

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1922-23.

*A. M. LAUGHTON,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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# Victorian Year-Book

1922-23

*By*

A. M. LAUGHTON,  
F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.,  
GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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FORTY-THIRD ISSUE.

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By Authority :

 ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

[2s. 6d.]

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## P R E F A C E .

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

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with those relating to previous years. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion in regard to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State and promoting the social welfare of the people.

The first part shows the progress of the State since the early days of settlement, and contains a description of the Constitution, as well as an epitome of Acts passed during 1922 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., III., V., VI., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. Parts IV., VII., and VIII. contain statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other productions of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed.

The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—on many subjects to the middle of the year 1923, and in a few instances to a later date.

An outline is given of the main provisions of certain Acts which have been passed since the issue of the preceding *Year-Book*, and which are of interest to large sections of the community. The Acts referred to are the *Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922*, the *Hospital and Charities Act 1922*, and the *University Act 1923*.

Many of the tables in part "Finance" are presented in an altered form, and some new tables have been added. The figures in part "Interchange" relating to Imports and Exports have been revised in accordance with a new statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922.

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.

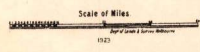
Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 28th March, 1924.



### 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.



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# Victorian Year-Book, 1922-23.

## INTRODUCTION.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

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

**Climate.** From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the sixty-seven years ended with 1922 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and the Weather Bureau was 111·2 deg. Fahr., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 58·4 deg. Upon the average, on only



four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade, and on nineteen days the temperature reaches 90 deg. or over; generally, on about two nights during the year it falls below freezing point. Sultry nights are of rare occurrence. It is only occasionally that a high minimum is recorded. The minimum reading approximates to 70 deg. on an average on only two nights in any one year. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1859) was 178·5 deg., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at the Observatory 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was, during the sixty-five years ended with 1922, 30·013 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·65 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 68 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent. The severity of the heat is not so much felt as it would be if there were a relatively high wet bulb, as the temperature by such bulb seldom exceeds 75 deg. The average number of hours of sunshine daily is 6·3, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 18 days in the year.

### MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

#### **Mountains and Hills.**

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

#### **Rivers.**

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

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

permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass.

Lakes. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding that it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers and lakes in Victoria appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915–16. This was revised by the Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, and contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

## FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria" by the late J. R. Tovey appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1921–22 on pages 3 to 8.

### ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

By J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (*National Herbarium, Melbourne.*)

The "Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act" of 21st November, 1922, is a most comprehensive measure, and, if strictly enforced, will serve a very useful purpose in coping with the all too evident increase of these pests. It has divided the State into six districts, the municipalities of each being represented by delegates, who, in conference, will recommend to the Minister of Lands the vermin or weeds which should be proclaimed for their particular districts.

A number of species new to Science have been added to the Flora during the year 1921–22:—*Frankenia foliosa*, J. M. Black (*Frankenia cœca*), a small plant indigenous to Victoria and South Australia;

*Helichrysum Gatesii*, H. B. Williamson (*Compositæ*), a small "everlasting" of about 8 inches in height, endemic to Victoria; *Pultenæa prolifera*, H. B. Williamson, collected in the Otway Forest; *Pultenæa Readeriana*, H.B.W., from the Grampians and Dandenong Ranges; *Pultenæa D'Altoni*, H.B.W., from Nhill (*Leguminosæ*).

During the year several species previously considered varieties or synonyms have been raised to specific rank, viz.:—*Correa glabra*, Lind. (*Correa speciosa*, Ait. var. *glabra*, Lindl.) (*Rutaceæ*); *Leptospermum coriaceum*, Cheel. (*L. lævigatum*, F.v.M. var. *minus*, F.v.M.); *Eucalyptus albens*, Miq. (*E. hemiphloia*, F.v.M. var. *microcarpa*, Maiden). *Eucalyptus microcarpa*, Maiden (*E. hemiphloia* var. *microcarpa*, Maiden).

A number of changes in the names of the Victorian Flora have been made in accordance with the Vienna Botanical Rules of Nomenclature, viz.:—*Alectryon subcinereum*, Radlk. (*Nepheleium leiocarpum*, F.v.M.) (*Sapindaceæ*); *Stenanthemum leucophractum*, Reiss. (*Cryptandra leucophracta*, Schl.) (*Rhamnaceæ*); *Brasenia Schreberi*, Gmel (*Cabomba peltata*, F.v.M.) (*Nymphaeaceæ*); *Elytranthe Exocarpi*, Behr. Engl. (*Loranthus Exocarpi*, Behr.) (*Loranthaceæ*); *Themeda triandra*, Forsk. (*Anthistiria imberbis*, Retz.) and *Themeda avenacea* (F.v.M.) Maid. and Belche. (*A. avenacea*, F.v.M.) (*Gramineæ*); the "Kangaroo Grasses," well known as fodder plants.

#### NATURALIZED ALIENS.

Of the above only two were recorded, namely:—

*Solanum triflorum*, Nutt. (*Solanaceæ*) "Three-flowered Nightshade." This troublesome annual was found in the Black Mountains, 83 miles from Bairnsdale. The plant has large black berries of a poisonous nature. It has been proclaimed under the Thistle Act for the whole State. Native of North America.

*Solanum rostratum*, Dunal. (*Solanaceæ*) "The Buffalo Burr or Pin-cushion Nightshade," an annual plant, with berry-like fruit growing up to 2 feet in height.

#### EXOTICS.

Several plants have been recorded as introductions for the first time, viz.:—

*Paulownia tomentosa*, Steud. (*Paulownia imperialis*, Siebold and Zucc.) (*Scrophulariaceæ*); "Downy or Imperial Paulownia." Native of Japan. *Scorzonera laciniata*, L. (*Compositæ*). "Torn Vipers Grass." Originally from the Mediterranean Regions and the Caucasus.

*Plantago patagonica*, Jacq. (*Plantago aristata*, Michx.) (*Plantaginaceæ*) "Bracted Plantain." In North America, the home of this plant, it is regarded as a particularly bad weed.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by W. Baragwanath, Esq., Director of Victorian Geological Survey, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, on pages 3 to 13, and an addendum thereto in the *Year-Book* for 1921-22.

## THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and J. A. Kershaw, Esq., F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21.

## THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contained, on pages 31 to 50, a chronological table of leading events in Victorian history for the years 1770 to 1900 inclusive, and of leading events in Victorian and other history for the years 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The leading events in the five years 1917 to 1921 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1922 are given in the table which follows:—

1922.	7th	January.—The Irish Treaty with England ratified by Dail Eireann by 64 votes to 57, and a provisional Government constituted.
	10th	January.—Death of the Hon. F. G. Tudor, leader of the Federal Labour party in the House of Representatives.
	12th	January.—It was announced that the embargo on importations into Australia from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria would be lifted from 1st August 1922.
	22nd	January.—Death of Pope Benedict XV.
	28th	January.—Death of Sir Joseph Hood, ex-Judge of the Victorian Supreme Court.



- 31st January.—Mr. J. R. MacFarlan, K.C., appointed to a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench.
- 6th February.—Selection of Cardinal Achilles Ratti, formerly Archbishop of Milan, as Supreme Pontiff under the title of Pope Pius XI.
- 7th February.—Sir John Gellibrand, K.C.B., D.S.O., resigned his position as Chief Commissioner of Police.
- 15th February.—Enthronement of the Rev. H. C. Lees, M.A., ex-vicar of Swansea, Wales, as Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
- 22nd February.—It was announced that the Victorian Government loan of £4,000,000, bearing interest at 5½ per cent. and issued at 99, had been fourteen times over-subscribed in London.
- 28th February.—Marriage of Princess Mary, daughter of the King, to Viscount Lascelles.
- 29th March.—Death of Mr. C. E. Norman, formerly Chief Commissioner of the Victorian Railways.
- 2nd April.—Superintendent Nicholson appointed Chief Commissioner of Police.
- 13th April.—Sir Ross Smith and Lieutenant Bennett, the famous Australian aviators, killed at Brooklands, England, while testing a new flying machine in which it was proposed to make an aerial tour round the world.
- 31st May.—Elections for the Legislative Council.
- 26th June.—Appointment of Sir John Quick and Mr. Noel Webb as Deputy Presidents of the Federal Arbitration Court.
- 22nd July.—Death at Manilla of Rear Admiral Dumaresq, formerly commander of the Royal Australian Navy.
- 14th August.—Death in London of Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the *London Times* and other newspapers, aged 57 years.
- 2nd September.—Death at Abbotsford, Sydney, of Henry Lawson, Australian poet, aged 53 years.
- 27th September.—Jubilee Exhibition of Victorian State schools opened by the State Governor.
- 15th November.—Elections for the British Parliament held. Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry defeated and the Conservatives, led by Mr. Bonar Law, returned to power.
- 7th December.—Liquor referendum taken in New Zealand. Majority against prohibition, 16,138.
- 16th December.—Elections for the Federal Parliament held throughout Australia.

### 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. Figures are given for the year 1850, as this was the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1922.

	1842.	1850.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1922.
Population, 31st December ..	23,790	76,162	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,209,900	1,339,915	1,590,512
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	9,204,503	20,357,733
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	124,631	196,440	3,092,221	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	9,194,157	20,297,279
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	57,983,764	109,099,199
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	542,074	120,590
Wool produced .. lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	101,803,644	103,512,777
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	..	70,603,787	82,981,570
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,886,247	6,583,276
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	34,813,019	43,867,596
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	9,699,127	6,082,258
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,362,420	1,335,606
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	472,080	496,124
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,547,569	1,750,369
" Sheep .. "	1,404,833	6,032,783	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,028,148	10,841,790	12,882,665	12,325,818
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	333,281	230,770
Total Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,150,198*	..
" Exports—Value .. £	198,783	1,041,796	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,007	29,896,275*	..
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,912	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	21,839,224	26,352,056
Exports .. £	..	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,918,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	18,924,277	34,644,182
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	9,907,046	11,024,510
Railways open .. miles	..	214	..	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,496	4,324
Telegraph wire .. "	..	2,586	..	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	16,405	31,839
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	143,843,191	170,337,926
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,158	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	..	31,293,920
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	18,213,040	51,734,499†
Factories—									
Number of .. "	..	..	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,873	6,753
Hands employed .. "	..	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	102,176	144,876
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings .. £	..	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	16,613,348	40,992,280
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	36,660,854	106,243,181
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools ..	..	61	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,050	2,333
Expenditure on Education .. £	..	..	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,052,418	2,459,659
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,860	185,101,993	265,082,727	426,485,383
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members .. "	..	..	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	139,308	143,421
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,604	2,122,802	3,375,050

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.

\* These figures relate to the calendar year 1909. 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.

† Including deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank. ‡ Not available.

from New South Wales. 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 end of 1922 it had increased to 1,590,512. During the period 1842-1922 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £20,357,733. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1861 the State indebtedness was £6,345,060; in 1922 the funded debt had reached £109,099,199, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 6,583,276 acres. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1921-22 it was £36,352,056. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £34,644,182 in 1921-22. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1922 there were 4,324 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 31,839 miles up to the 30th June, 1922. 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 £51,734,499 in 1922.

The expenditure on education amounted to £162,547 in 1861, and had increased to £2,439,659 in 1921-22. Members of friendly societies numbered 7,166 in 1861 and 143,421 in 1921—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £3,375,050 in 1921. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 144,876 in 1921-22. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £126,485,383 in 1921-22.

## 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 (since increased to £10,000); 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 property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors

**Reform Act  
1903.**

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Responsible Ministers.** The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and their salaries to £10,000 (Act No. 3118); four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office.

**The Parliament.** The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly."

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

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

The  
Legislative  
Council.

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, and a natural-born subject, or, if not natural-born, must have been naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value according to municipal valuation of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922* (No. 3218) provides for the reimbursement of expenses of members of the Legislative Council at the rate of £200 per annum. 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 that the general roll for the Legislative Assembly shall be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements situated therein. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person

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

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

**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 Legislative 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, 1922.

**Elections for the Legislative Council.**

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 31st May, 1922, seven seats were contested, ten 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 31ST MAY, 1922.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who voted.			In-formal Votes.	Number who voted by Post.	Pro-portion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-ratepayers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	42,485	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent.
Meibourne ..	21,538	8,460	3	8,463	97	111	39·29
"  East ..	20,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
"  North ..	37,869	11,851	7	11,858	513	213	31·31
"  South ..	27,751	..	..	..	..	..	..
"  West ..	29,316	9,222	1	9,223	116	92	31·46
Bendigo ..	10,780	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland ..	15,926	3,462	..	3,462	20	19	21·74
Nelson ..	10,979	2,287	1	2,288	12	26	20·84
Northern ..	14,695	5,138	2	5,140	34	121	34·98
North-Eastern ..	13,661	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western ..	18,181	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern ..	14,413	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Eastern ..	31,408	6,574	..	6,574	231	319	20·93
South-Western ..	18,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,760	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western ..	14,526	..	..	..	..	..	..
	353,440						
Less uncontested provinces (10)	191,709						
Total ..	161,731	46,994	14	47,008	1,023	901	29·07

**ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1921.**

**Elections. Legislative Assembly.** At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 30th August, 1921, there were contests in 46 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 871,456—414,818 males and 456,638 females—and in contested districts 57·26 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 61·29 per cent. and for females 53·53 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ... ..	... 55·10	1897 ... ..	... 70·33
1868 ... ..	... 61·59	1900 ... ..	... 63·47
1871 ... ..	... 65·02	1902 ... ..	... 65·47
1874 ... ..	... 61·00	1904 ... ..	... 66·72
1877 ... ..	... 62·29	1907 ... ..	... 61·26
1880 (Feb.) ... ..	... 66·56	1908 ... ..	... 53·64
1880 (July) ... ..	... 65·85	1911 ... ..	... 63·61
1883 ... ..	... 64·96	1914 ... ..	... 53·92
1886 ... ..	... 64·70	1917 ... ..	... 54·21
1889 ... ..	... 66·58	1920 ... ..	... 63·70
1892 ... ..	... 65·12	1921 ... ..	... 57·26
1894 ... ..	... 70·95		

The twenty-sixth Parliament was opened on 10th November, 1920, and was dissolved on 6th August, 1921. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament was opened on 6th September, 1921, and closed on 5th January, 1922. The second session was opened on 4th July, 1922, and closed on 5th January, 1923.

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

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

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

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

**STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1922.**

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1922 :—

Act No.	Date.	
3177 ..	12th July	.. This Act applies £3,127,281 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.
3178 ..	21st July	.. This Act applies £467,895 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1921-22.

Act No.	Date.	
3179	.. 9th August	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1922</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,150,000 available under loan Acts for the electrification of and the installation of power signalling on the Melbourne suburban lines.
3180	.. 29th August	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1922</i> amends the Acts of 1915 (Nos. 1 and 2) by altering the date of maturity of bonds from 1923 to 1930.
3181	.. ..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops (Fruit Shops) Act 1922</i> directs that section 84 of the <i>Factories and Shops Act 1915</i> , dealing with the closing of fruit shops at certain hours, shall not apply to the central portion of the City of Melbourne.
3182	.. ..	.. The <i>Poisons Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, provides for the delivery upon the authority of the Minister of any opium forfeited to the Crown to any public hospital or public institution that may require such product.
3183	.. 13th September..	This Act applies £2,246,174 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.
3184	.. 27th September..	The <i>Farm Produce Agents Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1920, relates to the licences of farm produce agents.
3185	.. ..	.. The <i>Elliminyt Land Act 1922</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Elliminyt permanently reserved from sale as a site for watering purposes, and provides for the granting of the said land to the Shire of Colac as a site for a pound and for other municipal purposes.
3186	.. ..	.. The <i>Brunswick Mechanics' Institute Act 1922</i> authorizes the controlling body of the Institute to borrow money on the security of its property for the purpose of erecting shops and other buildings thereon.
3187	.. 9th October	.. This Act applies £200,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.
3188	.. 31st October	.. The <i>Electoral Act 1922</i> amends the Act of 1920.
3189	.. ..	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1922</i> authorizes the raising of £3,500,000 for railways, for irrigation and water supply works, for drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3190	.. ..	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1922</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,693,000 available under loan Acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3191	.. 3rd November	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1922</i> (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £2,150,000 available under loan Acts for railways and other purposes.
3192	.. ..	.. This Act applies £1,170,949 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.

Act No.	Date.	
3193	.. 21st November	.. The <i>Marnoo Land Act 1922</i> provides for the permanent reservation as a site for a public park and recreation grounds (to serve as a memorial of the soldiers who took part in the recent war) of certain land in the parish of Marnoo to be transferred to the Crown, for the sale of certain Crown land in the said parish temporarily reserved as a site for public recreation and for the application of the proceeds of such sale to the improvement of the first mentioned site.
3194	.. ..	.. The <i>Border Railways Act 1922</i> ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement between the States of New South Wales and Victoria respecting the construction, maintenance and operation of certain lines of railway in New South Wales and Victoria, the construction and maintenance of certain bridges over the River Murray, and for other works and purposes.
3195	.. ..	.. The <i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1922</i> provides for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds.
3196	.. ..	.. The <i>Land Surveyors Act 1922</i> amends the principal Act of 1915.
3197	.. 28th November	.. The <i>Congregational Union Incorporation Act 1922</i> provides for the incorporation of the Congregational Union of Victoria.
3198	.. ..	.. The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1922</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1915, amends the law with respect to dividing societies.
3199	.. ..	.. The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Local Government Acts, consolidates and amends the law relating to the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved capital values of rateable property.
3200	.. ..	.. The <i>Treasury Bills and Advances Act 1922</i> authorizes the issue of Treasury Bills and the obtaining of temporary advances pending the flotation of loans authorized by Parliament.
3201	.. ..	.. The <i>Public Works (Sinking Funds) Act 1922</i> makes provision for sinking funds in the case of certain public works constructed out of loan moneys.
3202	.. ..	.. The <i>Special Funds Act 1922</i> provides for the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of the amount standing to the credit of the Government Employees Accident Fund.
3203	.. ..	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1922</i> provides that the municipal endowment for the year ending 30th June, 1923, shall be £50,000.
3204	.. ..	.. The <i>Agricultural Education Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1919, authorizes the employment of graduates in agricultural science in certain Government departments.
3205	.. ..	.. The <i>Juries Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to juries.



