,204,000 tons) were well up to the average, although they were 484,000 tons below the amount for the previous year. The exports in 1919 were the greatest in the history of the port. This was owing to the exports of wheat and flour, which accounted for 863,000 tons, as compared with an average yearly export of 500,000 tons.

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

## Rates of postage.

The following are the principal postal charges within the Commonwealth, as from 1st October, 1920:—

Letters .. .. .	..	2d. per half ounce
Letter-cards .. .. .	..	Single, 2d. each
Post-cards .. .. .	..	Single, 1½d. each
Printed papers (other than newspapers)	..	1d. per 2 ounces
Books printed in Australia .. .. .	..	1d. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia .. .. .	..	1d. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia ..	each	1d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia ..	each	1d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed .. .. .	..	1½d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia ..	each	1d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia ..	each	1d. per 4 ounces

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions and British colonies and protectorates is 2d. per half ounce or fraction of half ounce. To the United States of America and all foreign countries the rate of postage has been 4d. for the first ounce and 2d. for each additional ounce, since 1st January, 1922.

**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 which is 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.

The following table shows the postal business transacted in Victoria during the last five years. Registered letters and articles, which numbered 1,963,285 in 1920-21, are included:—

## POSTAL RETURNS, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Postcards	201,093,447	197,830,163	188,526,047	197,080,463	180,797,030
Newspapers	43,175,024	36,695,699	34,982,384	31,756,907	31,660,611
Packets ..	11,490,795	10,884,630	10,495,445	9,921,565	10,139,416
Parcels ..	1,283,949	1,363,044	1,399,114	1,393,480	1,798,835
Total ..	257,043,215	246,773,536	235,402,990	240,152,415	224,395,892

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 119 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels 29 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: 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Service.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.*					
Posted for delivery inland ..	133,312,357	128,839,592	127,757,271	136,269,955	121,842,133
Posted for delivery in other States ..	16,366,285	18,196,539	19,515,019	18,737,430	18,697,059
Posted for delivery outside the Commonwealth ..	15,935,748	13,707,895	9,834,996	5,980,179	5,385,547
Total ..	165,614,390	160,744,026	157,107,286	160,987,564	145,924,739
Received from other States ..	17,529,247	20,524,168	18,608,892	20,651,254	20,681,355
Received from outside the Commonwealth ..	17,949,810	16,561,969	12,809,869	15,441,645	14,190,936
Total ..	35,479,057	37,086,137	31,418,761	36,092,899	34,872,291
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	19,871,312	18,353,029	18,474,884	18,915,366	18,444,197
Posted for delivery in other States ..	12,830,757	10,670,456	10,366,521	7,627,905	8,110,138
Posted for delivery outside the Commonwealth ..	2,987,080	3,504,111	2,899,892	1,334,776	1,336,918
Total ..	35,689,149	32,527,596	31,741,297	27,878,047	27,891,253
Received from other States ..	4,776,097	2,579,897	2,015,766	2,431,974	2,218,408
Received from outside the Commonwealth ..	2,709,778	1,588,206	1,225,321	1,446,886	1,550,950
Total ..	7,485,875	4,168,103	3,241,087	3,878,860	3,769,358
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	6,060,216	5,919,199	5,610,195	5,237,770	5,324,406
Posted for delivery in other States ..	2,737,515	2,584,613	2,989,384	2,982,211	3,182,671
Posted for delivery outside the Commonwealth ..	881,171	955,558	807,525	364,029	364,962
Total ..	9,678,902	9,459,370	9,407,104	8,584,010	8,872,039
Received from other States ..	1,080,527	978,878	754,510	923,220	828,287
Received from outside the Commonwealth ..	731,366	446,382	333,831	414,335	439,090
Total ..	1,811,893	1,425,260	1,088,341	1,337,555	1,267,377
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	520,785	547,179	539,328	752,660	1,022,586
Posted for delivery in other States ..	227,773	252,014	296,469	349,941	432,267
Posted for delivery outside the Commonwealth ..	357,689	357,458	279,065	47,586	56,610
Total ..	1,106,247	1,156,651	1,114,862	1,150,187	1,511,463
Received from other States ..	115,307	126,105	132,838	150,428	189,416
Received from outside the Commonwealth ..	62,395	80,288	151,414	92,865	97,956
Total ..	177,702	206,393	284,252	243,293	287,372

\* Including registered letters and articles.

The number of letters and other postal articles dealt with by the Dead Letter Office in Victoria during each of the last two years was as follows :—

## DEAD LETTERS, ETC., 1919-20 AND 1920-21.

How dealt with.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Letters and Post Cards.	Packets and Newspapers.	Letters and Post Cards.	Packets and Newspapers.
<i>Inland.</i>				
Returned to writers or delivered	378,329	127,095	358,794	131,318
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	62,616	225,761	38,501	283,234
<i>Inter-State.</i>				
Originally addressed to other States—				
Returned to writers ..	54,953	3,375	35,076	37,313
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	11,648	118,454	10,325	124,488
Returned to other States as unclaimed .. .. .	38,984	3,401	37,124	4,637
<i>International.</i>				
Originally addressed to other Countries—				
Returned to writers ..	26,448	3,851	16,901	10,605
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	4,395	84,483	3,671	123,365
Returned to other Countries as unclaimed .. .. .	27,397	7,295	30,287	2,654
Total .. .. .	604,770	573,715	530,679	717,614

The above return includes for 1920-21 letters containing money to the amount of £37,685 ; letters containing other articles of value to the number of 548 ; and letters, &c., irregularly posted, 35,654. In the figures for that year are also included 12,417 registered letters, viz. :—10,568 inland, 740 interstate, and 1,109 international.

Money Orders  
and Postal  
Notes.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in Victoria for each of the last five years :—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number of Money Order Offices open	534	539	534	536	554
Money Orders issued—					
Inland ..	{ Number .. 294,089 { Amount £ 1,591,010	{ Number .. 326,989 { Amount £ 1,885,131	{ Number .. 359,807 { Amount £ 2,296,601	{ Number .. 323,175 { Amount £ 2,021,270	{ Number .. 350,958 { Amount £ 2,211,109
Inter-State	{ Number .. 56,750 { Amount £ 256,009	{ Number .. 56,325 { Amount £ 260,740	{ Number .. 52,189 { Amount £ 270,042	{ Number .. 58,120 { Amount £ 322,610	{ Number .. 64,520 { Amount £ 363,681
International	{ Number .. 69,508 { Amount £ 199,094	{ Number .. 55,583 { Amount £ 151,442	{ Number .. 49,168 { Amount £ 145,869	{ Number .. 48,428 { Amount £ 192,146	{ Number .. 57,776 { Amount £ 258,158
Total	{ Number .. 420,347 { Amount £ 2,046,113	{ Number .. 438,897 { Amount £ 2,297,313	{ Number .. 461,164 { Amount £ 2,712,512	{ Number .. 429,723 { Amount £ 2,536,026	{ Number .. 473,254 { Amount £ 2,832,948
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland ..	{ Number .. 315,650 { Amount £ 1,603,502	{ Number .. 329,074 { Amount £ 1,883,977	{ Number .. 334,211 { Amount £ 2,041,856	{ Number .. 319,808 { Amount £ 1,996,139	{ Number .. 356,891 { Amount £ 2,212,045
Inter-State	{ Number .. 106,333 { Amount £ 488,207	{ Number .. 112,692 { Amount £ 536,508	{ Number .. 111,196 { Amount £ 555,494	{ Number .. 116,361 { Amount £ 611,509	{ Number .. 122,188 { Amount £ 676,755
International	{ Number .. 39,494 { Amount £ 121,885	{ Number .. 33,540 { Amount £ 103,831	{ Number .. 31,136 { Amount £ 104,942	{ Number .. 34,653 { Amount £ 147,375	{ Number .. 34,567 { Amount £ 146,004
Total	{ Number .. 461,477 { Amount £ 2,213,594	{ Number .. 475,306 { Amount £ 2,524,316	{ Number .. 476,543 { Amount £ 2,702,292	{ Number .. 470,822 { Amount £ 2,755,023	{ Number .. 513,646 { Amount £ 3,034,804
Postal Notes—					
Sold ..	{ Number .. 2,832,261 { Amount £ 884,586	{ Number .. 2,861,008 { Amount £ 896,753	{ Number .. 2,888,387 { Amount £ 912,938	{ Number .. 2,992,955 { Amount £ 923,269	{ Number .. 3,275,352 { Amount £ 1,044,786
Inland, Issued and Paid	{ Number .. 2,087,326 { Amount £ 689,222	{ Number .. 2,080,231 { Amount £ 681,955	{ Number .. 2,100,515 { Amount £ 698,606	{ Number .. 2,138,623 { Amount £ 737,698	{ Number .. 2,198,170 { Amount £ 777,706
Victorian—Paid in	{ Number .. 651,476 { Amount £ 200,196	{ Number .. 766,671 { Amount £ 195,175	{ Number .. 769,377 { Amount £ 193,660	{ Number .. 844,108 { Amount £ 215,206	{ Number .. 1,075,914 { Amount £ 268,329
Of other States—	{ Number .. 348,019 { Amount £ 127,684	{ Number .. 361,835 { Amount £ 123,709	{ Number .. 330,390 { Amount £ 120,167	{ Number .. 322,697 { Amount £ 117,859	{ Number .. 330,274 { Amount £ 125,800

Of the orders issued in 1920-21, 5,091 (for £21,817) were payable in New Zealand, and 40,074 (for £162,302) in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 19,315 (for £72,299) issued in New Zealand, and 9,951 (for £44,596) issued in the United Kingdom.

Telegraphs  
and  
telegrams.

There are 1,703 telegraph offices in the State, 146 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, 1916-17  
TO 1920-21.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21.
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland .. .. .	2,258,435	2,296,097	2,538,632	2,977,725	2,703,781
Inter-State .. ..	1,038,411	1,098,575	1,132,989	1,359,122	1,240,840
International .. ..	132,025	137,758	132,613	153,809	152,222
Total .. .. .	3,428,871	3,532,430	3,804,234	4,490,656	4,096,843
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State .. ..	1,059,334	1,116,361	1,175,771	1,405,875	1,277,836
International .. ..	160,497	169,047	158,111	154,858	150,207
Total .. .. .	1,219,831	1,285,408	1,333,882	1,560,733	1,428,043

**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 750 exchanges in Victoria on 30th June, 1921, and the actual number of subscribers' lines was 52,791, with 72,088 telephones connected which represented 4·71 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, 1921, was 1,410.

### RAILWAYS.

**Victorian Railways, length and cost.** All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 453, 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 7½ miles of electric street railway and six suburban lines (Sandringham-Essendon and Broadmeadows, St. Kilda, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Fawkner, and Heidelberg), 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. 8½ in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years:—

**RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH  
JUNE, 1917, TO 30TH JUNE, 1921.**

—	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>Length of Lines opened to 30th June—</b>					
Double Lines (miles)	328·19	328·19	330·41	330·41	330·41
Single Lines (miles)	3,847·57	3,876·57	3,914·64	3,939·12	3,991·70
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,175·76</b>	<b>4,204·76</b>	<b>4,245·05</b>	<b>4,269·53</b>	<b>4,322·11</b>
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost of Construction</b>	<b>38,305,630</b>	<b>38,652,751</b>	<b>38,945,068</b>	<b>39,148,873</b>	<b>39,681,760</b>
<b>Average Cost per mile</b>	<b>9,173</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>9,174</b>	<b>9,169</b>	<b>9,181</b>

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1921 :—

	Miles.
5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	
Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track .. .. .	30·75
Yarram to Won Wron .. .. .	8·63
Bittern to Red Hill .. .. .	10·00
Morwell Brown Coal Railway .. .. .	3·00
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>52·38</b>

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced :—

	Miles.
5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	
Merbein to Yelta .. .. .	10·0
4 ft. 8½ in. Gauge.	
Black Rock to Beaumaris (electric tramway) .. .. .	2·2

Parliament sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways in the year 1912, and it is expected that the work will be completed about the end of 1922. The progress of the scheme has been greatly retarded owing to conditions produced by the war. The Sandringham-Essendon and Broadmeadows, St. Kilda, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Fawkner, and Heidelberg lines are being worked electrically, and the Footscray-St. Albans and Caulfield lines will be converted at an early date.

The electric services have given much satisfaction, and, when the scheme is completed, the metropolis will be provided with a greatly improved system of railway transit, which will enable additional services to be afforded at a reduced cost as compared with steam operation. At Flinders-street station, for instance, on the lines electrically operated engine movements have been eliminated and the work of the signalmen has been lessened and the capacity of the station to handle additional trains increased.

The total capital expenditure on the Electrification Scheme during the nine years 1912-13 to 1920-21, exclusive of the cost of constructing new carriages and the structural alterations to existing suburban rolling-stock, was £3,886,171.

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,  
1917 TO 1921.

30th June—	£
1917 .. .. .	55,808,163
1918 .. .. .	56,694,141
1919 .. .. .	57,658,557
1920 .. .. .	58,496,357
1921 .. .. .	60,012,250

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1921, £3,930,702 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£56,081,548) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £57,897,935, on which the annual interest payable is £2,567,194, or at the average rate of 4·434 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,816,387—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, 1921, was 4·434 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 4·578 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 £378,345.

Railway  
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1916, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Miles Constructed ..	4,175·76	4,204·76	4,245·05	4,269·53	4,322·11
„ Dismantled ..	18·03	36·13	36·13	36·13	36·13
„ Closed to Traffic	29·93	11·83	11·83	11·83	11·83
„ Open for Traffic	4,127·80	4,156·80	4,197·09	4,221·57	4,274·15
Train Mileage ..	14,594,775	14,147,896	13,587,968	15,687,177	16,583,638
Passengers carried ..	111,791,982	109,607,750	117,467,159	143,251,216	140,850,933
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	5,962,602	6,231,093	6,515,470	7,770,694	7,572,993

The mileage given in preceding tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1921, was 4,634·77 miles of main tracks, and 846·46 miles of sidings.

The number of passengers carried in 1919-20 constituted a record, and exceeded the best total previously recorded by 14 per cent. The

expansion in that year was mainly due to the prosperous conditions which existed, the return of large numbers of soldiers from overseas, and the improved services provided on the suburban lines worked under electric traction. Of the passenger journeys in 1920-21, 130,789,067 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 10,061,866 by country passengers, the former being a decrease of 2,198,286, and the latter a decrease of 201,997, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The falling off was due to restrictions in the train service in January and February, 1921, on account of a shipping dispute and a consequent reduction in the supply of coal. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1919-20 was the highest recorded, and exceeded that for 1920-21, which stands second in importance, by 197,701. The items of goods carried in 1920-21 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 1,297,860 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 942,049 tons; firewood, 850,294 tons; and minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 499,778 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 499,601 tons, and comprised 50,067 horses, 539,546 cattle, 5,707,499 sheep, and 199,688 pigs.

Railway  
receipts and  
expenditure.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ..	2,606,339	2,924,115	2,938,139	3,841,844	4,453,408
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	2,951,513	3,156,761	2,977,069	3,746,375	4,440,071
Sundries ..	422,786	512,997	560,868	698,844	958,429
Total ..	5,980,638	6,593,873	6,476,076	8,287,063	9,851,908
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works ..	1,100,192	1,209,360	1,028,871	1,296,418	1,599,761
Rolling-stock ..	1,838,605	1,909,658	1,889,360	2,721,091	3,418,674
Transportation ..	1,105,741	1,228,950	1,260,362	1,839,998	2,508,790
General Charges* ..	261,420	255,937	296,178	408,247	566,644
Total ..	4,305,958	4,603,905	4,474,771	6,265,754	8,093,869
Net Receipts ..	1,674,680	1,989,968	2,001,305	2,021,309	1,758,039
Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts	72·00	69·82	69·10	75·61	82·16

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts for 1920-21 were the highest recorded for any year, and exceeded those for 1919-20, which were the best previously recorded, by about 19 per cent. The amount received in passenger fares in 1920-21 was greater by £355,673 in the case of country, and by £255,891 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers than that received in 1919-20. The most notable features in receipts from goods in 1920-21 as compared with the previous year were increases of £461,462 for the carriage of wheat, £75,072 for the carriage of firewood, £70,465 for the carriage of timber, and £67,629 for the carriage of stone, gravel, and sand. There was a decrease of £60,207 in the amount received for the carriage of minerals. The amount of freight on live stock in 1920-21 was less than that for the previous year by £108,121. From 1st January, 1921, fares and rates of freight were increased by 18 per cent., in order to provide for the increase in working expenses, caused by the adoption of awards to employées by the Railways Classification Board, by an advance in the price of coal, and by the higher interest rates paid for loan moneys.

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, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

Year.				Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
				£	£
1916-17	..	..	..	2,012,447	1,674,680
1917-18	..	..	..	2,126,906	1,989,968
1918-19	..	..	..	2,164,902	2,001,305
1919-20	..	..	..	2,234,202	2,021,309
1920-21	..	..	..	2,409,674	1,758,039

The figures show that in each of the last five years there was a deficit after providing for working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The financial operations for 1920-21 resulted in a deficit of £651,635. The freights and fares operating during a portion of the year (1st January to 30th June) were on a higher scale than previously, and this increased the earnings approximately by £646,000. There were, on the other hand, certain large increases of expenditure due to special causes, the principal of which were £640,854, the increased cost of salaries and wages under the Railways Classification Board Act, and £270,861, the increased cost of coal.

Railway  
earnings and  
expenses per  
mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.**

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. ..	4,109	4,144	4,165	4,202	4,245
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile .. ..	1,456	1,591	1,555	1,972	2,321
Expenses per Mile .. ..	1,048	1,111	1,074	1,491	1,907
Net Profits per Mile .. ..	408	480	481	481	414

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.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1921, showed that there were at that time 790 locomotives, 1,748 carriages, 19,579 trucks, and 948 vans and sundry stock, of which 17 locomotives, 49 carriages, 243 trucks, and 6 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. During the year 1920-21 the following new stock was put into service:—20 locomotives, 57 carriages, 69 trucks, 2 vans, and a grab crane. In addition, 32 new underframes and bogies for motor coaches were constructed, and 1 car of the suburban bogie type was altered for use in the electric service. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £11,429,505, of the narrow-gauge stock £105,373, and of the electric street railway stock £54,156.

The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

**RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.**

Year.	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1916-17 ..	11,833	7,758	19,591	£ 3,228,336
1917-18 ..	11,781	7,542	19,323	3,150,437
1918-19 ..	12,034	7,892	19,926	3,284,779
1919-20 ..	12,580	12,117	24,697	4,655,758
1920-21 ..	12,094	15,139	27,233	5,876,424

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS AND AMOUNTS PAID IN COMPENSATION, DAMAGES, ETC.: 1911-12 TO 1920-21.

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Railway  
accidents.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in each of the last ten years in railway accidents, the amounts paid in compensation, damages, &c., and the yearly averages for the period:—

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.				Employees whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Crossings; Trespassers, and Others.		Total.		Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, &c.
	Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					
1912 .. ..	..	13	9	117	..	44	23	146	35	42	67	362	£ 23,100
1913* .. ..	2	441	5	131	1	15	5	189	23	36	36	812	66,694
1914 .. ..	..	33	8	199	1	61	11	233	25	38	45	564	13,567
1915 .. ..	..	40	6	185	2	36	8	253	32	44	48	558	14,359
1916 .. ..	..	29	11	198	2	28	10	242	31	37	54	534	20,766
1917 .. ..	..	46	5	133	1	35	4	225	22	26	32	465	15,556
1918 .. ..	..	33	4	197	2	46	9	246	29	39	44	561	18,221
1919 .. ..	..	41	6	174	1	31	7	222	38	42	52	510	18,303
1920 .. ..	..	32	8	174	..	33	8	164	22	48	38	451	18,161
1921 .. ..	..	18	3	187	2	46	7	282	29	64	41	597	14,803
Yearly Average ..	2	72.6	6.5	169.5	1.2	37.5	9.2	220.2	28.6	41.6	45.7	541.4	22,353

\* 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 £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, £13,035 in 1918-19, £10,815 in 1919-20, and £10,468 in 1920-21.

**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 1920, cost £39,859 for construction and equipment. For the year 1920, the gross receipts were £6,001, and the working expenses £4,194. The train mileage for the same year was 17,798 and the passengers carried numbered 18,350.

**Private railway.** Another railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is one of 3-ft. gauge and 12 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, it is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th June, 1921, the cost of construction was £59,299, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses were £9,758 and £8,251 respectively. The train mileage for the year was 20,658 and the passengers carried numbered 38,448.

**Freights on Victorian railways.** A statement of freights, operative on 1st July, 1921, 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	100	150	200	250	300	350
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	Rate per Ton.						
Agricultural Produce, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.*	7 0	10 10	12 10	14 4	15 6	16 6	17 8
Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese (boxed), Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton), and Eggst ..	13 6	25 2	33 8	42 4	48 4	54 2	60 2
Fresh Fruit† .. .. .	9 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	29 6	33 4	37 0
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots: Fencing Wire, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 8 or 12 tons ..	11 10	21 4	28 0	34 6	39 4	44 4	49 2
Poultry (living)† .. .. .	18 10	34 10	46 8	58 10	67 2	75 4	83 8
Wool (greasy)† .. .. .	24 6	47 9	61 6	70 3	79 6	88 3	97 3
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine† .. .. .	26 3	51 0	76 3	94 9	113 6	126 0	138 9
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 and 8 tons	16 9	32 0	46 9	57 9	69 0	74 3	79 9
Wire Netting, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent. .. .. .	6 2	10 10	15 0	17 6	20 6	22 8	24 10
Manures, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent. .. .. .	3 6	5 4	6 8	7 10	9 2	10 6	11 0
	Rate per Truck.						
Live Stock .. .. .	57 6	111 0	130 0	171 0	213 0	254 0	296 0

\* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Onions, Hay, Straw, Chaff, Compressed Fodder, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Peas, Potatoes, Sharps, Molasses and Treacle for cattle food (on declaration), Pigs' 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, 1921, has been obtained from the same source and is given below.

### VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	Single.		Return.*	
	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>
50 .. ..	9 9	6 6	16 3	10 10
100 .. ..	18 11	12 7	31 7	21 1
150 .. ..	28 0	18 8	46 11	31 3
200 .. ..	37 9	25 2	63 2	42 1
250 .. ..	47 2	31 6	78 9	52 6
300 .. ..	52 9	35 2	88 3	58 9
350 .. ..	58 5	38 11	97 4	64 11

\* Tickets issued only on dates specially advertised.

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2½d. per mile for first class return and 1½d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th October to the 30th April each year return tourist tickets are issued to various holiday resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

### TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45·927 miles of cable lines, double track; 93·096 miles of electric lines, of which 52·908 miles are double, and 40·188 miles single track; and 1·625 of a mile of horse-line, double track.

The electric street railways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Black Rock, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading "Railways."

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Street Railways).

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1916-17	{ 94·913 double 35·945 single }	17,506,253	154,057,485	£ 1,191,328	£ 710,776	1,268	3,188
1917-18	{ 95·106 double 36·688 single }	19,270,153	170,250,543	1,307,954	805,141	1,329	3,376
1918-19	{ 98·56 double 36·33 single }	19,902,007	179,405,472	1,384,206	908,404	1,354	3,563
1919-20	{ 100·46 double 40·188 single }	20,368,507	204,807,815	1,572,176	1,099,272	1,392	4,193
1920-21	{ 99·46 double 40·188 single }	21,494,747	221,908,333	1,730,521	1,305,727	1,426	4,417

On 7th January, 1919, the Royal Assent was given to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, which is administered by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Chairman holds office for a period of five years and the remaining members for a period of three years. The Board on 1st November, 1919, assumed control of the Melbourne Cable Tramways and the Royal Park Horse Tramway. Information in regard to the control of these tramways prior to that date is given in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, page 569.

On 2nd February, 1920, the Electric Tramway systems of the following Trusts were vested in the Board :—Prahran and Malvern Tramways; Hawthorn Tramways; Melbourne, Brunswick and Coburg Tramways; Fitzroy, Northcote, and Preston Tramways; Footscray Tramways; and the Cable Tramway of the Northcote Council.

Authority is given by the Act to acquire the Electric Tramways of the North Melbourne Electric Tramway and Lighting Company Limited (Essendon), by agreement or by compulsory acquisition.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £750,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £200,000. The power to borrow upon debentures has not been exercised so far.

The Board is preparing a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis. This scheme is to be reported upon by the Railways Standing Committee, and subsequently submitted to Parliament. Should it be approved by Parliament, the Board may construct any portion of the tramways included in the general scheme upon obtaining an Order-in-Council relating thereto. Authority is given to the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor-in-Council or Parliament without further formalities.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year a sum equivalent to the Government's contributions to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and certain specified municipalities pursuant to the *Licensing Act* 1916. (The payments under this obligation will for the year ending 30th June, 1922, amount to about £94,000). The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. of the capital cost of the undertaking to Reserve Funds and carrying to the credit of the succeeding year such sum, not exceeding £10,000, as the Board thinks fit, shall be distributed amongst 28 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with a scheme of distribution to be adopted by the Board. Any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of this arrangement is to be applied only to such purposes as the Governor in Council shall approve. No distribution to the Municipalities was made for the year ended 30th June, 1921.

In the event of there being a deficit arising from the operation of the tramways, the Board may meet same from Reserve Funds or levy a rate upon the rateable property of the metropolis.

Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
Tramways.

The lines controlled by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have been grouped as follows :—

- (a) The "Cable System," *i.e.*, the Metropolitan Cable Tramways (43·677 miles of cable and ·625 of a mile horse-line, double track), and the Northcote Cable Tramway (2·25 miles, double track).
- (b) The "Eastern System," *i.e.*, the Prahran and Malvern Electric Tramways (31·013 miles double track, and 4·092 miles single track), and the Hawthorn Electric Tramways (6·822 miles double track, and 4·294 miles single track).
- (c) The "Northern System," *i.e.*, the Melbourne and Coburg Electric Tramways (5·253 miles double track, and 1·82 miles single track), and the Fitzroy and Preston Electric Tramways (1·913 miles double track, and 3·909 miles single track).

An electric tramway at Footscray (·581 of a mile double track, and 4·144 miles single track) was opened for traffic on 6th September, 1921.

In addition to the lines under the Board's control, there is the electric tramway of the North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Co. Ltd., which is 7·117 miles in length (3·922 double and 3·195 single track) and extends from North Melbourne to Essendon.

The capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board amounted to £4,136,926 on 30th June, 1921, as follows :—Melbourne Cable Tramways, £2,320,369; Prahran and Malvern, £950,516; Hawthorn, £330,109; Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg, £209,281; Fitzroy, Northcote, and Preston, £141,233; Footscray, £129,503; and the Northcote Cable Tramway, £55,915.

The length of tramway lines open for traffic on 30th June, 1921, in the metropolitan area (including the North Melbourne Electric Tramway) comprised 45·927 miles of cable lines, double track; 66·233 miles of electric lines, of which 48·923 were double, and 17·31 single track; and ·625 of a mile horse-line, double track. Particulars in

relation to the traffic of the metropolitan tramways for each of the last five years are given in the following statement:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1916-17  
TO 1920-21.