Act. No.	Date.	
3206 ..	28th November ..	The <i>Gaming Act</i> 1922, to be read with the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1915, amends the law relating to contracts or agreements by way of gaming or wagering.
3207 ..	4th December ..	The <i>Architects Registration Act</i> 1922, to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation, makes provision for the registration of architects.
3208 ..	..	The <i>Libel Law Amendment Act</i> 1922 amends the law of libel with respect to reports of proceedings of meetings of municipal councils.
3209 ..	..	The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1922 applies certain unexpended balances, amounting to £16,447, under Surplus Revenue Acts, to the re-modelling of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and alterations to the City Watch-house.
3210 ..	..	The <i>Coal Mines Regulation Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915.
3211 ..	14th December ..	The <i>Boorhaman Land Act</i> 1922 provides for the sale of certain land in the parish of Boorhaman, formerly temporarily reserved from sale as a site for public purposes, and for the application of the proceeds of such sale to the purchase of other land in the said parish.
3212 ..	..	The <i>Daylesford Land Act</i> 1922 provides for the sale of certain land in the parish of Wombat, temporarily reserved as a site for show yards, and for the application of the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site for show yards.
3213 ..	..	The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1922 fixes the rate of tax for the year 1923 at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value where the unimproved value exceeds £250, and in addition imposes a super-tax equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of land tax payable; the minimum tax payable to be two shillings and sixpence.
3214 ..	..	The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915 in regard to the stamp duty payable on conveyance or transfer of real property where the consideration exceeds £10, and on the transfer, assignment, partition or division of an interest in leasehold property. The date up to which double stamp duty is payable on certain instruments has been extended from 30th June, 1923, to 30th June, 1927.
3215 ..	..	The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1922, to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915, and to come into force on the 31st December, 1922, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1923. Incomes of £200 and under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500 4d.; for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000 5d.; for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, 6d.; and for every

Act No.                      Date.

£1 over £1,500, 7d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies (including life assurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1. Any taxpayer whose income does not exceed £800 per annum may deduct from his income £30 in respect of each child who is under the age of 16 years and is wholly maintained by him. From 21st December, 1921, any taxpayer whose income does not exceed £800 per annum may deduct any payments to any legally qualified medical practitioner, public or private hospital, nurse, or chemist in respect of the illness of the taxpayer or his wife or any of his children under the age of 21 years, provided that no such deduction is less than £2, and in addition, in the event of the death of his wife or any of his children under the age of 21 years, any sum of money not exceeding £20 paid to any undertaker for funeral expenses may be deducted from income. Friendly society contributions are also deductible from income from the above-mentioned date.

- 3216 .. 14th December .. The *Real Estate Agents Act 1922*, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, provides for the licensing of real estate agents. The licences are for twelve months and the fee is £5, with £3 3s. for each renewal. Applicants for a licence must produce a fidelity bond for £250 from some insurance company or other surety approved by the Treasurer.
- 3217 .. .. .. The *Workers' Compensation Act 1922*, to come into operation on 1st February, 1923, amends the Act of 1915 by increasing from £250 to £350 a year the wage limit of persons who may be insured under the Act, and also by increasing the amounts payable at death or for partial or total incapacity from accident.
- 3218 .. .. .. The *Constitution Act Amendment 1922*, to be read with the principal Act of 1915 and to operate from 1st January, 1923, provides for the reimbursement of expenses of members of the Legislative Council at the rate of £200 per annum.
- 3219 .. .. .. The *Betting Tax Act 1922* continues the tax on betting tickets, &c., from 31st December, 1922, to 31st December, 1924.
- 3220 .. .. .. The *Korumburra, Silkstone and Strezlecki Railway Act 1922* provides for the dismantling of a portion of the Korumburra, Silkstone and Strezlecki railway line.
- 3221 .. .. .. The *Jeparit Land Act 1922* provides for the closing of portion of a certain street adjoining the township of Jeparit, and for the grant of a lease of the portion so closed to the Country Fire Brigades Board.

Act No.	Date.	
3222	.. 14th December	.. The <i>Kew Land Act</i> 1922 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land at Kew, and makes provision for its permanent reservation as a site for public recreation and a park.
3223	.. ..	.. The <i>Brunswick Lands Sale Act</i> 1922 relates to the sale of certain lands in the City of Brunswick under the <i>Municipal Rates Recovery Act</i> 1916.
3224	.. ..	.. The <i>Drainage Areas Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915.
3225	.. ..	.. The <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915 by increasing from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum the rate of interest on unpaid rates, &c.
3226	.. ..	.. The <i>Milk Supply Act</i> 1922, to be read with the <i>Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1915, makes further and better provision for the supply of milk to the public.
3227	.. ..	.. The <i>Railways (Board of Discipline) Act</i> 1922 amends the <i>Railways Act</i> 1915 with respect to the powers of the Board of Discipline.
3228	.. ..	.. The <i>Audit Act</i> 1922 amends the principal Act of 1915 by increasing the salary of the Auditor-General from £1,000 to £1,250 per annum, to take effect from 1st July, 1922.
3229	.. ..	.. The <i>Mildura Vineyards Protection Act</i> 1922 amends the principal Act of 1918 by extending the power of a Board appointed under the provisions of that Act to make by-laws.
3230	.. 16th December	.. The <i>Alexandra Park Act</i> 1922, to be read with the principal Act of 1904, provides that the Alexandra Park is to be maintained at the sole expense of the City of Melbourne from 1st January, 1923.
3231	.. ..	.. The <i>Primary Products Advances Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1919.
3232	.. ..	.. This Act applies £7,722,788 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £14,935,087 to the service of the Government.
3233	.. 21st December	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1922 authorizes the raising of £5,000,000 for railways and tramways and irrigation and water supply works.
3234	.. ..	.. The <i>Electricity Supply Loan Act</i> 1922 authorizes the raising of £1,576,000 for the purposes of works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and sanctions the issue and application of such money for the said purposes.
3235	.. ..	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Public Works) Act</i> 1922 authorizes the raising of £694,000 for State and technical school works and buildings and other public purposes, and sanctions the issue and application of such money.
3236	.. ..	.. The <i>South Melbourne Land (Street Closing) Act</i> 1922 provides for the closing of a certain street in the city of South Melbourne.

Act No.	Date.	
3237	.. 21st December	.. The <i>South Melbourne Land Act</i> 1922 provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the city of South Melbourne, and for the permanent reservation from sale of the said portion as a site for a memorial to sailors and soldiers who served in the war which commenced in 1914.
3238	.. ..	.. The <i>Tourists' Resorts Act</i> 1922 gives power to appoint a committee whose duties are defined as being to protect, preserve and improve tourists' resorts and roads relating thereto.
3239	.. ..	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission (Funds and Accounts) Act</i> 1922 relates to certain funds and accounts of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
3240	.. ..	.. The <i>University (Veterinary School) Act</i> 1922 extends from ten to fifteen years the operation of the provision in section 2 of the <i>University Act</i> 1917 for the endowment of the veterinary school.
3241	.. ..	.. The <i>Municipal Rates Recovery Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1916.
3242	.. ..	.. The <i>Hopetoun to Patchewollock Railway Construction Act</i> 1922 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Hopetoun to Patchewollock.
3243	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne to West Brunswick Tramway Construction Act</i> 1922 authorizes the construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway from Melbourne to West Brunswick.
3244	.. ..	.. The <i>Richmond to Prahran Tramway Construction Act</i> 1922 authorizes the construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway from Richmond to Prahran.
3245	.. ..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act</i> 1922 authorizes the Board to borrow a further sum of £20,000.
3246	.. ..	.. The <i>Public Accounts Committee Act</i> 1922, to operate from 1st January, 1923, authorizes the payment of £30 per annum as reimbursement of expenses to members of the committee.
3247	.. ..	.. The <i>North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Company Act</i> 1922 provides for the sale of the tramway portion of the undertaking to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and of the electric light portion to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
3248	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1922, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, increases the borrowing powers of the Board from £11,750,000 to £13,750,000.
3249	.. ..	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1922 amends the State Savings Bank Acts and Part I. of the <i>Housing and Reclamation Act</i> 1920.
3250	.. ..	.. The <i>Great Ocean Road (Lands Exchange) Act</i> 1922 provides for the excision of certain Crown lands from a reserved forest under the Forests Acts and for their being given in exchange for portion of certain lands under the <i>Great Ocean Road (Lands Sale) Act</i> 1920.

Act No.	Date.	
3251	.. 21st December	.. The <i>Trustees' Investments Act 1922</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1915, authorizes trustees to invest in stock and other securities of the Commonwealth of Australia or of any State in the Commonwealth or of the Dominion of New Zealand.
3252	.. ..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops Act 1922</i> amends the <i>Factories and Shops Acts</i> .
3253	.. ..	.. The <i>Closer Settlement Act 1922</i> amends the <i>Closer Settlement Acts</i> and the <i>Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts</i> .
3254	.. ..	.. The <i>Masseurs Registration Act 1922</i> makes provision with respect to the training, qualifications and registration of masseurs.
3255	.. ..	.. The <i>Developmental Roads Act 1922</i> , to be read with the <i>Country Roads Act 1915</i> , gives power to raise an additional sum of £2,000,000 to be expended on developmental roads. The salary of the chairman of the Country Roads Board is raised from £1,000 to £1,250 and that of each of the other members of the Board from £700 to £900 per annum.
3256	.. ..	.. The <i>Health Act 1922</i> amends the Act of 1919 as regards the duty of sewerage authorities to provide for the collection of nightsoil on all unsewered premises within a sewerage district.
3257	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts (Leasing Powers) Act 1922</i> relates to leases of certain lands vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners or the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners.
3258	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust (Exchange of Lands) Act 1922</i> provides for the exchange of certain pieces of land vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for certain other pieces of land in which the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited, the Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited, and Cuming, Smith and Company Proprietary Limited are the respective registered proprietors of an estate in fee-simple under the provisions of the Transfer of Land Acts.
3259	.. ..	.. The <i>Licensing Act 1922</i> amends the principal Act of 1915. The next vote on local option is fixed to be taken in 1930, and there will be a vote in every eighth year afterwards. Any surplus in the Licensing Fund on 30th June in any financial year in excess of £20,000 is to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue. Power is given to grant new victuallers' licences elsewhere than in the Mallee, if the premises for which a licence is desired have accommodation deemed by the court to be satisfactory and sufficient for the locality. The salary of the chairman of the Licensing Court is fixed at £1,000 per annum and that of each of the other licensing magistrates at £900 per annum.
3260	.. ..	.. The <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1922</i> , to come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation, is a comprehensive measure dealing with the charities of the State. A synopsis of its principal provisions will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

Act No.	Date.	
3261	21st December	.. The <i>Trusts Act</i> 1922, to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to interest on certain debentures or inscribed stock purchased or sold by trustees.
3262	..	.. The <i>Police Offences Act</i> 1922, to be read with the Act of 1915, prescribes the manner in which lights are to be fixed on bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles and other vehicles, provides for the forfeiture of firearms or other offensive weapons on conviction for an offence, restricts the use of air guns by young persons and makes the law more stringent in respect to the publishing, distributing or selling of pictures, posters or post cards of an indecent or disgusting nature.
3263	..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Act</i> 1922 makes provision for the establishment of a Metropolitan Town Planning Commission.
3264	..	.. The <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1922 further amends the Act of 1915.
3265	..	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1918 principally in regard to the supply of electricity to municipalities which are located 25 miles from the nearest point of the boundary of the city of Melbourne.
3266	..	.. The <i>Brands Act</i> 1922, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, relates to the branding and ear-marking of stock.
3267	..	.. The <i>Fire Escapes (Melbourne) Act</i> , 1922, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915, makes provision for means of escape and egress from certain buildings in the city of Melbourne in the event of fire.
3268	..	.. The <i>Libraries Act</i> 1922 amends Part II. of the <i>Libraries Act</i> 1915.
3269	..	.. The <i>Scaffolding Inspection Act</i> 1922, to come into operation on 1st March, 1923, provides for the inspection of scaffolding. Municipalities are to appoint inspectors to secure the due observance of the Act.

**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. (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, (K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting))	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 53rd 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 Sydneyham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

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

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated April, 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 Hoddle .. ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae .. ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell .. ..	Attorney-General ..	
Redmond Barry .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	13th April, 1852
James Horatio Nelson Cassell .. ..	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	21st July, 1852
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	



Ministries,  
1855 to 1923.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
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 June, 1923, 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, Sir Arthur, M.L.C. .. .. .	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alexander J., K.C.M.G.	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C. .. .. .	Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Barnes, Samuel .. .. .	Minister of Railways, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Oman, David Swan .. .. .	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Immigration, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
Angus, Henry .. .. .	Minister without Office.
Pennington, J. W. .. .. .	Minister without Office.
Merritt, J. K., M.L.C. .. .. .	Minister without Office.
Davis, G. M., M.L.C. .. .. .	Minister without Office.

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

### MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1923.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

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

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

Clerk Assistant : H. H. Pearson.

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

Clerk of the Records : P. T. Pook.

Clerk of the Papers : L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1923—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir John E. Mackey.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford .. ..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park .. ..	A. K. Wallace.
Allandale .. ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Forests).
Ballaarat East .. ..	Hon. R. M. McGregor.
Ballaarat West .. ..	Hon. Major M. Baird (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Barwon .. ..	E. Morley.
Benalla .. ..	Hon. J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra .. ..	H. Beardmore.
Bendigo East .. ..	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West .. ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara .. ..	E. W. Greenwood.
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 .. ..	W. West.
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.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1923—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Grenville .. ..	A. Hughes, M.C.
Gunbower .. ..	Hon. H. Angus (Minister without Office).
Hampden .. ..	Hon. D. S. Oman (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Immigration).
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. Wettenthal.
Maryborough .. ..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington .. ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne .. ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens .. ..	Hon. A. A. Billson (Chairman of Committees).
Polwarth .. ..	J. McDonald.
Port Fairy .. ..	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne .. ..	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. ..	Dr. R. H. J. Fetherston.
Richmond .. ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	J. Allan.
St. Kilda .. ..	F. W. Eggleston.
Stawell and Ararat .. ..	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill .. ..	F. E. Old.
Toorak .. ..	Dr. Stanley Argyle.
Upper Goulburn .. ..	E. J. Mackrell.
Walhalla .. ..	Hon. S. Barnes (Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines).
Wangaratta .. ..	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga .. ..	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip .. ..	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool .. ..	J. D. Deany.
Williamstown .. ..	Hon. J. Lemmon.

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

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

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

Clerk of the Papers: F. E. Wanke.

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

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

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: A. Burr.

Librarian (Acting): J. A. Finnie.

**FOREIGN CONSULS.**

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

**CONSULS-GENERAL.**

Country.	Name.
Argentine .. ..	Bartoli, U.A.
Belgium .. ..	Drion, M. F.
China .. ..	Ouei Tze-King.
Colombia .. ..	Lyle, M.
Denmark .. ..	Lunn, Ove.
Norway .. ..	Arentz, E. K. B.
Swiss Confederation .. ..	Stahel, G. (Hon.).
United States .. ..	Sammons, T.

**CONSULS.**

France .. ..	Turck, R.
Greece .. ..	Kyriazopoulos, Constantine.
Guatemala .. ..	De Bavay, Auguste.
Italy .. ..	Grossardi, Commendatore A.
Japan .. ..	Fullarton, D. B. (Hon.).
Mexico .. ..	McKinley, A.
Netherlands .. ..	Wichers, P. A. Van Buttingha.
Nicaragua .. ..	Medina, R.
Peru .. ..	Tassara, Den Atilio.
Portugal .. ..	Thomson, J. (Hon.).
Salvador .. ..	Karagheusian, V. N. T. (Hon.).
Spain .. ..	Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
” .. ..	Cave, H. (Hon.).
Sweden .. ..	Waern, J. D.

**VICE-CONSULS.**

Argentine .. ..	Mackay, S.
Belgium .. ..	Nihotte, A.
Brazil, United States of .. ..	Sheppard, H. A.
China .. ..	Sze Zau Tsung.
Denmark .. ..	Holdenson, P. J.
” .. ..	Blechingberg, E.
” .. ..	Belcher, E. N. (Geelong).
Finland .. ..	Sleigh, H. C. (Hon.).
Japan .. ..	Black, P. J. (Hon.).
Liberia .. ..	Coombs, W. G. (performing duties of Consul-General).
Norway .. ..	Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).
Paraguay .. ..	Fraser, W. S.
United States .. ..	Fox, R.
” .. ..	Dunlop, W. A.

**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	..	..	Sangar, J. W.

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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 various Trust Funds, as well as the Loan Funds into which all borrowed moneys are paid.

Subsequent to its elevation into a self-governing Colony in 1851, Victoria was divided for the purposes of local government into Districts, which 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 1921-22 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA,  
1921-22.

	£
Revenue .. .. .	20,357,733
Expenditure .. .. .	20,297,279
Surplus for the year .. .. .	60,454
Reduction of deficit by Surplus Revenue Act, No. 3146 .. .. .	25,000
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1921 .. .. .	1,290,706
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1922 .. .. .	1,205,252

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 six years the deficit has been reduced, and, on 30th June, 1922, it was £1,205,252, there having been a decrease as compared with the previous year of £85,454.

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 for 1921-22 are as follows:—

	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	19,871,466	19,836,528
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan		
Redemption purposes .. .. .	121,713	121,713
Country Roads Board Fund .. .. .	141,424	141,424
Licensing Fund .. .. .	306,258	306,258
Police Superannuation Fund .. .. .	8,651	8,651
Assurance Fund .. .. .	2,640	2,640
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit .. .. .	..	25,516
Loss on non-paying railways .. .. .	94,419	94,419
Total .. .. .	20,357,733	20,297,279

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: 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Year ended 30th June—		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—		Revenue.	Expenditure.
		£	£			£	£
1913	..	10,508,945	10,479,741	1918	..	12,672,787	12,631,169
1914	..	10,958,037	10,944,718	1919	..	13,044,088	12,979,407
1915	..	10,529,017	11,706,968	1920	..	15,866,184	15,752,459
1916	..	11,470,875	11,683,363	1921	..	19,054,475	18,941,698
1917	..	11,813,879	11,795,295	1922	..	20,357,733	20,297,279

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., 1912-13 TO 1921-22.

Year ended 30th June—	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.			Total.	
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency of former years.	In redemption of loans raised in anticipation of revenue.	Towards Redemption Funds to meet outstanding loans.*		
	£	£	£	£	
1913	..	29,204	25,000	212,269	266,473
1914	..	13,319	..	204,745	218,064
1915	..	17,519	..	211,117	228,636
1916	..	20,327	..	266,599	286,926
1917	..	18,584	..	296,345	314,929
1918	..	16,618	25,000	299,578	341,196
1919	..	14,681	50,000	301,466	366,147
1920	..	13,725	100,000	359,100	472,825
1921	..	12,777	100,000	508,344	621,121
1922	..	60,454	25,000	402,724	488,178
Totals (10 years)		217,208	325,000	3,062,287	3,604,495

\* 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 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1920-21, which were applied towards payment for public works or to other purposes of a public nature.

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

**HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

Heads of Revenue.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government	1,739,481	1,764,239	1,847,085	1,878,449	1,918,967
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	506,662	718,194	881,423	702,468	706,181
Income Tax ..	773,468	928,210	915,551	1,591,198	1,443,209
Land Tax ..	353,156	324,232	314,217	331,756	372,060
Stamp Duties ..	505,637	581,917	820,618	928,367	930,859
Licences ..	158,842	179,338	213,204	274,020	320,127
Other ..	12,958	13,055	14,754	19,024	18,738
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	6,615,914	6,422,133	8,081,947	9,848,061	10,751,173
Water Supply ..	342,600	355,854	384,280	406,666	415,540
Harbor Trusts, Wharfrage, &c. ..	92,237	101,210	113,049	145,938	156,747
State Coal Mine ..	302,276	292,604	433,977	416,892	591,380
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	83,333	82,664	82,664	103,789	86,013
Other ..	89,223	116,050	197,637	220,176	190,286
Land—					
Sales ..	157,297	141,693	202,517	333,083	200,346
Rents ..	135,176	143,943	175,116	205,648	232,876
Interest, &c. ..	184,239	186,118	187,731	194,922	173,218
Other Sources—					
Interest—Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	767	20,811	102,785	463,878	827,330
Fees, Fines, &c. ..	216,235	236,429	293,281	317,968	332,497
Tramways Act 2995 (Sec. 88) ..	..	..	56,783	84,355	98,107
Sale of Books and Documents (Govt. Printer) ..	59,127	63,215	72,380	82,697	90,084
From Exporters for Packing Produce for Export ..	61,063	91,430	181,753	100,715	72,505
State Electricity Commissioners ..	..	..	..	..	58,111
Miscellaneous ..	283,096	280,749	293,432	404,405	371,379
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,672,787</b>	<b>13,044,088</b>	<b>15,866,184</b>	<b>19,054,475</b>	<b>20,357,733</b>
Per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 8 18 10	£ s. d. 9 1 6	£ s. d. 10 11 1	£ s. d. 12 9 5	£ s. d. 13 2 6

The revenue for 1921-22 represents an increase of £1,303,258 on that for the previous year. There were increases under the following

headings:—Railways, £903,112; Interest—Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts, £363,452; and State Coal Mine, £174,488. There was a falling off in revenue from Land of £127,213, and State Taxation decreased by £55,659. The payments to the State by the Federal Government during the last twelve 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.

### STATE EXPENDITURE.

Heads of State expenditure.

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

#### SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Heads of Expenditure.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>General Government.</i>					
Governor .. .. .	7,486	7,448	6,915	8,777	10,064
Parliament and Ministry .. .. .	82,591	74,059	74,402	103,494	106,147
Civil Establishment	293,836	309,583	349,029	372,560	393,683
Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	391,521	415,295	420,726	466,636	480,065
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	165,613	166,675	194,149	226,608	227,303
Police .. .. .	341,364	366,079	462,303	533,920	533,986
Penal Establishments and Gaols .. .. .	55,027	54,268	61,947	75,981	74,161
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ..	1,084,050	1,111,276	1,324,595	1,659,663	1,755,834
Technical Schools ..	70,247	65,455	69,661	92,001	100,693
University .. .. .	26,500	27,000	31,500	37,975	40,175
Libraries, &c. .. ..	26,253	26,006	27,672	33,500	34,108
Art and Science .. ..	8,830	9,136	8,976	9,305	9,630
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts .. ..	21,547	22,563	31,565	36,939	29,341
Public Health .. ..	50,439	180,684	190,844	80,848	97,599
Charitable Institutions, &c. .. ..	564,535	583,008	666,697	818,539	829,514

\* This is subject to a slight reduction on account of a special payment to Western Australia. The reduction in 1921-22 was slightly more than 3d. per head of population. See *Year-Book* 1915-16, page 142.

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :  
1917-18 TO 1921-22—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ..	142,540	157,557	167,818	207,760	221,565
Agriculture and Stock ..	198,193	214,001	266,314	244,968	275,107
Mining ..	409,502	379,556	587,031	538,855	678,785
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ..	4,475,717	4,261,082	6,042,136	7,857,380	8,117,070
Water Supply ..	120,789	116,153	154,534	165,145	185,656
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	75,928	92,825	81,436	93,929	98,984
Roads and Bridges ..	6,546	6,001	3,930	6,068	16,948
Country Roads Board Fund ..	83,268	140,873	158,288	170,638	191,424
Electricity Commissioners ..	..	..	..	32,015	112,608
Municipal Endowment, &c. ..	60,753	60,138	67,396	52,212	53,769
Works and Buildings, n.e.i. ..	67,460	50,666	61,610	56,675	65,476
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	3,010,358	3,087,059	3,249,393	3,882,095	4,579,665
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks ..	8,453	8,638	8,212	7,975	6,737
Redemption Funds, &c. ..	299,578	301,466	359,100	508,344	402,724
Settlement of Discharged Soldiers ..	..	58,011	75,000	75,000	75,000
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	25,000	25,000	29,778	40,000	33,500
Fire Brigades ..	32,882	33,309	37,164	45,615	48,909
Immigration ..	9,895	7,275	6,870	11,885	18,135
Licensing Fund ..	143,501	164,128	197,630	257,288	306,258
Expeditionary Forces — Allowance to Railway Department for carriage ..	6,610	74,673	117,345	10,428	5,325
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" ..	220,156	274,521	103,716	56,936	..
Miscellaneous ..	44,201	47,940	56,777	63,741	81,331
Total ..	12,631,169	12,979,407	15,752,459	18,941,698	20,297,279
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 8 18 3	£ s. d. 9 0 7	£ s. d. 10 9 7	£ s. d. 12 7 11	£ s. d. 13 1 9

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1921-22 showed an increase of £1,355,581. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases were—Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £697,570; Railways, £259,690; Mining, £139,930;

State Schools, £96,171; and Electricity Commissioners, £80,593. The chief decreases were—Redemption Funds, etc., £105,620; and Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services," £56,936.

### INCOME TAX.

#### State Income Tax.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding year, and are divided into two classes, viz.:—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company registered under the *Companies Act* 1915, or to any company in liquidation.

On incomes not exceeding £800 the following deductions were allowed in the assessments for 1922-23:—(a) £30 in respect of each child under 16 years of age; (b) certain expenses during illness; (c) friendly society contributions; and (d) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20.

For each of the years 1918-19 to 1921-22 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 taxable income up to but not exceeding £500 was 3d. in the £1. Where the taxable 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 profits.

In the following table are shown the rates of taxation, also the numbers of assessments, and the amounts of taxable income, and of tax payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged:—

**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1921-22—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1920-21.**

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 }	64,794	4,396	1,071	345
£501 to £1,000	4	8		5,139	1,186	4,991	184
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10		1,072	303	1,493	124
£1,501 to £2,000	6	12		360	159	701	95
£2,001 and upwards	7	14		466	198	1,157	727
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>71,831</b>	<b>6,242</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>1,475</b>

Taxable Income.	Taxable Income.				Tax Payable.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ..	9,641,160	696,408	227,260	58,722	120,511	17,434	3,944	2,924
£501 to £1,000	3,430,870	802,413	3,412,836	134,433	60,600	23,489	68,406	6,673
£1,001 to £1,500	1,210,040	366,908	1,803,778	155,761	25,331	14,571	38,886	7,753
£1,501 to £2,000	619,577	271,095	1,205,424	165,929	13,403	11,778	27,930	8,246
£2,001 and upwards	1,770,841	831,370	4,617,296	10,517,783	45,612	43,547	131,303	525,669
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>16,752,488</b>	<b>2,968,194</b>	<b>11,266,594</b>	<b>11,032,628</b>	<b>265,457</b>	<b>115,819</b>	<b>270,469</b>	<b>551,265</b>

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 1921-22 amounted to £52,555,304, but, as 70,236 taxpayers were allowed the £150 exemption, the amount available for taxation was £42,019,904.



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

## INCOME TAX : 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

—	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<b>Number of Assessments :</b>					
Individuals ..	43,424	49,889	50,626	73,548	87,486
Companies ..	1,634	1,644	1,448	1,843	1,475
<b>Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..</b>	<b>45,058</b>	<b>51,533</b>	<b>52,074</b>	<b>75,391</b>	<b>88,961</b>
<b>Taxable Incomes of previous year :</b>					
Individuals ..	£ 14,479,213	£ 16,572,006	£ 17,128,672	£ 28,999,298	£ 30,987,276
Companies ..	7,292,279	8,423,513	8,607,366	14,164,719	11,032,628
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21,771,492</b>	<b>24,995,519</b>	<b>25,736,038</b>	<b>43,164,017</b>	<b>42,019,904</b>
<b>Tax payable :</b>					
Individuals ..	332,924	399,944	383,602	651,126	651,745
Companies ..	364,564	420,995	430,028	707,770	551,265
<b>Total* ..</b>	<b>697,488</b>	<b>820,939</b>	<b>813,630</b>	<b>1,358,896</b>	<b>1,203,010</b>
<b>Per taxpayer :</b>					
Individuals ..	£ s. d. 7 13 4	£ s. d. 8 0 4	£ s. d. 7 11 7	£ s. d. 8 17 1	£ s. d. 7 8 9
Companies ..	223 2 3	256 1 7	296 19 7	384 0 8	373 14 9
<b>Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—</b>					
Individuals ..	d. 5·52	d. 5·79	d. 5·37	d. 5·39	d. 5·05
Companies ..	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00

\* For actual collections received, see page 40.

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,  
1921-22.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.*			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>1. Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	2,057	4	164	2,225	8,575	504	9,079	4 1 7
Clergymen ..	821	1	35	857	2,217	100	2,317	2 14 1
Legal Practitioners ..	507	7	245	759	12,392	3,268	15,660	20 12 8
Medical Practitioners ..	457	7	313	777	14,786	3,470	18,256	23 9 11
Police ..	1,277	..	35	1,312	2,642	122	2,764	2 2 2
Teachers ..	2,180	3	142	2,325	7,616	430	8,046	3 9 3
Various ..	3,807	36	625	4,468	27,507	5,519	33,026	7 7 10
	11,106	58	1,559	12,723	75,735	13,413	89,148	7 0 2
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers	811	11	349	1,171	16,508	2,877	19,385	16 11 1
Various ..	955	8	132	1,095	4,915	790	5,705	5 4 2
	1,766	19	481	2,266	21,423	3,667	25,090	11 1 5
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ..	1,209	10	351	1,570	12,835	2,698	15,533	9 17 11
Brokers ..	134	1	46	181	4,262	788	5,050	27 18 1
Butchers ..	738	7	159	904	4,534	1,595	6,129	6 15 7
Clerks ..	9,852	18	858	10,728	54,281	5,720	60,001	5 11 10
Drapers ..	576	3	160	739	8,300	1,172	9,472	12 16 4
Grocers ..	802	..	161	963	5,181	714	5,895	6 2 5
Merchants ..	693	6	507	1,206	31,001	6,544	37,545	31 2 8
Salesmen ..	4,868	4	500	5,372	26,540	2,312	28,852	5 7 5
Storekeepers	476	2	143	621	5,420	738	6,158	9 18 4
Various ..	3,377	82	624	4,083	24,931	6,708	31,639	7 15 0
	22,725	133	3,509	26,367	177,285	28,989	206,274	7 16 6

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

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1921-22—  
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.*			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>4. Transport.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carriers ..	2,664	2	91	2,757	5,778	285	6,063	2 4 0
Engaged in Postal Service ..	1,140	..	13	1,153	2,252	48	2,300	1 19 11
Engaged in Railways ..	5,606	..	78	5,684	10,689	230	10,919	1 18 5
Engaged in Shipping ..	369	1	45	415	2,632	175	2,807	6 15 4
	9,779	3	227	10,009	21,351	738	22,089	2 4 2
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ..	1,962	13	276	2,251	10,193	1,698	11,891	5 5 8
Engine-drivers	805	..	3	808	1,493	7	1,500	1 17 1
Engineers ..	1,970	6	129	2,105	9,086	688	9,774	4 12 10
Managers ..	903	1	195	1,099	10,317	1,749	12,066	10 19 7
Manufacturers	815	10	444	1,269	32,398	3,282	35,680	28 2 4
Printers ..	1,238	3	84	1,325	5,604	532	6,136	4 12 7
Various ..	14,737	18	678	15,433	41,467	2,927	44,394	2 17 6
	22,430	51	1,809	24,290	110,558	10,883	121,441	5 0 0
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy								
Farmers	297	9	88	394	2,986	286	3,272	8 6 1
Farmers ..	1,110	132	511	1,753	14,872	3,717	18,589	10 12 1
Graziers ..	218	102	364	684	20,670	10,130	30,800	45 0 7
Various ..	711	26	98	835	3,679	833	4,512	5 8 1
	2,336	269	1,061	3,666	42,207	14,966	57,173	15 11 11

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

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1921-22—  
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> continued.					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ..	14	2	6	22	202	53	255	11 12 1
Miners ..	312	..	3	315	476	7	483	1 10 7
Mining Managers ..	73	..	7	80	408	35	443	5 10 10
Various ..	86	1	7	94	422	28	450	4 15 8
	485	3	23	511	1,508	123	1,631	3 3 9
	2,821	272	1,084	4,177	43,715	15,089	58,804	14 3 6
<b>7. Indefinite..</b>	1,204	5,706	744	7,654	12,212	116,687	128,899	16 16 10
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance ..	21	..	..	21	32,965	..	32,965	1,569 15 1
Mining ..	3	..	..	3	940	..	940	313 5 4
Other ..	1,451	..	..	1,451	517,360	..	517,360	356 11 1
	1,475	..	..	1,475	551,265	..	551,265	373 14 9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>73,306</b>	<b>6,242</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>88,961</b>	<b>1,013,544</b>	<b>189,466</b>	<b>1,203,010</b>	<b>13 10 5</b>

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

Of the total taxpayers (exclusive of companies), 82 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 7 per cent. from property, and 11 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Occupations showing the highest average tax were—Graziers, £45 0s. 7d.; merchants, £31 2s. 8d.; manufacturers, £28 2s. 4d.; and brokers, £27 18s. 1d.; while those showing the lowest were—Postal employees, £1 19s. 11d.; railway employees, £1 18s. 5d.; engine-drivers, £1 17s. 1d.; and miners, £1 10s. 7d. The total tax levied on individuals was £462,279 on income derived from personal exertion, and £189,466 on income from property, while companies, whose incomes are classified under personal exertion, were taxed to the extent of £551,265.