(Including North Melbourne Electric Tramway.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1916-17	{ 89·928 double } { 13·067 single }	16,315,952	147,968,535	£ 1,133,495	£ 667,009	1,194	2,989
1917-18	{ 90·121 double } { 13·81 single }	18,113,776	163,992,345	1,247,435	759,490	1,252	3,187
1918-19	{ 93·575 double } { 13·452 single }	18,766,868	173,080,746	1,321,723	860,920	1,277	3,376
1919-20	{ 95·475 double } { 17·31 single }	19,253,929	197,708,685	1,501,331	1,050,707	1,315	3,997
1920-21	{ 95·475 double } { 17·31 single }	20,333,033	213,872,064	1,648,058	1,246,973	1,358	4,228

The passenger revenue per tram mile of the metropolitan tramways for 1920-21 was 19·45d., and the average fare per passenger was 1·85d. The percentage of working expenses to traffic receipts for that year was 73·73 for the cable, and 80·07 for all the electric lines. The average distance which a passenger was allowed to travel for a fare of a penny on the tramways under the Board's control was 1·44 miles over the cable, and 1·17 miles over the electric system.

The average speed of the cable 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 cables are driven by steam power, generated at twelve engine-houses situated at various points upon the routes, and an average of over 5,000 horse-power is in daily use. The rolling-stock of the cable system consists of 1,160 dummies and trailers, which are housed at sixteen car depôts.

In 1920-21 the tram mileage of the Melbourne cable cars was 13,643,202, of the Royal Park horse-line cars 10,406, and of the Northcote cable cars 415,373; and the numbers of passengers carried by these cars were 142,565,118, 293,676, and 6,189,887 respectively.

The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines (1·425 double, and 12·425 single track); Bendigo, with

8·113 miles of electric lines (1·8 double, and 6·313 single track); and Geelong, with 4·9 miles of electric lines (.76 double and 4·14 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below :—

## COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1916-17 TO 1920-21.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1916-17	{ 4·985 double 22·878 single }	1,190,301	6,088,900	£ 57,833	£ 43,767	74	199
1917-18	{ 4·985 double 22·878 single }	1,156,377	6,258,198	60,519	45,651	77	189
1918-19	{ 4·985 double 22·878 single }	1,135,139	6,324,726	62,483	47,874	77	187
1919-20	{ 4·985 double 22·878 single }	1,114,578	7,099,130	70,795	48,565	77	196
1920-21	{ 3·985 double 22·878 single }	1,161,714	8,936,269	82,463	58,754	68	189

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

The licensing of vehicles plying, kept, or let out for hire within the city of Melbourne or for a distance of 8 miles beyond the city boundaries is controlled by the Melbourne City Council. The appended statement contains details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years :—

## LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1916 TO 1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs, Drags (4 wheel) .. ..	527	515	458	464	472
„ (Hansoms) .. ..	178	173	149	166	165
Omnibuses .. ..	9	..	..	..	..
Tram Cars .. ..	407	434	443	458	—
„ Dummies .. ..	414	441	442	447	—
Motor Cars .. ..	232	182	173	337	401
„ Omnibuses .. ..	33	19	..	..	..
„ Chars-a-bancs .. ..	..	..	25	24	23
Total .. ..	1,800	1,764	1,690	1,896	1,061
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed .. ..	2,373	2,755	2,719	2,911	3,151

NOTE.—Tram cars and dummies under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have not since 1919 been included in the vehicles which require to be licensed.

Motor cars,  
&c.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2702, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 31st December, 1920, the number of motor cars registered was 21,722, on which fees were payable at the following annual rates :—165 at six guineas each, 1,960 at five guineas each, 14,308 at four guineas each, 3,813 at three guineas each, 1,292 at two guineas each, and 184 at one guinea each. On the same date, 12,364 motor cycles, which are subject to an annual fee of 5s. each, and 293 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, 1920, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 37,623. There were also 90 dealers registered.

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# TOTALS

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per Acre	Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Cattle	Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.		
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	15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,269	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120	14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	15,575,159	12,171,084



**KARKAROOC**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	17-22	1,245,761	15-08	18,477,482	14.87	24,882	479,558
1917	18-55	868,714	11-26	6,434,350	7.40	33,046	718,682
1918	13-62	942,118	7-70	8,035,091	8.53	48,583	944,186
1919	11-46	319,327	3-70	1,557,001	4.88	15,552	642,379
1920	16-83	867,720	13-67	14,991,757	17.17	41,554	536,431

**WIMMERA**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	22-54	705,657	20-75	14,483,151	20.53	40,500	1,765,752
1917	21-56	687,383	20-03	18,289,706	26.61	46,680	2,258,967
1918	15-44	608,598	17-84	17,773,086	29.20	56,793	2,644,265
1919	12-85	476,283	14-85	12,317,677	25.85	35,123	1,249,035
1920	16-04	617,943	22-65	15,342,289	24.81	54,606	1,919,307

**RODNEY**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	25-60	849,055	18-86	13,574,238	15.99	131,888	1,823,176
1917	26-34	786,452	12-84	15,194,309	19.32	175,770	2,283,136
1918	22-86	582,461	10-87	11,381,729	19.54	128,432	1,804,171
1919	18-68	464,213	7-61	10,187,778	21.93	109,810	1,854,975
1920	20-15	585,370	16-79	12,846,881	21.94	127,440	1,883,693

**DELATITE**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	44-01	67,805	11-32	6,736,135	14.37	146,373	953,014
1917	56-09	47,364	6-54	6,843,161	14.45	176,220	1,094,679
1918	36-46	22,962	7-69	7,241,136	31.53	111,407	1,031,086
1919	27-27	17,625	7-31	7,366,311	41.80	102,328	1,032,328
1920	34-42	40,775	17-35	5,423,069	13.20	232,755	432,030

**DALHOUSIE**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	34-44	28,314	16-95	7,810,959	27.42	69,142	1,131,316
1917	35-86	22,723	11-55	8,685,418	38.21	79,505	1,296,730
1918	30-30	8,267	8-22	10,655,280	12.88	171	1,774,255
1919	21-21	6,585	12-37	10,670,152	162.36	100,369	7,277,424
1920	31-39	13,107	19-23	2,810,458	21.43	24,600	1,042,894

**BOURKE**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	38-78	42,239	13-24	8,555,443	20.25	209,639	1,293,986
1917	32-41	26,747	14-38	8,251,640	30.85	223,331	1,397,597
1918	30-11	7,776	13-38	10,070,746	129.03	139,037	1,391,355
1919	25-46	6,683	13-47	10,645,221	159.30	127,030	1,237,795
1920	31-39	13,107	19-23	2,810,458	21.43	24,600	1,042,894

**NORMANBY**

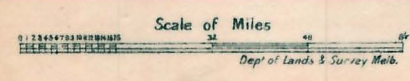
Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	30-72	164,560	12-38	31,471,659	19.18	233,775	3,331,890
1917	31-70	139,323	12-68	31,194,952	22.40	244,769	4,576,510
1918	25-70	70,531	10-43	37,840,370	53.65	355,838	4,899,263
1919	26-47	37,219	14-05	44,680,571	119.80	352,331	4,640,508
1920	25-59	67,228	20-10	32,793,180	48.78	328,004	4,902,441

**BULN BULN**

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product <sup>n</sup>	Wool Average per Acre	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.			
1916	37-78	21,102	15-68	8,367,921	39.65	284,930	1,667,656
1917	36-63	16,914	18-85	7,594,250	44.90	303,648	1,266,892
1918	33-39	3,772	14-64	8,669,513	22.99	345,606	1,326,466
1919	37-03	2,211	18-51	5,922,594	269.00	345,404	1,134,431
1920	33-37	6,804	20-32	5,264,279	77.36	366,307	487,724

# 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 .. ..	24,793,053
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	8,211,944
Crown lands .. ..	23,240,763
Total .. ..	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,386,000
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	743,000
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act) .. ..	303,600
Water reserves .. ..	318,013
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	85,879
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	397,881
Other reserves .. ..	302,000
Roads .. ..	1,757,040
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; } unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	1,776,865
*Land in occupation under—	
Grazing area leases .. ..	1,529,343
Perpetual leases .. ..	149,516
Other leases and licences .. ..	100,755
Temporary grazing licences .. ..	11,150,819
Unoccupied .. ..	1,246,052
Total .. ..	23,240,763

\* NOTE.—In all cases where grazing area lessees failed to apply to select out of their holdings before the 29th December, 1920, the land embraced in such holdings reverted to the Crown, and is available to be dealt with for settlement purposes.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1910.

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, 1911 TO 1920.

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.	£
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
1919 .. ..	1,166	70,729	102,294	114,654
1920 .. ..	3,125	102,534	187,228	192,861

\* Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1920 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £33,951,956, which represents an average of £1 0s. 7d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.



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 Mallee allotment has the 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 1920 there were submitted 526 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 20,904 acres in extent, and to £698,402 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 14,511 acres valued at £433,000. Up to the end of 1920 there had been brought under the Act 3,011,067 acres valued at £61,128,874.

**Assurance Fund.** When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1919, was £141,239. Receipts during 1919-20 comprised contributions £1,615, 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 £60 was paid out of the fund for claims and £1,913 was paid out under the provisions of the Country Roads (Special Loan) Act. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1920, was £146,729. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1920, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,782.

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

**Closer Settlement.** Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act the Closer Settlement Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase—either by voluntary or compulsory acquisition—of lands (whether privately owned or held under lease from the Crown) for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State in which railways, water supply and markets are provided, and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. If the application be refused, the amount forwarded as a deposit in respect of the purchase money and the lease fee are returned to the unsuccessful applicant, but the registration fee is retained. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person, and the principle of residence for eight months in each year is a condition of the lease.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Act provides that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Act, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Closer Settlement Board. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act. Agreements with full details and an application on the proper forms must be filled in and lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly

instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Act, and are for such a term not exceeding  $31\frac{1}{2}$  years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications 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 him. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrear or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 13 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money. The residence condition is not carried into the Crown Grant.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas of which none must exceed in value £2,500; and no lease of any of these areas can be granted to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and, if they are

**Farm allotments.**

made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned, the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year. Where special circumstances warrant action, the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, may modify the improvement conditions.

**Advances to settlers.** The Closer Settlement Act provides for advances by the Closer Settlement Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act 1915*.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act 1915*.
- (c) Licensees under section 86 of the *Land Act 1915* or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act 1915*; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245, *Land Act 1915*.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 46 and 50, *Land Act 1915*.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, *Land Act 1915*.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made during the first six years of the lease for the following purposes:—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

After six years the lessee may obtain an advance up to £1,000 on a 60 per cent. basis of the value of his improvements and the purchase money paid for the land. The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Act towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings on farm allotments must not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the land, except where the land is valued at less than £500, when the maximum is not to exceed £50.

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

Where the whole or part of an advance has been repaid the Board has power to make a further advance up to £500 or £1,000 as the case may be.

**Wire netting advances.** Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Act to owners of land—

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned; or
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a

cash payment or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

**Estates purchased.** The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June, 1921, 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, 1921.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money, including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Dry Areas—							
Wando Vale .. ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	67	..	..	26
Walmer .. ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	41	..	2	6
Whitfield .. ..	4,247	36,096	8 10 0	34	..	2	6
Brunswick .. ..	91	2,793	29 0 0	..	56	..	9
Eurack .. ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	45	..	..	4
Footscray .. ..	31	2,494	80 0 0	..	35	..	..
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	43	..	..	11
Richmond Vale .. ..	1,790	11,000	8 11 6	10	..	1	..
Overnewton .. ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	67	..	10	23
Wyuna .. ..	23,016	120,376	5 5 0	114	..	..	..
Restdown .. ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	53	..	..	29
Strathkellar .. ..	10,227	74,150	7 5 0	56	..	6	29
Bona Vista .. ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	29	..	4	111
Cadman's .. ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
Iara .. ..	8,329	45,825	5 10 0	32	..	7	343
Tandarra .. ..	4,558	21,083	4 12 6	19	..	..	8
Exford .. ..	3,054	64,039	8 0 0	45	..	6	4
Colbinabbin .. ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	83	..	..	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	22	..	..	1,567
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	44	..	..	..
Glenhantly .. ..	74	7,040	94 0 0	..	158	..	2
The Heart .. ..	3,793	56,322	14 12 2	39	..	..	5
Mooralla .. ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	26	..	..	10
Maribyrnong .. ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	..	2	..
Kenilworth .. ..	13,440	55,321	3 0 0	29	..	12	10
Doogalook .. ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	16	..	..	..
Werribee .. ..	15,218	148,802	13 0 0	39	..	..	231
Konongwootong .. ..	10,181	104,363	10 3 0	65	..	15	45
Cornella Creek .. ..	29,567	121,034	4 15 0	78	..	1	616
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	..	..	..
Eumeralla .. ..	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	15	..	..	..

\* 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, 1921—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.	
Dry Areas—continued.	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Mordialloc	460	7,850	17 1 6	..	..	34	..
Thomastown	581	11,230	19 5 6	28	..	2	..
Wangaratta	796	9,660	12 3 4	30	..	..	..
Warragul	98	2,060	21 0 0	7	..	..	..
Belmont	113	3,161	28 0 0	..	..	17	..
Highton	425	11,032	26 0 0	19	..	..	..
Deepdene	2,985	35,742	12 0 0	15	..	..	194
Glenaladale	2,109	23,787	13 10 0	17	..	..	..
Cremona	1,292	20,140	Various	1	..	1	..
Boisdale..	2,521	72,174	Various	47	..	..	..
Pannoo	15,102	93,455	Various	45	..	..	..
Marathon and Wil- low Grove	14,783	58,752	Various	28	..	..	31
Dunrobin	18,814	119,779	6 6 0	56	..	23	4
Kilmany	8,746	106,080	12 0 0	75	..	..	2
Wanbra..	47	1,042	22 10 0	10	..	3	..
Nathalia	30	362	12 0 0	..	..	5	..
Moyhu ..	2,422	19,580	8 0 0	14	..	..	..
†Condah	157	1,725	10 19 8	..	..	..	..
‡Mackey	1,078	20,626	19 2 10	..	..	..	..
Ascot Park	488	3,671	Various	..	..	..	..
Nanneella	738	7,767	Various	6	..	13	..
Cohuna	223	2,215	Various	2	..	..	..
Bamawm	162	1,391	8 12 0	..	..	..	..
Thornbury	11	5,625	..	..	47	..	..
Crown Lands	2,904	20,043	Various	19	79	19	..
Sec. 6-11—Pur- chases	53,095	347,925	Various	278	..	14	2,308
Land purchased for Discharged Sol- diers, but granted to civilians under Closer Settlement Act ..	3,557	34,666	Various	17	..	..	..
Irrigable Areas—							
Nanneella	8,565	78,654	Various	97	..	3	40
Bamawm	13,365	122,944	Various	162	..	11	160
Shepparton	9,243	136,839	Various	217	..	39	5
Swan Hill	7,358	73,637	Various	143	..	1	..
Cohuna ..	11,531	114,856	Various	111	..	6	918
Tongala..	15,228	172,396	Various	201	..	23	218
Kyabram	3,049	36,091	Various	47	..	7	115
Koondrook	3,423	23,201	Various	37	..	..	..
Werribee	7,996	153,871	..	150	..	19	740
Koyuga	4,173	36,228	..	43	..	13	19
Echuca ..	3,235	29,142	Various	28	..	..	..
Dingee ..	472	4,160	Various	9	..	7	20
Cornelia Creek	2,507	16,501	..	14	..	..	193
Stanhope (including Lauderdale and Bonshaw)	20,890	228,630	Various	275	..	16	2,716
Sec. 6-11—Pur- chases	710	7,521	..	8	..	..	..
Land purchased for Discharged Sol- diers (as above)	24	100	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	576,154	4,298,765	..	3,619§	1,046	354	10,979

\* 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 529 Discharged Soldiers.

On 30th June, 1921, the Board had 99 properties, with a total area of 576,154 acres, of which 10,979 acres were available for allotment. Portions of estates, amounting in the aggregate to 40,447 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, 1921, 529 allotments, containing 43,806 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 1917 to 1921 is summarized in the next statement.

Extent of  
Closer  
Settlement.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS, 1917 to 1921.

	At 30th June—				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
In occupation—					
Number of Holdings ..	4,509	4,492	4,477	4,921	5,019
Area .. .. acres	507,500	506,838	508,463	547,087	560,450
Resident Population ..	17,782	17,620	17,616	19,392	19,973
Area unallotted .. acres	43,017	30,618	28,689	21,069	10,979

The sum of £3,564,582 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1921. Of that amount £1,857,263 had been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £60,000 had been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, and £1,493,029 had been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1921, being £154,290. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £4,664,153, on which the interest payable amounts to £174,952 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1921, 12,862 applications for advances aggregating £1,060,835 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 468 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1921.

**Soldiers Settlement Scheme.**

Up to the 30th September, 1921, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had specially purchased for the settlement of soldiers 1,601,889 acres at a cost of £11,831,613. The number of soldiers settled up to that date was as follows:—

On land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	5,257
On land specially purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	1,000
On Closer Settlement old estates—Dry areas .. .. .	66
On Closer Settlement old estates—Irrigable areas .. .. .	516
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas .. .. .	877
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas .. .. .	184
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and freehold land .. .. .	425
Total .. .. .	8,325

In addition to the above there were available or in process of being made available 1,255 allotments, of which 407 were on land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board, 610 in irrigable areas, and 238 on Crown land.

Up to the end of September, 1921, the amount of assistance rendered by the Board to soldier settlers by way of advances was £3,111,847.

**WATERWORKS.****Victorian Waterworks.**

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys and is practically a summary of all waterworks

in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

**WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES  
BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1920.**

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		Gallons.	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—			
Coliban System ..	Domestic and Mining	10,855,000,000	1,264,742
Broken River Works ..	Stock and Domestic	..	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	302,000	1,571,946
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	88,500	13,150
Kow Swamp Works ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	40,860	187,366
Loddon River Works ..	" " ..	14,000	167,636
Sugarloaf Reservoir (under construction) ..	" " ..	300,000	411,735
Glenmaggie Reservoir ..	" " ..	60,000	17,397
		Cubic feet.	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir	Stock and Domestic	1,981,000,000	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works ..	" "	125,000,000	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works ..	" "	166,000,000	27,346
Bacchus Marsh and Werribee Scheme ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	31,850	158,006
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20)	" " ..	..	1,837,337
Waterworks Districts (19)	Stock and Domestic	..	2,780,000
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	Irrigation ..	..	106,878
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (98) ..	Stock and Domestic	1,180,000,000	1,179,473
Municipal Corporations (29)	" "	3,110,000,000	782,115
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation ..	..	31,710
Miscellaneous Expenditure	" ..	..	158,916
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Domestic ..	6,460,000,000	4,968,317
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	" ..	2,703,967,000	600,977
Total ..	.. ..	..	16,337,512

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,876,752 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £1,076,752 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of

Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1920, was £1 313,182. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 214, Part IV., of this volume.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £157,923, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £178,054.

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, 1920.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works .. .. .	4,004,154	..	2,798*	..	..	4,004,154
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20) .. .. .	1,837,337	..	15,406	575,152	18,712	1,243,473
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust .. .. .	106,878	..	..	..	4,263	102,615
Waterworks Districts (18) .. .. .	1,515,909	..	46,439	169,927	36,733	1,309,229
Waterworks Trusts (9s) .. .. .	1,151,845	6,871	37,414	125,861	140,633	892,222
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. .. .	455,676	..	..	..	297,753	157,923
Municipal Corporations (20) .. .. .	772,572	43,633	..	165,870	134,971	515,364
" " " (9) .. .. .	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System .. .. .	3,189,934	..	..	..	1,876,752	1,313,182
Abolished Trusts (8) .. .. .	31,710	..	243	31,630	30	..
Flood Protection Districts .. .. .	112,365	..	..	..	..	112,365
Miscellaneous .. .. .	176,333	..	..	..	..	176,313
Total .. .. .	13,364,236	50,850	102,300	1,068,490	2,519,756	9,826,840

\* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have been written off certain

liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount which has actually been written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1920, amounted to £37,802, viz., £12,218 against the First Mildura Trust, £14,970 against Waterworks Trusts, and £10,614 against Municipal Corporations.

### IRRIGATION.

**Progress of Irrigation.** Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act* 1915—which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1905 and 1909, of which epitomes have been given in previous issues of this work—and the *Water Acts* 1916 and 1918. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission, a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Commission's Closer Settlement policy, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors

were first put into operation—and the average areas for the last five years :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT  
AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for past Five Years.
	Acres.	Acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. ..	..	12,812
Rodney .. ..	32,356	46,289
Stanhope (three years) .. ..	..	4,445
Tongala .. ..	2,270	7,779
Rochester .. ..	500	20,666
Dingee .. ..	..	1,624
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	31,040
Supplied from the Murray—		
Cohuna .. ..	12,000	15,383
Gannawarra .. ..	7,825	15,844
Koondrook .. ..	5,029	14,934
Swan Hill .. ..	5,410	9,502
Nyah .. ..	569	1,822
Merbein .. ..	202	6,252
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	3,058
Werribee .. ..	..	3,649
Total .. ..	86,192	195,099

The area under irrigated culture in the whole State, in 1920-21, for all kinds of crop, was 282,534 acres. This does not include 15,000 acres (private diversions) in regard to which details are not available.

Total area irrigated.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

### IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	18,790	3,243	44,765	76,810	26,546
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	74,042	50,869	64,131	71,364	72,338
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	14,707	10,589	19,083	32,955	25,963
Pastures .. ..	50,541	87,458	54,935	88,986	117,263	100,424
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	38,246	32,785	38,260	43,586	50,281
Fallow .. ..	4,988	3,220	2,323	5,575	8,502	3,465
Miscellaneous ..	785	4,242	3,002	3,559	2,768	3,517
Details not available (private diversions)	129,771	240,705	157,796	264,359	353,248	282,534
	8,000	17,000	17,000	17,800	18,000	15,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>137,771</b>	<b>257,705</b>	<b>174,796</b>	<b>282,159</b>	<b>371,248</b>	<b>297,534</b>

Of the total area irrigated in 1920-21 for which details of crops are available—282,534 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 36 ; cereals, 9 ; lucerne, 26 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 18 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 9 ; fallow, 1 ; 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.



Closer  
Settlement in  
Irrigation  
Districts.

The policy of giving preference to the settlement of discharged soldiers, in the Closer Settlement operations of the Commission, was strictly adhered to during the past year. The strong demand for irrigation blocks experienced in the previous year was more than maintained; but the estates specially purchased for soldiers, together with the balance of the lands held in reserve for them, enabled the Commission to cope with the increased demand. During the year 1920-21, 682 holdings in Irrigated Closer Settlements were allotted, 636 to discharged soldiers, and the remaining 46—being not quite up to the standard adopted for soldier settlement—to specially selected experienced agriculturists who expect to be able to work them to advantage. The total area acquired by the Commission for subdivision is about 168,000 acres, of which 131,000 acres are now occupied; while an additional area of 17,500 acres, within Irrigation Districts but outside the Closer Settlement areas, has been purchased and settled under section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act 1915*. With the exception of the Red Cliffs Estate, purchased last year, all the estates acquired by the Commission have been wholly subdivided for settlers. Two subdivisions at Red Cliffs have been made, comprising 7,500 acres of the irrigable portion of the estate, and some 2,000 acres of the lands unsuitable for irrigation have been disposed of in large areas. The balance of the high land will be sold in the same way.

Since the work of repatriation was commenced, the Commission has placed 1,700 soldiers on irrigable farms. Of this total, some 630 have settled in the districts served by the Goulburn Irrigation System, 870 in the newer settlements on the Murray frontage, and the others mainly at Werribee and Maffra. In the Goulburn areas there are 230 on the Stanhope Estate of 21,000 acres (now wholly subdivided), and 135 at Tongala, on lands mainly devoted to dairying; 106 at Shepparton, who are principally orchardists; and 106 in the Rodney District, and over 50 in the Rochester District, who are occupied in mixed farming. In the Murray Districts there are 62 in the districts administered from Cohuna and Kerang centres, and 120 at Swan Hill, engaged in fruit culture and dairying, while 226 have chosen fruit blocks on the Murray frontage settlements at Nyah and Merbein, and 446 at the new Red Cliffs Settlement. The other important settlements are at Werribee, where 71 are settled on dairying blocks, and at Maffra, where 43 are engaged in beet-growing and dairying. About 300 of the soldier settlers in these closer settlement areas and in irrigation districts generally acquired their farms under the provisions of section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act 1915*.

The following statement shows the lands purchased and subdivided by the State and the extent of settlement on each estate. From this statement it will be seen that the subdivided portions of these estates are already supporting more than eighteen times as many families as were living on them prior to their subdivision for closer settlement. The statement shows also particulars of settlement effected under

section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act 1915* outside the large estates subdivided by the Commission:—

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

#### PROPERTIES SUBDIVIDED AND SETTLEMENT THEREON.

Closer Settlement Estates.	Area of Lands purchased by the State in Acres.	Properties Subdivided.						
		Area in Acres.	Number.	Number of Families thereon when purchased.	Subdivided into—		Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.	Present Increase in Number of Families.
					Number of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area in Acres.		
Shepparton ..	10,700	10,700	26	24	325	31	325	301
Tatura ..	100	100	1	..	4	24	4	4
Stanhope ..	20,900	20,900	6	12	309	62	291	279
Kyabram ..	3,000	3,000	7	10	56	52	53	43
Tongala ..	16,300	16,300	33	31	255	61	255	224
Cornelia Creek ..	2,500	2,500	} Pt. 1	..	14	176	13	13
Koyuga ..	4,200	4,200			53	76	51	51
Nannella ..	9,000	9,000	17	7	105	83	104	97
Echuca ..	3,200	3,200	6	4	27	117	26	22
Bamawm ..	13,400	13,400	23	21	178	73	178	157
Dingee ..	500	500	3	1	15	30	15	14
Cohuna ..	11,800	11,800	28	9	131	87	118	109
Koondrook ..	3,400	3,400	5	4	34	99	34	30
Swan Hill ..	9,900	9,900	26	15	226	42	226	211
Werribee ..	8,900	8,900	} Pt. 1	11	198	41	179	168
Maffra ..	4,900	4,900			7	4	107	41
Nyah ..	3,800	3,800	8	1	208	17	200	199
Merbein (Crown Lands) ..	8,300	8,300	..	..	384	21	384	384
Red Cliffs ..	33,000	9,500	1	3	446	15	446	443
	167,800	144,300	204	157	3,075	42	2,945	2,788
Properties under Section 20, <i>Closer Settlement Act 1915</i> , outside above estates ..	17,500	..	..	..	..	..	194	..
	185,300							

With the exception of a few blocks on various estates, now available and ready for occupation, the lands in the earlier closer settlements which had been held in reserve for soldiers have been disposed of. The Commission has on hand, however, some 3,000 acres at Maffra which are temporarily occupied under lease for the purpose of enabling the soldier settlers there to make a living under the existing dry-farming conditions. This land will be made available on completion of the irrigation scheme. With a view to meeting the present demand, it is proposed to make the third subdivision of the Red Cliffs Estate available for application early next year. The balance of the irrigable portion of the estate will be made available as required.

The construction of storage works by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was continued during the year. Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of Sugarloaf Reservoir on the Upper Goulburn River, and a commencement will now be made with the impounding of water. The enlargement of Waranga Reservoir is being completed. Progress was made with the works for supplementing the domestic and

**Water Supply Construction Works, 1920-21.**

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 was practically completed during the year. The remainder of the upper beaching will be constructed very shortly, after which the storage can be utilized to its full capacity.

The Commission is steadily developing its policy of converting into storages the other Drung lakes adjacent to Taylor's Lake, viz. :— Pine Lake, Green Lake, and Dock Lake. Pine Lake is the most valuable of these depressions. Its natural holding capacity of 24,000 acre-feet can be increased to 62,000 acre-feet by banking along its lower margins at a reasonable cost. As the average depth of the lake, when its capacity has been increased to 62,000 acre-feet, will be some 30 feet, there is no doubt that it will be of great value as a strong general district reserve.