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

**TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1921-22.**

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			Total.
	With taxable incomes from—			Total.	On taxable incomes from—			
	£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
<b>1. Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ..	1,869	313	43	2,225	4,071	3,674	1,334	9,079
Clergymen ..	792	60	5	857	1,522	674	121	2,317
Legal Practitioners	334	188	237	759	709	2,551	12,400	15,660
Medical Practitioners	165	312	300	777	461	4,383	13,412	18,256
Police ..	1,276	32	4	1,312	2,201	402	161	2,764
Teachers ..	2,063	233	29	2,325	4,574	2,615	857	8,046
Various ..	3,252	891	325	4,468	7,080	11,479	14,467	33,026
	9,751	2,029	943	12,723	20,618	25,778	42,752	89,148
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers ..	443	429	299	1,171	1,140	5,762	12,483	19,385
Various ..	891	155	49	1,095	1,650	1,965	2,090	5,705
	1,334	584	348	2,266	2,790	7,727	14,573	25,090
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ..	1,045	336	189	1,570	2,297	4,635	8,601	15,533
Brokers ..	79	50	52	181	183	703	4,164	5,050
Butchers ..	665	188	51	904	1,180	2,469	2,480	6,129
Clerks ..	8,803	1,409	516	10,728	18,288	16,965	24,748	60,001
Drapers ..	465	170	104	739	949	2,191	6,332	9,472
Grocers ..	724	186	53	963	1,426	2,381	2,088	5,895
Merchants ..	405	335	466	1,206	964	4,614	31,967	37,545
Salesmen ..	4,410	730	232	5,372	8,997	8,919	10,936	28,852
Storekeepers ..	374	155	92	621	865	1,996	3,297	6,158
Various ..	3,129	617	337	4,083	6,057	8,160	17,422	31,639
	20,099	4,176	2,092	26,367	41,206	53,033	112,035	206,274
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ..	2,639	80	38	2,757	3,668	931	1,464	6,063
Engaged in Postal Service ..	1,125	27	1	1,153	1,961	317	22	2,300
Engaged in Railways	5,568	105	11	5,684	9,335	1,146	438	10,919
Engaged in Shipping	332	41	42	415	656	555	1,596	2,807
	9,664	253	92	10,009	15,620	2,949	3,520	22,089

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS, OF TAXPAYERS, 1921-22—  
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes from—			Total.	On taxable incomes from—			Total.
	£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 to £500.	£501 to £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
<b>5. Industrial.</b>					£	£	£	£
Carpenters ..	1,922	227	102	2,251	3,462	2,892	5,537	11,891
Engine-drivers ..	802	5	1	808	1,426	52	22	1,500
Engineers ..	1,828	198	79	2,105	3,642	2,455	3,677	9,774
Managers ..	670	295	134	1,099	1,574	3,663	6,829	12,066
Manufacturers ..	510	399	360	1,269	1,186	5,257	29,237	35,680
Printers ..	1,185	89	51	1,325	2,266	1,091	2,779	6,136
Various ..	14,452	747	234	15,433	23,385	9,346	11,663	44,394
	21,369	1,960	961	24,290	36,941	24,756	59,744	121,441
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ..	248	103	43	394	594	1,205	1,473	3,272
Farmers ..	960	513	280	1,753	2,312	6,477	9,800	18,589
Graziers ..	239	157	288	684	723	2,542	27,535	30,800
Various ..	703	91	41	835	1,334	1,253	1,925	4,512
	2,150	864	652	3,666	4,963	11,477	40,733	57,173
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ..	11	5	6	22	30	62	163	255
Miners ..	312	3	..	315	432	51	..	483
Mining Managers ..	60	19	1	80	141	250	52	443
Various ..	84	7	3	94	164	77	209	450
	467	34	10	511	767	440	424	1,631
	2,617	898	662	4,177	5,730	11,917	41,157	58,804
<b>7. Indefinite</b>	5,427	1,416	811	7,654	18,984	31,335	78,580	128,899
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance ..	2	1	18	21	14	35	32,916	32,965
Mining ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	940	940
Other ..	343	183	925	1,451	2,910	6,638	507,812	517,360
	345	184	946	1,475	2,924	6,673	541,663	551,265
<b>Total ..</b>	70,606	11,500	6,855	88,961	144,813	164,168	894,029	1,203,010

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, about 79 per cent. did not exceed £500, 13 per cent. were from £501 to £1,000, and

8 per cent. were over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 12, 14, and 74 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 clerks, 10,728 of whom were taxed £60,001, and that of these 516 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £24,748. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of merchants, 1,206 of whom were taxed £37,545. Of these, 466 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £31,967.

In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax collected by the Commonwealth Government, in the year 1921-22, amounted to £16,790,682, and it is estimated that the payments made on Victorian income would be £4,533,000.

### 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. Previously to 1923 the rate of tax was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, but for the year mentioned an increased amount was payable—a super-tax of 5 per cent. having been added to the old rate. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds £500.

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

	Taxpayers.				Net Tax Payable.
1918 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£310,142
1919 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£310,059
1920 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£317,174
1921 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£335,566
1922 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£353,970

In addition to the State Land Tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth Land Tax, which was assented to on 17th November, 1910. The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1919-20 were furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,632, of which 4,053

#### Commonwealth Land Tax Act.

belonged to resident and 579 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £51,852,353. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £30,712,083, on which the tax payable was £339,388. In addition, there were 850 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £7,668,887 representing their Victorian primary interests, on which the tax payable was £128,440.

### RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

**Victorian  
Railways,  
financial  
results.**

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

#### RAILWAY BALANCES : 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ..	6,593,873	6,476,076	8,287,063	9,851,909	10,857,853
Working Expenses ..	4,474,745	4,323,183	6,112,822	7,911,834	8,092,565
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	129,160	151,588	152,932	182,036	194,581
Net Receipts ..	1,989,968	2,001,305	2,021,309	1,758,039	2,570,707
Interest on Cost of Construction ..	2,126,906	2,164,902	2,234,202	2,409,674	2,589,816
Deficit ..	136,938	163,597	212,893	651,635	19,109

### 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, 1922, the receipts of the fund amounted to £80,726, whilst the payments made therefrom were £4,461 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured; £13,387 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £24,994 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.



**PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.**

**Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.**

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

Pensions to railway employees were abolished on 1st November, 1883.

During the year 1921-22, 3,338 pensions, amounting to £409,551, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 3,193 under special appropriations, amounting to £401,748; and 145 from annual votes, amounting to £7,803. Thirty-eight compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £18,063. These pensions, compensations, and gratuities were paid entirely out of Consolidated Revenue, no contributions having been received from the persons entitled thereto, or from any other source. The following statement shows the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year:—

**PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1921-22.**

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department	1,028	117,884	9	359	1,037	118,243
Railways .. ..	1,494	173,665	117	6,519	1,611	180,184
Defence .. ..	4	368	..	..	4	368
Lunacy .. ..	29	3,008	..	..	29	3,008
Under Constitution Act	1	1,875	..	..	1	1,875
Officers of Parliament	1	509	..	..	1	509
County Court Judges..	1	750	..	..	1	750
Under Civil Service Act 160 .. ..	190	43,557	..	..	190	43,557
Under Public Service Act 773 .. ..	140	31,583	..	..	140	31,583
Commonwealth Service—Officers of transferred Departments	305	28,549	..	..	305	28,549
Various allowances ..	..	..	19	925	19	925
<b>Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances ..</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>401,748</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7,803</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>409,551</b>
Compensations and Gratuities .. ..	7	1,173	31	16,890	38	18,063
Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund ..	..	2,000	..	41,800	..	43,800
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>404,921</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>66,493</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>471,414</b>

In 1921-22 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—423 pensions, amounting to £71,570, and 17

gratuities, amounting to £9,015. This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., from the pay of the members of the 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 1921-22, 23 pensions amounting to £2,608 were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards which, however, the Government does not contribute, it being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund.

**South Africa  
Contingent  
pensions.**

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £666 in 1921-22.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1921-22 the State expended on education generally the sum of £2,439,659. 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, as detailed in the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, was as follows:—

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Expenditure on—	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary .. ..	814,087	834,461	995,171	1,232,440	1,283,499
Intermediate .. ..	6,146	6,901	11,286	20,175	27,610
Secondary (including Scholarships)	71,057	73,998	88,967	107,498	110,397
Special Subjects .. ..	29,074	30,540	37,231	49,214	56,930
Training of Teachers .. ..	17,836	18,049	21,873	26,353	26,768
Administration .. ..	47,745	50,308	55,436	63,252	66,549
Buildings (State Schools) ..	62,532	87,273	131,265	176,099	322,471
Technical Schools (including Building Grants)	132,943	123,466	127,544	192,215	229,261
University (including Build- ing Grants)	32,407	32,874	38,584	67,498	113,111
Interest payable on Loan Money expended on Build- ings	57,981	57,853	55,071	64,404	82,369
Miscellaneous (including Pensions and Gratuities)	113,267	114,854	116,336	118,003	120,694
Total .. ..	1,385,075	1,430,577	1,678,764	2,117,151	2,439,659*

\* In addition, £25,749, paid by students in fees during the calendar year 1921, 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 :  
1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

Items.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Education:</b>					
<b>Primary—</b>					
Day Schools .. .. .	808,506	829,127	989,654	1,226,049	1,276,840
Night Schools .. .. .	64	64	64	44	38
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children	3,501	3,231	3,405	4,391	4,612
Grant to Collingwood Play- ground .. .. .	100	100	100	100	100
Subsidies to Schools in sparsely populated districts .. .. .	616	639	648	556	609
Free Kindergarten Union .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
State Schools Horticultural Society .. .. .	300	300	300	300	300
	814,087	834,161	995,171	1,232,440	1,283,499
<b>Intermediate—</b>					
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	5,685	6,548	10,926	19,791	27,134
Evening Continuation Classes .. .. .	461	353	360	385	476
<b>Secondary—</b>					
High Schools .. .. .	62,814	65,650	79,352	97,785	101,535
	68,960	72,551	90,638	117,961	129,145
<b>Special Subjects—</b>					
Cookery .. .. .	14,052	15,623	18,464	24,789	28,025
Manual Training .. .. .	12,245	12,163	15,361	19,460	21,784
Physical Training .. .. .	843	729	714	1,125	1,302
Medical Inspection .. .. .	1,462	1,522	2,147	2,893	4,690
Dressmaking and Needlework .. .. .	247	253	232	379	404
School Gardening .. .. .	225	250	290	568	725
	29,074	30,540	37,231	49,214	56,930
<b>Training of Teachers—</b>					
Training College .. .. .	9,867	10,352	12,753	16,023	16,155
University Practising School .. .. .	2,580	2,767	3,198	4,187	4,612
Miscellaneous .. .. .	5,389	4,930	5,922	6,143	6,001
	17,836	18,049	21,873	26,353	26,768
<b>Administration .. .. .</b>	47,745	50,308	55,436	63,252	66,549
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Primary Schools .. .. .	46,383	66,140	98,163	126,112	275,205
(expended by School Committees) .. .. .	5,767	6,263	9,770	11,112	11,201
Rent .. .. .	4,500	5,300	6,492	6,999	8,234
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	278	3,812	3,278	18,656	12,950
High Schools .. .. .	5,604	5,758	13,562	13,220	14,881
	62,532	87,273	131,265	176,099	322,471
<b>Interest payable on Loan Money expended on Buildings .. .. .</b>	57,897	57,769	54,987	62,597	75,292
<b>Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .</b>	113,215	114,799	116,284	117,950	120,644
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	1,211,346	1,265,750	1,502,885	1,845,866	2,081,298

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

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :  
1912-13 TO 1921-22.**

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.
1912-13 ..	1,201,649	28,646	1,173,003	156,965	7 9 6
1913-14 ..	1,259,990	26,175	1,233,815	163,200	7 11 3
1914-15 ..	1,426,408	28,612	1,397,796	166,407	8 8 0
1915-16 ..	1,329,272	26,403	1,302,869	167,989	7 15 1
1916-17 ..	1,229,456	28,477	1,200,979	167,588	7 3 4
1917-18 ..	1,211,346	30,577	1,180,769	167,653	7 0 10
1918-19 ..	1,265,750	21,666	1,244,084	171,640	7 5 0
1919-20 ..	1,502,885	23,917	1,478,968	168,314	8 15 9
1920-21 ..	1,845,866	26,520	1,819,346	167,627	10 17 1
1921-22 ..	2,081,298	25,439	2,055,859	177,487	11 11 8

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

**STATE UNDERTAKINGS.**

The net result of the undermentioned State undertakings during the financial year 1921-22, as disclosed in the Auditor-General's report, was a profit of £5,344. Details are as follows :—

Undertaking.	Loss.	Profit.
	£	£
State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	18,387
Brown Coal Mine, Morwell .. .. .	..	7,223
Victoria Dock Cool Store .. .. .	29,263	..
Maffra Sugar Factory .. .. .	..	9,920
State Accident Insurance Office .. .. .	..	7,545
Newport Timber Seasoning Works .. .. .	..	205
State Saw Mill, Nayook .. .. .	..	2,213
Lighterage, &c., Explosives .. .. .	..	1,602
Wire Netting Factory, Pentridge .. .. .	..	24
Yallourn General Store (Electricity Commission) .. .. .	..	1,195
Experimental Farms (net) .. .. .	10,318	..
High School Farms (net) .. .. .	3,389	..
	42,970	48,314
Net Profit 1921-22 .. .. .	5,344	..
	48,314	48,314

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

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ..	2,970,677	4,010,055	4,371,405	7,345,609	5,835,394
Excise Duties ..	1,003,085	1,631,074	1,963,915	2,525,847	2,644,585
Income Tax* ..	1,856,000	2,527,000	3,601,000	4,203,000	4,533,000
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,520,518	1,621,218	1,803,551	2,272,719	2,555,883
War-time Profits Tax*	208,500	327,000	474,000	495,000	280,000
Land Tax ..	486,250	534,000	486,000	492,436	525,000
Succession Duties ..	357,995	370,000	619,000	435,873	367,000
War Postage ..	..	132,000	215,000	56,000	..
Entertainments Tax	72,209	110,815	176,411	203,769	222,210
Miscellaneous ..	1,772,766	1,594,838	1,108,718	1,238,747	1,578,928
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,248,000</b>	<b>12,858,000</b>	<b>14,819,000</b>	<b>19,269,000</b>	<b>18,542,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs..	204,500	232,400	282,860	272,500	216,000
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,434,928	1,337,453	1,538,872	1,901,864	2,427,143
Payment to the State Government ..	1,739,481	1,764,239	1,847,085	1,878,449	1,918,967
Other Expenditure ..	6,865,091	8,976,908	10,981,183	14,109,187	13,663,890
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,244,000</b>	<b>12,311,000</b>	<b>14,650,000</b>	<b>18,162,000</b>	<b>18,226,000</b>

\* Estimated.

## COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Commonwealth  
and State  
Finance.

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

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	3,973,762	5,641,129	6,335,320	9,871,456	8,479,979
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,520,518	1,621,218	1,803,551	2,272,719	2,555,883
State Railways ..	6,615,914	6,422,133	8,081,947	9,848,061	10,751,173
State Taxation ..	2,310,723	2,744,946	3,159,767	3,846,833	3,791,174
Other sources ..	6,760,389	7,708,423	9,457,514	10,605,957	11,402,557
<b>Total Revenue..</b>	<b>21,181,306</b>	<b>24,137,849</b>	<b>28,838,099</b>	<b>36,445,026</b>	<b>36,980,766</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs	204,500	232,400	282,860	272,500	216,000
Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,434,928	1,337,453	1,538,872	1,901,864	2,427,143
State Railways ..	4,475,717	4,261,082	6,042,136	7,857,380	8,117,070
Public Instruction*..	1,180,797	1,203,731	1,425,756	1,789,639	1,896,702
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Expenses ..	3,010,358	3,087,059	3,249,393	3,882,095	4,579,665
Redemption ..	299,578	301,466	359,100	508,344	402,724
Other Expenditure..	10,529,810	13,102,977	15,657,257	19,013,427	18,965,008
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>21,135,688</b>	<b>23,526,168</b>	<b>28,555,374</b>	<b>35,225,249</b>	<b>36,604,312</b>

\* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

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

Commonwealth,  
State, and  
Local  
Finance.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE : 1918 TO 1922.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal ..	10,248,000	12,858,000	14,819,000	19,269,000	18,542,000
State ..	10,873,610	11,220,153	13,964,354	17,129,995	18,404,028
Municipal ..	2,392,851	2,713,540	3,081,726	3,460,727	3,890,390
Harbor Trusts ..	303,521	318,373	362,439	451,784	537,853
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works ..	742,564	783,043	854,992	877,441	931,784
Fire Brigades Boards	41,248	43,838	51,906	68,865	75,262
Total ..	24,601,794	27,936,947	33,134,417	41,257,812	42,381,317
 <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal ..	10,244,000	12,311,000	14,650,000	18,162,000	18,226,000
State ..	10,831,992	11,155,472	13,850,629	17,017,218	18,343,574
Municipal ..	2,412,562	2,751,303	2,960,882	3,466,396	3,804,947
Harbor Trusts ..	259,646	325,247	347,335	410,350	450,171
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works ..	737,241	750,700	751,588	804,096	908,934
Fire Brigades Boards	43,890	45,278	50,171	70,318	77,456
Total ..	24,529,331	27,339,000	32,610,605	39,930,378	41,811,082

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :  
1918 TO 1922—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1918.	1919.	1920	1921.	1922.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal .. ..	16,267,280	18,095,454	13,502,000	10,245,000	3,613,000
State .. ..	1,931,679	2,932,521	7,601,266	11,095,158	11,804,990
Municipal .. ..	190,184	194,627	259,498	480,166	702,310
Harbor Trusts ..	188,571	179,030	158,311	188,779	201,534
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. ..	207,602	236,263	289,930	423,692	665,578
Fire Brigades Boards	14,721	8,344	7,046	23,782	25,205
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,800,037</b>	<b>21,646,239</b>	<b>21,818,051</b>	<b>22,456,577</b>	<b>17,012,617</b>
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total .. ..</i>	<i>43,329,368</i>	<i>48,985,239</i>	<i>54,428,656</i>	<i>62,386,955</i>	<i>58,823,699</i>
<b>Per Head of Popula- tion—</b>					
Revenue .. ..	£ s. d. 17 7 2	£ s. d. 19 8 8	£ s. d. 22 0 10	£ s. d. 27 0 0	£ s. d. 27 6 6
Ordinary Expen- diture .. ..	17 6 2	19 0 5	21 13 10	26 2 6	26 19 2
Loan Expenditure	13 5 6	15 1 2	14 10 3	14 14 0	10 19 5

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for works and war services in 1921-22 amounted to £12,823,480. The proportion shown in the above table as being chargeable to Victoria (£3,613,000) has been calculated on a population basis.



## PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1922, 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 :—

## LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1922.

		£
Cash received .. .. .	.. .. .	190,482,594
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums .. .. .	.. .. .	2,586,835
		<hr/>
Securities issued .. .. .	.. .. .	193,069,429
Loans redeemed by—	£	
Redemption loans .. .. .	71,161,241	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board's repayments .. .. .	1,451,752	
Revenue (Special appropriations and Surplus Revenue) .. .. .	4,054,200	
Redemption Funds .. .. .	5,570,586	
Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	1,253,721	
Coal Mines Sinking Fund .. .. .	7,050	
Discharged Soldiers' Concessions Fund .. .. .	265,600*	
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Fund .. .. .	151,249	
Discount (securities purchased under par) .. .. .	55,831	
		<hr/>
		83,971,230
		<hr/>
Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922 .. .. .	.. .. .	109,098,199*

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date, securities representing £193,069,429 have been issued, and that the amount of cash received has been £190,482,594. This means that the State has received £98 13s. 2d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been raised in London at varying rates of interest is £89,924,739. The amount which has been paid off by means of new loans is £43,737,205 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £3,007,500, while £471,790 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1922, of £42,708,244, consisting of debentures amounting to £3,950,900, and inscribed stock, £38,757,344. The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent :—

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

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON.

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.	
1855	1857-72	2-17	500,900	6	..	..	
1856	1872-74	16-18	65,200	5	..	..	
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	
1860	"	23	1,837,500	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	
1861	1884	"	812,500	6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	
1862	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6½	101 18 6½	
1866	1891	23	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	
1869	1894	25	850,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	
1876	1901	"	500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	
1878	1904	26	2,500,000	4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	
1879	"	25	457,000	4	..	..	
1880	"	24	3,000,000	4½	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	
1915	1920-25	5-10	784,700	4½	100 0 0	98 2 9	
1916	1920-22	4-6	550,000	5½	97 9 4½	97 9 4½	
1916	1920-22	4-6	100,000	5½	97 9 4½	97 9 4½	
1917	1927	11	1,109,481	5½	95 18 7½	95 18 7½	
1917	1927	10	194,519	5½	95 17 8½	95 17 8½	
1919	1924-34	5-15	149,000	5½	100 0 0	98 5 0	
1883	1907	24	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	
1884	1913	29	1,957,500	4	98 5 7	97 2 8½	
"	1918-22	34	2,042,500	4	..	..	
1885	1919	34	3,180,620	4	98 18 6½	97 15 9½	
1886	1920	"	819,380	4	..	..	
1887	"	33	1,500,000	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	
1888	"	32	3,000,000	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	108 1 1½	106 18 0½	
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3½	102 14 10	101 11 11½	
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	
1891	1921-26	30-35	850,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	
1892	"	29-34	2,150,000	3½	91 13 7	90 10 8	
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,000,000	3½	91 13 7	90 10 8	
1899	1929-49	30-50	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	
1901	"	28-48	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	
1902	"	27-47	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	
1903	"	26-46	1,000,000	2	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	
1906	"	23-43	3,148,176	2	91 14 9½	89 8 0	
1907	"	22-42	587,808	3½	..	..	
1909	"	20-40	702,140	3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	
1910	"	19-39	1,500,000	3½	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	
1910	"	19-39	538,352	3½	99 2 6	97 10 0	
1913	1918-22	5-9	3,000,000	4	99 2 6	97 10 0	
"	1940-60	27-47	1,000,000	4	98 0 0	96 4 7	
"	"	"	2,000,000	4	97 15 0	95 7 5	
1915	1920-25	5-10	1,000,000	4	96 18 9	94 9 10	
1919	1924-34	5-15	1,465,300	4½	100 0 0	98 4 3½	
1920	1923-25	3-5	2,850,400	5½	100 0 0	98 10 0	
1920	1923-25	3-5	2,332,363	6½	100 0 0	98 10 0	
1922	1930-40	8-18	4,000,000	5½	100 0 0	99 12 2	
			4,000,000	5½	99 0 0	97 1 0	
1892	1893	1	Treasury-bonds	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	
1898	1900	2	1,000,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	
1903	1906	3	500,000	4	99 10 8½	96 18 10	
			2,254,800	4	..	..	
Total	..	..	89,924,739				
Paid off	..	..	46,744,705				
Transferred to Melbourne register	..	..	471,790				
Outstanding	..	..	42,708,244				

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, allowance being made for redemption at par on maturity.

The average rate paid by the Government for recent loans raised in London was  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in 1913, nearly 5 per cent. in 1915,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 1916 and 1917,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1919,  $6\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1920, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in 1922.

Excluding 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 is £103,144,690. Of this amount £27,424,036 has been redeemed by loans, and £9,802,489 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £65,918,165 on 30th June, 1922, consisting of debentures, £36,375,569, inscribed stock, £28,414,310, and Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, £1,128,286. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £471,290 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 £66,389,955.

The amount of the loans raised in London and Melbourne to 30th June, 1922, inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £193,520,529, and of this sum a total of £84,421,330 had been repaid at that date, viz., £12,809,989 out of the general revenue, and £71,611,341 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding on 30th June, 1922, was £109,099,199. The purposes for which this amount was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows:—

## PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Loans Raised for—	Amount of Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922.	Annual Interest Payable.
	£	£
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>		
Railways .. .. .	63,206,168	2,787,945
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement .. .. .	17,372,027	1,003,406
Closer Settlement .. .. .	3,917,516	143,784
Waterworks—		
Country .. .. .	11,092,078	503,509
Metropolitan .. .. .	938,182	31,020
Country Roads .. .. .	3,935,215	211,428
Electricity Supply .. .. .	1,580,282	93,554
Harbors .. .. .	1,530,783	71,552
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. .. .. .	456,403	21,408
Mining Development .. .. .	294,936	10,559
Graving Dock .. .. .	225,621	8,064
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works .. .. .</b>	<b>104,549,211</b>	<b>4,886,229</b>

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Loans Raised for—	Amount of Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>OTHER WORKS.</b>		
	£	£
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	1,957,287	82,368
Wire Netting .. .. .	270,019	11,877
Loans to Municipalities .. .. .	198,301	8,389
Defence Works .. .. .	239,083	13,599
Other Public Works and Buildings .. .. .	112,510	3,875
Miscellaneous .. .. .	277,619	9,771
	366,883	13,519
Total Other Works .. .. .	3,421,702	143,398
In aid of Revenue .. .. .	1,128,286	56,642
Net Borrowings .. .. .	109,099,199	5,086,269

Of the proceeds of the loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £1,449,571, of which £883,983 was for railways, £346,657 for country water supply, £82,399 for electricity supply, £76,070 for discharged soldiers' land settlement, £25,222 for State schools, and £35,240 for various other services. Of the amount of the loans which were raised for public works and are still outstanding, 97 per cent. was obtained for works of a revenue-yielding nature.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922, inclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £109,099,199, as mentioned above. Of this sum £40,327,969 was in the form of debentures; £39,228,634 of inscribed stock (London Register); £28,414,310 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £1,128,286 of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue. Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1922, are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemp-

**Due Dates  
of Loans.**

tion during a specified period the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity :—

### DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1922.

Due Dates.	Payable in London.	Payable in Melbourne.	Total.
	£	£	£
Overdue .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
1922 .. .. .	3,647,562	4,228,068	7,875,630
1923 .. .. .	6,978,600	12,049,963	19,028,563
1924 .. .. .	..	11,776,558	11,776,558
1925 .. .. .	4,552,263	9,798,723	14,350,986
1926 .. .. .	4,940,150	987,647	5,927,797
1927 .. .. .	1,304,000	944,200	2,248,200
1928 .. .. .	..	997,325	997,325
1929 .. .. .	..	1,058,861	1,058,861
1930 .. .. .	..	1,944,800	1,944,800
1931 .. .. .	..	1,388,638	1,388,638
1932 .. .. .	..	933,700	933,700
1934 .. .. .	2,994,494	5,506	3,000,000
1936 .. .. .	..	300,000	300,000
1940 .. .. .	4,000,000	248,900	4,248,900
1941 .. .. .	..	324,380	324,380
1942 .. .. .	..	485,100	485,100
1943 .. .. .	..	3,600	3,600
1944 .. .. .	..	400	400
1946 .. .. .	..	217,400	217,400
1949 .. .. .	11,328,759	370,612	11,699,371
1954 .. .. .	..	123,874	123,874
1960 .. .. .	2,962,416	17,284	2,979,700
Government Option*	..	5,692,489	5,692,489
Not yet fixed†	{ (a) .. .. .	11,816,927	11,816,927
	{ (b) .. .. .	92,000	92,000
	{ (c) .. .. .	583,000	583,000
Total .. .. .	42,708,244	66,390,955	109,099,199

\* At option of Government on giving twelve months' notice.

† Amounts received from Commonwealth for purposes of—(a) Discharged Soldiers' Settlement; (b) Loans to Municipalities; and (c) on account of a loan to be floated.

**Loans and Interest payable in London and Melbourne.** An analysis of the next table reveals interesting information in regard to the practice adopted when raising money in recent years. During the last 22 years the amount of loans due in Melbourne has grown from £4,669,306 to £66,390,955, while the amount due in London has slightly decreased. With few exceptions, the new loans raised have been obtained locally, while further large amounts have been borrowed in the State for the redemption of London loans as they matured.

**PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE: 1900 TO 1922.**

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
1915 ..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1916 ..	42,160,566	34,614,466	1,562,884	1,270,886
1917 ..	42,907,086	35,218,309	1,604,171	1,327,518
1918 ..	43,437,719	36,157,927	1,633,681	1,407,419
1919 ..	43,400,300	38,631,629	1,632,372	1,547,192
1920 ..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1921 ..	38,709,050	58,608,781	1,527,541	2,780,300
1922 ..	42,708,244	66,390,955	1,761,734	3,324,535

Certain expenses are incurred each year in connexion with the payment of interest on London loans which are not common to local issues. In the financial year 1921-22 the amount was £9,387, which was paid as commission.

The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1922, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Melbourne respectively :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH  
JUNE, 1922.

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Melbourne.	Total.
%	£	£	£
Not bearing interest .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
7½ .. .. .	..	582,814	582,814
6/15/2 .. .. .	..	631,248	631,248
6/7/0 .. .. .	..	5,523,543	5,523,543
6¼ .. .. .	2,302,363	6,185,292	8,487,655
6 .. .. .	..	1,272,351	1,272,351
5¾ .. .. .	..	5,096,833	5,096,833
5½ .. .. .	8,298,494	11,729,873	20,028,367
5/6/11 .. .. .	..	3,563,724	3,563,724
5/5/3 .. .. .	..	1,603,998	1,603,998
5¼ .. .. .	650,000	2,412,860	3,062,860
5 .. .. .	..	3,073,442	3,073,442
4¾ .. .. .	..	1,000,000	1,000,000
4½ .. .. .	..	1,648,160	1,648,160
4¼ .. .. .	2,249,900	730,675	2,980,575
4½ .. .. .	..	696,260	696,260
4¼ .. .. .	..	3,900,000	3,900,000
4 .. .. .	5,959,978	3,357,469	9,317,447
3¾ .. .. .	..	779,683	779,683
3½ .. .. .	18,044,948	8,071,217	26,116,165
3 .. .. .	5,202,561	4,526,913	9,729,474
Not fixed .. .. .	..	3,600	3,600
Total .. .. .	42,708,244	66,390,955	109,099,199
Average Rate of Interest	4·13	5·01	4·66

**Growth of Public Debt.** The next return shows the growth of the public debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the years 1911 to 1913, after which there was a gradual increase to 4 per cent. in 1920; in 1922 the rate was  $4\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. In relation to population, the annual interest payable per head increased considerably from 1855 to 1900; from that year to 1914 there was only a slight increase in the amount of such interest, but since 1914 it has almost doubled.

**GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST:  
1855 TO 1922.**

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855 ..	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 ..	49,324,885	1,887,353	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,721	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1921 ..	97,317,831	4,307,841	4·43	63 5 11	2 16 0
1922 ..	109,099,199	5,086,269	4·66	69 9 3	3 4 10



**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: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.**

(Excluding Loans in aid of Revenue.)

Works.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	761,705	878,384	982,182	1,685,329	3,478,021
Water Supply ..	302,955	412,267	570,028	692,659	968,048
Closer Settlement ..	103,494	Cr. 37	1,912	1,187	18
Discharged Soldiers' Land Settlement (including Concessions)	170,000	1,157,266	5,202,396	6,893,370	4,431,835
Wire Netting ..	9,472	3,766	20,985	36,935	21,569
State Schools and University	14,016	642	18,223	96,352	284,556
Country Roads ..	241,892	360,524	623,570	965,646	964,163
Electricity Supply ..	..	..	1,176	183,867	1,520,451
Cool Storage (including Advances to Companies)	105,211	29,677	110,752	176,145	40,007
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c.	..	..	..	264,840	53,761
Other Expenditure ..	222,934	90,032	70,042	98,828	42,561
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,931,679</b>	<b>2,932,521</b>	<b>7,601,266</b>	<b>11,095,158</b>	<b>11,804,990</b>
<b>Per Head of Population ..</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
	1 7 3	2 0 10	5 1 2	7 5 3	7 12 3

The following statement shows the average annual amount expended in each decade from 1881 to 1921, and in the financial year 1921-22:—

**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
10 years ended 30th June, 1921 .. ..	4,342,651
Year ended 30th June, 1922 .. ..	11,804,990

## SINKING FUNDS.

**Sinking Funds.** On 30th June, 1922, the sinking funds for repayment of the public debt amounted to £2,754,540. The balances to the credit of the various funds at that date are shown in the following table:—

	Balance at Credit.
	£
Mallee Land Account ... ..	50,998
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund ... ..	2,312,039
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund ... ..	180,626
Closer Settlement Redemption Fund ... ..	40,000
State Coal Mines Sinking Fund ... ..	88,786
Main Roads Sinking Fund ... ..	82,091
Total ... ..	2,754,540

**Mallee Land Account.** By Act No. 2676 of 1915 the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country or Mallee border are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1921, was £52,055, and during 1921-22 the receipts amounted to £121,713, and the expenditure to £122,750, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1922, was £50,998.

**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 1921-22 there was an expenditure of £86 from this fund and receipts

amounted to £235,748. Transactions to 30th June, 1922, were as follows :—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND : 30th JUNE, 1922.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1922.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
	£
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	320,110
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	980,000
Revenue .. .. .	755,448
Interest on Investments .. .. .	529,749
Miscellaneous .. .. .	102,439
Total receipts .. .. .	2,687,746
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of Stock .. .. .	374,484
Commission, &c. .. .. .	1,211
Investment Expenses .. .. .	12
Total expenditure .. .. .	375,707
Balance in the Fund .. .. .	2,312,039
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled .. .. .	397,405

Of the balance in the fund, £2,253,211 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £58,828 held in cash.

By Acts Nos. 1565 and 1796 it was provided that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue and repayments of advances made under any Act for "Resumption of Land in Mallee District," and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1921-22 receipts amounted to £290,531, and £384,778 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £393,872 stock and debentures, of which £143,236 bore interest at 3 per cent., £2,900 at 3½ per cent., £116,050 at 4 per cent., £5,253 at 4¼ per cent., £76,433 at 5 per cent., and

Loans  
Redemption  
Fund.

£50,000 at 5½ per cent. Transactions in the fund to 30th June, 1922, are shown in the following statement:—

**THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND:**  
30th JUNE, 1922.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1922.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
From Revenue.. .. .	£ 2,426,371
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements .. .. .	25,945
Payments by Municipalities .. .. .	366,242
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust .. .. .	265,000
Interest on Investments .. .. .	162,025
Shipbuilding Yard (realization) .. .. .	178,500
Sale of Dredge .. .. .	4,288
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief .. .. .	22,639
Floods relief .. .. .	1,453
Seed advances .. .. .	600,551
New pilot steamer .. .. .	14,404
Yarrowee Channel .. .. .	15,524
Wire netting .. .. .	316,290
Cool Stores .. .. .	33,443
Municipalities .. .. .	311,401
Country roads .. .. .	80,000
Cattle advances .. .. .	57,523
Royal Agricultural Society .. .. .	1,541
Primary products .. .. .	16,093
Excess of face value of securities over amount invested .. .. .	408
Total receipts .. .. .	4,899,641
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of stock and debentures .. .. .	4,719,015
Balance in the Fund .. .. .	180,626
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled .. .. .	4,751,260

The balance in the fund was represented by Victorian Government debentures and stock having a face value of £172,985, and £7,641 held in cash.

With the approval of the Treasurer this Fund was established to write down the valuation of Closer Settlement Estates by £200,000. The sole revenue of the Fund is a sum of £10,000, which, in accordance with an arrangement entered into, it must receive each year from the profits of the Closer Settlement Fund. Up to 30th June, 1922, the revenue of the Fund had been applied in the cancellation of stock and debentures to the value of £60,000.

**Closer  
Settlement  
Redemption  
Fund.**

**Coal Mines Sinking Fund.** By Act No. 2630 (Section 96) the net surplus profits of the State Coal Mines were applied in establishing the Coal Mines Sinking Fund. Up to 30th June, 1922, the receipts of that Fund amounted to £95,836. Stock and debentures to the value of £7,050 had been cancelled at par, and there was thus a balance of £88,786, of which £76,314 was invested and £12,472 held in cash.

**Main Roads Sinking Fund.** By Act No. 2635 (Section 39) a portion of the money to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund is paid in to the Main Roads Sinking Fund. The receipts of the latter Fund to 30th June, 1922, amounted to £82,091 (£64,631 being invested and £17,460 held in cash).