The Wimmera storages have now an actual capacity of over 118,000 acre-feet as against 69,000 acre-feet a few years ago, and, on the completion of the storage works in course of construction, the capacity will be increased to no less than 200,000 acre-feet. The total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre-feet in 1902; it is now about 742,000 acre-feet.

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* is well advanced, and water has been supplied to the Naval Base since 20th October, 1919.

In spite of great delays caused by difficulty in securing suitable materials, steady and satisfactory progress was made during the year with the works of this most important scheme. The Beaconsfield Reservoir (200,000,000 gallons capacity), Mornington Reservoir (44,000,000 gallons capacity), and Bittern Basins (6,000,000 gallons capacity) were filled and kept replenished, and the Frankston Reservoir (180,000,000 gallons capacity) was completed and filled. The greater portions of the reticulations of Mornington, Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, Edithvale, and Aspendale are now completed, and during the summer of 1921-22 a full supply of water should be available for practically all parts of these towns. Arrangements are being made for the early reticulation of Berwick, Beaconsfield, Cranbourne, Somerville, and Pakenham.

Special attention is being paid to the extensions to serve Dandenong, Noble Park, and Spring Vale, in order to provide for the considerable increase of population which may be expected in the near future in these well-situated centres.

Pending the completion of the full line of the projected 2 feet diameter main from Beaconsfield to the proposed reservoir 2 miles north of Spring Vale, the Dandenong end of this main from the Police Paddock to Heywood's Hill, Dandenong, has been put in hand and is being laid, together with a 12-in. diameter branch, to link up with the existing reticulation at Dandenong. This will connect the large service basins (6,000,000 gallons capacity) of the existing Dandenong supply

scheme effectively with the town reticulation, and give full service pending the completion of the large main which will bring supplies from Beaconsfield Reservoir.

It is proposed to construct a service basin with a capacity of 23,000,000 gallons and with an elevation of 270 feet reduced level at a suitable site on Heywood's Hill, about 2 miles north-west of Dandenong. The construction of this local storage will enable a supply main to be laid to serve existing populations at Spring Vale and Noble Park.

The Commission, in view of the probable requirements of the rapidly expanding districts lying between Dandenong, Spring Vale, and Port Phillip Bay, will, in laying out its scheme of supply, provide as far as practicable for all demands which will probably arise in the near future.

During the year operations upon these works have necessarily been confined chiefly to the construction of the foundations of the large cyclopean concrete dam to be built on the Macallister River at Bradley's Creek junction, just below Glenmaggie township. This has been carried on as vigorously as conditions have permitted; a "by-pass," designed to carry 2,000 cubic feet per second, has been cut through solid rock 20 feet wide, up to 20 feet deep, and some 12 chains in length, and concrete "cut off" walls have been constructed across the river both above and below the site of the main wall, so that all ordinary river flows can now be passed without retarding the progress of the dam proper. The river bed at the dam site has been explored and cleaned up satisfactorily. This will enable the foundations and lower part of the main structure to be carried on uninterruptedly as soon as the spring freshes in the river are past, and it is anticipated that by the end of the summer of 1921-22 the work will be sufficiently advanced to allow of valuable diversions of river flows being made to the head of the channel systems.

Further surveys have established the value of this site as a storage basin; at least 120,000 acre-feet can be stored at a very reasonable cost with a dam of only some 90 feet maximum height. As an almost equal additional volume of unregulated flows can be drawn from the river during the first half of an ordinary irrigation season, it is evident that very considerable extensions of the original scheme are feasible in the near future. It is, therefore, proposed to establish the foundations and lower part of the dam upon lines sufficiently large to allow of the completion of the work when required to the full height mentioned.

This was referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 471. The first subdivision of the proposed area of 15,000 acres, which was allotted in December, 1920, embraces the portion—4,650 acres—lying between the Mildura railway line and the River Murray. This portion has been subdivided into 295 soldier settler blocks averaging 16 acres each. The whole area has been grubbed and cleared, and the construction of the main channels and the general reticulation are near completion. A second allotment of 149 blocks was made in August, 1921. The total area cleared is now over 8,000 acres. A township on modern lines has been laid out, and the sale of allotments therein has been most successful, prices reaching £9 per foot.

**Maffra District  
Irrigation  
Scheme.**

**Red Cliffs  
Irrigation  
District.**

The pumping plant when completed will have a total capacity of 250 cubic feet per second, or 500 acre-feet per day, against a total head of 105 feet.

During the year from 800 to 1,000 returned soldiers have been employed in preparing the land for settlement, and most of these will take up blocks.

The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission :—

Artesian Bores.

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING.

Number of Bores Sunk.		Total Depth of Bores.	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
		Feet.	Feet.
105	206	44,025	42,006

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 :—

Mildura Irrigation Settlement.

POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 to 1921.\*

1891	April (Census)	..	2,321	1916	December	..	8,000
1896	September	..	2,000	1917	"	..	8,250
1901	March (Census)	..	3,325	1918	"	..	8,550
1911	April (Census)	..	6,119	1919	"	..	9,000
1914	December	..	7,250	1920	"	..	11,500
1915	"	..	7,618	1921	April (Census)	..	13,183

\* Including the population of the borough of Mildura, which up to 1920 was part of the shire.

The capital value of property in the Shire of Mildura in 1911 was £732,560. In 1920 in the same area it had risen to £2,419,600. The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1920, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1919-20.

Receipts.	£	Payments.	£
Horticultural Rates	.. 27,719	Wages and Salaries	.. 13,601
Special Waterings, &c.	.. 4,821	Firewood	.. 20,261
Miscellaneous	.. 6,167	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	.. 6,894
		Miscellaneous	.. 9,996
Total	.. 38,707	Total	.. 50,752

The extent of watering done represented 40,860 water acres in 1911-12, 36,553 acres in 1912-13, 39,541 acres in 1913-14, 42,476

acres in 1914-15, 41,405 acres in 1915-16, 29,966 acres in 1916-17, 22,876 acres in 1917-18, 39,895 acres in 1918-19, and 41,808 acres in 1919-20.

### 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 1918, 1919, and 1920, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1920, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

#### RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During 1918.	During 1919.	During 1920.	Yearly Average to December, 1920.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	23.95	22.67	25.80	26.31
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	28.04	28.12	25.97	29.19
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	23.87	21.85	24.11	25.19
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	22.81	20.87	22.19	24.88
Cape Otway Forest ..	39.32	40.37	45.87	41.85
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	20.85	22.65	20.46	24.30
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	22.77	23.94	24.36	23.69
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	34.77	29.81	37.97	33.71
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	34.35	32.74	35.80	34.51
South Gippsland ..	37.66	45.16	36.51	39.02
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	38.23	36.69	35.47	36.36
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	25.56	31.32	21.80	23.65
Mitchell River ..	24.52	32.97	27.06	27.13
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	24.51	33.68	30.28	27.97
Snowy River ..	32.99	45.24	40.09	35.30
Murray River ..	20.40	14.01	16.43	16.75
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	32.63	27.68	36.50	35.42
Ovens River ..	39.85	25.73	35.73	34.50
Goulburn River ..	31.62	20.97	27.07	26.87
Campaspe River ..	24.26	19.36	26.21	23.19
Loddon River ..	21.55	21.19	22.24	20.05
Avoca River ..	16.36	13.82	17.51	17.08
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	14.35	12.79	15.87	15.86
Eastern Wimmera ..	21.40	17.03	23.43	21.28
Western Wimmera ..	18.03	16.66	21.46	19.92
Mallee ..	13.82	10.06	15.03	12.85
Weighted Averages ..	24.70	22.77	25.43	24.48

The wettest portions of the State are the South Gippsland, the Latrobe and Thomson, and the Cape Otway Forest districts, and the driest district is the Mallee, where the average rainfall is only 12.85 inches as compared with an average of 24.48 inches for the State.

The actual areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall are as shown in the following statement:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.	Area 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 1920 and the quarterly averages up to 1920 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.
	points	points	points	points	points	points	points	points
Gleneig and Wannon Rivers .. .. .	229	304	843	792	1020	889	483	586
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers .. .. .	320	447	884	869	925	967	468	636
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek .. .. .	291	418	677	748	936	786	507	567
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite .. .. .	266	452	609	708	858	749	486	579
Cape Otway Forest .. .. .	630	660	1626	1262	1663	1376	668	887
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. .. .	202	473	492	667	765	699	587	591
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. .. .	238	522	589	611	860	644	749	592
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek .. .. .	477	690	956	886	1262	906	1102	889
Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. .. .	433	651	901	993	1145	956	1101	851
South Gippsland .. .. .	657	786	1013	1110	993	1120	988	886
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. .. .	595	704	933	936	1015	1021	1004	975
Macallister and Avon Rivers .. .. .	510	620	415	521	383	585	872	639
Mitchell River .. .. .	817	682	522	646	528	690	839	695
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. .. .	1056	707	512	685	570	679	890	726
Snowy River .. .. .	1494	833	659	925	755	914	1101	858
Murray River .. .. .	38	315	269	490	843	481	493	389
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. .. .	378	621	1029	988	1490	1100	753	833
Ovens River .. .. .	137	554	950	1019	1694	1113	792	764
Goulburn River .. .. .	133	459	661	799	1201	832	712	597
Campaspe River .. .. .	77	411	558	684	1232	733	754	491
Loddon River .. .. .	88	347	480	606	1095	612	561	440
Avoca River .. .. .	69	276	387	525	938	540	357	367
Avon and Richardson Rivers .. .. .	81	249	386	483	849	516	271	338
Eastern Wimmera .. .. .	157	305	626	646	1096	712	464	465
Western Wimmera .. .. .	123	252	601	618	951	699	471	423
Mallee .. .. .	34	233	231	358	727	399	511	295
The whole State .. .. .	298	443	616	697	979	742	650	566

NOTE.—100 pts.—1 inch.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below :—

### AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches .. ..	29·972	29·925	30·081	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·887	0·768	0·813	0·980
Mean temperature of air in shade—° Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·3	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 .. ..	62	57	66	72
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7·30	5·85	6·69	5·76
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	38	23	33	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10·192	17·223	7·754	3·640
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 1920 and for the past 65 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 1920.	Average for 65 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 65 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·007	30·014	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " " ..	30·658	30·607	30·762	30·488
Lowest " " " " ..	29·316	29·260	29·495	28·942
Range (inches) .. ..	1·342	1·347	1·719	1·104
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. ..	58·6	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (° Fahr.)	66·9	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum .. ..	50·3	49·5	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. ..	105·8	105·1	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. ..	34·0	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range .. ..	16·6	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. ..	71·8	74·4	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	115·7	118·0	127·6	106·0



YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—  
continued.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1920.	Average for 65 years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 65 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. .. (°Fahr)	45·5	43·9	46·7	39·5
Rainfall (in inches) .. ..	28·27	25·60	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days .. ..	162	136	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. ..	41·928	38·809	45·657	31·590
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) .. ..	65	68	76	62
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. ..	5·7	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog .. ..	34	18·2	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 and Longerenong are used as district experimental stations for the North-East and the Wimmera respectively. The problems investigated on these farms are fully described in the 1915-16 issue of this work.

**Agricultural Colleges.** An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,460 acres, comprising 5,975 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 fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £35 per annum for maintenance, including stationery and medical and other charges. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 45 students.

**School of  
Primary  
Agriculture  
and  
Horticulture.**

This institution is situated in the Burnley Gardens, close to the Hawthorn and Heyington railway stations.

The classes are open to male and female students above fourteen years of age. The Course for the Certificate in Horticulture occupies two years, and is intended for those who propose to follow orchard or garden work as a profession. A practical training is obtained in the orchards, gardens, and nursery connected with the school; the course also includes lectures and demonstrations by various expert teachers. Excursions to up-to-date farms, orchards, and nurseries form part of the work of the school.

For 1921, the students enrolled numbered 164.

**Experimental  
Farms and  
Agricultural  
Colleges.**

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1920.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff .. .. .	1	2	10	6	5
Hands employed .. .. .	40	40	41	14	8
Students .. .. .	15	14	146	52	171
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of plant and machinery .. .. .	2,945	1,687	6,217	2,000	150
Value of produce for year .. .. .	12,000	5,500	7,125	8,000	1,147
Receipts—					
Government Grant .. .. .	12,160	8,300	450	..	2,110
Fees .. .. .	..	..	2,822	962	140
Sale of produce, &c. .. .. .	9,743	3,432	4,326	3,896	1,106
Other .. .. .	482	282	..	..	10
Total receipts .. .. .	22,385	12,014	7,598	4,858	3,366
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Professional Staff .. .. .	318	586	4,141	1,680	1,178
General Staff .. .. .	4,546	7,076	4,110	1,632	1,020
Buildings and maintenance .. .. .	2,019	1,587	12,423	4,227	882
Other .. .. .	2,961	2,114	769	252	628
Total expenditure .. .. .	9,844	11,363	21,443	7,791	3,208
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under—					
Cereals for Grain .. .. .	585	400	512	420	..
Hay .. .. .	440	200	300	120	..
Fruit trees, &c. .. .. .	..	4	15	17	14
Vines .. .. .	..	95	6	5	1
Green fodder .. .. .	100	85	38	50	..
Other crops .. .. .	349	60	7	16	1
Total area under crop .. .. .	1,474	844	878	628	15½
Area of land in fallow .. .. .	480	115	340	420	..
Area under artificially sown grasses .. .. .	60	17	..	3	9
Area resting .. .. .	150	27	542	607	..
Total area of arable land .. .. .	2,164	1,003	1,760	1,658	24½
Balance of area .. .. .	45	310	4,153	728	8½
Total area of farm .. .. .	2,209	1,313	5,913	2,386	33
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Live Stock—					
Horses .. .. .	111	33	91	47	1
Dairy cows .. .. .	55	11	33	26	4
All other cattle .. .. .	78	15	95	38	13
Sheep .. .. .	950	750	1,691	850	..
Pigs .. .. .	..	46	176	50	..

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.

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.

**Forestry.** The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this area 4,092,000 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; and half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber. Timber cutting is carried on in reserves and ordinary Crown lands in various parts of the State.

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.

There is a forest nursery with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants at Creswick; the old nursery at Macedon is still in use, and there is also a large nursery at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in southern Gippsland, at French Island, in coastal areas near Frankston, and at Pt. Campbell, Mt. Macedon, Ovens Valley, Scarsdale, and Ballarat East. 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 sold at low prices to municipalities and other public bodies, also to farmers. These are of special value to farmers, as

by planting trees around their homesteads their homes are protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, with the result that they have healthier flocks and herds, and their returns are increased. In addition to the three nurseries, there are 23 plantations having a total area of 21,940 acres.

The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative staff, 32; and protective and general staff, 100. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1920 amounted to £95,517. The expenditure was £71,386, 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 1920 was 84,846,311 super. feet. In addition, 486,371 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., 1915-16 to 1919-20.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ..	£ 23,622	£ 25,102	£ 24,726	£ 25,365	£ 28,278
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ..	1,163	826	675	675	675
Development of Export Trade	33,622	33,409	39,959	49,550	93,971
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ..	3,479	3,996	4,988	4,600	5,000
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	18,693	42,414	45,042	38,870	46,805
Fruit Cool Stores ..	3,342	7,817	1,756	..	..
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ..	19,479	21,585	23,008	23,138	23,095
Publishing Agricultural Reports	2,290	2,700	2,700	200	250
Rabbit and Vermin Extirmination ..	24,257	24,388	30,847	39,460	36,672
Stock and Dairy Supervision	20,953	21,190	22,038	23,327	28,396
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ..					
Labour Colonies ..	500	375	375	375	..
State Forests and Nurseries ..	54,018	67,411	60,193	64,192	86,142
Miscellaneous ..	3,229	2,029	2,079	8,451	3,172
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>208,647</b>	<b>253,242</b>	<b>258,386</b>	<b>278,203</b>	<b>352,456</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ..	36,252	54,210	61,063	91,430	181,753
State Forests ..	53,430	55,192	61,945	67,181	96,609

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder. These advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1919-20 was £5,204,308 on account of closer settlement (including £5,202,396 under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act), and £20,985 on account of wire netting.

**Special Article  
on Agriculture  
and Live  
Stock.**

A special article on "Agriculture and Live Stock in Victoria," which was contributed by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 707.

## AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of  
cultivation.**

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 94 per cent. of the total area under this crop. It is only in comparatively recent years that the Mallee has been devoted to agriculture and that a new, fertile, and important district has been added to the wheat area of the State. The addition of this district is due to the fact that good and payable wheat returns are obtainable with a rainfall which was at one time considered to be wholly inadequate, to the extension of railway lines, and to the great improvements in agricultural machinery. Its growing importance is indicated by figures for recent periods, which show that, of the wheat produced in the State, the proportion obtained from the Mallee was 33 per cent. in 1920-21, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 1,858,897 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1920-21 was 6,425,250 acres as against an annual average of 6,090,565 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 oversea countries increased from £537,978 in 1893 to £4,075,507 in 1920-21, while the value of oversea exports of meats increased from £94,761 to £1,247,628 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 66 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY 1855 to 1921.

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
1910-15 .. .. .	4,137,149	1,523,225	5,660,374
1915-16 .. .. .	5,711,265	1,358,343	7,069,608
1916-17 .. .. .	4,851,335	1,899,559	6,750,894
1917-18 .. .. .	4,110,225	1,672,729	5,782,954
1918-19 .. .. .	3,942,899	1,548,121	5,491,020
1919-20 .. .. .	4,000,815	1,357,536	5,358,351
1920-21 .. .. .	4,489,503	1,935,747	6,425,250

Areas under principal crops.

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 1915 and for each of the last six seasons are given in the next table :—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1921.

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	390,597	44,568	44,817	585,608
1905-10 .. .. .	1,965,320	379,078	56,016	52,897	743,167
1910-15 .. .. .	2,415,353	402,207	64,740	59,648	954,008
1915-16 .. .. .	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	56,910	1,330,455
1916-17 .. .. .	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	73,618	897,186
1917-18 .. .. .	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	66,966	748,808
1918-19 .. .. .	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	51,620	984,479
1919-20 .. .. .	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	53,918	1,116,998
1920-21 .. .. .	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	62,687	1,333,397

Production of  
Principal  
Crops.

The annual production of the five principal crops for quinquennial periods from 1855 to 1915 and for each of the last six seasons was as follows:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1921.

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	782,155
1905-10 ..	22,052,448	8,063,570	1,182,288	149,022	1,006,061
1910-15 ..	23,761,038	6,621,366	1,304,597	167,869	1,163,392
1915-16 ..	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	173,821	2,342,094
1916-17 ..	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	187,992	1,232,721
1917-18 ..	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	182,195	949,545
1918-19 ..	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	137,533	1,113,861
1919-20 ..	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	145,888	1,242,489
1920-21 ..	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	171,628	1,984,854



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, 1920-21.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	57	6.01	32.28	46.57	18.74	34.22
North-Central .. ..	63	3.11	3.85	17.05	5.22	2.86
Western .. ..	2.50	13.11	15.91	16.47	12.19	6.78
Wimmera .. ..	26.89	24.69	11.20	.27	17.49	2.43
Mallee .. ..	41.89	21.24	8.90	..	16.09	9.47
Northern .. ..	25.49	27.52	15.40	.15	20.65	16.63
North-Eastern .. ..	1.78	3.09	.74	2.17	4.67	7.44
Gippsland .. ..	.25	1.23	11.72	17.32	4.95	20.17

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 497.

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, 1920-21.

District.	Percentage of Total Area of all Crops under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	3.00	6.09	6.92	6.66	57.03	20.30
North-Central .. ..	11.98	11.54	3.03	8.95	58.29	6.21
Western .. ..	17.84	18.13	4.66	3.22	50.66	5.49
Wimmera .. ..	63.18	11.21	1.08	.02	23.86	.65
Mallee .. ..	73.78	7.23	.64	..	16.46	1.89
Northern .. ..	56.26	11.73	1.39	.01	26.46	4.15
North-Eastern .. ..	29.53	9.92	.51	.99	45.04	14.01
Gippsland .. ..	3.83	3.60	7.26	7.16	43.56	34.59
Total for Victoria .. ..	51.15	9.88	2.09	1.39	29.70	5.79

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 497.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for the past ten years.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS  
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1911-12 TO 1920-21.

Year ended March.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Area per Head of Population.				
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
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
1920	..	..	1·29	·38	·06	·04	·75
1921	..	..	1·52	·29	·06	·04	·88
			Produce per Head of Population.				
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
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
1920	..	..	10·02	4·46	1·03	·10	·84
1921	..	..	26·16	7·23	1·65	·11	1·32

Except in the three seasons 1895-6, 1902-3, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 has been more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, for the past ten years; also the value of each crop per

Values of  
five principal  
crops.

acre on the average of the five years 1910-14, and for each of the years 1915 to 1920 :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12 .. ..	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	614,540	3,200,109
1912-13 .. ..	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	678,448	4,010,979
1913-14 .. ..	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	573,227	2,565,740
1914-15 .. ..	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	800,269	4,181,827
1915-16 .. ..	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	1,017,563	4,098,664
1916-17 .. ..	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	550,086	2,033,990
1917-18 .. ..	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	519,605	2,801,158
1918-19 .. ..	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	1,079,496	4,622,523
1919-20 .. ..	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	1,328,640	8,304,475
1920-21 .. ..	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	586,458	5,259,863
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value per acre 1910-15, average ..	1 13 4	1 16 10	3 15 5	10 14 8	3 8 10
Value per acre 1915-16	2 19 7	2 13 3	4 16 0	17 17 7	3 1 7
„ „ 1916-17	3 5 6	1 17 6	3 4 5	7 9 5	2 5 4
„ „ 1917-18	2 16 1	3 5 11	4 7 11	7 15 2	3 14 10
„ „ 1918-19	2 14 2	3 8 7	4 12 0	20 18 3	4 13 11
„ „ 1919-20	2 19 7	3 6 1	5 11 11	24 12 10	7 8 8
„ „ 1920-21	6 4 8	2 18 5	4 15 3	9 7 1	3 18 11

The value of the five principal crops was £21,896,279 in 1920-21, as against £17,686,258 in the previous year, £13,333,426 in 1918-19, £12,207,625 in 1917-18, £13,944,974 in 1916-17, £17,326,251 in 1915-16, and £8,936,686 on the average of the five years 1910 to 1915.

Wheat production.

On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 57 per cent. of the total under all crops. The acreage, the total production, and the yield per

acre are given in the next table for quinquennial periods from 1860 to 1910, and for each of the past eleven seasons:—

### WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 to 1921.

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
1905-1910 .. .. .	1,965,320	22,052,448	11·22
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
1920 .. .. .	1,918,269	14,858,380	7·75
1921 .. .. .	2,295,865	39,468,625	17·19

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 eleven seasons was 12·35 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for quinquennial periods of earlier date back to 1875. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing. In addition to the area shown for grain, 165,502 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area sown under wheat in 1920-21 was 2,461,367 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1920-21 was as follows:—New South Wales, 53,715,840 bushels, South Australia, 34,236,914 bushels, Western Australia, 12,248,080 bushels, Queensland, 4,174,155 bushels, and Tasmania 565,874 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 144,409,488 bushels.

Wheat growing in counties.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat in different counties for each of the past three seasons is shown in the following table :—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	2,198	1,351	3,881	28,177	16,427	82,061	12·82	12·16	21·14
Grant ..	5,314	2,880	8,723	73,918	40,266	162,414	13·01	13·98	18·61
Mornington ..	225	99	320	1,505	1,635	4,500	6·69	16·52	14·06
Evelyn ..	39	53	178	451	721	3,033	11·56	13·60	17·04
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	542	544	908	4,317	3,122	14,656	7·96	5·74	16·14
Dalhousie ..	731	567	2,234	7,007	8,814	36,487	9·59	15·54	15·98
Talbot ..	7,594	5,478	11,123	61,594	69,561	219,375	8·11	12·70	19·72
Western—									
Grenville ..	11,893	4,890	10,218	140,242	78,964	189,796	11·79	16·15	18·57
Polwarth ..	59	25	92	669	284	1,409	11·34	11·36	15·32
Heytesbury ..	30	1	8	787	19	206	26·23	19·00	25·75
Hampden ..	13,053	6,843	8,175	143,564	114,934	182,773	11·00	16·80	22·36
Ripon ..	38,864	21,238	30,883	391,114	346,144	671,503	11·06	16·26	21·74
Villiers ..	829	543	1,709	6,120	7,062	30,894	7·38	13·01	18·08
Normanby ..	498	369	1,008	7,604	5,976	18,741	15·27	16·20	18·59
Dundas ..	5,192	3,217	4,823	50,245	40,805	54,413	9·68	12·68	11·28
Follett ..	113	63	309	2,171	810	5,269	19·21	12·86	17·05
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	146,393	112,230	144,897	2,310,696	1,511,232	3,034,396	15·78	13·47	20·94
Borong ..	338,320	269,422	358,865	6,766,642	4,244,811	8,537,731	20·01	15·76	23·79
Kara Kara ..	123,996	94,633	113,733	1,784,083	1,334,220	2,417,404	14·39	14·10	21·25
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	2,609	1,628	2,200	24,258	5,279	30,851	9·30	3·24	14·02
Weeah ..	192,324	197,710	201,682	1,227,607	678,649	2,880,518	6·38	3·43	14·28
Karkaroo ..	457,884	454,691	463,758	3,274,192	1,496,070	6,223,977	7·15	3·29	13·42
Tatchera ..	289,295	265,292	294,080	2,729,812	1,220,355	4,013,077	9·44	4·60	13·65
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	38,432	30,670	28,383	336,026	274,866	433,345	8·74	8·96	15·27
Gladstone ..	108,096	80,233	96,200	1,245,275	969,476	1,800,765	11·52	12·08	18·72
Bendigo ..	120,159	94,884	105,988	1,360,945	882,069	1,543,657	11·33	9·30	14·56
Rodney ..	85,750	66,844	86,521	925,769	458,202	1,366,042	10·80	6·85	15·79
Moira ..	198,024	181,532	268,278	2,118,078	870,342	4,683,835	10·70	4·79	17·46
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	2,805	2,697	8,007	22,426	32,364	145,092	8·00	12·19	18·12
Bogong ..	19,956	14,665	32,471	147,336	91,558	556,550	7·38	6·24	17·14
Benambra ..	186	266	301	1,972	4,451	5,933	10·60	16·73	19·71
Wonnangatta ..	15	..	..	280	..	..	18·67	..	..
Gippsland									
Croajingolong ..	2	12	63	19	293	1,297	9·50	24·42	20·59
Tambo ..	95	118	183	634	2,677	2,606	6·67	22·69	15·99
Dargo ..	124	25	121	771	406	1,976	6·22	16·24	16·33
Tanjil ..	2,257	2,311	4,797	37,059	42,642	99,378	16·42	18·45	20·72
Buln Buln ..	594	145	660	6,506	2,344	12,665	10·95	16·17	19·19
Total ..	2,214,490	1,918,269	2,295,865	25,239,871	14,858,380	39,468,625	11·40	7·75	17·19

In all of the principal wheat growing counties, except Gunbower, the area under wheat was larger in 1920-21 than in the previous season.