### TRUST FUNDS.

In the succeeding table, the amount at credit of the various trust funds for each of the last five years is shown—investments in Victorian securities being distinguished. Included in these trust funds are the above-mentioned Sinking Funds as well as the State Savings Bank Commissioners' Fund; these amounted on 30th June, 1922, to £2,754,540 and £6,598,524 respectively.

On 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.		
	Invested in Victorian Debentures, Stock, or Bonds.	Held Otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£
1918 .. .. .	3,654,681	7,271,114	10,925,795.
1919 .. .. .	4,046,874	8,239,606	12,286,480
1920 .. .. .	3,963,276	8,577,569	12,540,845
1921 .. .. .	4,386,711	10,183,689	14,570,400
1922 .. .. .	4,760,336	8,100,051	12,860,387

\* In bank deposit receipts, cash, and advances to Revenue, &c.

Stock inscribed under the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act and unspent balances under Surplus Revenue Acts, which are not treated in the Treasurer's Finance Statement as Trust Fund Accounts, are excluded from the above. The amounts at credit of these accounts on 30th June, 1922, were £18,145 and £52,127 respectively.

### PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

**Public Debts of Australian States.** The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States on 30th June, 1922, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rates per cent., and the rates *per capita*. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills, covering Revenue Deficits, are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered

by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

**PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES ON 30TH JUNE, 1922.**

State.	Public Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	109,099,199	69 9 3	5,086,269	3 4 10	4.662
New South Wales ..	180,796,322	84 3 8	8,333,768	3 17 7	4.609
Queensland ..	85,691,228	109 2 0	3,708,061	4 14 5	4.327
South Australia ..	54,388,688	107 13 9	2,561,016	5 1 5	4.709
Western Australia ..	54,959,778	161 17 8	2,362,559	6 19 2	4.299
Tasmania ..	21,945,411	102 16 9	1,045,620	4 18 0	4.764

The public debt of the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1922, was £416,070,509, and that of the six States, £506,880,626. From the total of these a deduction of £29,528,297 must be made for debts included twice. The balance (£893,422,838) represents the liability of the Australian public at the date mentioned, which is equal to £160 9s. 2d. per head of the population.

The full indebtedness of the State, municipalities and corporations for the year 1922 is shown in detail hereunder. From the municipal and corporation debts the amounts of loans from the Government have been excluded.

**STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1922.**

	£	£
State Public Debt—		
London Register .. .. .	42,708,244	
Melbourne Register .. .. .	66,390,955	
Other State Debt .. .. .	409,747	
<b>Total State Debts .. .. .</b>		<b>109,508,946</b>
Municipal .. .. .	4,429,844	
Harbor Trusts .. .. .	2,803,041	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	136,288	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	12,580,310	
<b>Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations .. .. .</b>		<b>19,949,483</b>
Gross Debts .. .. .		129,458,429
Sinking Funds .. .. .		3,682,106
<b>Net Debt .. .. .</b>		<b>125,776,323</b>

This sum (£125,776,323) is equal to a net debt of £80 1s. 7d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1922.

## 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 : 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Federal—</b>					
Customs Duties ..	2,970,677	4,010,055	4,371,405	7,345,609	5,835,394
Excise Duties ..	1,003,085	1,631,074	1,963,915	2,525,847	2,644,585
Income Tax* ..	1,856,000	2,527,000	3,601,000	4,203,000	4,533,000
Land Tax ..	486,250	534,000	486,000	492,436	525,000
Succession Duties	357,995	370,000	619,000	435,873	367,000
War-time Profits Tax* . . .	208,500	327,000	474,000	495,000	280,000
War Postage ..	..	132,000	215,000	56,000	..
Entertainments Tax	72,209	110,815	176,411	203,769	222,210
<b>Total Federal Taxation ..</b>	<b>6,954,716</b>	<b>9,641,944</b>	<b>11,906,731</b>	<b>15,757,534</b>	<b>14,407,189</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Licences ..	158,842	179,338	213,204	274,020	320,127
Probate and Succession Duties ..	506,662	718,194	881,423	702,468	706,181
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,936	1,901	1,871	1,854	1,790
Stamp Duties ..	505,637	581,917	820,618	928,367	930,859
Land Tax ..	353,156	324,232	314,217	331,756	372,060
Income Tax ..	773,468	928,210	915,551	1,591,198	1,443,209
Race Clubs' percentage ..	11,022	11,154	12,883	17,170	16,948
<b>Total State Taxation ..</b>	<b>2,310,723</b>	<b>2,744,946</b>	<b>3,159,767</b>	<b>3,846,833</b>	<b>3,791,174</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation ..</b>	<b>1,522,804</b>	<b>1,648,403</b>	<b>1,840,062</b>	<b>2,167,757</b>	<b>2,399,256</b>
<b>Total Taxation</b>	<b>10,788,243</b>	<b>14,035,293</b>	<b>16,906,560</b>	<b>21,772,124</b>	<b>20,597,619</b>

\* Estimated.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies for each of the last five years was as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION : 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Federal .. ..	£ 4 18 2	£ 6 14 2	£ 7 18 5	£ 10 6 3	£ 9 5 9
State .. ..	1 12 7	1 18 2	2 2 0	2 10 4	2 8 11
Local .. ..	1 1 6	1 2 11	1 4 6	1 8 4	1 10 11
Total .. ..	7 12 3	9 15 3	11 4 11	14 4 11	13 5 7

On 27th October, 1921, the stamp duty chargeable upon Victorian betting tickets was increased, and the duty was amended, as from 1st January, 1922, by the *Betting Tax Act No. 3165*. The revenue from this source in 1921-22 was £136,819. The duties imposed by Act No. 3165 are as follows :—

Betting Tickets.	Stamp Duty Chargeable.
	<i>d.</i>
Any betting ticket issued by a bookmaker on the Flemington race-course—	
In the grand-stand enclosure .. ..	6
In that portion known as the hill .. ..	2
Elsewhere in the race-course grounds .. ..	1
Any betting ticket issued by a bookmaker on any race-course within 20 miles of Melbourne—	
In the grand-stand enclosure .. ..	6
Elsewhere in the race-course grounds .. ..	2
Any betting ticket issued by a bookmaker on any other race-course	1

The Victorian Stamps Act was amended by the *Stamps Act No. 3214*. From 1st January, 1923, all transfers of leases are liable to the same amount of *ad valorem* duty as transfers of freehold property, and the old exemption from duty of £50 valuation in the case of the last-mentioned transfers is abolished. By reason of this, every transfer is subject to an extra 10s. duty—an impost which, under the Act, will continue in force until 30th June, 1927.

By the *Land Tax Act No. 3213* additional land taxation was imposed for the year 1923 in the form of a supertax of 5 per cent. on the old rate.



**LICENCES.**

**Licences.** The following is a statement of the net revenue received from each description of licence during the year 1921-22 (*vide* page 40). Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, &c., are excluded, also insurance licences (£71,204), and book-makers' licences (£14,610), the two last mentioned having been shown under Stamp Duties.

**REVENUE FROM LICENCES : 1921-22.**

Description of Licence.	Net Revenue Received.
	£
Spirit Merchants and Grocers .. .. .	28,725
Victuallers .. .. .	237,865
"    Temporary .. .. .	3,872
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	2,737
Packet .. .. .	110
Australian Wine .. .. .	5,019
Billiard Table .. .. .	4,183
Brewers .. .. .	199
Vignerons .. .. .	85
Club Certificates .. .. .	6,327
Permits (Extra Bars and Extended Hours) .. .. .	1,762
Auctioneers .. .. .	21,598
Tobacco and Cigars—Selling .. .. .	1,925
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	910
Hawkers .. .. .	1,905
Carriage, Stage Carriage, Forwarding Agents .. .. .	351
Marine Stores .. .. .	211
Explosives .. .. .	685
Race Clubs .. .. .	630
Gold-buyers .. .. .	197
Second-hand Dealers .. .. .	659
Farm Produce Agents .. .. .	172
Total .. .. .	320,127

In addition to the preceding, there are other licences issued in Victoria by the Department of Trade and Customs; the fees collected in respect of these during the calendar year 1922 were as follows:—

Description of Licences	Amount of Fees collected.
<i>Customs.</i>	
	£
Carriage .. .. .	232
Lighter and Boat .. .. .	8
Custom House Agents .. .. .	337
Bond .. .. .	4,345
<i>Excise.</i>	
Distilling—	
General Distillers .. .. .	250
Wine Distillers .. .. .	150
Vignerons .. .. .	85
Brewers .. .. .	1,350
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff ..	2,028
Starch .. .. .	15
Methylators .. .. .	2

## POPULATION.

Population of  
Victoria, 1836  
to 1922.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George* with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years later, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. At the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself,

owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870 the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records. The net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounted to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of the emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by Victoria as well as all the other Eastern States. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was able not only to retain its own people but also to attract a considerable number of immigrants from other States and countries. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there were record harvests in 1915 and 1916

there was a decrease of population in both of these years on account of the departure of soldiers for the front, and the practical cessation of immigration. In 1917 and 1918 there were increases in spite of the fact that 20,633 soldiers left the State in the earlier and 4,532 in the later year to take part in the war. In 1919 there was a substantial addition to the population. The increases in the three years mentioned were entirely due to the return of soldiers to Victoria, the number who returned being 16,266 in 1917, 25,900 in 1918, and 77,468 in 1919. In the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 there were increases of 24,910, 22,552, and 39,560 respectively, included in which were 3,474 soldiers in the first-mentioned year, and about 4,000 assisted immigrants in 1921 and 9,145 in 1922. The subjoined table contains a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1922 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1922.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ..	142	35	177	) 200
1836 (8th Novr.) ..	186	38	224	
1840 .. ..	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 .. ..	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 .. ..	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 .. ..	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 .. ..	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 .. ..	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 .. ..	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 .. ..	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 .. ..	608,436	601,464	1,209,900	1,203,137
1902 .. ..	604,318	603,913	1,208,231	1,207,527
1903 .. ..	599,950	604,792	1,204,742	1,205,296
1904 .. ..	597,617	607,991	1,205,608	1,202,814
1905 .. ..	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	1,206,046
1906 .. ..	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	1,213,672
1907 .. ..	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	1,225,503
1908 .. ..	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	1,240,488
1909 .. ..	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	1,261,169
1910 .. ..	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	1,282,477
1911 .. ..	668,810	671,105	1,339,915	1,320,661
1912 .. ..	690,037	692,574	1,382,611	1,357,864
1913 .. ..	707,414	708,096	1,415,510	1,395,958
1914 .. ..	713,267	722,049	1,435,316	1,427,626
1915 .. ..	694,160	730,433	1,424,593	1,431,769
1916 .. ..	666,186	738,645	1,404,831	1,414,638
1917 .. ..	671,008	746,231	1,417,239	1,411,555
1918 .. ..	684,167	753,266	1,437,433	1,424,238
1919 .. ..	739,872	763,369	1,503,241	1,473,209
1920 .. ..	753,710	774,441	1,528,151	1,512,317
1921 .. ..	764,905	785,798	1,550,703	1,537,035
1922 .. ..	788,626	801,637	1,590,263	1,570,852

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 107.

Population,  
1922.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1922 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER,  
1922.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1921.. ..	..	..	764,905	785,798	1,550,703
Births, 1922 .. ..	18,738	17,550	..	..	..
Deaths, 1922 .. ..	8,187	6,968	..	..	..
Natural Increase ..	..	..	10,551	10,582	21,133
Migration by Sea, 1922—					
Arrivals (as adjusted)	46,839	35,064	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	36,014	30,555	..	..	..
Gain Seawards ..	..	..	10,825	4,509	15,334
Migration by Land, 1922—					
Arrivals .. ..	168,025	86,986	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	165,680	86,238	..	..	..
Gain Overland ..	..	..	2,345	748	3,093
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1922.. ..	..	..	788,626	801,637	1,590,263
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1921 census, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	80	64	144

Increase of  
Population,  
1891-1922

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405; in 1901 it was 1,201,341; in 1911, 1,315,551; and, in 1921, 1,531,280. The table which follows shows the increase of

population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration in each year since the first-mentioned date :—

**INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1922.**

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
<b>Total Intercensal period (10 years)..</b>	<b>172,513</b>	<b>111,848</b>	<b>60,665</b>
1901 (from 1st April) .. ..	11,491	2,661	8,830
1902 .. .. .	14,284	15,953	- 1,669
1903 .. .. .	13,974	17,463	- 3,489
1904 .. .. .	15,370	14,504	866
1905 .. .. .	15,431	10,618	4,813
1906 .. .. .	15,607	6,196	9,411
1907 .. .. .	16,826	3,851	12,975
1908 .. .. .	15,331	+ 2,311	17,642
1909 .. .. .	17,108	+ 9,465	26,573
1910 .. .. .	16,705	+ 7,681	24,386
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,694	+ 9,449	14,143
<b>Total Intercensal period (10 years)..</b>	<b>156,821</b>	<b>42,340</b>	<b>114,481</b>
1911 (from 3rd April) .. ..	13,116	+ 11,248	24,364
1912 .. .. .	19,207	+ 23,489	42,696
1913 .. .. .	20,496	+ 12,403	32,899
1914 .. .. .	19,719	+ 87	19,806
1915 .. .. .	19,186	29,909	- 10,723
1916 .. .. .	17,746	37,508	- 19,762
1917 .. .. .	18,478	6,070	12,408
1918 .. .. .	16,420	+ 3,774	20,194
1919 .. .. .	12,249	+ 53,559	65,808
1920 .. .. .	19,381	+ 5,529	24,910
1921 (to 4th April, Census) ..	4,679	1,550	3,129
<b>Total Intercensal period (10 years)</b>	<b>180,677</b>	<b>+ 35,052</b>	<b>215,729</b>
1921 (from 5th April) .. ..	14,747	+ 4,676	19,423
1922 .. .. .	21,133	+ 18,427	39,560

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, in so far as seaward migration is concerned, 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 86.

**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, 1918, and 1922 this State gained from South Africa, but in the four years 1909 to 1912 and in 1915, 1916, 1919, 1920, and 1921 there was a loss due to emigration to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11, and, for the last five years, on page 86 of this volume.

**Immigration and emigration, 1918-1922.** The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1918 to 1922 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,  
1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1918 .. ..	48,566	51,631	- 3,065
1919 .. ..	33,621	37,099	- 3,478
1920 .. ..	65,595	59,956	5,639
1921 .. ..	66,537	63,944	2,593
1922 .. ..	81,903	66,355	15,548

NOTE.—The figures in this table are exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces



**Migration of Soldiers.**

The number of soldiers belonging to the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in Victoria from or left the State for 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.

**Arrivals and departures by rail, 1918 to 1922.**

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

**RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1918 TO 1922.**

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	169,499	92,269	261,768	181,654	93,931	275,585	- 12,155	- 1,662	- 13,817
1919	139,473	66,313	205,786	158,853	66,446	225,299	- 19,380	- 133	- 19,513
1920	184,554	95,984	279,638	184,233	98,099	282,332	321	3,015	2,694
1921	170,268	88,177	258,445	168,224	88,571	256,795	2,044	- 394	1,650
1922	168,025	86,986	255,011	164,280	86,998	251,278	3,745	- 12	3,733
Total	831,819	428,829	1,260,648	857,244	434,045	1,291,289	- 25,425	- 5,216	- 30,641

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 1922 Victoria gained by rail 2,445 persons from New South Wales, and 1,288 from South Australia.

**Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.**

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries (exclusive of soldiers) during each of the five years ended 1922 is shown

in the following table. Where a minus sign ( - ) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed :—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA,  
1918 TO 1922.

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.		
1918	-1,605	- 669	- 29	694	-2,059	-157	73	525	538	- 2	- 55	- 319	-3,065
1919	-1,196	- 181	-549	-163	-3,618	393	-215	2,456	-313	1	34	- 127	-3,478
1920	- 454	- 681	115	326	- 33	-373	- 97	6,873	-167	2	137	- 9	5,639
1921	- 158	- 649	9	175	-2,228	413	-163	5,876	- 8	10	105	- 789	2,593
1922	- 251	- 471	71	750	3,444	468	18	10,408	399	6	612	94	15,548
Total	-3,664	-2,651	-383	1,782	-4,494	744	-384	26,138	449	17	833	-1,150	17,237

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 17,237 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Foreign ports. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania 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 1922 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END  
OF 1922.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50	28,632	1910	1,690
1851-60	87,963	1911	6,776
1861-70	46,594	1912	15,119
1871-80	5,545	1913	12,146
1881-90	2	1914	7,496
1891-00	..	1915	1,724
1901	..	1916	327
1902	..	1917	146
1903	..	1918	101
1904	..	1919	139
1905	..	1920	2,763
1906	..	1921	3,987
1907	127	1922	9,145
1908	360		
1909	652	Total	231,434

In 1922 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 9,145, of whom 4,237 were nominated and 4,908 selected. It is estimated that of those nominated about 50 per cent., and of those selected fully 80 per cent., were males.

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.

The following statement shows the population and number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of the State at the census of 4th April, 1921 :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—Metropolitan.</i>						
Brighton .. ..	9,491	11,744	21,235	4,620	59	4,679
Brunswick .. ..	21,339	23,145	44,484	9,685	91	9,776
Camberwell .. ..	10,703	13,132	23,835	5,729	124	5,853
Caulfield .. ..	18,667	22,026	40,693	9,672	162	9,834
Coburg .. ..	8,952	9,162	18,114	3,857	40	3,897
Collingwood .. ..	15,956	18,283	34,239	7,564	1	7,565
Essendon .. ..	16,525	18,744	35,269	8,050	36	8,086
Fitzroy .. ..	16,311	18,627	34,938	7,708	4	7,712
Footscray .. ..	16,785	16,990	33,775	7,147	46	7,193
Hawthorn .. ..	12,870	16,295	29,165	6,563	29	6,592
Kew .. ..	7,711	9,671	17,382	3,650	57	3,707
Malvern .. ..	14,054	18,252	32,306	7,626	127	7,753
Melbourne .. ..	51,084	52,167	103,251	21,533	22	21,555
Northcote .. ..	14,694	15,825	30,519	6,841	112	6,953
Oakleigh .. ..	2,932	3,144	6,076	1,366	17	1,383
Port Melbourne .. ..	6,495	6,594	13,089	2,806	2	2,808
Prahran .. ..	21,706	28,584	50,290	11,479	18	11,497
Richmond .. ..	20,606	22,565	43,171	9,505	6	9,511
Sandringham .. ..	5,142	6,174	11,316	2,761	63	2,824
South Melbourne .. ..	22,167	24,706	46,873	10,153	16	10,169
St. Kilda .. ..	16,736	21,843	38,579	8,307	64	8,371
Williamstown .. ..	9,916	9,526	19,442	4,335	30	4,365
Total .. ..	340,842	387,199	728,041	160,957	1,126	162,083
<i>Extra Metropolitan.</i>						
Ararat .. ..	2,306	2,347	4,653	857	2	859
Ballarat .. ..	9,359	11,856	21,215	4,950	12	4,962
Ballarat East .. ..	6,194	7,258	13,452	3,308	3	3,311
Bendigo .. ..	11,755	13,927	25,682	5,970	15	5,985
Carrum .. ..	2,490	2,735	5,225	1,850	17	1,867
Castlemaine .. ..	2,509	2,822	5,331	1,249	1	1,250
Clunes .. ..	510	715	1,225	354	1	355
Creswick .. ..	764	906	1,670	429	..	429
Daylesford .. ..	1,468	1,860	3,328	771	..	771
Dunolly .. ..	405	448	853	242	..	242
Eaglehawk .. ..	2,134	2,585	4,719	1,171	..	1,171
Echuca .. ..	1,836	1,909	3,745	859	1	860
Geelong .. ..	6,850	7,955	14,805	3,245	2	3,247
Geelong West .. ..	4,518	5,123	9,641	2,221	10	2,231
Hamilton .. ..	2,406	2,691	5,097	1,155	2	1,157
Horsham .. ..	1,805	1,985	3,790	833	12	845

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>						
Inglewood .. ..	517	600	1,117	289	..	289
Koroit .. ..	856	904	1,760	364	..	364
Maryborough .. ..	2,216	2,528	4,744	1,172	2	1,174
Mentone and Mordialloc ..	2,629	3,045	5,674	1,361	7	1,368
Mildura .. ..	2,665	2,436	5,101	1,064	16	1,080
Newtown and Chilwell ..	3,312	3,928	7,240	1,596	5	1,601
Port Fairy .. ..	983	1,005	1,988	435	..	435
Portland .. ..	1,135	1,420	2,555	561	2	563
Queenscliff .. ..	1,102	1,384	2,486	502	..	502
Sale .. ..	1,766	2,003	3,769	824	6	830
Sebastopol .. ..	867	875	1,742	420	..	420
St. Arnaud .. ..	1,214	1,507	2,721	638	2	640
Stawell .. ..	2,041	2,372	4,413	1,046	1	1,047
Wangaratta .. ..	1,769	1,920	3,689	751	4	755
Warrnambool .. ..	3,718	4,012	7,730	1,655	4	1,659
Wonthaggi .. ..	2,809	2,361	5,170	1,045	19	1,064
Total .. ..	86,908	99,422	186,330	43,187	146	43,333
Total—Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ..	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
<i>Shires.</i>						
Alberton .. ..	3,114	2,508	5,622	1,339	5	1,344
Alexandra .. ..	1,890	1,464	3,354	920	1	921
Arapiles .. ..	1,198	1,126	2,324	480	..	480
Ararat .. ..	3,162	2,793	5,955	1,349	1	1,350
Avoca .. ..	1,658	1,649	3,307	818	4	822
Avon .. ..	1,287	1,097	2,384	543	3	546
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	1,738	1,561	3,299	675	9	684
Bairnsdale .. ..	3,888	3,831	7,719	1,794	3	1,797
Ballan .. ..	1,603	1,477	3,080	798	1	799
Ballarat .. ..	1,894	2,059	3,953	733	4	737
Bannockburn .. ..	1,345	1,244	2,589	633	..	633
Barrarbool .. ..	968	843	1,811	411	..	411
Barwon South .. ..	1,529	1,639	3,168	857	1	858
Beechworth .. ..	2,358	2,293	4,651	1,014	1	1,015
Belfast .. ..	1,322	1,166	2,488	524	..	524
Bellarine .. ..	2,040	1,969	4,009	969	4	973
Benalla .. ..	3,895	3,692	7,587	1,771	3	1,774
Berwick .. ..	4,832	4,119	8,951	2,156	10	2,166
Bet Bet .. ..	1,424	1,255	2,679	698	1	699
Birchip .. ..	1,014	836	1,850	395	2	397
Borong .. ..	2,532	2,219	4,751	1,056	2	1,058
Braybrook .. ..	2,335	2,096	4,431	944	75	1,019
Bright .. ..	2,044	1,958	4,002	1,000	..	1,000
Broadford .. ..	710	622	1,332	347	1	348

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Broadmeadows ..	3,626	1,804	5,430	820	7	827
Bulla .. ..	1,264	1,337	2,601	370	..	370
Buln Buln .. ..	3,264	2,618	5,882	1,472	..	1,472
Bungaree .. ..	1,528	1,490	3,018	717	..	717
Buninyong .. ..	2,637	2,427	5,064	1,225	3	1,228
Charlton .. ..	1,325	1,140	2,465	535	..	535
Chiltern .. ..	1,063	1,077	2,140	536	..	536
Colac .. ..	6,248	5,851	12,099	2,662	23	2,685
Corio .. ..	2,256	1,685	3,941	766	8	774
Cranbourne .. ..	3,219	2,462	5,681	1,403	10	1,413
Creswick .. ..	1,505	1,539	3,044	774	..	774
Dandenong .. ..	3,439	3,441	6,880	1,583	27	1,610
Deakin .. ..	2,163	1,761	3,924	926	2	928
Dimboola .. ..	3,370	2,899	6,269	1,256	4	1,260
Donald .. ..	1,727	1,513	3,240	709	..	709
Doncaster .. ..	1,342	1,242	2,584	670	3	673
Dundas .. ..	1,788	1,699	3,487	794	1	795
Dunmunkle .. ..	2,486	2,097	4,583	982	2	984
Eltham .. ..	2,092	1,981	4,073	1,104	1	1,105
Euroa .. ..	1,994	1,914	3,908	898	1	899
Ferntree Gully .. ..	3,372	3,632	7,004	2,255	37	2,292
Flinders .. ..	2,505	2,250	4,755	1,237	3	1,240
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,299	2,347	4,646	1,431	2	1,433
Gippsland South .. ..	2,615	2,058	4,673	1,037	1	1,038
Gisborne .. ..	1,089	1,286	2,375	564	..	564
Glenelg .. ..	2,815	2,664	5,479	1,235	4	1,239
Glenlyon .. ..	1,638	1,783	3,421	847	2	849
Gordon .. ..	1,717	1,433	3,150	708	1	709
Goulburn .. ..	1,145	1,001	2,146	506	1	507
Grenville .. ..	1,557	1,565	3,122	803	..	803
Hampden .. ..	5,370	5,133	10,503	2,282	6	2,288
Healesville .. ..	1,550	1,864	3,414	710	5	715
Hcidelberg .. ..	7,942	8,674	16,616	3,420	43	3,463
Heytesbury .. ..	2,326	2,123	4,449	961	1	962
Huntly .. ..	1,696	1,402	3,098	767	1	768
Kara Kara .. ..	1,649	1,392	3,041	709	4	713
Karkaroc .. ..	3,139	2,354	5,493	1,210	5	1,215
Keilor .. ..	663	528	1,191	265	..	265
Kerang .. ..	5,697	4,779	10,476	2,353	12	2,365
Kilmore .. ..	942	848	1,790	431	..	431
Korong .. ..	2,611	2,262	4,873	1,141	2	1,143
Kowree .. ..	1,748	1,550	3,298	792	2	794
Kyneton .. ..	3,341	3,630	6,971	1,705	4	1,709
Lawloit .. ..	1,150	1,016	2,166	443	..	443
Leigh .. ..	807	716	1,523	387	..	387

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Shires— <i>continued.</i>						
Lexton .. .. .	894	729	1,623	414	..	414
Lilydale .. .. .	4,651	4,758	9,409	2,463	35	2,498
Loddon East .. .. .	971	800	1,771	407	..	407
Lowan .. .. .	1,906	1,722	3,628	772	..	772
Maffra .. .. .	3,082	2,571	5,653	1,282	9	1,291
Maldon .. .. .	1,508	1,630	3,138	764	..	764
Mansfield .. .. .	2,119	1,874	3,993	930	2	932
Marong .. .. .	3,053	2,822	5,875	1,342	1	1,343
Melton .. .. .	786	644	1,430	341	..	341
Metcalfe .. .. .	1,350	1,323	2,673	647	1	648
Mildura .. .. .	4,891	3,189	8,080	2,189	9	2,198
Minhamite .. .. .	1,017	863	1,880	468	24	492
Mirboo .. .. .	892	646	1,538	367	..	367
Moorabbin .. .. .	3,786	3,657	7,443	1,499	19	1,518
Mornington .. .. .	987	1,215	2,202	588	2	590
Mortlake .. .. .	1,497	1,414	2,911	697	4	701
Morwell .. .. .	2,105	1,580	3,685	969	1	970
Mt. Rouse .. .. .	1,361	1,348	2,709	597	..	597
Mulgrave .. .. .	1,600	1,610	3,210	714	3	717
Murray Upper .. .. .	1,169	942	2,111	460	1	461
McIvor .. .. .	1,744	1,590	3,334	811	..	811
Narracan .. .. .	3,810	3,110	6,920	1,671	3	1,674
Newham and Woodend ..	984	1,108	2,092	481	..	481
Newstead and Mt. Alex- ander .. .. .	1,356	1,344	2,700	733	..	733
Numurkah .. .. .	3,000	2,765	5,765	1,327	..	1,327
Nunawading .. .. .	6,238	6,393	12,631	2,855	52	2,907
Omeo .. .. .	1,303	1,065	2,368	665	2	667
Orbost .. .. .	2,204	1,624	3,828	999	1	1,000
Otway .. .. .	2,339	1,701	4,040	997	4	1,001
Oxley .. .. .	2,172	1,776	3,948	864	1	865
Phillip Island and Woolamai .. .. .	2,721	2,379	5,100	1,111	2	1,113
Poowong and Jeetho .. .. .	3,891	3,286	7,177	1,657	4	1,661
Portland .. .. .	2,742	2,525	5,267	1,260	3	1,263
Preston .. .. .	4,717	4,953	9,670	2,102	86	2,188
Pyalong .. .. .	370	331	701	189	..	189
Ripon .. .. .	1,730	1,700	3,430	803	..	803
Rochester .. .. .	3,397	2,889	6,286	1,399	7	1,406
Rodney .. .. .	3,913	3,481	7,394	1,642	7	1,649
Romsey .. .. .	1,690	1,503	3,193	800	..	800
Rosedale .. .. .	2,260	1,920	4,180	1,002	4	1,006
*Rutherglen .. .. .	2,086	1,859	3,945	885	..	885
Seymour .. .. .	2,028	1,778	3,806	870	2	872

\*The borough of Rutherglen has been amalgamated with the shire, and the figures which are given above relate to the municipality in its altered form. In Census publications the population of the borough is shown as Males 572, Females 588—Total 1,160; and that of the shire as Males 1,514, Females 1,271—Total 2,785.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN  
VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Shepparton .. ..	4,019	3,692	7,711	1,685	5	1,690
Stawell .. ..	1,840	1,510	3,350	802	..	802
Strathfieldsaye .. ..	1,687	1,687	3,374	788	..	788
Swan Hill .. ..	6,723	4,830	11,553	2,721	16	2,737
Talbot .. ..	646	736	1,382	388	..	388
Tambo .. ..	2,235	1,993	4,228	929	1	930
Towong .. ..	2,412	1,915	4,327	1,008	2	1,010
Traralgon .. ..	1,729	1,609	3,338	791	4	795
Tullaroop .. ..	1,314	1,264	2,578	637	..	637
Tungamah .. ..	2,402	2,098	4,500	1,030	2	1,032
Upper Yarra .. ..	3,017	2,512	5,529	1,308	10	1,318
Violet Town .. ..	960	924	1,884	461	2	463
Walpeup .. ..	3,278	2,195	5,473	1,199	5	1,204
Wangaratta .. ..	1,268	1,117	2,385	525	..	525
Wannon .. ..	1,519	1,322	2,841	636	3	639
Waranga .. ..	2,909	2,462	5,371	1,321	2	1,323
Warragul .. ..	2,543	2,412	4,955	1,048	4	1,052
Warrnambool .. ..	4,256	3,978	8,234	1,760	..	1,760
Werribee .. ..	3,737	3,299	7,036	1,559	7	1,566
Whittlesea .. ..	1,835	1,645	3,480	788	..	788
Wimmera .. ..	2,346	1,810	4,156	870	2	872
Winchelsea .. ..	2,247	2,061	4,308	980	1	981
Wodonga .. ..	1,368	1,185	2,553	608	7	615
Woorayl .. ..	3,311	2,656	5,967	1,358	4	1,362
Wycheproof .. ..	2,428	1,785	4,213	1,000	..	1,000
Yackandandah .. ..	1,515	1,412	2,927	677	2	679
Yarrawonga .. ..	1,354	1,265	2,619	611	..	611
Yea .. ..	1,488	1,208	2,696	646	10	656
Total—Shires .. ..	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
Shires .. ..	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
Not Incorporated .. ..	106	68	174	64	..	64
Whole State .. ..	750,061	775,471	1,525,532	346,050	2,009	348,059
Shipping .. ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	..	..	..
Total Population .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	346,050	2,009	348,059



The enumerated populations of the districts of Victoria at the last two census dates are shown hereunder :—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

District.	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central ..	358,360	388,532	746,892	465,671	510,370	976,041
North Central	37,256	37,268	74,524	30,946	31,645	62,591
Western ..	69,746	68,792	138,538	67,178	67,380	134,558
Wimmera ..	31,636	28,067	59,703	30,533	27,940	58,473
Mallee ..	17,247	11,806	29,053	25,896	19,032	44,928
Northern ..	67,819	63,988	131,807	62,066	59,767	121,833
North-Eastern	30,795	27,488	58,283	25,902	23,577	49,479
Gippsland ..	38,650	33,296	71,946	41,869	35,760	77,629
Shipping ..	4,082	723	4,805	4,663	1,085	5,748
Total ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

In only three districts are increases shown in the intercensal period. The population of the Central District, which includes Melbourne and suburbs, advanced by 229,149 ; that of the Mallee District by 15,875 ; and that of the Gippsland District by 5,683 during the decennium. All the northern districts lost population during the period mentioned, and the Wimmera District, in which large quantities of wheat are grown, had 1,230 less residents in 1921 than in 1911.

The populations enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,  
1911 AND 1921.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1921 compared with 1911.					
	1911.			1921.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Anglesey ..	4,772	4,180	8,952	5,508	4,581	10,089	+	736	+	401	+	1,137
Benambra ..	3,625	2,957	6,582	3,359	2,722	6,081	—	266	—	235	—	501
Bendigo ..	26,771	27,729	54,500	22,924	24,606	47,530	—	3,847	—	3,123	—	6,970
Bogong ..	14,681	13,224	27,905	11,639	10,668	22,307	—	3,042	—	2,556	—	5,598
Borong ..	16,289	14,562	30,851	16,173	14,721	30,894	—	116	+	159	+	43
Bourke ..	295,309	327,502	622,811	328,959	433,810	822,769	+	93,650	+	106,308	+	199,958
Buln Buln ..	22,283	18,774	41,057	24,546	20,344	44,890	+	2,263	+	1,570	+	3,833
Croajingo- long ..	1,510	1,190	2,700	1,684	1,275	2,959	+	174	+	85	+	259
Dalhousie ..	8,917	8,724	17,641	8,086	8,117	16,203	—	831	—	607	—	1,438
Dargo ..	3,077	2,441	5,518	2,353	2,050	4,403	—	724	—	391	—	1,115
Delatite ..	11,491	10,574	22,065	10,171	9,655	19,826	—	1,320	—	919	—	2,239
Dundas ..	5,298	5,152	10,450	5,330	5,258	10,588	+	32	+	106	+	138
Evelyn ..	9,026	8,265	17,291	12,460	12,090	24,550	+	3,434	+	3,825	+	7,259
Follett ..	1,372	1,339	2,711	1,611	1,552	3,163	+	239	+	213	+	452
Gladstone ..	8,752	7,961	16,713	6,516	5,939	12,455	—	2,236	—	2,022	—	4,258
Grant ..	34,991	36,486	71,477	35,677	38,110	73,787	+	686	+	1,624	+	2,310
Grenville ..	20,503	22,567	43,070	17,621	19,791	37,412	—	2,882	—	2,776	—	5,658
Gunbower ..	5,083	4,181	9,264	6,258	5,357	11,615	+	1,175	+	1,176	+	2,351
Hampden ..	6,707	6,188	12,895	6,443	6,244	12,687	—	264	—	56	—	208
Heytesbury ..	3,705	3,261	6,966	4,090	3,764	7,854	+	385	+	503	+	888
Kara Kara ..	8,265	7,274	15,539	7,627	7,195	14,822	—	638	—	79	—	717
Karkaroc ..	9,618	6,562	16,180	16,267	11,882	28,149	+	6,649	+	5,320	+	11,969
Lowan ..	7,082	6,231	13,313	6,733	6,024	12,757	—	349	—	207	—	556
Millewa ..	56	28	84	49	21	70	—	7	—	7	—	14
Moira ..	16,814	15,028	31,842	14,878	13,623	28,501	—	1,936	—	1,405	—	3,341
Mornington ..	19,034	16,279	35,313	28,575	26,360	54,935	+	9,541	+	10,081	+	19,622
Normanby ..	5,900	6,007	11,907	5,857	5,922	11,779	—	43	—	85	—	128
Poipwarth ..	7,367	6,533	13,900	7,981	7,173	15,154	+	614	+	640	+	1,254
Ripon ..	7,464	6,448	13,912	6,671	6,236	12,907	—	793	—	212	—	1,005
Rodney ..	10,399	9,089	19,488	11,490	10,242	21,732	+	1,091	+	1,153	+	2,244
Talbot ..	23,567	24,364	47,931	17,352	18,947	36,299	—	6,215	—	5,417	—	11,632
Tambo ..	1,650	1,329	2,979	2,240	1,876	4,116	+	590	+	547	+	1,137
Tanjil ..	10,130	9,562	19,692	11,046	10,215	21,261	+	916	+	653	+	1,569
Tatchera ..	6,318	4,519	10,837	7,076	5,321	12,397	+	758	+	802	+	1,560
Villiers ..	11,430	11,297	22,727	11,574	11,440	23,014	+	144	+	143	+	287
Weeah ..	1,255	697	1,952	2,504	1,808	4,312	+	1,249	+	1,111	+	2,360
Wonnangatta ..	998	733	1,731	733	532	1,265	—	265	—	201	—	466
<i>Outside Counties—</i>												
Shipping ..	4,082	723	4,805	4,663	1,085	5,748	+	581	+	362	+	943
Total ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	+	99,133	+	116,596	+	215,729

NOTE.—Full-blood aborigines to the number of 196 in 1911, and 144 in 1921, are excluded from the foregoing statement.