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, 1911-12 TO 1920-21.**

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>Western District—</b>										
Ripon .. ..	8.14	19.96	15.50	5.03	21.58	13.33	13.27	10.06	16.26	21.74
<b>Wimmera District—</b>										
Lowan .. ..	9.93	13.69	16.24	1.84	16.78	17.93	16.52	15.78	13.47	20.94
Borong .. ..	11.92	14.81	18.16	.95	19.27	22.49	22.62	20.01	15.76	23.79
Kara Kara .. ..	12.11	14.70	17.23	1.09	19.36	19.66	17.68	14.39	14.10	21.25
<b>Mallee District—</b>										
Weeah .. ..	4.95	10.03	4.89	.18	12.26	14.56	10.21	6.38	3.43	14.28
Karkaroc .. ..	5.84	7.58	5.44	.35	10.62	14.78	10.94	7.15	3.29	13.42
Tatchera .. ..	6.48	7.03	8.66	.37	10.09	15.80	12.30	9.44	4.60	13.65
<b>Northern District—</b>										
Gunbower .. ..	9.91	10.54	12.26	.23	15.33	15.89	14.23	8.74	8.96	15.27
Gladstone .. ..	11.63	13.00	17.38	1.52	17.94	19.10	14.17	11.52	12.08	18.72
Bendigo .. ..	12.22	14.37	15.60	.72	19.18	17.11	13.85	11.33	9.30	14.56
Rodney .. ..	11.50	14.60	14.75	1.05	20.15	14.69	12.67	10.80	6.85	15.79
Moira .. ..	10.83	14.52	16.14	1.74	17.88	14.44	11.38	10.70	4.79	17.46

The figures show that in all of the principal wheat growing counties the yield per acre in 1920-21 was higher than in any of the previous three 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 1910-11 :—

**F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1912 TO 1921.**

Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1912	..	..	61½	1917	..	..	60¼
1913	..	..	63	1918	..	..	60
1914	..	..	62½	1919	..	..	62½
1915	..	..	62	1920	..	..	62
1916	..	..	61	1921	..	..	60½

Stocks of  
wheat and  
flour.

It is estimated that about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State on 30th June, 1921, and at the same date in each of the previous nine years, were as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1912 TO 1921.

At 30th June.					Quantity in Bushels.		
					Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
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
1920	..	..	..	..	11,780,159	4,861,000	16,641,159
1921	..	..	..	..	14,883,400	800,000	15,683,400

Wheat  
marketing  
scheme.

This scheme was originated in the year 1915, and the *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contains on page 490 a statement of its main features. The compulsory pool which was established in connexion with it is now being wound up. The position of the pool as regards Victoria for the five seasons 1915-16 to 1919-20 inclusive, and for the period 9th November, 1920, to 30th June, 1921, was as follows:—

Period.					Total Number of Bushels Received.	Amount Paid to Growers (Cash at Station).	Total Receipts for Sales (Delivered from all Pools).
						£	£
1915-16	..	..	..	..	59,926,000	12,343,000	..
1916-17	..	..	..	..	50,407,000	9,256,000	..
1917-18	..	..	..	..	36,369,000	8,387,000	..
1918-19	..	..	..	..	23,337,000	5,558,000	..
1919-20	..	..	..	..	12,368,000	4,427,000	..
1920-21 (9th June)	..	..	..	..	38,444,000	9,498,000	60,751,000

At 30th June, 1921, there was a bank credit balance of £32,000. Up to that date advances had been made on account of the 1915-16 and subsequent harvests as follows:—1915-16, 4s. 9d. per bushel, less freight and handling charges; 1916-17, 4s. per bushel, less freight; 1917-18,

5s. per bushel, less freight; 1918-19, 5s. 2d. per bushel, less freight; 1919-20, 7s. 6d. per bushel, less freight; and 1920-21 (to 30th June, 1921), 5s. per bushel.

The Government has now provided for the creation of a voluntary pool to take the place of the compulsory one. Its main feature is a Government guarantee of 4s. per bushel, less freight and handling charges, the first payment being 3s. 4d. per bushel to farmers on delivery of wheat at railway stations.

**Oats.** In 1920-21 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 443,636 acres, from which a yield of 10,907,191 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 24·59 bushels to the acre. The following statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the past eleven seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

## OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1921.

Period ended March.	Area under Crop (Annual Average).		Produce (Annual Average).		Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	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	
1905-10 .. .. .	379,078	8,063,570		21·27	
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	
1920 .. .. .	559,547	6,603,067		11·80	
1921 .. .. .	443,636	10,907,191		24·59	

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 1,140,578 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1920-21 was 1,584,214 acres. During 1920-21 there were exported from Victoria to oversea countries 340,657 bushels of oats and 121,994 lbs. of oatmeal.



**Barley.** The area under barley in 1920-21 was 93,954 acres, of which 50,297 were under malting, and 43,657 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, 1911-12 TO 1920-21.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1920 ..	50,049	35,274	917,274	611,380	18.33	17.33	17.92
1921 ..	50,297	43,657	1,306,210	1,189,552	25.97	27.25	26.56

During 1920-21, 2,024,886 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 2,016,922 bushels of malt.

**Potatoes.** The area planted with potatoes in 1920-21 was 62,687 acres, and the production was 171,628 tons, which represented a yield of 2.74 tons per acre, as compared with 2.71 tons in the previous season and 2.66 tons in 1918-19. The following table shows the potato returns for the past eleven years and for earlier years in five-year periods back to 1890 :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1921.

Period ended June.			Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1890-95	..	..	49,808	177,743	3.57
1895-1900	..	..	45,669	133,122	2.91
1900-05	..	..	44,817	135,593	3.03
1905-10	..	..	52,897	149,022	2.82
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
1920	..	..	53,918	145,888	2.71
1921	..	..	62,687	171,628	2.74

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £586,458, as against £1,328,640 for the preceding year, and £1,079,496 for the year 1918-19.

**Hay.** In 1920 the production of hay amounted to 1,984,854 tons, as against 1,242,489 tons in the previous year and 1,113,861 tons in 1918. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1920-21 was 54,556 tons as against 45,929 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for the five-year periods 1890 to 1909 and for each of the past eleven seasons are shown in the following table :—

### HAY PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1920.

Period.				Area cut for Hay (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
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
1919	..	..	..	1,116,998	1,242,489	1.11
1920	..	..	..	1,333,397	1,984,854	1.49

The estimated value of hay was £5,259,863 for 1920, as compared with £8,304,475 for 1919, and £4,622,523 for 1918. Of the total hay produced in 1920, 1,714,651 tons were oaten, 225,801 tons were wheaten, and 44,402 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1.50, 1.36, and 1.63 tons respectively.

Information is obtained direct from growers, in February or March of each year, in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products other than the main crop of potatoes, the price of which is ascertained in June or July. The following table gives the average price of each product for the last ten years :—

Prices of  
agricultural  
produce.

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1912 TO 1921.

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.
1912 ..	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 7	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 0	116 0	101 0
1913 ..	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 1	3 1	51 0	116 0	66 0
1914 ..	3 3	1 9	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0	81 0	62 0
1915 ..	7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	147 0	80 0	85 0
1916 ..	3 9	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	35 0	201 0	106 0
1917 ..	4 0	2 0	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	33 0	114 0	53 0
1918 ..	4 0	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 0	79 0	55 0
1919 ..	4 9	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 0	210 0	149 0
1920 ..	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8	134 0	219 0	178 0
1921 ..	7 3	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	53 0	101 0	64 0

The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1918, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1918-19 TO 1920-21.

Crop.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
Maize .. ..	22,559	711,679	23,474	878,922	24,149	1,065,880
Rye .. ..	982	7,428	784	8,547	1,717	21,359
Peas .. ..	11,021	142,835	8,253	120,636	6,654	125,547
Mangel-wurzel ..	581	9,818	547	6,388	524	6,742
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips .. ..	407	2,412	460	2,121	410	2,289
Onions .. ..	5,512	24,211	6,863	27,032	8,000	42,985
Green Forage ..	73,641	..	89,802	..	79,524	..
Grass and Clover Seeds .. ..	2,152	15,443	1,235	8,625	1,872	11,555
Hops .. ..	71	522	72	691	93	1,199
Tobacco .. ..	167	1,825	406	2,669	95	†
Vines—Grapes	26,072	1,019,379	27,441	1,324,437	29,255	1,072,767
Flax .. ..	1,420	3,800 fibre 5,200 seed	1,611	1,053 fibre 4,970 seed 394 tow 1,653 tons of straw	1,350	938 fibre 3,658 seed 99 tow 662 tons of straw
Gardens and Or- chards .. ..	96,724	..	98,969	..	87,768	..
Minor Crops ..	7,936*	..	6,843*	..	6,709*	..
Land in Fallow	1,548,121	..	1,357,536	..	1,935,747	..
Artificial Grasses	1,269,493	..	1,062,244	..	1,051,299	..

\* For details see page 513.

† Not available.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1920-21 was 24,149 acres, and the production was 1,065,880 bushels, which represented a yield of 44·14 bushels per acre, as compared with 37·44 bushels in the preceding season and 31·55 bushels in 1918-19. 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 eleven seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1890 :—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1921.

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
1905-10 .. .. .	13,461	732,686	54·43
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
1920 .. .. .	23,474	878,922	37·44
1921 .. .. .	24,149	1,065,880	44·14

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 43·6 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 exclusively in earlier periods.

**Rye.** The area under rye in 1920-21 was 1,717 acres, from which 21,359 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 8,547 bushels in the previous season, and 7,428 bushels in 1918-19. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Delatite, Grant, Normanby, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the four counties mentioned was about 66 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Peas.** The area under peas in 1920-21 was 6,654 acres, and the return 125,547 bushels, the former being 1,599 acres less and the latter 4,911 bushels more 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 39,710 bushels, Bourke 22,625 bushels, Buln Buln 13,676 bushels, Mornington

12,552 bushels, and Talbot 5,210 bushels. The production of peas in the five counties mentioned was equal to 75 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

In 1920-21 there were 524 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 547 in the previous season, 581 in 1918-19, 690 in 1917-18, 860 in 1916-17, 1,091 in 1915-16, and 893 in 1914-15. The production last year was 6,742 tons, as compared with an average of 9,481 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Tanjil, Heytesbury, Grant, and Buln Buln. The production for last season in the counties mentioned represented 86 per cent. of the total for the State.

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 1920-21 the extent of land sown was 410 acres, as against 460 in the preceding year, 407 in 1918-19, 500 in 1917-18, 524 in 1916-17, and 758 in 1915-16. The produce for last year was 2,289 tons, as compared with 2,121 tons in the previous season, and 2,412 tons in 1918-19.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 8,491 tons from 1,678 acres; in Buln Buln, 7,851 tons from 1,772 acres; in Polwarth, 6,618 tons from 1,015 acres; in Villiers, 5,994 tons from 870 acres; in Bourke, 4,921 tons from 871 acres; in Grant, 4,609 tons from 873 acres; and, in Mornington, 3,985 tons from 815 acres. The following is a statement showing the area and yield for the last ten years:—

#### ONION CULTIVATION, 1911-12 to 1920-21.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1911-12 ..	3,652	20,911	1916-17 ..	6,324	28,163
1912-13 ..	4,977	28,641	1917-18 ..	5,134	21,745
1913-14 ..	6,121	24,755	1918-19 ..	5,512	24,211
1914-15 ..	8,937	31,528	1919-20 ..	6,863	27,032
1915-16 ..	9,294	37,587	1920-21 ..	8,000	42,985

The value of onions grown was £131,104 in 1920-21, as compared with £274,375 in the previous season and £236,451 in 1918-19.

**Green forage.** The area devoted to green forage in 1920-21 was 79,524 acres, as compared with 89,802 in the previous season, 73,641 in 1918-19, 55,903 in 1917-18, 49,667 in 1916-17, 60,426 in 1915-16, and 139,654 in 1914-15.

**Ensilage.** The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but only a small number of farmers have adopted it. The returns for the past ten seasons are given in the next table.

### ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1912 to 1921.

Year ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Weight of Materials used.
1912	371	450	Tons. 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
1920	74	117	6,072
1921	99	175	9,702

**Grass and clover seed.** The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 1,872 acres, as compared with 1,235 in the previous year, 2,152 in 1918-19, 2,312 in 1917-18, 1,769 in 1916-17, 2,435 in 1915-16, 149 in 1914-15, and 1,452 in 1913-14. The production in 1920-21 was 11,555 bushels, as against 8,625 in the previous year, 15,443 in 1918-19, 22,059 in 1917-18, 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 1920-21 the return from 93 acres was 1,199 cwt., the area cultivated being the fifth smallest since 1871-2. Delatite, Bogong, Polwarth, Dargo, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.** The area sown to flax in 1920-21 was 1,350 acres, as compared with 1,611 acres in the previous season, and 1,420 acres in 1918-19. The whole of the flax grown last season was purchased by the Commonwealth Flax Committee under a Government guarantee of £6 per ton for unthreshed flax of standard quality delivered at the nearest mill. The value of the fibre, linseed, and tow obtained

from the 1919-20 flax crop is estimated at £16,708. Particulars of the crop for the last ten years are given in the following statement :—

FLAX, 1911-12 to 1920-21.

Year.	No. of Growers.	Area under Crop.		Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
		Acres.		Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
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*	..	
1919-20 .. ..	112	1,611	4,970	1,053*	1,653	
1920-21 .. ..	87	1,350	3,658	938*	662	

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 90 acres of New Zealand flax were harvested for 80 tons of dressed fibre and 1 cwt. of seed.

\* Including 2,000 cwt. of tow in 1918-19, 394 cwt. of tow in 1919-20, and 99 cwt. of tow in 1920-21.

In 1920-21 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £511, linseed oil worth £46,328, and fibre worth £332,004.

**Tobacco.** Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has become comparatively unimportant. The area devoted to this product last year was 95 acres, of which 74 were in Delatite, and 14 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last ten years are as follows :—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1911-12 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.
		Acres.		Cwt. (dry).
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	1,825	
1919-20 .. ..	†	406	2,669	
1920-21 .. ..	†	95	†	

† Not available.

**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 789,478 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 119,208 cwt.; Swan Hill, 52,452 cwt.; Rodney, 9,334 cwt.; Stawell, 15,427 cwt.; Ararat, 16,229 cwt.; Chiltern, 14,249 cwt.; Benalla, 10,298 cwt.; and Shepparton, 3,553 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of ten years' operations are given below:—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1912 TO 1921.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.	Currants made.
			Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.
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	1,019,379	1,349,309	135,060	68,234
1920 ..	1,919	27,441	1,324,437	1,634,680	211,307	55,661
1921 ..	2,066	29,255	1,072,767	2,222,305	116,887	62,919

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1921, 355,698 cwt. was used for making wine, 667,633 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 49,436 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 116,887 cwt. of raisins made, 83,737 cwt. were sultanas, of which all but 9,547 cwt. were from Mildura.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt.; consequently, about 97,000 cwt. of the production in 1921 is available for interstate or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 33,000 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 7,705 in 1920-21, as against 7,719 in the previous season, 7,620 in 1918-19, 7,314 in 1917-18, 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 84,718, 83,574, 82,151, 80,508, 79,247, 76,382, and 70,392 acres respectively. The orchards are distributed fairly evenly over the whole State. The



counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 14,324 acres; Mornington, 14,300 acres; Bourke, 14,064 acres; Rodney, 9,945 acres; Moira, 6,370 acres; Talbot, 3,691 acres; Bendigo, 3,483 acres; Borung, 2,455 acres; Karkaroc, 2,245 acres; Grant, 1,821 acres; Tatchera, 1,780 acres; Bogong, 1,441 acres; and Buln Buln, 967 acres.

The following table contains a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1916-17 and 1919-20:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1916-17 AND 1919-20.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1916-17.			1919-20.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	1,060,675	1,818,520	2,879,195	1,006,728	2,016,972	3,023,700
Pears ..	455,822	580,476	1,036,298	416,608	660,913	1,077,521
Quinces ..	35,073	72,147	107,220	53,639	76,377	130,016
Plums ..	162,335	396,282	558,617	184,909	369,784	554,693
Cherries ..	62,489	230,388	292,877	45,742	196,110	241,852
Peaches ..	446,638	582,402	1,029,040	332,001	750,834	1,082,835
Apricots ..	154,413	278,926	433,339	121,995	331,627	453,622
Nectarines ..	9,636	11,198	20,834	3,023	15,698	18,721
Oranges ..	284,643	101,493	386,136	147,105	240,297	387,402
Lemons ..	84,363	48,421	132,784	72,994	82,472	155,466
Loquats ..	2,031	3,847	5,878	1,778	4,202	5,980
Medlars ..	37	176	213	86	106	192
Figs ..	17,827	28,837	46,664	14,663	29,667	44,330
Passion-fruit ..	9,301	18,514	27,815	19,902	26,969	46,871
Guavas ..	44	251	295	61	134	195
Pomegranates ..	47	116	163	39	89	128
Persimmons ..	185	460	645	319	403	722
<b>Total Large Fruits ..</b>	<b>2,785,559</b>	<b>4,172,454</b>	<b>6,958,013</b>	<b>2,421,592</b>	<b>4,802,654</b>	<b>7,224,246</b>
Raspberries ..	..	636,749	636,749	..	316,498	316,498
Loganberries ..	..	..	..	..	158,431	158,431
Strawberries ..	..	3,894,479	3,894,479	..	2,148,044	2,148,044
Gooseberries ..	..	230,244	230,244	..	323,037	323,037
Mulberries ..	342	1,104	1,446	326	1,133	1,459
Olives ..	3,006	6,351	9,357	310	2,372	2,682
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	7,507	34,409	41,916	9,033	27,707	36,740
Almonds ..	11,115	21,348	32,463	9,423	20,378	29,801
Walnuts ..	7,524	5,909	13,433	7,812	4,819	12,631
Filberts ..	835	649	1,484	288	804	1,092
Chestnuts ..	570	427	997	269	380	649
<b>Total Nuts ..</b>	<b>20,044</b>	<b>28,333</b>	<b>48,377</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>26,381</b>	<b>44,173</b>

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1920-21—84,718 acres—is the largest recorded. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale in each of the past ten years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1911-12  
TO 1920-21.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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	260,330
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
1920 ..	7,719	83,574	2,227,317	723,857	96,115	274,329
1921 ..	7,705	84,718	1,451,069	759,148	63,194	297,055

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1920 ..	89,604	960,773	301,009	137,184	74,427	19,255	44,225
1921 ..	81,619	728,272	251,996	169,335	87,867	23,386	33,024

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1911-12 TO 1920-21—  
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.
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
1920	3,844	2,724	6,958	439	4,010	75,438	51,448	1,610	12,712
1921	3,105	3,024	6,388	399	6,239	32,519	16,557	374	12,947

The following return shows the average produce per bearing tree for the seasons 1910-11, 1913-14, 1916-17, and 1919-20 :—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11, 1913-14, 1916-17, AND 1919-20.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER BEARING TREE.			
	1910-11.	1913-14.	1916-17.	1919-20.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples ..	1.15	1.03	.34	1.10
Pears ..	1.76	1.07	1.14	1.10
Quinces ..	1.49	1.03	1.11	1.26
Plums ..	.92	.83	.65	.74
Cherries ...	.50	.80	.17	.46
Peaches ..	1.09	1.02	1.35	1.28
Apricots ..	.68	1.21	.78	.91
Nectarines ..	1.11	1.18	1.41	1.53
Oranges ..	1.49	1.16	.59	.57
Lemons ..	1.48	1.49	1.11	.90
Loquats ..	1.19	.24	.29	.52
Medlars ..	.14	.29	.07	.28
Figs ..	.88	.85	.87	.65
Passion Vines	.98	.75	.44	.65
Guavas ..	.14	.02	.42	.24
Pomegranates	1.73	.54	.32	.31
Persimmons ..	1.50	.68	.82	.69
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds ..	6.03	4.87	2.51	3.70
Walnuts ..	5.43	5.35	1.34	10.68
Filberts ..	.88	.56	3.60	2.00
Chestnuts ..	6.65	18.94	26.66	33.45

In addition to the fruits shown, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1920-21—Melons, 7,421 cwt. ; rhubarb, 12,510

dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 111,334 bushels. There were also 3,050 acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £15,250.

According to prices received by growers the value of **Value of fruit sold.** 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, £868,000 in 1918-19, £1,248,500 in 1919-20, and £1,029,741 in 1920-21. 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.

**Market gardens.** The area under market gardens for the year 1920-21 was 12,201 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. An average return of £35 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate of their value, and on this basis, the total value of the produce may be given as £427,035. 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.

**Dried fruit.** The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 306,603 lbs. in 1902-3. The maximum production for one year up to June, 1920, was 811,935 lbs., which was recorded in 1909-10. This was increased by 74 per cent. in 1920-21, when the output was 1,410,080 lbs. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1911-12 TO 1920-21.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1920 ..	52,759	211,714	226,498	69,125	46,711	139,634	746,441
1921 ..	72,530	388,729	451,525	338,617	30,811	118,857	1,410,080*

\* Includes 9,011 lbs. of nectarines.

A striking feature of the returns for the season 1920-21 was the increase in all fruits except figs and pears. In that year about 35 per

cent. of the dried fruit came from Mildura, where, in addition to fruits included above, 11,881,408 lbs. of raisins were produced.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return, therefore, indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation.

MINOR CROPS, 1919-20 AND 1920-21.

Crop.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Beans .. ..	1,402	8,003 bushels	1,001	20,603 bushels
Chicory .. ..	295	148 tons (dry)	392	310 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	185	..	196	..
Garlic .. ..	16	560 cwt.	26	1,420 cwt.
Herbs .. ..	4	..	16	..
Flax—New Zealand ..	..	..	90	80 tons fibre 1 cwt. seed
Millet—Broom .. ..	1,787	{ 7,720 cwt. fibre 5,180 cwt. seed }	1,429	{ 8,877 cwt. fibre 6,806 cwt. seed }
.. Japanese .. ..	63	980 cwt. seed	170	997 cwt. seed
Mustard .. ..	40	39 cwt.	33	9 cwt.
Nursery .. ..	756	..	893	..
Opium poppies .. ..	1	½ lb.	..	..
Pumpkins .. ..	1,089	6,125 tons	1,061	6,593 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden .. ..	76	..	129	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	1,080	13,084 tons beet	1,180	7,147 tons beet
Sunflowers .. ..	49	440 cwt.	93	947 cwt.
Total .. ..	6,843	..	6,709	..

Land in fallow.

While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it is only within the past sixteen years that this method of cultivation has become fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1920-21 was 1,935,747 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 602,870 acres in 1900-01. The acreage so treated in the years 1901, 1906, 1911, and each of the last ten years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March.	Acres.	Year ended March.	Acres.
1901 .. ..	602,870	1916 .. ..	1,358,343
1906 .. ..	1,049,915	1917 .. ..	1,899,559
1911 .. ..	1,434,177	1918 .. ..	1,672,729
1912 .. ..	1,469,608	1919 .. ..	1,548,121
1913 .. ..	1,627,233	1920 .. ..	1,357,536
1914 .. ..	1,738,572	1921 .. ..	1,935,747
1915 .. ..	1,346,545		

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,935,747 acres in fallow last season 666,186 were in the Wimmera, 512,166 in the Northern, and 555,394 in the Mallee District. The total for these three districts represented, therefore, 90 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 36,073, 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 1901 and 1906 and each of the last ten years:—

#### MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1920.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1906	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1911	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
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
1919	32,114	3,249,768	164,491	115,627
1920	36,073	3,576,940	156,978	135,205

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 1920, 80 per cent. During 1920-21 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 134,382 tons, valued at £397,233. This included 73,114 tons of rock phosphates, of which 35,797 tons, valued at £98,812, were obtained from Ocean Island, and 37,317 tons, valued at £93,087, from Nauru Island.

Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings.

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last ten years the numbers were as follows.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1911 to 1920.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1919 .. ..	98,308	54,318	152,626
1920 .. ..	100,236	51,014	151,250

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 1920-21. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

Wages—agricultural and pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1920-21.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	50s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Threshing machine hands .. ..	12d. to 18d. per hour ..	15d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	10s. to 15s. per day ..	12s. per day
Milkers .. ..	30s. to 40s. per week ..	37s. 6d. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	7d. to 12d. per bag ..	8d. per bag
Married couples .. ..	50s. to 70s. per week ..	60s. per week
Female servants .. ..	15s. to 30s. per week ..	22s. 6d. per week
Men cooks .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week ..	50s. per week
Stockmen .. ..	£78 to £156 per annum ..	£104 per annum
Generally useful men .. ..	25s. to 50s. per week ..	40s. per week
Shearers, hand* .. ..	30s. to 50s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine* .. ..	30s. to 50s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
„ orchard .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week

\* It is believed that in the case of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

### PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

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 60 years is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile in each of the last seven census years.

#### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1921.

Year.	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1861 .. ..	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871 .. ..	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881 .. ..	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891 .. ..	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901 .. ..	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911 .. ..	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921 .. ..	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
<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
1921 .. ..	·32	·41	·63	7·99	·12
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861 .. ..	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871 .. ..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881 .. ..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891 .. ..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901 .. ..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911 .. ..	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79
1921 .. ..	5·55	7·05	10·87	138·49	1·99

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 302 sheep in 1921 as against 306 in 1911 and 237 in 1881—an increase of 27 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 40 years.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon has been collected at various dates, the last collection having been in March, 1919. The land privately owned was summarized according to different-sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached.

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon are given in the following table for the years 1913 and 1919:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON.

Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Year.	Privately-owned Land.		Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—		
		Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1 and under 100	{	1913	26,113	915,493	374,511	1,290,004	245,498	1,044,506
		1919	28,902	942,775	347,377	1,290,152	241,794	1,048,358
100 "	{	1913	18,483	3,819,680	1,216,829	5,036,509	875,525	4,160,984
		1919	19,930	3,967,377	840,116	4,807,493	807,434	4,000,059
321 "	{	1913	11,212	5,475,942	1,191,890	6,667,832	1,424,020	5,243,812
		1919	11,831	5,790,225	1,480,407	7,270,632	1,490,476	5,780,156
641 "	{	1913	5,221	4,187,010	1,241,667	5,428,677	1,075,000	4,353,677
		1919	5,709	4,523,331	1,071,162	5,594,493	1,105,867	4,488,626
1,000 "	{	1913	4,544	6,748,985	1,852,529	8,601,514	1,546,611	7,054,903
		1919	5,010	7,291,675	2,300,465	9,592,140	1,879,247	8,212,893
2,500 "	{	1913	820	2,803,419	1,085,769	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
		1919	855	2,825,855	716,245	3,542,100	270,426	3,271,674
5,000 "	{	1913	297	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
		1919	290	1,896,606	378,877	2,275,483	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	7,210,753	36,140,110	5,670,428	30,469,682
		1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,368,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608

The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 152 in 1919, as compared with 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the years mentioned were 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres respectively. The reduction in the period of thirteen years between March, 1906, and March, 1919, was equivalent to 22 per cent. in the number and 36 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the thirteen years referred to.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1913 and 1919, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

### SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1913 AND 1919.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.		
		Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.	
1 and under	100	1913	3·57	4·33	3·43	7·08	1,766,873	1·69
		1919	3·46	4·47	3·29	6·50	1,909,552	1·82
100 "	321	1913	13·94	15·44	13·66	17·67	4,410,283	1·06
		1919	12·91	14·91	12·57	17·40	5,107,256	1·28
321 "	641	1913	18·45	25·12	17·21	17·14	4,278,079	·82
		1919	19·53	27·53	18·17	17·48	5,132,920	·89
641 "	1,000	1913	15·02	18·95	14·29	12·15	3,031,015	·70
		1919	15·03	20·43	14·11	12·37	3,630,165	·81
1,000 "	2,500	1913	23·80	27·27	23·15	20·34	5,076,868	·72
		1919	25·76	25·47	25·81	22·28	6,539,378	·80
2,500 "	5,000	1913	10·76	6·22	11·61	9·22	2,300,276	·65
		1919	9·51	5·00	10·28	8·84	2,594,808	·79
5,000 "	10,000	1913	6·00	1·98	6·75	6·95	1,735,240	·84
		1919	6·38	1·53	7·20	6·85	2,011,066	·88
10,000 and upwards		1913	8·46	·69	9·90	9·45	2,358,478	·78
		1919	7·42	·66	8·57	8·28	2,431,720	·89
Total ..	..	1913	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,957,112	·82
		1919	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	29,356,865	·92

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 92 sheep in 1919, as compared with 82 in 1913 and 78 in 1910. The carrying capacity of holdings of all sizes increased during the nine-year period 1910-19.

Particulars of the number of holdings of different sizes and of the cultivation and live stock thereon in March, 1919, are given in greater detail than in the above tables in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 510 and 511.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1921, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA,  
MARCH, 1921.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ..	18,318	506,709	154,278	2,028,456	162,223	2,851,656
North-Central ..	5,819	138,537	67,194	1,894,446	60,401	2,160,578
Western ..	12,269	408,729	198,950	5,871,775	262,687	6,742,141
Wimmera ..	6,667	1,643,726	4,771	3,984,629	380,142	6,013,268
Mallee ..	6,691	1,858,897	5,406	3,098,526	633,479	5,596,308
Northern ..	12,651	1,552,724	54,898	3,634,015	66,466	5,308,103
North-Eastern ..	5,562	159,065	4,318	4,201,440	169,784	4,534,607
Gippsland ..	9,171	156,863	561,475	3,917,798	665,823	5,301,959
Total ..	77,148	6,425,250	1,051,290	28,631,085	2,401,005	38,508,620

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Central ..	..	17·77	5·41	71·13	5·69	100·00
North-Central ..	..	6·41	3·11	87·68	2·80	100·00
Western ..	..	6·06	2·95	87·09	3·90	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	27·33	·08	66·26	6·33	100·00
Mallee ..	..	33·22	·09	55·37	11·32	100·00
Northern ..	..	29·25	1·04	68·46	1·25	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	3·51	·10	92·65	3·74	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	2·96	10·59	73·89	12·56	100·00
Total ..	..	16·69	2·73	74·35	6·23	100·00

PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.

Central ..	23·75	7·88	14·68	7·08	6·76	7·41
North-Central ..	7·54	2·16	6·39	6·62	2·52	5·61
Western ..	15·90	6·36	18·93	20·51	10·94	17·50
Wimmera ..	8·64	25·58	·45	13·92	15·83	15·62
Mallee ..	8·67	28·93	·51	10·82	26·38	14·53
Northern ..	16·40	24·17	5·22	12·69	2·77	13·78
North-Eastern ..	7·21	2·48	·41	14·68	7·07	11·78
Gippsland ..	11·89	2·44	53·41	13·68	27·73	13·77
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 29 per cent. in the Northern, 33 per cent. in the Mallee, and 27 per cent. in the Wimmera districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 7½ 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, 53 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, 1921.

### AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1921.

District.	Areas Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	506,709	2,182,734	101,412	248,292	1,043,682
North-Central .. ..	138,537	1,961,640	24,833	94,680	1,042,984
Western .. ..	408,729	6,070,725	65,086	328,204	3,982,441
Wimmera .. ..	1,643,726	3,989,400	68,488	54,606	1,919,901
Mallee .. ..	1,858,897	3,103,932	56,699	40,556	636,431
Northern .. ..	1,552,724	3,688,913	92,469	217,448	1,853,893
North-Eastern .. ..	159,065	4,205,758	33,973	235,172	832,030
Gippsland .. ..	156,863	4,479,273	44,543	356,201	859,722
Total .. ..	6,425,250	29,682,375	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084

The area occupied does not include 2,401,005 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1920, sheep decreased by 16 per cent., horses by 5 per cent., and cattle by 3 per cent.

**Live stock in Victoria, 1917 to 1921.** The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep classified in different-sized flocks in March, 1919, are given on page 511 of the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, and page 529 of this volume.

### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1917 to 1921.

Live Stock.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Horses (including foals) .. ..	514,403	514,061	523,788	513,500	487,503
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows .. ..	488,086	534,388	592,079	623,652	620,005
Other (including calves) .. ..	687,012	836,661	1,004,465	1,007,468	955,154
Sheep .. ..	12,576,587	14,760,013	15,773,902	14,422,745	12,171,084
Pigs .. ..	254,436	323,159	267,819	186,810	175,275

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1919-20 AND 1920-21.

Stock.	Prices in 1919-20.			Prices in 1920-21.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	33 5 0	29 0 0 to	35 0 0	35 10 0	33 10 0 to	38 0 0
Medium draught ..	22 5 0	20 0 0 to	23 0 0	23 5 0	21 0 0 to	26 0 0
Delivery cart ..	18 10 0	17 0 0 to	21 0 0	16 12 6	15 0 0 to	18 0 0
Saddle and harness	8 15 0	8 0 0 to	9 10 0	6 2 6	5 0 0 to	8 0 0
Ponies ..	11 2 6	10 0 0 to	13 0 0	10 10 0	10 0 0 to	11 0 0
Order cart ..	..	..	..	11 15 0	10 10 0 to	12 10 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	30 15 0	25 15 0 to	37 18 0	31 15 0	19 16 0 to	51 19 0
Prime ..	26 17 0	23 5 0 to	32 0 0	27 2 0	17 4 0 to	42 3 0
Good ..	22 17 0	20 15 0 to	27 0 0	22 7 0	13 19 0 to	33 12 0
Good light and handy weights	19 4 0	16 10 0 to	23 0 0	17 10 0	11 6 0 to	25 12 0
Second ..	15 9 0	12 5 0 to	18 10 0	14 5 0	8 18 0 to	19 4 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	19 10 0	15 5 0 to	24 10 0	20 3 0	12 14 0 to	34 7 0
Others ..	13 7 0	9 11 0 to	17 5 0	13 6 0	8 0 0 to	20 2 0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Best milkers ..	23 5 0	16 0 0 to	30 10 0	25 12 0	22 3 0 to	31 13 0
Springers, best ..	14 4 0	11 10 0 to	17 0 0	17 9 0	14 10 0 to	20 2 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	2 0 10	1 6 6 to	3 5 0	2 2 7	1 6 5 to	3 9 3
Prime ..	1 15 7	1 2 6 to	2 18 0	1 17 1	1 3 9 to	2 17 3
Good ..	1 10 1	0 17 6 to	2 8 6	1 11 11	1 0 2 to	2 7 4
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 15 11	1 2 3 to	2 16 6	1 17 8	1 3 6 to	3 2 6
Prime ..	1 10 0	0 18 4 to	2 7 6	1 12 0	1 0 1 to	2 11 10
Good ..	1 3 10	0 14 0 to	1 13 6	1 7 4	0 17 8 to	2 2 4
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>						
Prime ..	1 7 0	0 15 0 to	2 3 0	1 15 10	1 2 2 to	3 2 7
Good ..	1 0 3	0 10 6 to	1 10 6	1 10 3	0 18 8 to	2 9 8
Ewes (merino) best	1 3 10	0 14 0 to	2 2 0	1 8 1	0 18 6 to	2 7 8
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 11 4	1 2 3 to	2 6 0	1 16 7	1 5 3 to	2 16 6
Prime ..	1 6 0	0 18 0 to	1 19 6	1 11 7	1 2 2 to	2 6 8
Good ..	1 0 10	0 12 6 to	1 13 0	1 6 0	0 13 4 to	1 18 3
Second ..	0 15 3	0 7 6 to	1 5 0	0 19 10	0 13 5 to	1 7 8
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	11 15 0	7 15 0 to	14 12 0	15 11 0	9 14 0 to	21 2 0
Extra prime and weighty ..	9 5 0	5 0 0 to	12 2 0	12 1 0	7 11 0 to	16 15 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	6 5 0	4 17 0 to	7 18 0	7 4 0	5 16 0 to	8 19 0
Prime ..	5 7 0	4 0 0 to	6 12 0	6 5 0	4 19 0 to	7 14 0
Porkers ..	3 5 0	2 11 0 to	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 10 0 to	4 17 0

The average prices of stock were generally higher in 1920-21 than in 1919-20.

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, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
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
1919 .. ..	6,324,490	362,475	329,190
1920 .. ..	4,244,798	374,545	240,557

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

## PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Bolling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
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	2,610,665	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	2,834,696	385,548	76,464	1,659,258	64,838	1,713	34,141	15,276	181,756	22,177	4,349	84
1915	1,935,162	338,475	86,580	1,023,232	175	..	9,762	12,082	129,259	5,647	5,442	164
1916	2,290,979	233,910	46,922	334,391	8,243	156	20,925	4,850	167,003	905	778	147
1917	2,257,785	209,909	99,053	1,07,064	1,124	971	133,140	5,540	197,880	1,013	907	166
1918	2,773,298	95,328	174,689	248,825	3,520	615	553,090	23,580	201,900	6,247	912	186
1919	3,136,059	281,636	28,509	2,854,059	44,437	1,070	283,966	32,580	20,480	50,406	3,822	201
1920	1,835,419	353,429	82,315	2,385,966	14,912	5,465	2,067	1,133	152,556	21,346	5,071	122

\* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the 4,244,798 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1920, 2,385,966 or 56 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 651,914, or 23 per cent., in 1906. In 1920 the oversea exports included 97,137,665 lbs. of mutton and lamb, valued at £2,233,740.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and, as there is practically no limit to the demand for these products in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses exported in 1894, a few years after the inception of the trade, and in each of the past ten years. In the four years, 1915-16 to 1918-19, the quantity exported was small in comparison with earlier years. The

**Mutton and Lamb frozen for Export.**

chief reasons for this were, in 1915-16, the drought of the preceding year, and, in the three following years, the lack of shipping space. In the year 1919-20 the exports were much greater than in any previous year. These represented to a large extent the accumulations which had taken place during the previous three years, but part of the increase was due to the fear of a drought in the early part of 1920, which caused a large number of sheep to be placed on the market. In the year 1920-21 the quantity exported was below the normal amount, chiefly on account of the scarcity of lambs and a general shortage in stock.

## FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year.	Number of Carcasses Exported.		
	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
1914-15 .. ..	653,329	1,056,823	1,710,152
1915-16 .. ..	..	47,546	47,546
1916-17 .. ..	52,724	365,694	418,418
1917-18 .. ..	66,730	129,537	196,267
1918-19 .. ..	401,382	267,588	668,970
1919-20 .. ..	2,468,090	1,533,410	4,001,500
1920-21 .. ..	288,190	497,896	786,086

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1920 was £11,816,670, as compared with £9,262,710 in the previous year, £8,521,590 in 1918, £7,213,950 in 1917, £6,898,630 in 1916, and £4,952,846 in 1915. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last ten years:—

## DAIRYING, 1911 to 1920.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter made.	Cheese made.
			lbs.	lbs.
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
1919 .. ..	56,639	623,652	60,218,945	7,735,023
1920 .. ..	58,117	620,005	64,938,458	3,636,571

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.
1911	..	..	..	5,233,355	1,502,582
1912	..	..	..	5,428,690	2,004,865
1913	..	..	..	5,679,870	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
1919	..	..	..	4,743,906	937,030
1920	..	..	..	5,086,723	492,952

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, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.		Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed and Powdered Milk made.
		lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
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	20,942,260
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	45,251,710
1919-20	..	55,475,039	147,736	6,797,993	44,219,389
1920-21	..	59,851,735	153,124	3,143,619	42,643,871

NOTE.—In addition, 1,873,815 lbs. of casein were made in 1920-21.

The quantities of milk in gallons received at factories and creameries were 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, 157,814,940 in 1918-19, 147,455,930 in 1919-20, and 154,042,546 in 1920-21.

Exports of  
butter and  
cheese.

In 1920-21 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 32,813,204 lbs. of butter, valued at £4,027,256, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 29,025,644 lbs., valued at



£3,547,396. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 970,385 lbs., and the value thereof £48,251.

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 1920-21 and earlier seasons was as follows :—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1920-21.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	5,102,087	266,313	5,368,400	
North-Central .. ..	5,530,301	278,067	5,808,368	
Western .. ..	24,081,217	1,282,602	25,363,819	
Wimmera .. ..	11,668,913	426,265	12,095,178	
Mallee .. ..	3,374,735	165,841	3,540,576	
Northern .. ..	9,289,528	498,706	9,788,234	
North-Eastern .. ..	4,209,542	272,097	4,481,639	
Gippsland .. ..	4,361,153	342,574	4,703,727	
Total Clip	1920-21	67,617,476	3,532,465	71,149,941
	1919-20	91,282,613	7,096,976	98,379,589
	1918-19	92,094,437	8,891,994	100,986,431
	1917-18	80,379,680	9,426,152	89,805,832
	1916-17	70,647,862	8,199,062	78,846,924
	1915-16	55,801,193	3,725,255	59,526,448
	1914-15	65,005,305	5,085,597	70,090,902
	1913-14	74,157,932	5,868,688	80,026,620
	1912-13	65,666,190	4,170,780	69,836,970
1911-12	81,902,229	6,504,990	88,407,219	
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..	89,805,832	100,986,431	98,379,589	71,149,941
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	15,618,850	25,660,630	34,467,578	19,100,630
Total production ..	105,424,682	126,647,061	132,847,167	90,250,571
Total value ..	£6,410,077	£7,621,413	£7,908,007	£4,729,400

The wool produced last season was 32 per cent. less than in the previous season. In 1920 there were 10,595,458 sheep and 1,725,305

lambs shorn, as compared with 12,275,005 sheep and 3,141,655 lambs in 1919, and 12,425,095 sheep and 3,843,701 lambs in 1918.

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, 1911 to 1920.

Year.					Weight of a Fleece.		
					Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1919	..	..	..	..	7·44	2·26	6·38
1920	..	..	..	..	6·38	2·05	5·77

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, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
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
1916-17	94,845,024	5,927,814	8,669,460	433,473	86,175,564	5,494,341
1917-18	105,424,682	6,410,077	7,344,030	397,800	98,080,652	6,012,277
1918-19	126,647,061	7,621,413	7,823,050	423,748	118,824,011	7,197,665
1919-20	132,847,167	7,908,007	11,300,400	612,105	121,546,767	7,295,902
1920-21	90,250,571	4,729,400	12,799,590	639,980	77,450,981	4,089,420

Prices  
wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the past three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers :—

## PRICES OF WOOL, 1918-19 TO 1920-21.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	28d. to 31½d.	28d. to 31½d.	30d. to 36d.
Super .. .. .	24d. to 27d.	24d. to 27d.	24d. to 28d.
Good .. .. .	18d. to 23d.	18d. to 23d.	16d. to 20d.
Average .. .. .	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 17d.	12d. to 14d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.	6d. to 8d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	24d. to 27½d.	23d. to 26½d.	18d. to 20d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	19d. to 23d.	18d. to 22d.	13d. to 15d.
Good Lambs .. .. .	15d. to 18d.	15d. to 17d.	10d. to 12d.
Average Lambs .. .. .	11d. to 14d.	11d. to 14d.	7d. to 8d.
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	2d. to 4d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks .. .. .	27d. to 30½d.	26d. to 29d.	22d. to 24d.
Super Comebacks .. .. .	23d. to 27d.	23d. to 27d.	19d. to 21d.
Fine Crossbred .. .. .	20d. to 24d.	20d. to 24d.	9d. to 11d.
Medium Crossbred .. .. .	15d. to 19d.	15d. to 19d.	5d. to 7d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	2d. to 3½d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 20d.	11d. to 14d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 15d.	6d. to 7d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. .. .	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.	4d. to 5d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece .. .. .	42d. to 48d.	42d. to 48d.	45d. to 51d.
Super Fleece .. .. .	38d. to 41d.	38d. to 41d.	38d. to 41d.
Good Fleece .. .. .	34d. to 37d.	34d. to 37d.	29d. to 32d.
Average Fleece .. .. .	28d. to 33d.	28d. to 33d.	23d. to 27d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. .. .	31½d.	31½d.	49½d.
„ Comeback Fleece .. .. .	30½d.	29d.	37½d.
„ Merino Lambs .. .. .	27½d.	26½d.	26d.
„ Comeback Lambs .. .. .	23½d.	22½d.	27d.
Scoured Fleece .. .. .	48d.	48d.	64d.

Flocks of  
sheep in  
districts.

Returns which were collected in March, 1919, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows :—

#### NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1919.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	3,384	1,377,304	407	11·94	8·75
North-Central .. ..	2,434	1,371,189	563	8·59	8·71
Western .. ..	6,080	4,848,391	797	21·46	30·80
Wimmera .. ..	4,282	2,440,595	570	15·11	15·50
Mallee .. ..	1,514	840,734	555	5·34	5·34
Northern .. ..	5,286	2,499,582	473	18·65	15·88
North-Eastern .. ..	2,449	1,038,230	424	8·64	6·60
Gippsland .. ..	2,909	1,325,171	455	10·27	8·42
Total .. ..	28,338	15,741,196	555	100·00	100·00

The figures do not include 32,706 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. Flocks were more numerous in all districts, and their average size was greater in every district, except the Central, in 1919 than in 1913. In the six years referred to the number of flocks increased by 895 in the Central, 357 in the North-Central, 506 in the Western, 251 in the Wimmera, 156 in the Mallee, 562 in the Northern, 301 in the North-Eastern, and 476 in the Gippsland district, the total increase for the State being 3,504, or 14 per cent. The average number of sheep to a flock showed a very marked increase in the North-Central, Wimmera, Mallee, Northern, and North-Eastern districts, and a slight increase in the Western and Gippsland districts, while there was a small reduction in the Central district. The average number of sheep in a flock was 555 in 1919, as

compared with 477 in 1917, 478 in 1913, 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of sheep in the State increased from 11,892,224 in 1913 to 15,773,902 in 1919. All divisions of the State showed substantial increases during the six years under review.

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks :—

## SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1919.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500 .. ..	20,430	3,185,381	72·10	20·24
500 to 1,000 .. ..	4,339	2,972,551	15·31	18·88
1,000 ,, 2,000 .. ..	2,233	3,005,850	7·88	19·10
2,000 ,, 5,000 .. ..	955	2,733,598	3·37	17·35
5,000 ,, 10,000 .. ..	247	1,691,768	·87	10·75
10,000 ,, 20,000 .. ..	111	1,516,830	·39	9·64
Over 20,000 .. ..	23	635,218	·08	4·04
Total .. ..	28,338	15,741,196	100·00	100·00

A comparison of the above figures with those for 1913 shows that flocks of less than 500 sheep had increased by 848, and those of from 500 to 1,000 by 1,323, from 1,000 to 2,000 by 931, from 2,000 to 5,000 by 327, from 5,000 to 10,000 by 56, and from 10,000 to 20,000 by 21. Flocks of 20,000 and over had decreased by 2. During the six years under review the number of sheep in flocks of from 1,000 to 2,000 increased from 1,844,901 to 3,005,850, or by 63 per cent. The increase in the number of sheep in the whole State in the same period was 33 per cent. Twenty-one of the 23 largest and 70 of the 111 second largest flocks in 1919 were in the Western District.

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, 1921, for Victoria and Tasmania; December, 1920, for Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory; and

Live Stock  
in Australia  
and  
New Zealand.

June, 1921, for New South Wales and South Australia. The returns for New Zealand relate to April, 1921, in the case of sheep, and to January, 1921, in the case of other stock.

## LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria .. ..	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
New South Wales ..	662,264	769,931	2,314,401	29,249,253	253,910
Queensland .. ..	742,217	448,634	6,006,433	17,404,840	104,370
South Australia ..	268,187	152,178	224,221	6,359,944	78,395
The Northern Territory ..	37,837	70	659,770	6,062	1,416
Western Australia ..	178,664	47,719	802,084	6,332,965	60,581
Tasmania .. ..	39,117	63,681	144,521	1,570,832	38,116
New Zealand .. ..	333,743	993,473	2,119,269	23,236,328	342,227

**Bee-keeping.** The returns for 1920-21 show that there were in that year 3,408 bee-keepers, who owned 27,480 frame and 9,595 box hives, producing 1,671,434 lbs. and 53,508 lbs. of honey respectively, and 24,222 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 473, as compared with 465 in the previous season. The quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera, the chief producing district, was 548,978 lbs. in 1920-21, as compared with 686,883 lbs. in the previous season, 806,754 lbs. in 1918-19, 1,631,171 lbs. in 1917-18, 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, 1911-12 to 1920-21.

Season ended May.	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
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
1920 .. ..	3,914	40,970	1,396,704	24,735
1921 .. ..	3,408	37,075	1,724,942	24,222

The poor results for the seasons 1914-15 and 1915-16 were due to the prolonged drought of 1914.

Poultry Farming.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the four census years 1881 to 1911 :—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS : 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881 .. ..	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891 .. ..	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901 .. ..	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911 .. ..	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077

Taking the figures for 1911 as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1920-21 was £4,545,620.

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, 1920, sums amounting to £842,043 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 :—

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9 ..	142,963	1913-14 .. ..	29,596
1889-90 to 1898-9 ..	208,638	1914-15 .. ..	32,211
1899-1900 to 1908-9 ..	170,050	1915-16 .. ..	24,257
1909-10 .. ..	23,005	1916-17 .. ..	24,388
1910-11 .. ..	23,123	1917-18 .. ..	30,847
1911-12 .. ..	29,524	1918-19 .. ..	39,460
1912-13 .. ..	27,309	1919-20 .. ..	36,672

In addition to the expenditure of £842,043 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, £9,472 in 1917-18, £3,766 in 1918-19, and £20,985 in 1919-20 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.

Rabbits,  
&c., sold at  
Melbourne  
Fish Market.

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, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
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	23,062
1918-19 .. ..	622,896	50	19,224
1919-20 .. ..	444,456	..	20,022
1920-21 .. ..	405,564	40	7,158

Frozen  
rabbits, &c.,  
exported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries, the numbers and values for the last ten years being as follows :—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS  
EXPORTED OVERSEA.

Year.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
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
1919-20 .. ..	2,725,692	224,737	3,266,621	780,038
1920-21 .. ..	1,094,689	131,130	1,893,827	326,681

The quantity of rabbit and hare skins exported oversea in 1920-21 was the third largest since 1913.



## FISHERIES.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1920-21 :—

## VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1920-21.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	5	3	£ 130	£ 150
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	17	10	926	145
Brighton .. .. .	11	8	147	87
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora ..	72	49	5,675	3,385
Dromana .. .. .	40	28	1,258	451
Frankston .. .. .	24	18	770	333
Geelong .. .. .	74	34	2,738	790
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	221	139	12,994	7,924
Kerang .. .. .	5	5	21	47
Lorne .. .. .	9	5	203	151
Mallacoota .. .. .	5	4	954	300
Mentone .. .. .	6	5	465	145
Mordialloc .. .. .	30	25	1,681	257
Mornington .. .. .	32	25	1,221	716
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	75	51	3,030	1,344
Portland .. .. .	47	30	3,931	619
Port Albert .. .. .	47	25	2,320	1,153
Port Fairy .. .. .	59	38	5,355	1,467
Port Melbourne .. .. .	69	41	3,213	854
Queenscliff .. .. .	120	67	10,292	1,616
Sandringham .. .. .	31	20	1,163	378
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. .. .	39	25	1,277	397
St. Kilda .. .. .	30	14	777	581
Warrnambool .. .. .	12	10	393	287
Werribee .. .. .	11	7	293	168
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	258	166	14,783	8,747
Williamstown .. .. .	31	21	1,114	394
Total .. .. .	1,380	873	77,124	32,886

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 were as shown in the next table.

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,  
1919-20 AND 1920-21.**

		1919-20.		1920-21.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.	10,305,790	£ 143,210	10,931,950	£ 136,650
Crayfish .. ..	doz.	33,620	36,140	35,424	32,324
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. ..	lbs.	1,746,500	36,385	1,957,134	40,774
Oysters .. ..	bags	10,323	26,000	8,251	27,269
<b>Total .. ..</b>			<b>241,735</b>		<b>237,017</b>

In addition to the above, 6,384 cwt. of smoked fish, and 204 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1920-21.

**Victorian fish sold.** The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1920-21 were as follows:—

**VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1920-21.**

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..	10,931,950	15,980	136,650	14,580
Ballarat .. ..	636,330	2,455	9,150	1,520
Other .. ..	196,020	255	2,450	230
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>11,764,300</b>	<b>18,690</b>	<b>148,250</b>	<b>16,330</b>

**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 1920-21 are appended:—

**FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1920-21.**

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1920-21.—Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fish—</b>		£		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	953,645	38,573
Smoked .. ..	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	55,403	3,440
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	2,092	2,708
Potted, &c. .. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	14,213
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	3,165,775	191,304
N.E.I. .. cwt.	214	356	5,815	9,434	2,229	10,180
<b>Total .. ..</b>		<b>35,574</b>		<b>149,467</b>		<b>260,418</b>

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 2,191,432 lbs. came from the United Kingdom and Canada in 1920-21.

Imports by United Kingdom of staple articles produced in Victoria.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for many articles which could be supplied from this State. This is readily seen from the figures in the subjoined table, which show the average annual values of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for the pre-war period 1907 to 1913, for the four years 1915 to 1918—years representing war conditions—and for the year 1919 :—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907-13, 1915-18. AND 1919.**

Articles.	Period.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	1907-13	3,131,811	1,762,922	18,884,656	23,779,389
	1915-18	3,931,773	4,041,401	13,189,874	21,163,048
	1919	5,251,176	4,369,288	10,233,963	19,854,427
Cheese .. .. .	1907-13	13,102	5,704,495	1,256,492	6,974,089
	1915-18	214,896	11,544,508	3,095,874	14,855,278
	1919	830,935	13,461,276	878,409	15,170,620
Wheat .. .. .	1907-13	4,497,088	14,371,951	23,170,834	42,039,873
	1915-18	3,417,400	18,970,707	44,342,892	66,730,999
	1919	13,623,692	17,509,822	37,288,995	68,422,509
Wheatmeal and Flour .. .. .	1907-13	216,477	1,512,672	4,384,282	6,113,431
	1915-18	1,319,741	4,861,706	11,576,418	17,757,865
	1919	2,289,891	8,128,733	15,310,620	25,729,244
Meat .. .. .	1907-13	4,108,980	6,651,731	34,457,389	45,218,100
	1915-18	6,627,772	21,006,662	86,000,050	113,634,484
	1919	10,594,415	34,269,610	128,997,546	173,861,571
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved .. .. .	1907-13	395,110	1,409,440	12,933,186	14,737,736
	1915-18	425,637	1,533,550	14,234,441	16,193,628
	1919	684,643	4,913,634	41,928,675	47,526,952
Wine .. .. .	1907-13	127,388	29,076	3,848,344	4,004,808
	1915-18	81,937	36,855	3,902,095	4,020,687
	1919	151,197	37,003	17,978,877	18,167,077
Wool .. .. .	1907-13	13,621,012	13,085,172	5,697,694	32,403,878
	1915-18	21,107,699	17,194,622	3,055,514	41,357,835
	1919	57,522,055	34,733,239	4,633,536	96,888,830
Skins, Furs, and Hides	1907-13	1,928,626	4,105,504	7,937,906	13,972,036
	1915-18	1,564,191	6,483,258	8,762,500	16,809,949
	1919	4,983,555	13,003,078	12,896,468	30,883,101
Tallow and Stearine ..	1907-13	1,352,280	725,532	1,464,682	3,542,494
	1915-18	804,993	627,554	840,259	2,272,806
	1919	2,092,414	2,578,397	3,216,391	7,887,202
Leather .. .. .	1907-13	409,128	3,034,535	6,498,824	9,942,487
	1915-18	645,918	4,860,217	7,286,191	12,792,326
	1919	2,020,271	12,918,428	22,423,873	37,362,572
Total—Eleven Articles	1907-13	29,801,002	52,393,030	120,534,289	202,728,321
	1915-18	40,141,957	91,160,840	196,286,108	327,588,905
	1919	100,044,244	145,922,508	295,787,353	541,754,105

The value of the above-mentioned articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia amounted to £100,044,244 in 1919 as compared

with £38,284,712 in 1918, £56,850,293 in 1917, £28,296,038 in 1916, £37,136,787 in 1915, and £29,801,002 on the average of the years 1907 to 1913.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1920 are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1920.

				Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	.. acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	..	..	.. bushels	39,468,625	55,432,000
Oats	..	..	.. "	10,907,191	127,224,000
Barley	..	..	.. "	2,495,762	58,464,000
Peas	..	..	.. "	125,547	3,552,000
Potatoes	..	..	.. tons	171,628	4,388,000
Turnips and swedes	..	..	.. "	2,289*	21,885,000
Mangolds	..	..	.. "	6,742	7,336,000
Hay	..	..	.. "	1,984,854	9,153,000
Horses	..	..	.. No.	487,503	1,365,700
Cattle	..	..	.. "	1,575,159	5,546,800
Sheep	..	..	.. "	12,171,084	13,382,700
Pigs	..	..	.. "	175,275	1,993,900

\* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

### MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

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 1919-20 from miners' rights was £2,273.

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 1919-20 was £3,817.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1920, was 48,561 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,  
31ST DECEMBER, 1920 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE  
LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	acres.
Gold .. .. .	33,571
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	3,498
Coal (brown) .. .. .	358
Barytes .. .. .	29
Bismouth and Felspar .. .. .	29
Bluestone .. .. .	23
Clay Slum .. .. .	78
Copper .. .. .	240
Copper and Silver .. .. .	72
Dolomite and Clay .. .. .	1
Felspar .. .. .	8
Granite .. .. .	18
Gypsum .. .. .	718
Hematite and Iron Ores .. .. .	8
Infusorial Earth .. .. .	59
Iron .. .. .	336
Iron Oxides .. .. .	5
Kaolin .. .. .	114
Limestone .. .. .	62
Limestone and Clay .. .. .	27
Magnesite .. .. .	114
Manganese .. .. .	2,014
Manganese and Cobalt .. .. .	19
Marble .. .. .	126
Molybdenite .. .. .	699
Molybdenite, Copper, and Silver .. .. .	29
Ochre .. .. .	3
Pigments and Clay .. .. .	22
Pigments and Limestone .. .. .	65
Porphyry .. .. .	12
Quicksilver .. .. .	55
Salt .. .. .	199
Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	52
Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates .. .. .	48
Silver and Gold .. .. .	30
Silver and Lead .. .. .	217
Slate .. .. .	53
Sulphates and Oil .. .. .	223
Tin .. .. .	3,404
Wolfram .. .. .	336
Wolfram and Tin .. .. .	542
Wolfram, Molybdenite, and Bismuth .. .. .	45
Wolfram, Molybdenite, and Silver .. .. .	96
Water-right Licences .. .. .	904
Total .. .. .	48,561

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 £510,645 (including £239,623 expended on the State Coal Mine), and portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1899.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING, 1915-16 to 1919-20.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department .. ..	26,550	24,154	22,453	22,030	24,423
State Coal Mine .. ..	202,953	238,213	263,730	266,244	367,733
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	41,468	2,951	29,068	17,107	56,613
Victorian Coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of .. ..	7,621	6,994	2,368	1,871	2,284
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	9,901	8,816	8,889	11,728	11,703
Testing plants .. ..	10,081	4,639	3,553	3,813	4,028
Geological and underground surveys of mines .. ..	2,579	2,348	2,010	2,186	2,138
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	31,460	29,868	74,173	52,387	115,046
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,148	4,816	3,258	2,190	3,063
	334,761	322,799	409,502	379,556	587,031
Expenditure from Surplus Revenue.					
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	793	36	..	..	..
Total .. ..	335,554	322,835	409,502	379,556	587,031

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 359 of this work: Since 1st July, 1899, £510,645 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

	£
Advances to companies—Development of mining ..	62,740
” ” Boring for gold and coal, &c. ..	62,532
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ..	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ..	12,357
Construction of races and dams ..	8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting ..	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ..	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ..	9,975
State Coal Mine ..	239,623
Miscellaneous ..	9,740
Total ..	510,645

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1920, for the development of mining, totalled £238,833, of which sum £27,179 had up to that date been repaid, £39,404 realized, and £113,568 written off, leaving £58,682 outstanding. Interest received during 1919-20 amounted to £832, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1920, to £3,301.

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 1920.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1920.		Recorded during 1920.		Total Recorded to end of 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold ..	Fine ozs. 70,602,955	£ 209,901,566	Fine ozs. 152,792	£ 648,969	Fine ozs. 70,755,747	£ 300,550,535
Silver ..	1,430,420*	216,730	6,231	1,714	1,436,651	218,444
Platinum ..	30,577	7,880	..	..	30,577	7,880
	311	1,671	..	..	311	1,671
Coal, black ..	tons. 8,213,528	4,547,015	tons. 442,241	£ 464,739	tons. 8,655,769	£ 5,011,754
” brown ..	301,635	91,720	162,682	64,180	464,317	155,900
Ore—copper ..	18,730	218,590	..	..	18,730	218,590
” tin ..	16,430	878,747	85	12,815	16,515	891,562
” antimony ..	94,479	534,927	4,678	14,238	99,157	549,165
” silver-lead ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
” iron ..	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
” manganese ..	247	919	..	..	247	919
Wolfram ..	110‡	11,430	7	355	118	11,785
Diamonds ..	..	128	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum ..	29,232	22,485	3,393	1,696	32,625	24,181
Magnesite ..	1,105	3,363	151	453	1,256	3,816
Kaolin ..	15,946	23,017	2,130	2,264	18,076	25,281
Diatomaceous earth ..	7,057	28,137	1,000	5,000	8,057	33,137
Pigment clays ..	675	1,345	637	339	1,312	1,684
Phosphate rock ..	5,309	6,059	4,222	4,222	9,531	10,281
Molybdenite ..	56	680	48	3,616	104	4,296
Fluorspar ..	414	1,220	13	43	427	1,263
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.† ..	..	5,631,607	..	383,002	..	6,014,609
Limestone, &c.† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	312,148,166	..	1,607,645	..	313,755,811

\* 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 1920 was £300,550,535, as shown in the preceding statement. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

Gold raised  
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

Period.	Quantities (Fine Ozs.).	Period.	Quantities (Fine Ozs.).
1851-60 .. ..	23,334,263*	1909 .. ..	654,222
1861-70 .. ..	16,276,566*	1910 .. ..	570,383
1871-80 .. ..	10,156,297*	1911 .. ..	504,000
1881-90 .. ..	7,103,448*	1912 .. ..	480,131
1891-1900 .. ..	7,476,038*	1913 .. ..	434,932
1901 .. ..	730,453	1914 .. ..	413,218
1902 .. ..	720,866	1915 .. ..	329,068
1903 .. ..	767,297	1916 .. ..	256,643
1904 .. ..	765,600	1917 .. ..	201,872
1905 .. ..	747,166	1918 .. ..	158,827
1906 .. ..	772,290	1919 .. ..	135,427
1907 .. ..	695,576	1920 .. ..	152,792
1908 .. ..	671,208		

\* Gross ozs.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for 1919 having been the lowest for the State since 1851. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1920 were 617,842 ounces in Western Australia, 115,230 ounces in Queensland, and 48,907 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1919 was 18,367,881 ozs.

Mining  
district  
gold yields.

The yield of gold for the past two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross



ounces, exceed the total output of 1920 by 1,522 ounces, but fall short of that of 1919 by 5,952 ounces.

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1919 AND 1920.**

Mining District.	1919.			1920.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	3,864	5,174	9,038	5,619	4,231	9,850
Ballarat .. ..	4,356	3,583	7,939	2,622	2,728	5,350
Beechworth .. ..	22,983	7,962	30,945	14,670	25,753	40,423
Bendigo .. ..	826	63,823	64,649	587	87,274	87,861
Castlemaine .. ..	6,543	9,857	16,400	4,627	13,146	17,773
Gippsland .. ..	3,126	3,364	6,490	2,942	858	3,800
Maryborough .. ..	4,964	604	5,568	1,319	261	1,580
Total .. ..	46,662	94,367	141,029	32,386	134,251	166,637

**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, 1916 TO 1920.**

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell .. ..	27,500	14,583	..	..	..
Ballarat .. ..	4,200	..	..	..	..
Beechworth .. ..	30,165	32,874	34,050	19,220	36,690
Bendigo .. ..	8,875	8,288	..	..	44,226
Castlemaine .. ..	19,760	28,225	17,100	5,800	11,595
Gippsland .. ..	450	675	525	160	2,668
Maryborough .. ..	7,600	2,500	1,250	..	..
Total .. ..	98,550	87,145	52,925	25,180	95,179

By comparison with 1919 the amount of the dividends declared in 1920 represents an increase of 278 per cent.

**Gold miners.** The average number of men employed in gold mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last ten years are given below :—

#### NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.				Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
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
1919	..	..	..	1,155	1,910	3,065
1920	..	..	..	1,138	2,604	3,742

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1920 was as follows :—Ararat and Stawell, 241 ; Ballarat, 124 ; Bendigo, 1,747 ; Beechworth, 841 ; Castlemaine, 502 ; Gippsland, 41 ; and Maryborough, 246.

**Value of machinery on gold-fields.** The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder :—

#### VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.				Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
				Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
1916	..	..	..	£ 498,729	£ 974,378	£ 1,473,107
1917	..	..	..	..	..	825,450
1918	..	..	..	..	..	650,600
1919	..	..	..	198,490	425,110	623,600
1920	..	..	..	181,400	703,416	884,816

**Dredging and sluicing.** A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past nineteen 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 1920 the

number of bucket dredges at work was 15, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 4, in addition to which 18 jet elevators and 6 gravitation plants were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

## DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1916-20.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				Acres.	Cub. yds.	Ozs.	Tons.
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
1919	..	..	56	161	5,517,159	24,540	107
1920	..	..	43	130	4,179,778	19,855	78

These plants employed 421 men in 1920. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 2·2 grains, which was a slight increase on that of the previous year. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,838,407 ounces of gold and 1,271 tons of tin have been won by this system.

The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial **Cyanidation.** mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the past five years :—

## CYANIDATION, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
				Tons.	Ozs.	£
1916	..	..	105	203,016	14,635	49,332
1917	..	..	66	127,012	8,930	34,369
1918	..	..	34	45,600	4,420	18,250
1919	..	..	33	44,581	4,361	16,484
1920	..	..	28	37,596	4,226	16,216

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,882,687 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,264,118 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

A Sludge Abatement Board, appointed by the Government, is intrusted with the duty of regulating the disposal of mining sludge, and preventing the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile *débris*.

**Government batteries.** Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows:—

## GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	ozs.
1916 .. .. .	30	4,511	2,450
1917 .. .. .	33	3,278	2,102
1918 .. .. .	33	4,092	2,905
1919 .. .. .	34	2,941	3,778
1920 .. .. .	33	2,664	2,849

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 69,156 tons of ore have been crushed for 47,359 ounces of gold.

**Coal mining.** Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway, and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

**Brown coal.** The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 30,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 464,317 tons (valued at £155,900), of which 162,682 tons were obtained in 1920. The whole of the output for 1920 was obtained from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell, its value being £64,180.

**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, 1920, was 376,286 tons, valued at £377,667. The total output up to the end of 1920 was 4,618,580 tons, valued at £2,633,621. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1920, was 1,390, and comprised 537 coal miners, 499 others below ground, and 354 surface men. The mine was worked 212 days during the year.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1920 was 8,655,769 tons, valued at £5,011,754. The total production prior to 1892, the average annual production for the periods 1892-1900 and 1901-10, and the annual production for the years 1911 to 1920, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table :—

#### COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.		Average Annual Production.	Average Annual Value per ton at pit's mouth.
		tons.	s. d.
Prior to 1892	.. ..	*77,914	18 8
1892-1900	.. ..	184,517	9 11
1901-10	.. ..	168,548	11 8
1911	.. ..	653,864	9 2
1912	.. ..	589,143	8 9
1913	.. ..	593,913	9 3
1914	.. ..	617,536	9 4
1915	.. ..	588,104	9 4
1916	.. ..	417,183	10 4
1917	.. ..	466,220	14 5
1918	.. ..	439,575	15 11
1919	.. ..	423,946	17 7
1920	.. ..	442,241	21 0

\* Total production up to date mentioned.

In addition to the above there were raised, up to the end of 1920, 464,317 tons of brown coal, valued at £155,900. As has been mentioned above, the output of brown coal in 1920 was 162,682 tons, valued at £64,180.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1920 were as follows :—New South Wales 10,715,999 tons, Queensland 1,109,913 tons, Western Australia 462,021 tons, and Tasmania 75,429 tons.

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, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
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
1919 .. ..	3,065	4	9	2,192	5	13
1920 .. ..	3,724	3	13	2,011	1	5

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past ten years 92 persons were killed and 351 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1·15 and 4·40 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 24 deaths and 173 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1·47 and 10·62 respectively per 1,000 employees.

The record of boring operations conducted by the Boring for gold and coal. Mines Department during the past five years is as follows :—

## GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Drills worked by—		Bores put down for—			Total Depth Bored.
	Steam.	Other Power.	Gold.	Coal.	Total.	
1916 .. ..	1	11	119	8	127	feet. 19,627
1917 .. ..	1	14	21	115	136	25,400
1918 .. ..	2	10	..	214	214	41,080
1919 .. ..	2	10	6	216	222	38,340
1920 .. ..	2	13	5	358	363	37,957

**Antimony.** Up to the end of 1920 the quantity of antimony ore produced in Victoria was 99,157 tons valued at £549,165. Nearly the whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. The production for 1920 was 4,678 tons of ore, which yielded 961 tons of concentrates valued at £14,238. For the previous year the production was 4,322 tons of ore, which yielded 1,208 tons of concentrates of the value of £24,160.

**Tin.** The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1920 was 16,515 tons, valued at £891,562. In the year 1920 the quantity produced was 85 tons, as against 113 tons in the preceding year, and 135 tons in 1918. Of the tin won during the past five years nearly the whole was obtained in the Beechworth district.

**Gypsum.** The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1920 was 3,393 tons, nearly all of which was obtained at Lake Boga and Boort. The output for the previous year was 820 tons, which was obtained almost entirely at Lake Boga. Up to the end of 1920, the quantity raised in Victoria was 32,625 tons, valued at £24,181.

**Kaolin.** The quantity of kaolin produced in 1920 was 2,130 tons, and in the previous year 2,049 tons. Up to the end of last year the total output was 18,076 tons, valued at £25,281.

**Quarries.** The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1916-17 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Free-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
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
1919-20 ..	91	785,847	2,824	1,490	56,446	219,413
1920-21 ..	105	1,068,131	417	1,485	56,031	340,450

In 1920-21 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,472, and the wages paid amounted to £246,198. 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 55 per cent., the number of persons employed by 84 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 346 per cent., the value of output by 358 per cent., the value of machinery and plant and premises by 160 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 346 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £288 10s. 4d. per person employed in 1920-21, as compared with £128 in 1904. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1920-21, when 79 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 are indications of increasing industrial efficiency. The proportion of child labour in factories has shown very slight variation during the past ten years.

An interesting feature of manufacturing activities is the great increase in recent years in the strength of the largest sized factories. Since 1904 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 94 per cent., and the number of hands employed therein by 133 per cent., as against increases of 54 per cent. in the number of, and 60 per cent. in the hands engaged in factories employing less than 100. The figures relating to distinct industries show that 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 1920-21 the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

## GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons employed.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Value of Output.
1871 ..	1,740	19,468	£ *	£ 4,725,125	£ *
1881 ..	2,488	43,209	*	8,044,296	†13,370,836
1891 ..	3,141	52,225	*	16,472,859	‡22,390,251
1901 ..	3,249	66,529	*	12,298,500	\$19,478,780
1904 ..	4,208	76,287	4,794,365	13,668,185	23,126,180
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294

\* Particulars not available.

† 1880.

‡ 1890.

§ 1900.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 (No. 2650) consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

Production of different industries, 1920-21.

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 1920-21 the number of factories in each industry, the power used, the number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and fuel and light used, and the value of articles produced or work done :—

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1920-21.

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	145	10	112	..	1	£ 26,485	£ 8,657	£ 113,689	£ 142,373
Bone milling .. .. .	14	1,006	18	94	..	2	20,327	7,278	65,789	106,430
Tanning .. .. .	48	3,179	60	2,064	1	12	446,231	35,610	2,096,554	2,943,173
Fellmongering .. .. .	32	1,528	26	684	..	4	128,901	25,520	997,727	1,256,904
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	185	2,351	177	625	1	9	78,655	11,985	769,078	1,013,531
Other .. .. .	7	46	2	142	..	1	31,833	457	74,873	124,246
Total .. .. .	302	8,255	293	3,721	2	29	732,432	89,507	4,117,710	5,586,657
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	11	159	4	121	..	14	26,924	8,016	218,864	297,540
Soap and candle .. .. .	16	472	17	548	..	131	115,749	37,545	799,098	1,134,820
Total .. .. .	27	631	21	669	..	145	142,673	45,561	1,017,962	1,432,360

*Class III.—Processes relating to  
Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, &c. ..	92	5,547	65	2,612	..	117	481,352	171,441	105,768	1,025,105
Cement, including cement pipes ..	14	1,730	7	506	..	3	90,950	45,910	97,186	371,470
Glass, including bottles ..	8	445	12	1,056	..	14	222,540	79,014	79,435	503,694
Glass bevelling ..	23	94	18	188	..	5	35,469	992	93,527	164,145
Marble and stone dressing ..	40	331	59	306	1	7	58,222	1,845	51,127	161,049
Modelling ..	13	61	10	215	..	3	40,196	544	50,158	119,161
Other ..	18	223	21	260	..	1	48,962	20,008	18,326	109,445
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>977,691</b>	<b>319,754</b>	<b>495,527</b>	<b>2,454,069</b>

*Class IV.—Working in Wood.*

Cooperage ..	7	211	5	147	..	..	37,662	1,222	44,514	101,520
Saw-milling (forest) ..	246	5,100	328	3,172	..	9	563,627	1,158	45,278	1,137,115
Saw-milling, moulding, &c. ..	286	10,145	257	4,747	3	75	941,622	29,951	2,128,973	3,519,498
Mantelpiece ..	7	64	8	213	1	5	36,436	496	40,852	94,743
Wood carving, turning ..	24	442	22	282	..	6	54,864	2,592	60,832	137,315
Other ..	10	242	9	168	..	72	38,830	2,027	74,046	138,670
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>8,729</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,673,041</b>	<b>37,446</b>	<b>2,394,495</b>	<b>5,128,861</b>

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement ..	60	1,197	68	2,607	2	34	512,363	42,193	756,204	1,550,704
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. ..	510	11,567	602	10,095	2	170	1,984,834	206,806	2,882,847	6,206,289
Railway workshop ..	19	2,751	..	5,380	..	7	1,163,669	37,974	1,131,604	2,566,571
Nail ..	12	349	9	158	..	3	28,728	2,671	161,426	222,061
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. ..	88	511	81	1,457	1	200	257,491	9,801	865,819	1,284,264
Brass, copper smithing ..	84	793	97	1,241	..	78	228,214	20,251	314,254	682,314
Wireworking ..	17	277	14	195	..	8	36,104	1,849	160,057	218,276
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide ..	4	41	2	44	..	..	8,711	1,921	27,047	54,646
Oven, range ..	17	97	21	133	..	..	27,327	1,368	49,159	94,692
Other ..	52	710	58	496	3	10	93,023	11,419	272,000	447,553
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>18,293</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>21,806</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>4,340,464</b>	<b>336,253</b>	<b>6,620,417</b>	<b>13,327,370</b>

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1920-21—continued.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.</i>										
Bacon curing .. .. .	22	1,343	21	406	..	15	£ 90,394	£ 12,911	£ 1,098,832	£ 1,335,186
Butter, cheese, butterine .. .. .	191	4,477	37	1,969	..	206	431,897	116,663	8,280,320	9,455,359
Meat freezing, preserving .. .. .	16	5,872	2	871	..	17	200,207	46,027	871,759	1,236,410
Biscuit .. .. .	7	396	4	878	..	558	193,211	21,429	748,647	1,098,338
Flourmilling .. .. .	51	5,253	36	898	..	13	191,688	45,121	5,120,260	5,745,507
Jam, sauce, &c. .. .. .	42	1,122	35	1,156	3	904	270,555	23,760	1,110,600	2,031,226
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. .. .	37	1,930	23	373	..	296	94,111	14,485	734,196	960,184
Sugar, confectionery, &c. .. .. .	89	5,174	81	1,934	18	1,638	491,257	101,735	4,620,240	5,446,643
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. .. .	123	429	115	752	9	78	154,186	5,440	310,523	649,013
Malt .. .. .	24	485	10	312	..	6	69,463	20,678	514,119	822,561
Brewing .. .. .	16	3,938	6	1,044	..	4	270,595	68,165	1,079,493	2,098,720
Distilling .. .. .	10	264	2	138	..	5	32,288	9,700	160,501	245,944
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. .. .	20	983	10	284	1	169	69,109	9,060	692,230	874,242
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	16	491	16	1,207	1	762	334,748	6,162	1,650,326	2,401,618
Other .. .. .	36	1,875	29	294	1	26	59,523	17,762	72,588	203,205
Total .. .. .	700	34,032	427	12,516	33	4,697	2,953,232	519,098	27,064,634	34,604,156

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile  
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woolen mill .. .. .	17	5,679	15	1 521	..	1,806	444,631	61,989	1,166,201	2,397,610
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. ..	485	472	479	1,627	36	7,053	982,105	17,537	2,282,111	3,960,514
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	475	384	109	224	296	8,484	739,104	10,285	1,654,045	2,900,217
Underclothing, shirt .. .. .	171	717	91	247	82	5,218	471,434	11,504	1,707,102	2,648,286
Hat, cap .. .. .	47	683	39	670	6	874	219,574	14,510	522,423	916,427
Hosiery .. .. .	115	1,099	77	458	59	3,108	340,204	14,326	1,379,108	2,088,282
Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. ..	4	49	3	54	1	131	26,765	758	82,414	137,765
Boot, shoe .. .. .	304	2,498	378	5,252	10	3,572	1,208,760	24,568	2,911,852	4,964,462
Fur .. .. .	31	23	29	105	10	230	35,689	720	117,360	190,230
Rope, twine, &c. .. .. .	8	1,472	7	611	..	370	138,013	12,409	465,514	729,747
Sail, tent, &c. .. .. .	17	29	16	79	..	74	22,601	339	162,024	220,764
Other .. .. .	35	292	35	289	5	501	89,776	5,240	214,596	358,378
Total .. .. .	1,709	13,397	1,278	11,137	505	31,421	4,718,656	174,185	12,664,750	21,512,682

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,  
Engraving, &c.*

Printing .. .. .	377	3,646	442	5,016	5	1,495	1,257,931	35,403	2,073,437	4,506,861
Account-book, stationery, &c. .. ..	28	531	30	637	2	644	169,268	4,393	490,314	810,390
Fancy box .. .. .	31	283	20	202	8	739	105,070	2,580	286,198	491,729
Die sinking, engraving, &c. .. ..	20	105	21	225	..	12	35,713	941	28,332	94,534
Other .. .. .	27	2,432	24	638	..	121	130,275	44,536	230,772	528,422
Total .. .. .	483	6,997	537	6,718	15	3,011	1,698,257	87,853	3,109,053	6,431,936

*Class IX.—Musical Instruments*

..	16	252	10	352	..	22	64,857	1,336	58,928	155,070
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*Class X.—Arms and Explosives*

..	11	685	3	390	..	257	102,558	9,127	293,788	450,729
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## FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1920-21—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1920-21.

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 .. .. .	289	847	356	2,161	..	25	369,793	12,401	467,000	1,036,169
Bicycle, &c. .. .. .	319	1,094	391	2,281	1	101	405,940	12,878	370,170	974,505
Saddle, harness .. .. .	52	48	64	423	..	83	80,578	599	157,660	277,943
Other .. .. .	14	99	14	173	1	13	30,197	765	48,250	98,960
Total .. .. .	674	2,088	825	5,038	2	222	886,508	26,643	1,043,080	2,387,577
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &amp;c.</i>	12	1,438	10	884	..	6	199,892	8,667	153,438	435,530
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. .. .	58	425	39	454	1	225	97,703	3,122	297,297	443,596
Cabinet, including billiard table .. .	299	1,841	385	2,410	3	91	419,341	10,178	649,516	1,296,548
Picture frame .. .. .	21	40	24	85	..	16	15,679	356	29,331	54,901
Other .. .. .	8	107	5	163	..	16	31,735	2,273	71,959	134,053
Total .. .. .	386	2,413	453	3,112	4	348	564,458	15,929	1,048,103	1,929,098

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.*

Blacking, blue, &c. .. ..	24	228	13	183	..	201	49,245	2,398	285,521	407,634
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	42	863	32	589	2	430	163,843	16,326	477,567	851,950
Fertilizers .. ..	7	1,881	2	760	..	7	168,741	29,080	930,925	1,246,559
Other .. ..	49	312	60	267	1	17	36,857	1,742	165,221	244,078
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>418,686</b>	<b>49,546</b>	<b>1,859,234</b>	<b>2,750,221</b>

*Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances .. ..*

34	48	27	151	1	20	25,931	760	23,527	67,556
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*Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware.. ..*

107	364	117	1,111	3	166	199,749	5,883	309,087	662,021
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*Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.*

Electric apparatus .. ..	49	290	48	549	..	26	89,475	3,126	132,841	285,655
Electric light .. ..	79	54,189	3	1,183	..	56	283,309	373,064	1,660	1,131,331
Gas, coke .. ..	45	1,865	4	2,142	..	67	576,515	5,644	658,992	1,608,999
Other .. ..	7	1,223	..	201	..	459	83,380	8,393	276,637	485,276
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>57,567</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,032,679</b>	<b>390,227</b>	<b>1,070,130</b>	<b>3,511,261</b>

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1920-21—*continued.*

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1920-21.*

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>	53	424	59	547	4	447	£ 133,347	£ 3,302	£ 482,265	£ 743,572
<i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i>										
Umbrella .. ..	7	12	6	41	..	100	16,145	236	70,166	105,311
Rubber goods .. ..	15	7,211	12	1,927	..	718	417,348	61,715	1,365,668	2,075,264
Brush, broom .. ..	18	117	19	288	1	79	56,713	994	117,139	200,862
Basket, wickerware .. ..	25	..	27	166	..	..	21,899	74	22,324	56,131
Total .. ..	65	7,340	64	2,422	1	897	512,105	63,019	1,575,297	2,437,568
Grand Total .. ..	6,532	182,143	6,059	90,320	586	43,778	21,377,216	2,184,096	65,401,425	106,008,294



Increase in value of output of each industry, 1915 and 1920-21.

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 1915 and 1920-21 is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value :—

## OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1915 AND 1920-21.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1915.	1920-21.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Butter, cheese, and butterine, &c.	2,836,570	9,455,359	6,618,789	233·3
Engineering, iron foundry, &c.	3,029,713	6,206,289	3,176,576	104·8
Sugar, confectionery .. .. .	2,351,371	5,446,643	3,095,272	131·6
Flour mills .. .. .	2,739,730	5,745,507	3,005,777	109·7
Boot, shoe .. .. .	2,436,673	4,964,462	2,527,789	103·7
Printing .. .. .	2,169,018	4,506,861	2,337,843	107·8
Sawmills, moulding, &c. .. .. .	1,702,227	3,519,498	1,817,271	106·8
Hosiery .. .. .	426,294	2,088,282	1,661,988	389·9
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. .. .	2,315,842	3,960,514	1,644,672	71·0
Dressmaking and millinery .. .. .	1,348,923	2,900,217	1,551,294	115·0
Underclothing, shirt, &c. .. .. .	1,157,430	2,648,286	1,490,856	128·8
Woollen mills .. .. .	931,774	2,397,610	1,465,836	157·3
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,199,660	2,401,618	1,201,958	100·2
Rubber goods .. .. .	923,754	2,075,264	1,151,510	124·7
Coach, motor, and cycle building .. .. .	866,045	2,010,674	1,144,629	132·2
Brewing .. .. .	1,061,196	2,098,720	1,037,524	97·8
Agricultural implements .. .. .	526,756	1,550,704	1,023,948	194·4
Jam, sauce, &c. .. .. .	1,009,533	2,031,226	1,021,693	101·2
Tanning .. .. .	2,106,358	2,943,173	836,815	39·7
Forest sawmills .. .. .	308,728	1,137,115	828,387	268·3
Cabinet, including billiard table .. .. .	479,520	1,296,548	817,028	170·4
Sheet iron, tin, &c. .. .. .	477,995	1,284,264	806,269	168·7
Railway workshops .. .. .	1,828,874	2,566,571	737,697	40·3
Electric light .. .. .	536,251	1,131,331	595,080	111·0
Brick, pottery, &c. .. .. .	434,856	1,025,105	590,249	135·7
Gas, coke .. .. .	1,035,941	1,608,999	573,058	55·3
Bacon curing .. .. .	767,778	1,335,186	567,408	73·9
Drugs, chemicals .. .. .	296,195	851,950	555,755	187·6
Account book, &c. .. .. .	284,905	810,390	525,485	184·4
Fertilisers .. .. .	724,871	1,246,559	521,688	72·0
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. .. .	355,271	874,242	518,971	146·1
Hat, cap .. .. .	457,453	916,427	458,974	100·3
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. .. .	523,374	960,184	436,810	83·5
Brass, copper .. .. .	248,413	682,314	433,901	174·7
Biscuit .. .. .	669,841	1,098,338	428,497	64·0
Malt .. .. .	409,332	822,561	413,229	101·0
Soap, candle .. .. .	721,845	1,134,820	412,975	57·2
Fancy cardboard box .. .. .	138,285	491,729	353,444	255·6

## OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1915 AND 1920-21—continued.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1915.	1920-21.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Timepiece, jewellery, &c. ..	313,990	662,021	348,031	110·8
Glass bottles .. ..	189,271	503,694	314,423	166·1
Fancy leather .. ..	195,004	499,185	304,181	156·0
Rope, twine, &c. .. ..	445,436	729,747	284,311	63·8
Paper, strawboard, &c. ..	125,060	386,198	261,138	208·8
Aerated water .. ..	394,994	649,013	254,019	64·3
Upholstering, bedding, &c. ..	195,278	443,596	248,318	127·2
Match .. ..	198,598	444,927	246,329	124·0
Cement, &c. .. ..	170,368	371,470	201,102	118·0
All others .. ..	7,399,499	11,092,903	3,693,404	49·9
Total .. ..	51,466,093	106,008,294	54,542,201	106·0

## 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., 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Horse-power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees.	Number of Working Proprietors	Amount of Wages Paid.
			£			£
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
1919-20 .. ..	86	4,631	400,110	3,299	85	631,920
1920-21 .. ..	80	4,707	436,395	2,764	87	575,132

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1920-21 was 10,709 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

### OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC., 1911 to 1920-21.

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.			
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	1,538,173	13,843,439	3,962,202
1917-18 ..	601,950	217,605	1,418,595	1,641,000	24,560,590	5,061,235
1918-19 ..	670,956	234,548	1,742,388	2,354,487	34,483,316	6,918,270
1919-20 ..	738,907	251,973	2,780,017	5,030,438	38,191,912	8,896,091
1920-21 ..	694,322	308,542	1,406,472	2,604,413	14,619,943	4,200,077

The value of the leather, &c., imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1921, was £446,049.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below:—

### SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1911 to 1920-21.

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.	£
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
1919-20 ..	16	143,310	725	103,333	243,156	40,908	1,321,112
1920-21 ..	16	164,110	696	115,749	225,748	32,662	1,134,820

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 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, 1,054 cwt. in 1918-19, 907 cwt. in 1919-20, and 996 cwt. in 1920-21.

The quantity of tallow used in 1920-21 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 134,431 cwt. in factories, and 368 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1920-21 included 290,152 lbs. of soap valued at £28,600, and 45,846 lbs. of candles valued at £2,841.

**Brickyards, potteries, &c.** Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1911 to 1920-21 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1920-21 was £744,560.

### BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
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
1919-20 ..	93	2,504	336,295	119,142,000	255,562	97,844
1920-21 ..	92	2,729	481,352	203,424,600	362,495	177,410

\* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1920-21 was £485,200, being an increase of £163,832 on the value of those made in the preceding year.

**Forest saw-mills.** Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the ten years 1911 to 1920-21 is given in the table which follows:—

### FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1911 to 1920-21.

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.	£
1911 ..	142	148,136	1,892	170,579	70,931,500	265,990
1912 ..	150	176,437	1,814	183,169	73,374,900	265,980
1913 ..	167	262,964	2,118	211,454	81,769,800	290,280
1914 ..	167	273,086	2,127	232,305	84,374,300	316,400
1915 ..	138	233,343	1,564	169,027	62,588,760	234,710
1916-17 ..	151	235,140	1,678	206,709	70,038,400	297,663
1917-18 ..	162	260,280	1,935	248,940	78,984,000	355,430
1918-19 ..	187	315,670	2,278	319,547	91,540,000	503,470
1919-20 ..	203	366,355	2,627	405,335	99,142,130	693,995
1920-21 ..	246	473,275	3,181	563,627	113,215,040	905,720

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 334 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1920-21 are given on page 551.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year 1920-21 was £923,200. In addition, there were supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

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 120 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 134 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 407 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 175 per cent., the value of materials used by 537 per cent., and the value of the output by 468 per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1911 to 1920-21 are given in the next table:—

## ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1911 to 1920-21.

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.
			£		£	£	£	£
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	1,340,270	106,483	3,029,713
1916-17	364	7,964	809,940	7,726	1,008,627	1,366,280	104,334	2,936,342
1917-18	388	8,045	844,350	7,351	1,011,930	1,414,060	110,900	3,096,090
1918-19	402	8,694	903,110	7,537	1,077,720	1,578,990	134,440	3,359,580
1919-20	441	10,795	1,023,395	9,042	1,395,379	1,917,877	123,435	4,220,094
1920-21	510	11,567	1,207,930	10,265	1,984,834	2,882,847	206,806	6,206,289

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1920-21 numbered 19, and gave employment to 5,387 hands who were paid £1,163,669; the value of the materials dealt with in that year was £1,131,604, and the value of the output was £2,566,571, of which 69 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

**Agricultural  
implement  
works.**

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years :—

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c., Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
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
1919-20 ..	61	1,701	272,262	20,001	349,555	757,062
1920-21 ..	60	2,641	512,363	42,193	756,204	1,550,704

The year under review, 1920-21, constitutes a record in so far as values are concerned, the sum paid in wages and the value of the output having in each case been nearly double the amount for the year 1911, which was the most successful year in the history of the industry. The number of employees in 1920-21 was practically the same as in 1911.

The wages averaged for each employee £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £194 0s. 1d. in 1920-21. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1911 to 1920-21. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £75,299 in 1911 and £276,295 in 1920-21.

## BACON CURING, 1911 to 1920-21.

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.	£
1911 ..	26	349	39,041	177,029	15,190,449	549,748
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
1919-20 ..	21	529	99,736	182,320	16,675,090	1,384,351
1920-21 ..	22	421	90,394	139,881	13,369,107	1,335,186

This table does not include particulars relating to pigs slaughtered for curing, or to bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 695 in 1911, 671 in 1912, 666 in 1913, 974 in 1914, 439 in 1915, 379 in 1916-17, 140 in 1917-18, 130 in 1918-19, 145 in 1919-20, and 150 in 1920-21; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 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, 9,790 in 1918-19, 11,500 in 1919-20, and 14,000 in 1920-21.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—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, 3,859,205 lbs. in 1918-19, 2,698,919 lbs. in 1919-20, and 1,755,993 lbs. in 1920-21. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1920-21 was thus 15,139,100 lbs.—a decrease of 4,246,409 lbs. as compared with 1919-20.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1920-21 was 184. Of these 152 were making butter, 25 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 7 condensed milk, 16 powdered milk, 13 casein and 1 milk sugar. There were also 23 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 1911 to 1920-21 were as follows:—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
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
1919-20 .. ..	181	1,025,325	2,026	338,507	6,365,927
1920-21 .. ..	184	1,238,745	2,093	414,420	9,194,654

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 524.



Meat freezing and preserving works numbered sixteen in 1920-21, and gave employment to 888 hands and two working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £200,207. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £980,670. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

## MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
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
1919-20 .. ..	177,230	4,001,500	5,385,854	2,736
1920-21 .. ..	59,648	786,086	2,189,378	9,468

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
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
1919-20 .. ..	104,725	60,850	7,580	1,860
1920-21 .. ..	3,641	443	1	764

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 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; 1,360 calves, 615 pigs, and 16,220 hares in 1918-19; 130 calves, 1,000 pigs, and 65,530 hares in 1919-20; and 2,569 calves and 5,465 pigs in 1920-21.

**Imports and exports of meats.** The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th June, 1921 :—

## MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1920-21.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
<b>Meats, Frozen—</b>				
Mutton .. ..	..	..	16,583,694 lbs.	362,296
Lamb .. ..	..	..	13,362,144 „	483,359
Beef .. ..	72 lbs.	5	1,911,841 „	42,803
Rabbits and Hares .. ..	..	..	1,094,689 prs.	131,130
Game .. ..	1,432 lbs.	386	..	..
Other .. ..	1,250 „	171	..	17,394
<b>Meats—Potted and Concentrated</b> .. ..	..	9,697	..	14,041
„ Preserved in tins	63,988 lbs.	5,835	1,208,596 lbs.	50,789
„ Sausage Casings .. ..	..	78,392	..	78,284
„ Not elsewhere included .. ..	..	171	..	3,686
<b>Total value</b> .. ..	..	94,657	..	1,183,782

**Flour mills.** The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £460,713 in 1910, and at £591,685 in 1920-21. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1911 to 1920-21 are as follows :—

## FLOUR MILLS, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	busbels.	tons.	£
1911 ..	61	784	93,503	12,266,013	247,434	2,456,533
1912 ..	61	790	95,266	11,185,138	225,376	2,565,914
1913 ..	61	790	102,882	12,459,988	252,763	2,633,694
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	126,289	12,483,990	263,095	3,458,633
1917-18 ..	55	988	155,330	15,034,990	311,450	3,989,510
1918-19 ..	53	1,029	169,233	16,621,290	347,840	4,656,403
1919-20 ..	51	1,028	189,224	16,920,890	353,683	6,032,741
1920-21 ..	51	911	191,688	12,387,960	260,032	5,745,507

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1920-21 produced 5,927,600 bushels of bran and 5,008,080 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 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, 40,113 bushels in 1918-19, 39,235 bushels in 1919-20, and 40,094 bushels in 1920-21.

**Exports of bread-stuffs.**

During the year 1920-21, 2,919,774 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £110,609, and 87,423 tons of flour, valued at £1,900,888, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

**Jam, pickle, and sauce works.**

In 1920-21 there were 42 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,098, of whom 38 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £270,555, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £335,185. The quantities of fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

**JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1911 to 1920-21.**

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
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	1,972,320
1918-19..	496,690	314,645	495,575	133,230	91,550	4,913,050	2,137,730
1919-20..	628,721	262,585	323,452	181,562	225,522	6,546,610	1,874,240
1920-21..	465,349	171,706	231,297	61,542	178,786	6,601,330	1,239,250

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 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, 8,449 cwt. in 1918-19, 10,466 cwt. in 1919-20, and 13,306 cwt. in 1920-21. The value of the output in 1920-21 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £2,031,226.

**Beet Sugar Industry.**

In 1896 Parliament made available £62,000 to assist in the establishment of the beet sugar industry at Maffra, in Gippsland. On receiving a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, a company erected a large building and plant, and operated for two seasons. Although a good quality of sugar was produced, various climatic, financial, and other difficulties compelled the company to close down the works, and the Government, as chief creditor, took control.

In 1910, a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, and the mill was re-opened; since that time it has operated from year to year. Estates were purchased by the Government at Boisdale and Kilmany, and land was allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each would grow a certain quantity of beet. The compulsory system of securing acreage was not found satisfactory, and all crops are now grown voluntarily. Recently the financial results have been sufficiently favorable to more than compensate for all losses; the by-products have been found to be of great value to the dairying industry, and the sugar has become a most important item of Gippsland's food supply.

The following particulars summarize the results for the last ten seasons :—

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
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
1919-20 .. .. .	1,080	13,084	1,551
1920-21 .. .. .	1,180	7,147	833

Owing to an absence of soaking subsoil rains, and a very dry autumn, the crops were very disappointing last season, but a large area is under preparation for next season.

**Breweries.** Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1911 to 1920-21 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £318,072 in 1911 and at £441,470 in 1920-21, whilst land and buildings were valued at £357,952 in 1911 and at £391,335 in 1920-21. The wages paid in 1920-21 amounted to £270,595.

### BREWERIES, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Employees.	Materials Used—			Beer Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
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
1919-20	17	1,008	110,020	720,515	769,765	22,610,200	1,830,548
1920-21	16	1,048	104,140	753,260	736,580	21,377,100	2,098,720

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1920-21 was 10, and the persons employed numbered 145, of whom 2 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £175,470. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

### DISTILLERIES, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	
	gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gal.
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
1919-20	1,524,860	180,306	..	3,230,080	702,586
1920-21	1,130,880	125,414	1,422	2,682,960	572,671

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:—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, 2,232 gallons in 1918-19, 5,141 gallons in 1919-20, and 15,486 gallons in 1920-21.

**Tobacco factories.** The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1920-21 was twenty-eight, of which twelve were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 552. In the year mentioned the remaining sixteen employed 1,969 hands, who were paid £334,748 in wages; also 17 working proprietors; and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £318,730. 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, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
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
1919-20 ..	573,932	5,189,098	6,164,126	426	35,232,399	143,374,400
1920-21 ..	751,137	5,290,854	6,443,480	228	35,549,722	109,686,950

**Woollen mills.** There were seventeen woollen mills working in 1920-21, and the number of persons employed therein was 3,342, of whom fifteen were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £444,631, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £1,313,630. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £1,166,201, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period was £2,397,610. The

quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1911 to 1920-21.

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.	£
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
1919-20	7,285,570	578,542	2,212,202	3,667,816	165,794	51,637	1,976,428
1920-21	7,702,055	553,282	2,509,198	4,033,238	224,745	47,179	2,397,610

During the period 1911 to 1920-21 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 406 per cent. The quantity of tweed and cloth manufactured increased by 178 per cent., and was greater than in any previous year. There was a falling off in the output of flannel and blankets.

The development which has taken place in the boot factories. industry in recent years is exhibited in the following tables :—

BOOT FACTORIES, 1911 to 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
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	455,168	603,318
1915	174	6,847	483,683	625,886
1916-17	201	8,494	529,950	843,772
1917-18	231	8,565	577,125	858,874
1918-19	238	8,961	627,770	987,203
1919-20	264	10,357	716,305	1,252,004
1920-21	304	9,212	927,310	1,208,760

## OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	* Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.	£	£
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
1919-20 .. ..	6,774,267	552,652	3,909,570	5,996,639
1920-21 .. ..	5,535,636	471,072	2,911,852	4,964,462

\* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, *i.e.*, clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £12,994,011 in 1920-21, as compared with £4,756,604 in 1911. During the period 1911 to 1920-21 the persons employed increased by 1 per cent., the wages paid by 107 per cent., the value of materials used by 205 per cent., and the value of the output by 173 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
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
1919-20	1,252	4,123	25,490	29,613	2,490,549	6,628,276	11,407,324
1920-21	1,346	4,383	25,980	30,363	2,872,171	7,804,264	12,994,011

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, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	British Units.	£
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
1919-20	78	49,241	2,632,665	1,215	217,995	100,838,000	953,039
1920-21	79	54,189	2,660,945	1,242	283,309	115,105,000	1,131,331

The electricity supplied in 1920-21 represented an increase of 400 per cent. on that supplied in 1911.

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION ACTS 1918 AND 1920.

When it was first appointed in 1919, the operations of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria were carried on under the provisions of the *Electricity Commissioners' Act* 1918, which provided for the appointment by the Governor in Council of three Commissioners to administer that Act. By an amending Act of the 24th December, 1920, the name of the Act was changed to the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1918, and provision was made, *inter alia*, for the appointment of four Commissioners for a period of seven years, one of whom would devote the whole of his time to the Commission's works as permanent chairman. In addition to the Acts mentioned above, the Commission administers the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1915, the provisions of which give it control over all electrical undertakings in the State.

The duties of the Commission include the following:—

- (1) To inquire into and report to the Government as to the steps which should be taken to co-ordinate and concentrate all electrical undertakings in Victoria, and to secure the efficient inter-connexion of such undertakings by the adoption of the necessary standards of plant, pressure, &c.
- (2) To encourage and promote the use of electricity for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and to report to the Government on the prospects of establishing new industries in Victoria requiring large quantities of electrical energy.
- (3) To carry out investigations of coal deposits or of water power in connexion with the generation of electricity.

The Commission is vested with the following powers in relation to electrical undertakings:—

- (1) To erect and operate electrical undertakings.
- (2) To supply electricity in bulk to any corporation.
- (3) To supply electricity to any person outside any area in which there is an existing undertaking.

- (4) To carry on any business associated with an electric undertaking.
- (5) To make regulations as to precautions to be adopted in the use of electricity and to arrange for the licensing of electric wiremen.

Authority is also given to the Commission to establish and operate State Coal Mines.

The Commission has complete control over all officers and employees required for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Act, the Commission prepared a scheme for a coal winning and electrical undertaking to be carried out by it in the neighbourhood of Morwell, for the purpose of utilizing the practically unlimited supplies of brown coal in that area. The scheme provides for the winning of coal on the open cut system by means of mechanical appliances, and for the erection of a power station close to the site of the open cut, having an initial capacity of 50,000 kilowatts.

In addition, a plant is to be installed, which will be capable, in its first stages, of supplying annually 96,000 tons of brown coal briquettes.

In order to relieve the insistent demands for electrical power until the Morwell station is in operation, the Commission has been authorized to install at Newport (close to Melbourne) a station with an initial capacity of 14,000 kilowatts. It is intended that this station shall take the "peak" loads only when the Morwell station comes into operation.

The erection of the plant and buildings necessary to give effect to the above proposals is being rapidly pushed forward.

The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,739,507 in 1911, and £1,926,265 in 1920-21. The gas made in the latter year was 60 per cent. in excess of that made in 1911. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

#### GASWORKS, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
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	1,181,066
1917-18 ..	47	2,089	375,181	318,560	4,505,847,000	200,660	1,263,030
1918-19 ..	46	2,270	420,597	353,584	4,904,351,000	220,287	1,373,603
1919-20 ..	45	2,277	472,855	331,149	4,592,335,000	203,245	1,395,320
1920-21 ..	45	2,213	576,515	339,250	4,499,088,000	216,771	1,608,999

\* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only, which was not working during 1919-20.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 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, 355,933 in 1918-19, 343,764 in 1919-20, and 360,876 in 1920-21.

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, 1919-20, and 1920-21, is exhibited in the following statement:—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.							
	Metropolis.				Remainder of State.			
	1903.	1911.	1919-20	1920-21	1903.	1911.	1919-20	1920-21.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	97	84	96	95	227	253	209	207
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	12	12	16	18	12	11	10	9
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	79	96	114	126	112	119	82	82
Working in wood ..	107	168	226	250	161	207	286	330
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	304	440	577	654	241	234	197	209
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	160	197	261	271	461	454	415	429
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	827	1,128	1,249	1,361	281	288	324	348
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	193	255	309	328	104	165	156	155
Musical instruments, &c. ..	2	5	12	15	..	..	..	1
Arms and explosives ..	2	6	10	11	3	3	..	..
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	164	219	291	329	170	191	321	345
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	6	11	10	10	2	1	2	2
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	169	222	304	353	18	20	28	33
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	45	50	79	83	17	31	45	39
Surgical and other scientific appliances ..	9	16	30	32	..	1	3	2
Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware ..	47	74	92	100	5	6	7	7
Heat, light, and power ..	25	29	62	69	43	54	108	111
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	20	32	45	53	1	..	..	..
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	25	44	60	62	..	..	2	3
Totals ..	2,293	3,088	3,843	4,220	1,858	2,038	2,195	2,312

Since 1903 the number of factories in the State has increased by 2,381, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that

of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 601 more in 1920-21 than in 1903.

The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement:—

### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1903.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	2,976	3,632	4,204	4,759	4,045
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	528	883	807	878	835
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	3,076	3,921	4,436	4,828	5,486
Working in wood ..	3,713	6,948	7,669	8,802	9,529
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	10,350	16,183	16,261	19,079	23,276
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	10,602	17,100	19,185	20,545	17,673
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	26,301	40,312	39,739	44,245	44,341
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	6,525	8,940	9,051	9,487	10,281
Musical instruments, &c. ..	25	229	255	285	334
Arms and explosives ..	342	1,030	864	839	650
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	2,973	4,654	4,974	5,707	6,087
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	98	653	692	938	900
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery ..	1,978	2,867	3,023	3,657	3,917
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	987	2,207	2,268	2,447	2,564
Surgical and other scientific appliances..	35	149	159	174	199
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware ..	594	1,028	1,199	1,347	1,397
Heat, light, and power ..	988	4,146	4,289	4,466	4,738
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	283	750	762	1,045	1,057
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	855	2,609	2,512	2,994	3,384
Total ..	73,229	118,241	122,349	136,522	140,743

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 67,514, and represented an advance of about 92 per cent. The greatest development had taken place in clothing factories, metal works, and industries connected with food, drink, &c., which showed increases of 18,040, 12,926, and 7,071 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1920-21 as compared with the number in 1903.

**Size of factories.** An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1911 and 1920-21 shows that there has been a great increase in the last ten years in the number of hands employed in factories of the largest size. During the period mentioned the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 23 per cent., and the number of hands engaged therein by 33 per cent., whilst the factories employing less than 100 and their employees have increased by 28 and 21 per cent. respectively. Particulars of factories of different sizes in 1911 and 1920-21 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.	
	1911.	1920-21.	1911.	1920-21.
Under 4 hands .. ..	727	1,240	1,779	2,819
4 .. ..	550	685	2,200	2,740
5 to 10 .. ..	1,868	2,201	13,022	15,289
11 to 20 .. ..	901	1,069	13,496	15,554
21 to 50 .. ..	673	849	20,896	26,917
51 to 100 .. ..	221	259	15,537	17,566
Over 100 .. ..	186	229	45,018	59,858
Total .. ..	5,126	6,532	111,948	140,743

#### PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.			
	Factories.		Hands.	
	1911.	1920-21.	1911.	1920-21.
Under 4 hands .. ..	14·18	18·97	1·59	2·00
4 .. ..	10·73	10·49	1·97	1·95
5 to 10 .. ..	36·44	33·70	11·63	10·87
11 to 20 .. ..	17·58	16·37	12·05	11·05
21 to 50 .. ..	13·13	13·00	18·67	19·12
51 to 100 .. ..	4·31	3·96	13·87	12·48
Over 100 .. ..	3·63	3·51	40·22	42·53
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.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21.
Working proprietors .. ..	4,190	5,368	5,471	5,898	6,645
Managers, overseers .. ..	2,520	3,716	3,793	4,130	4,354
Accountants, clerks .. ..	2,213	4,519	4,919	5,602	6,106
Engine-drivers, firemen .. ..	1,441	1,867	1,914	2,144	2,108
Workers in factory or works .. ..	57,721	97,765	101,608	113,276	116,650
Outworkers .. ..	955	1,406	1,022	1,492	1,151
Carters, messengers .. ..	2,778	2,763	2,816	3,056	2,964
Others .. ..	1,411	837	806	924	765
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>73,229</b>	<b>118,241</b>	<b>122,349</b>	<b>136,522</b>	<b>140,743</b>

**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 1911 to 1920-21 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.
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
1919-20 ..	92,101	1,243	44,421	588	136,522	913
1920-21 ..	96,379	1,277	44,364	580	140,743	926

Males formed 65·7 per cent. in 1911 and 68·5 per cent. in 1920-21 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1911 to 1920-21 in the number of males employed was 22,806, or 31 per cent., and in the number of females employed 5,989, or 15·6 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 72·0 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·7 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, 1920-21.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Biscuit .. .. .	882	558	63·27
Jam, pickle, and sauce .. .. .	1,191	907	76·15
Confectionery .. .. .	1,505	1,603	106·51
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,223	763	62·39
Woollen mills .. .. .	1,536	1,806	117·58
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. .. .	2,106	7,089	336·61
Dressmaking, millinery .. .. .	333	8,780	2,636·64
Underclothing .. .. .	338	5,300	1,568·05
Hats, caps, &c. .. .. .	709	880	124·12
Hosiery .. .. .	535	3,167	591·96
Waterproof clothing .. .. .	57	132	231·58
Boots and shoes .. .. .	5,630	3,582	63·62
Printing, &c. .. .. .	5,458	1,500	27·48
Bookbinding, stationery, &c. .. .. .	667	646	96·85
Fancy-box, &c. .. .. .	222	747	336·49
Rope, twine .. .. .	618	370	59·87
Sail, tent.. .. .	95	74	77·89
Ammunition .. .. .	167	164	98·20
Match .. .. .	171	456	266·67
Fancy leather .. .. .	461	420	91·11
Rubber goods .. .. .	1,939	718	37·03
All other factories .. .. .	70,536	4,702	6·67
Total .. .. .	96,379	44,364	46·03

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 4·11 and 6·39 per cent. respectively in 1920-21, as against 6·05 and 11·47 per cent. in 1904. The number of children employed in factories and their

Child labour  
in factories.

proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1911 to 1920-21 :—

### 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.
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
1919-20 ..	3,721	2,872	6,593	4·04	6·47	4·83
1920-21 ..	3,715	2,798	6,513	4·11	6·39	4·86

**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 1911 to 1920-21 :—

### MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
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
1919-20 .. ..	4,737	15,846,935	166,803
1920-21 .. ..	5,161	18,179,385	182,143



The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the first portion, usually under the power which is principally used. The second portion shows the total horse-power of engines used.

## POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1920-21.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
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
1919-20 ..	910	761	2,712	315	39	1,301
1920-21 ..	941	705	3,128	360	27	1,371

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
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
1919-20 ..	95,747	19,183	48,814	3,059	166,803
1920-21 ..	103,048	19,331	56,602	3,162	182,143

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 57 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1920-21, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1911 was used by 1,164, and in 1920-21 by 3,128 factories, the actual horse-power increasing from 11,764 to 56,602 in the same period.

Wages in  
factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employees in factories are given in the following table :—

## SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Average Salary of Managers and Clerks.		Average Wage of Factory Workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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	1,364,289	171,675	8,226,582	2,070,991	220 3 0	97 3 1	128 7 8	52 2 7
1917-18	1,462,220	190,707	8,679,530	2,170,144	231 4 4	99 15 11	132 8 6	55 10 1
1918-19	1,625,584	208,524	9,906,082	2,340,213	244 5 4	101 7 5	141 19 8	60 19 0
1919-20	1,937,959	270,875	12,552,217	2,948,132	264 8 1	118 6 9	157 16 8	70 17 5
1920-21	2,384,372	310,024	15,284,545	3,398,275	298 19 7	124 15 2	185 12 4	82 5 11

Owing to the lack of data, a comparison of the wages of males and females is not possible prior to 1910. 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 1920-21, £21,377,216, represents an average payment for all employees of £159 8s. 4d., which is an increase of £23 17s. 11d. on the average wage for 1919-20, of £38 18s. 11d. on that for 1918-19, of £48 13s. on that for 1917-18, of £53 10s. 10d. on that for 1916-17, of £57 13s. 4d. on that for 1915, of £60 18s. 4d. on that for 1914, of £64 13s. 7d. on that for 1913, of £68 4s. 4d. on that for 1912, of £75 18s. 4d. on that for 1911, and of £81 4s. 4d. on that for 1910. Concurrent with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the ten years, the percentages of male to total employees being 67 in 1920-21, 66 in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1919-20, 65 in 1911 and 1918-19, 64 in 1910 and 1917-18, and 63 in 1916-17. The above average wage for 1920-21 (£159 8s. 4d.) is probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the average of the sums to which they would be entitled if they worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Cost and value  
of production  
in factories.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1920-21 are given in the subjoined statement:—

## FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1920-21.

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. ..	4,117,710	89,507	732,432	5,586,657
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	1,017,962	45,561	142,673	1,432,360
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	495,527	319,754	977,691	2,454,069
Working in wood ..	2,394,495	37,446	1,673,041	5,128,861
Metal works, machinery, &c. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	6,620,417	336,253	4,340,464	13,327,370
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	27,064,634	519,098	2,953,232	34,604,156
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	12,664,750	174,185	4,718,656	21,512,682
Musical instruments, &c. ..	3,109,053	87,853	1,698,257	6,431,936
Arms and explosives ..	58,928	1,336	64,857	155,070
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. Ship and boat building and repairing ..	293,788	9,127	102,558	450,729
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	1,043,080	26,643	886,508	2,387,577
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	153,438	8,667	199,892	435,530
Surgical and other scientific instruments ..	1,048,103	15,929	564,458	1,929,098
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware ..	1,859,234	49,546	418,686	2,750,221
Heat, light, and power ..	23,527	760	25,931	67,556
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	309,087	5,883	199,749	662,021
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	1,070,130	390,227	1,032,679	3,511,261
	482,265	3,302	133,347	743,572
	1,575,297	63,019	512,105	2,437,568
Total ..	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	106,008,294

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, 1920-21.

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. . . . .	73·71	1·60	13·11	11·58
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	71·07	3·18	9·96	15·79
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	20·19	13·03	39·84	26·94
Working in wood . . . . .	46·69	0·73	32·62	19·96
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	49·67	2·53	32·57	15·23
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	78·21	1·50	8·53	11·76
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	58·87	0·81	21·93	18·39
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	48·35	1·36	26·41	23·88
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	38·00	0·86	41·82	19·32
Arms and explosives . . . . .	65·18	2·03	22·75	10·04
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	43·69	1·12	37·13	18·06
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	35·23	1·99	45·90	16·88
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	54·33	0·83	29·26	15·58
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	67·60	1·80	15·23	15·37
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	34·83	1·13.	38·39	25·65
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	46·69	0·89	30·17	22·25
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	30·48	11·11	29·41	29·00
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	64·86	0·44	17·93	16·77
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	64·62	2·59	21·01	11·78
Total . . . . .	61·69	2·06	20·17	16·08

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 20 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to 9 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 78 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of  
production,  
1911 to  
1920-21.

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 1911 to 1920-21 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1911 to 1920-21.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
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 .. ..	30,723,743	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
1919-20 .. ..	65,563,104	1,723,220	17,702,173	16,486,866	101,475,363
1920-21 .. ..	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	17,045,557	106,008,294

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1911 to 1920-21.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
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
1919-20 .. ..	64·6	1·7	17·4	16·3	100·0
1920-21 .. ..	61·7	2·0	20·2	16·1	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 18·7 per cent. on the average of the past five years, as against 22·0

per cent. in the period 1911-15. The cost of materials was 63·2 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1916-17 to 1920-21 as compared with 59·4 per cent. in the years 1911-15. 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 4s. 9d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1916-17 to 1920-21, as against £17 0s. 11d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital  
invested in  
manufacturing  
plant and  
premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1920-21 :—

### VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1920-21.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	588,490	687,540
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	194,045	162,165
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	690,145	637,005
Working in wood . . . . .	886,610	606,460
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	2,490,400	2,331,610
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	3,819,015	3,793,630
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	2,107,270	3,438,815
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	1,445,000	1,282,675
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	20,315	88,195
Arms and explosives . . . . .	207,450	190,095
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	268,965	905,415
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	106,360	253,270
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	134,990	532,895
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	411,915	527,540
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	9,170	32,850
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	51,975	187,720
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	4,243,670	1,181,805
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	34,095	125,965
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	469,505	341,700
Total . . . . .	18,179,385	17,313,350

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 £17,866,130, or slightly more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The total values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for the past ten years :—

**VALUES OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1920-21.**

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
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
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	15,846,935	14,957,585
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	18,179,385	17,313,350

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant more than doubled between 1911 and 1920-21, whilst that of the land and buildings showed an increase of £7,391,834, or 75 per cent., in the same interval.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

The large increase shown in the number of accidents in 1920 was mainly attributable to an amendment of the law, which made compulsory the reporting of accidents. Previously only those of a serious nature were reported.

**ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1920.**

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
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
1919	..	..	116,369	362	·311
1920	..	..	116,846	862	·737

**Manufactures—** The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to  
**Penal** work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at  
**Department.** 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 1920-21 was £34,564, and that of the materials used was £26,484. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments.

**Value of** The value of all articles produced or manufactured in  
**Victorian** Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or esti-  
**production.** mates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1916-17 to 1920-21.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. ..	10,232,488	7,547,510	5,994,469	5,726,667	14,307,377
Oats .. ..	828,929	965,973	1,175,882	1,848,903	1,295,229
Barley, malting ..	158,735	207,275	272,567	304,377	263,963
" other .. ..	140,746	166,104	188,489	173,196	183,389
Maize .. ..	163,638	243,766	190,522	336,920	186,529
Other Cereals ..	49,592	60,961	49,915	58,207	49,532
Grass and Clover					
Seed .. ..	4,446	7,445	5,405	5,606	8,570
Potatoes .. ..	550,086	519,605	1,079,496	1,328,640	586,458
Onions .. ..	118,423	141,343	236,451	274,375	131,104
Other Root Crops	9,892	10,640	16,813	14,148	13,151
Hay .. ..	2,033,990	2,801,158	4,622,523	8,304,475	5,259,863
Straw .. ..	78,302	52,424	71,263	68,893	75,015
Green Forage* ..	149,001	167,709	368,205	449,010	397,620
Tobacco .. ..	840	943	6,513	16,240	3,800
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. .. ..	23,454	11,268	26,674	42,025	21,010
Raisins, ordinary ..	41,832	40,811	79,930	138,899	84,533
" sultanas .. ..	185,616	150,712	237,788	494,037	263,772
Currants .. ..	91,355	92,803	139,880	139,153	157,298
Wine .. ..	146,549	90,008	202,396	347,370	333,346
Hops .. ..	4,875	4,190	3,654	10,365	14,988
Other Crops .. ..	64,821	62,450	79,526	71,859	57,027
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens .. ..	602,584	765,405	893,108	1,274,715	1,054,491
Fruit in private orchards and gar- dens .. ..	7,680	6,620	14,895	13,810	15,250
Market Gardens ..	268,650	284,050	405,790	442,155	427,035
Total .. ..	15,956,524	14,401,173	16,362,104	21,884,045	25,190,350

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.



## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1916-17 TO 1920-21—continued:

Produce.	Value in—				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in natural state ..	1,646,520	1,755,620	2,034,510	2,424,050	2,622,010
Butter made ..	4,224,420	4,229,310	4,868,670	4,945,480	7,043,950
Cheese made ..	223,040	197,750	257,880	344,210	189,070
Cream made (not for butter) ..	26,840	25,690	29,290	32,970	76,560
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	777,810	1,005,580	1,331,240	1,516,000	1,885,030
Horses ..	262,020	70,880	97,640	..	..
Cattle ..	4,774,610	5,270,940	5,383,660	4,856,100	5,269,650
Pigs ..	825,450	1,002,250	884,280	2,782,290	1,250,680
Sheep (without wool) ..	3,928,860	3,641,630	3,288,330	1,139,960	1,750,220
Wool ..	5,927,814	6,410,077	7,621,410	7,908,010	4,729,400
Total ..	22,617,384	23,609,727	25,796,910	25,949,070	24,816,620
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	1,090,194	857,500	674,655	575,260	648,969
Coal ..	216,875	345,830	367,640	406,620	523,919
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	125,106	171,990	189,770	800,100	383,002
Other Metals and Minerals ..	104,212	124,910	110,260	48,150	46,755
Total ..	1,536,387	1,500,230	1,342,325	1,830,130	1,607,645
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	297,660	355,430	503,470	693,995	905,720
Firewood (estimated) ..	521,770	567,910	604,650	790,140	923,200
Bark for Tanning ..	117,230	116,460	120,300	153,260	125,830
Total ..	936,660	1,039,800	1,228,420	1,637,395	1,954,750
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	30,504	80,473	37,639	35,930	45,846
Poultry production (estimated) ..	1,714,770	2,160,650	2,738,620	3,579,230	4,545,620
Rabbits and Hares ..	110,770	266,490	210,130	913,220	401,690
Fish ..	121,634	137,423	172,977	181,760	167,340
Total ..	1,977,678	2,645,036	3,159,366	4,710,140	5,159,996
Total Value of Primary Products ..	43,024,633	43,195,966	47,889,125	55,510,780	58,729,361
Manufacturing—Added Value* ..	21,678,039	23,976,732	26,880,485	34,259,060	38,330,232
Grand Total ..	64,702,672	67,172,698	74,769,610	89,769,840	97,059,593

\* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Forest Produce," respectively.

The value of production in the year 1920-21 under the heading "Cultivation" was the highest on record. The value of dairying and pastoral production was lower, and that of mining production was higher in that year than in the preceding one. There has

been a marked improvement in the value of forest produce in recent years, this having advanced from £790,040 in 1911 to £1,954,750 in 1920-21.

The total value of primary production in 1920-21 was £58,729,361, or £3,218,581 more, and that of manufactures (added value) was £38,330,232, or £4,071,172 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,  
1916-17 to 1920-21.**

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	11 8 0	10 4 2	11 8 9	14 12 7	16 11 6
Dairying and Pastoral	16 3 2	16 14 8	18 0 7	17 7 0	16 6 7
Mining ..	1 1 11	1 1 3	0 18 9	0 17 9	1 1 2
Forest ..	0 13 5	0 14 9	0 17 2	1 1 11	1 5 9
Miscellaneous ..	1 8 3	1 17 6	2 4 2	3 3 0	3 7 10
<b>Total Primary Produce ..</b>	<b>30 14 9</b>	<b>30 12 4</b>	<b>33 9 5</b>	<b>37 2 3</b>	<b>38 12 10</b>
<b>Manufactures ..</b>	<b>15 9 9</b>	<b>16 19 10</b>	<b>18 15 9</b>	<b>22 18 1</b>	<b>25 4 5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46 4 6</b>	<b>47 12 2</b>	<b>52 5 2</b>	<b>60 0 4</b>	<b>63 17 3</b>

The figures show the steadily increasing importance of the manufacturing industries. Relatively to population, the amount added in the process of manufacture to the value of the raw materials used was 63 per cent. higher in 1920-21 than in 1916-17.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 to 1920.

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
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

\* 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.					
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	31,487	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
1919	1,495,938	740,884	755,054	31,621	19,370	11,706	*33,621	*37,099
1920	1,519,835	754,756	765,079	36,214	16,832	14,898	*65,595	59,956

\* 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	3,235,546	3,216,609	..	..	522,693	..	356,268
1854	3,087,86	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	3,315,07	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		762,303	171,271	257,388
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903	530,416		415,484	89,376	281,377
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777	190,043		184,262	113,244	1,103
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

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.

## 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.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	8,126	227,427	186,646
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
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	1,064,510	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	420,457	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

\* 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.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

‡ Exclusive of expenditure by the Country Roads Board.

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.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906	7,921,668	7,371,668	932,966	706,906	56,145	125,426	206,315
1907	8,459,203	7,792,812	595,658	734,551	43,119	232,124	305,483
1908	8,478,710	8,026,476	783,538	1,052,993	72,246	349,402	338,901
1909	8,409,543	8,402,036	1,098,360	1,183,358	99,572	394,262	419,816
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	1,299,918	102,309	369,368	338,121
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,783,096	67,001	399,510	387,224
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	2,608,156	58,917	365,186	460,750
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	2,662,129	73,374	385,192	431,949
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,996,378	56,649	344,651	477,849
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	4,451,830	3,815,364	47,898	437,825	654,702
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,028,099	3,248,249	25,651	472,709	413,402
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	2,114,391	16,514	413,945	248,187
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	1,896,254	19,782	423,744	256,529
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	2,932,521	1,794,654	20,591	528,420	188,826
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	7,601,266	2,162,154	7,832	724,562	313,326

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.

\* Exclusive of expenditure by the Country Roads Board.

## 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.
	£		£	£		£	£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855	480,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	648,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1858	808,100	29	17,460,927	314,316	24	4,971,742	98,780
1859	2,089,500	37	17,741,024	318,624	30	6,336,075	118,620
1860	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1861	6,345,060	48	19,721,780	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129
1862	7,992,740	53	20,013,801	262,179	84	10,045,091	226,833
1863	8,237,520	58	20,075,272	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522
1864	8,443,970	61	20,234,734	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340
1865	8,622,245	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811
1866	8,844,855	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024
1867	9,480,800	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621
1868	9,417,700	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368
1869	10,385,900	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123
1870	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1871	11,994,800	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033
1872	11,984,800	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817
1873	12,445,722	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426
1874	13,990,553	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,897,034	535,440
1875	13,995,093	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	635,962
1876	17,011,382	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146
1877	17,018,913	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496
1878	17,022,065	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,666	455,593
1879	20,050,753	57	31,352,880	447,712	115	51,891,236	605,776
1880	22,060,749	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1881	22,426,502	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,333,665	557,498
1882	22,103,202	58	34,559,353	458,781	119	57,233,194	652,469
1883	24,308,175	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173
1884	27,526,667	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249
1885	28,628,588	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745
1886	30,114,203	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125
1887	33,127,382	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368
1888	34,627,382	59	75,951,240	752,906	128	90,433,970	674,040
1889	37,367,027	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,953	754,069
1890	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
1919	80,678,644	52	172,838,636	1,857,884	139	184,599,186	1,022,241
1920	86,394,454	55	193,947,624	2,053,584	138	205,555,121	1,171,379

\* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,339,123 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
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	468	850,486	34,104,110
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	473	886,344	37,232,543

\* 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.

## 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

\* 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.	£
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
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	469,404	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	*	*	*	† 16,630,637	† 800,385

\* 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.

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.	£
1916	89,177	80,238	*	*	*	†11,417,311	†719,653
1917	81,991	79,992	*	*	*	†30,706,719	†2,189,052
1918	76,039	78,235	*	*	*	†24,323,648	†1,664,299
1919	100,945	114,654	*	*	*	†23,969,104	†1,860,415
1920	187,228	192,861	*	*	*	†24,170,187	†2,089,296
1921	..	..	*	*	*	†32,813,204	†4,027,256

\* Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

† For year ended 30th June.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land actually sold and the amount realized for sales within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1868 the total extent of, and the amount paid on lands purchased under deferred payments on which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1920, to 8,211,944 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years at £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,534 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.; but, except for this, lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1920, to 128,242 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea 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.
	† £	† £	† £	† £
1896 ..	7,756,712	8,739,060	9,120,854	17,859,914
1897 ..	9,942,973	9,033,693	11,997,540	21,031,233
1898 ..	7,071,094	9,509,952	9,502,146	19,012,098
1899 ..	10,941,164	9,902,375	13,729,595	23,631,970
1900 ..	10,485,209	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
1901 ..	10,484,890	12,686,880	13,075,259	25,762,139
1902 ..	7,703,089	12,857,725	10,369,335	23,227,060
1903 ..	8,846,091	12,339,615	11,185,012	23,524,627
1904 ..	11,890,614	12,743,375	16,172,694	28,916,069
1905 ..	8,375,614	12,957,855	14,028,641	26,986,496
1906 ..	12,312,791	14,855,163	18,110,020	32,965,183
1907 ..	11,686,261	17,101,022	17,112,298	34,213,320
1908 ..	11,499,876	16,433,382	15,165,031	31,598,413
1909 ..	12,616,884	16,531,981	17,842,876	34,374,857
1910 ..	12,811,196	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
1911 ..	*	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
1912 ..	*	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
1913 ..	*	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664
1914 (to 30th June) ..	*	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492
1914-15 ..	*	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972
1915-16 ..	*	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652
1916-17 ..	*	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985
1917-18 ..	*	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276
1918-19 ..	*	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470
1919-20 ..	*	33,788,187	42,996,652	76,784,839
1920-21 ..	*	57,607,027	34,878,880	92,485,907

\* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.



COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—					
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.	
	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	21,704,090	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	157,096	1,838,633	361,648
1886	..	107,342,816	4,975,040	113,360	110,524	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	135,366,732	6,009,568	104,206	133,644	2,815,015	586,796
1909	503,027	162,578,874	7,004,623	160,927	214,084	13,657,928	2,758,269
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	115,234,566	5,251,177	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
1919-20	4,096,685	156,458,960	12,800,519	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987
1920-21	1,036,982	118,862,086	8,900,004	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400

\* 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	2,807	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	60,267	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	5,102,277
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
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818

\* 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	26,146	3,267,195	34,071
1915-16	1,787	191,427,078	40,246,088	1,796	28,937	3,335,026	36,372
1916-17	1,782	201,093,447	43,175,024	1,711	29,446	3,428,871	38,025
1917-18	1,726	197,830,163	36,695,699	1,695	29,606	3,532,430	40,754
1918-19	1,715	188,526,047	34,982,384	1,671	30,860	3,804,234	44,035
1919-20	1,707	197,080,463	31,756,907	1,663	29,955	4,490,656	49,017
1920-21	1,712	180,797,030	31,660,611	1,703	35,610	4,068,843	52,791

\* 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	11,108,950	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	4,593
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	4,953
1920	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177	4,720
1921	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638	..

\* Information not available.



EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matriculated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1851	*	*	129	*	*	7,060	..	..
1852	98	17	115	7,369	472	7,841	..	..
1853	152	54	206	11,270	1,763	13,033	..	..
1854	259	132	391	17,378	2,729	20,107	..	..
1855	*	*	438	*	*	24,478	16	..
1856	*	*	455	*	*	26,323	7	3
1857	540	135	675	*	*	36,671	9	..
1858	595	145	740	38,887	3,545	42,432	2	9
1859	605	167	772	42,361	3,904	46,265	15	2
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1861	671	211	882	51,345	5,128	56,473	14	5
1862	673	316	989	57,151	8,390	65,541	23	12
1863	648	371	1,019	58,519	11,100	69,619	28	8
1864	647	300	947	56,982	9,163	66,145	31	12
1865	694	386	1,080	62,215	11,384	73,599	27	8
1866	730	476	1,206	66,037	15,192	81,229	35	11
1867	780	605	1,385	71,795	19,541	91,336	34	10
1868	802	628	1,430	77,245	20,639	97,884	47	13
1869	839	883	1,722	121,764	30,080	151,844	53	17
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1871	988	1,062	2,050	131,145	34,131	165,276	93	19
1872	1,048	888	1,936	135,962	24,781	160,743	88	14
1873	1,078	653	1,731	207,826	18,428	226,254	98	21
1874	1,111	610	1,721	216,144	22,448	238,592	118	24
1875	1,320	565	1,885	220,533	27,481	248,014	93	29
1876	1,498	645	2,143	231,560	28,847	260,407	73	28
1877	1,626	530	2,156	234,519	28,422	262,941	103	26
1878	1,664	585	2,249	231,169	35,873	267,042	114	24
1879	1,713	568	2,281	227,775	34,824	262,599	112	56
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1881	1,757	645	2,402	231,423	34,062	265,485	172	55
1882	1,762	655	2,417	222,945	34,443	257,388	135	73
1883	1,777	670	2,447	222,428	35,773	258,201	128	64
1884	1,803	655	2,458	222,054	35,115	257,169	173	80
1885	1,826	665	2,491	224,685	34,787	259,472	154	77
1886	1,870	691	2,561	230,576	35,811	266,387	154	102
1887	1,911	749	2,660	230,882	37,823	268,705	178	115
1888	1,933	753	2,686	242,046	40,291	282,337	146	117
1889	2,062	782	2,844	250,429	40,181	290,610	192	129
1890	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 Maticu- lated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1891	2,233	759	2,992	253,469	37,203	290,672	209	122
1892	2,140	745	2,885	249,786	36,344	286,130	220	127
1893	2,038	826	2,864	236,508	35,742	272,250	134	116
1894	1,956	867	2,823	231,321	38,062	269,383	145	105
1895	1,922	938	2,860	232,052	40,193	272,245	141	141
1896	1,886	930	2,816	235,617	42,044	277,661	129	122
1897	1,877	929	2,806	238,308	42,899	281,207	152	145
1898	1,877	945	2,822	238,357	43,926	282,283	117	147
1899	1,892	901	2,793	239,732	52,318	292,050	108	131
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1901	1,967	862	2,829	*	*	*	137	200
1902	2,041	872	2,913	257,355	43,182	300,537	124	122
1903	1,988	798	2,786	251,655	45,650	297,305	111	136
1904	1,928	787	2,715	241,145	45,077	286,222	131	152
1905	1,935	771	2,706	234,614	45,936	280,550	195	112
1906	1,953	757	2,710	229,179	52,193	281,372	197	166
1907	1,974	751	2,725	231,759	53,371	285,130	227	146
1908	2,017	696	2,713	233,893	54,036	287,929	202	167
1909	2,035	678	2,713	233,337	53,821	287,158	230	199
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	746	387

\* Information not available.

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
1919	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	6,038	136,522	101,475,363
1920	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	6,532	140,743	106,008,294

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.

\* The figures for 1916 and subsequent years relate to the financial years ending on the 30th June following, i.e., 1916-17, 1917-18, &c.

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
1849-50	..	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	120,894
1864-5	..	3,450	13,027	110,042
1865-6	..	3,328	18,063	176,959
1866-7	..	2,915	17,264	284,118
1867-8	..	2,070	31,459	459,072
1868-9	..	1,747	25,574	448,547
1869-70	..	1,290	24,980	577,287
1870-71	..	467	26,296	629,219
1871-2	..	2,307	30,896	713,589
1872-3	..	1,837	19,338	527,592
1873-4	..	3,694	20,371	562,713
1874-5	..	6,839	19,999	577,493
1875-6	..	501*	21,211	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	2,044,839
1907-8	2,764	340,718	195,086	1,365,000
1908-9	2,647	356,479	205,300	1,430,000
1909-10	2,704	402,122	146,706	900,000
1910-11	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,122,420
1911-12	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14	2,037	675,388	161,105	1,131,491
1914-15	1,192	528,468	92,408	605,636
1915-16	596	898,991	185,775	1,380,367
1916-17	410	827,967	185,230	1,302,660
1917-18	526	623,935	135,635	800,068
1918-19	1,825	804,124	215,255	1,349,309
1919-20	2,669	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680
1920-21	†	717,069	355,698	2,222,305

\* 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 .. ..	13,914,573	5,025,834	55,166,555
1910 .. ..	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 .. ..	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 .. ..	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913 .. ..	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 .. ..	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 .. ..	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 .. ..	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 .. ..	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 .. ..	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919 .. ..	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 .. ..	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458

\* Not available.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104

## Value of Agricultural Production—continued.

Year.	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
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	8,375,451
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,333
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,054,333
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
1919	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350



PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.									
Year.	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	325,881	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	293,606	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	4,313,100	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	2,993,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,230	3,395,040	4,863,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620

\* 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	484,965	55,656,616	1,764,239
1920 ..	29,565	10,277	1,348,100	524,520	61,405,905	1,847,085
1921 ..	30,385	11,174	1,533,430	..	..	1,878,449

\* 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.

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE MINISTRY.

(January, 1922.)

Office.	Name.
Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, M.L.A.
Treasurer .. .. .	Hon. W. M. McPherson, M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General ..	Hon. A. Robinson, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health ..	Hon. M. Baird, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Forests	Hon. Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
Commissioner of Public Works .. .. .	Hon. F. G. Clarke, M.L.C.
Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines ..	Hon. S. Barnes, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey ..	Hon. D. S. Oman, M.L.A.
Ministers without Office .. .. .	{ Hon. H. Angus, M.L.A. Hon. J. W. Pennington, M.L.A. Hon. J. K. Merritt, M.L.C. Hon. G. M. Davis, M.L.C.

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

(January, 1922.)

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo .. ..	Hon. J. Sternberg .. .. .	1922
	Hon. H. Keck .. .. .	1925
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. J. K. Merritt (Minister without Office)	1922
	Hon. W. H. Edgar .. .. .	1925
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke .. .. .	1922
	Hon. G. M. Davis (Minister without Office) ..	1925
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. H. H. Smith .. .. .	1922
	Hon. H. I. Cohen .. .. .	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, C.M.G. (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1925
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. G. Aikman .. .. .	1922
	Hon. J. H. Disney .. .. .	1925
Nelson .. .. .	Hon. T. Beggs .. .. .	1922
	Hon. J. D. Brown (Chairman of Committees)	1925
Northern .. .. .	Hon. W. L. Baillieu .. .. .	1922
	Hon. F. G. Clarke (Commissioner of Public Works)	1925
North-Eastern ..	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris .. .. .	1922
	Hon. W. Kendell .. .. .	1925
North-Western ..	Hon. W. P. Crockett .. .. .	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. Sir Walter S. Manifold, K.B. (President)	1922
	Hon. E. J. White .. .. .	1925

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ELECTED 30TH AUGUST, 1921.)

Speaker: Hon. Sir John E. Mackey.

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

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

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

**PART VII.—POPULATION.**

Estimated population of the State of Victoria, 30th September,  
1921 :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	760,391
Females	..	..	..	..	..	782,241
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>1,542,632</u>

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