Decreases of population are shown in 17 of the 37 counties in the ten-year period 1911-1921. The largest of these are in the counties of Talbot, Bendigo, Grenville, Bogong and Gladstone, where the mining industry was in a depressed condition during the decade

mentioned. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, shows a decline of about 10 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 200,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There were also large increases in the counties of Mornington, Evelyn, and Karkaroc.

The conjugal condition of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1921, is shown in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never married—			
Under age 15 years .. .. .	231,086	224,850	455,936
Age 15 years and over .. .. .	222,177	211,833	434,010
Married .. .. .	277,183	282,494	559,677
Widowed .. .. .	21,279	54,928	76,207
Divorced .. .. .	1,092	1,221	2,313
Unspecified .. .. .	1,907	1,230	3,137
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>

Occupations of the People, 1911 and 1921.

The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the last two censuses, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

Occupation.	1911.	1921.
Breadwinners—		
Professional .. .. .	43,819	60,585
Domestic .. .. .	62,175	58,225
Commercial .. .. .	91,611	108,011
Transport and Communication .. .. .	39,238	53,332
Industrial .. .. .	187,773	234,245
Primary Producers .. .. .	144,384	147,438
Indefinite .. .. .	8,053	7,617
<b>Total Breadwinners .. .. .</b>	<b>577,053</b>	<b>669,453</b>
Dependents .. .. .	721,137	856,379
Occupation not stated .. .. .	17,361	5,448
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>

**Grades of Occupation.** The grades of occupation of the population, as returned at the censuses of 1911 and 1921, were as follows:—

Grade.	Census of 1911.			Census of 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer .. ..	59,713	7,315	67,028	40,636	4,071	44,707
Working on own account	37,753	11,987	49,740	82,436	14,624	97,060
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages ..	19,273	3,002	22,275	10,742	1,003	11,745
Receiving salary or wages	281,727	103,975	385,702	315,391	118,052	433,443
Unemployed .. ..	14,930	3,012	17,942	32,432	7,581	40,013
Grade not applicable ..	229,594	528,264	757,858	266,601	629,013	895,674
Grade not stated ..	12,601	2,405	15,006	6,426	2,212	8,638
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>659,960</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>

**Occupancy of Private Dwellings.** The mode of occupancy of private dwellings changed materially between the dates of the 1911 and 1921 censuses. Particulars for those two census years are given below:—

**MODE OF OCCUPANCY OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS AND FLATS—CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.**

Occupied by—	4th April, 1921.				3rd April, 1911.	Increase during Ten years 1911-1921.
	Urban.		Rural.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.				

**NUMBER OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.**

Owner ..	45,096	18,778	66,998	130,872	118,716	12,156
Purchaser by Instalments	25,259	4,856	12,140	42,255	13,973	28,282
Tenant ..	83,067	14,280	30,398	127,745	119,562	8,183
Other and Un-specified ..	4,579	1,643	11,842	18,064	11,383	6,681
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>158,001</b>	<b>39,557</b>	<b>121,378</b>	<b>318,936</b>	<b>263,634</b>	<b>55,302</b>

The number of owner occupiers and rent purchasers of those dwellings for which definite information was given increased from 52.6 per cent. in the earlier to 57.5 per cent in the later year. The prevailing scarcity of houses doubtless influenced many persons who were formerly classed as tenants to become prospective owners, by entering into arrangements to purchase their houses on the instalment principle.

**Ages of the people.**

The following table shows the ages of the people at the dates of the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921, and the proportionate numbers living in successive age groups :—

**AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.**

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417	79,210	76,426
5-10 ..	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904	79,452	77,680
10-15 ..	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523	72,424	70,744
15-20 ..	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719	66,020	64,589
20-25 ..	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217	62,096	67,503
25-30 ..	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651	62,845	69,647
30-35 ..	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694	59,244	63,439
35-40 ..	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549	50,696	53,790
40-45 ..	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480	44,885	47,914
45-50 ..	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477	39,556	42,378
50-55 ..	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420	40,174	40,391
55-60 ..	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457	35,923	34,841
60-65 ..	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316	26,660	27,016
65-70 ..	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603	15,054	15,717
70-75 ..	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972	9,035	10,204
75-80 ..	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934	5,415	6,826
80-85 ..	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387	2,991	3,831
85-90 ..	603	587	1,133	1,129	1,336	1,672
90-100 ..	160	152	301	321	404	567
100 and over ..	12	11	8	10	9	8
Unspecified ..	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780	1,295	1,373
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>603,883</b>	<b>597,458</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>659,960</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921—*continued.*

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73	10·51	9·86
5-10 ..	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74	10·55	10·02
10-15 ..	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53	9·61	9·13
15-20 ..	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32	8·76	8·33
20-25 ..	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94	8·24	8·71
25-30 ..	7·56	8·87	7·96	8·48	8·34	8·98
30-35 ..	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42	7·86	8·18
35-40 ..	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79	6·73	6·94
40-45 ..	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47	5·96	6·18
45-50 ..	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87	5·25	5·47
50-55 ..	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48	5·33	5·21
55-60 ..	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81	4·77	4·49
60-65 ..	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18	3·54	3·49
65-70 ..	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92	2·00	2·03
70-75 ..	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52	1·20	1·32
75-80 ..	·95	·71	1·11	1·06	·72	·88
80-85 ..	·41	·35	·60	·52	·40	·49
85-90 ..	·10	·10	·18	·17	·18	·22
90 and over ..	·03	·03	·05	·05	·05	·07
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at  
dependent  
and support-  
ing ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The subjoined table shows the numbers and

proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
1921	231,086	224,850	345,786	366,882	142,313	144,626	34,244	38,825
	Proportions per cent.							
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24
1921	30·67	29·00	45·89	47·33	18·89	18·66	4·55	5·01

**Australian Born and other Population in State.**

The next table shows the length of residence in Australia, at the date of the census of 1921, of persons included in the population of the State who were born outside the Commonwealth :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

	No. of Completed Years of Residence.	Enumerated Population.			No. of Completed Years of Residence.	Enumerated Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 1	..	8,559	9,588	18,147	90 and upwards	3	12	15
2 " 4	..	1,389	1,595	2,984	Not stated ..	3,666	4,205	7,871
5 " 9	..	24,576	20,039	44,615	Total ..	108,603	92,349	200,952
10 " 19	..	12,586	7,338	19,924	Born in Commonwealth ..	646,121	684,207	1,330,328
20 " 39	..	29,898	19,232	49,130	Grand Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
40 " 59	..	17,226	16,034	33,260				
60 " 79	..	10,570	14,080	24,650				
80 " 89	..	130	226	356				

There were 17 persons—9 males and 8 females—  
**Centenarians** aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the 1921  
**in Victoria.** census was taken.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the  
**Density of** square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons  
**population, &c.** to a room are shown for the seven census years  
 1861-1921 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SEVEN CENSUS  
 YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to an Inhabited Dwelling.	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·39
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·88	1·24
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·43	1·14
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·09	1·00
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·38	·93
1911 ..	14·915	3·103	4·80	5·51	·87
1921 ..	17·360	3·766	4·61	5·35	·85

The population returned at the census of 1921 represents a proportion of 17·4 persons to the square mile. In 1911 the proportion was 14·9; in 1901, 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 461 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1921, a number smaller than in any of the five preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.



BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1921.

The census of 1921 gave the birthplaces of the people of the people, as follows :—

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	646,121	684,207	1,330,328
New Zealand .. .. .	5,451	5,740	11,191
British Isles .. .. .	83,597	77,283	160,880
British India .. .. .	1,003	536	1,539
Union of South Africa .. .. .	817	849	1,666
Canada .. .. .	519	339	858
Denmark .. .. .	835	200	1,035
Germany.. .. .	2,463	1,230	3,693
France .. .. .	394	352	746
Italy .. .. .	1,421	447	1,868
Sweden .. .. .	1,020	95	1,115
Norway .. .. .	636	92	728
Russia .. .. .	600	342	942
Greece .. .. .	504	54	558
United States .. .. .	952	641	1,593
China .. .. .	2,740	84	2,824
Japan .. .. .	52	20	72
Switzerland .. .. .	326	122	448
Other Countries .. .. .	2,729	1,515	4,244
At Sea .. .. .	524	587	1,111
Unspecified .. .. .	2,020	1,821	3,841
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>
Allegiance—			
British .. .. .	747,459	774,525	1,521,984
Foreign .. .. .	7,265	2,031	9,296

**Australian born.** The residents of Victoria at the date of the Census who were born in the Commonwealth of Australia numbered 1,330,328 or 87 per cent. of the total population. The number born in Australia or New Zealand was 1,341,519, the ratio to population being 88 per cent. The corresponding ratios in 1911 and 1901 were 85 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively.

**Foreign born.** The number of persons in the State in 1921 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 19,486, or 1·3 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1911, when they numbered 21,252, or 1·6 per cent. of the population.

**Chinese.** In the interval between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 natives of China decreased from 4,302 to 2,824. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria (including Chinese born in Australia) was 5,601 in 1911 and 4,083 in 1921.

The enumerated population at each of the last seven censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, were as shown hereunder:—

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

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48
1921	1,531,424	215,677	16·39	754,804	99,110	15·12	776,620	116,567	17·66

NOTE.—The figures in this table include full-blood aboriginals. These numbered 144 in 1921, viz., 80 males and 64 females.

The increase in population between the censuses of 1911 and 1921, viz., 215,677, was larger than in any intercensal period subsequent to 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1881-1891, when it was 278,059 persons.

The masculinity of the population, or the ratio of males to females, at each of the last seven census enumerations, was as follows:—

Year.	Males to 100 Females.
1861	155·26
1871	121·36
1881	110·19
1891	110·41
1901	101·08
1911	99·34
1921	97·19

The number of males to every 100 females in age-groups at the date of the 1921 census was as follows:—Age-group 0-10, 103·0; 10-20, 102·3; 20-40, 92·5; 40-60, 97·0; 60-80, 94·0; and 80 and over, 78·0. The ratios for certain age groups in the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the census of 1911 in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

**Population of Greater Melbourne, 1922.** The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1921 of the various municipalities of Greater Melbourne, also the number of persons to the acre in these municipalities and the estimated population at the end of 1922:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1921, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Persons to the Acre, 31st Dec., 1922.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1922.
Melbourne City .. ..	7,555	103,251	13·7	103,500
Fitzroy City .. ..	923	34,938	38·0	35,050
Collingwood City .. ..	1,139	34,239	30·2	34,350
Richmond City .. ..	1,430	43,171	30·4	43,450
Brunswick City .. ..	2,719	44,484	16·9	46,000
Northcote City .. ..	2,850	30,519	11·4	32,430
Prahran City .. ..	2,320	50,290	21·9	50,860
South Melbourne City .. ..	2,303	46,873	20·4	47,000
Port Melbourne City .. ..	2,366	13,089	5·6	13,140
St. Kilda City .. ..	2,049	38,579	19·5	39,900
Brighton City .. ..	3,308	21,235	6·8	22,520
Essendon City .. ..	4,000	35,269	9·3	37,000
Hawthorn City .. ..	2,400	29,165	12·4	29,780
Kew City .. ..	3,553	17,382	5·5	19,400
Footscray City .. ..	2,577	33,775	14·2	36,470
Williamstown City .. ..	2,775	19,442	7·2	20,000
Oakleigh Borough .. ..	2,658	6,076	2·5	6,580
Caulfield City .. ..	5,600	40,693	8·3	46,280
Malvern City .. ..	4,000	32,306	9·5	37,800
Camberwell City .. ..	8,320	23,835	3·1	25,870
Preston Town .. ..	8,800	9,670	1·3	11,280
Coburg City .. ..	4,800	18,114	4·2	20,130
Sandringham City .. ..	3,740	11,316	3·5	13,000
Remainder of District .. ..	81,181	40,557	·5	40,300
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. ..	..	4,711	..	4,710
Total, including Shipping .. ..	163,366	782,979	5·0*	816,800

\* In making this calculation persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

NOTE.—Coburg was proclaimed a city on 29th March, 1922, and Sandringham on 20th March, 1923.

**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, 17; and Melbourne City 14 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,969 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 497; Williams-

town, 446; Caulfield, 305; St. Kilda, 298; Richmond, 227; and Brighton, 193 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 6,212½ acres; if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 36; South Melbourne, 26; St. Kilda, 23; Melbourne City, 19; Williamstown, 9; Caulfield, 9; Brighton, 7; and Kew, 7.

In the following return Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the remaining portions of the State, which are termed "rural districts." The second division includes not only all existing cities, towns and boroughs, but also the larger towns in shires. The population of each of these divisions at the end of 1922, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

#### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1922.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Decr., 1922.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan .. ..	255	816,800	51·36	3,203
Other Urban .. ..	376	214,830	13·51	571
Total Urban .. ..	631	1,031,630	64·87	1,635
„ Rural .. ..	87,253	558,633	35·13	6·4
Total, Victoria ..	87,884	1,590,263	100·00	18·1

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is slightly more than 51 per cent. of that of the whole State. The results of each census (except that of 1901), after the census of 1861, showed an increase in the proportion of the total population resident in the metropolitan area. The marked nature of this increase will be apparent from the following statement:—

#### PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1861 (Census) ..	25·9	1901 (Census) ..	41·3
1871 .. ..	28·9	1911 .. ..	45·1
1881 .. ..	32·8	1921 .. ..	51·1
1891 .. ..	43·0	1922 (Estimated) ..	51·3

The next return gives the population of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne at the last three census dates. There was a slight falling-off in the cities of Melbourne and Port Melbourne between 1911 and 1921, but in all other districts there were increases during each decennial period. The most remarkable of these increases was in the City of Caulfield, where the population was enumerated at 9,541 in 1901 and 40,693 in 1921. Northcote, Malvern, and Camberwell also made great progress in the twenty-year period, their respective populations being trebled.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Municipal District.	Population at the Census of—		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
<b>Cities—</b>			
Melbourne .. .. .	97,440	103,593	103,251
Fitzroy .. .. .	31,687	34,283	34,938
Collingwood .. .. .	32,749	34,190	34,239
Richmond .. .. .	37,824	40,442	43,171
Brunswick .. .. .	24,141	32,215	44,484
Northcote .. .. .	9,677	17,519	30,519
Prahran .. .. .	40,441	45,367	50,290
South Melbourne .. .. .	40,619	46,190	46,873
Port Melbourne .. .. .	12,176	13,515	13,089
St. Kilda .. .. .	20,542	25,334	38,579
Brighton .. .. .	10,047	12,083	21,235
Essendon .. .. .	17,426	23,749	35,269
Hawthorn .. .. .	21,430	24,450	29,165
Kew .. .. .	9,469	11,152	17,382
Footscray .. .. .	18,318	23,643	33,775
Williamstown .. .. .	14,052	15,275	19,442
Caulfield .. .. .	9,541	15,919	40,693
Malvern .. .. .	10,619	15,969	32,306
Camberwell .. .. .	8,602	12,551	23,835
Coburg .. .. .	6,772	9,505	18,114
Sandringham .. .. .	*	*	11,316
<b>Town—</b>			
Preston .. .. .	4,059	5,049	9,670
<b>Borough—</b>			
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,273	2,151	6,076
<b>Shires—</b>			
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District .. .. .	15,445	24,873	40,557
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. .. .	1,730	4,220	4,711
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>496,079</b>	<b>593,237</b>	<b>782,979</b>

\* Included with Moorabbin Shire in 1901 and 1911.

The numbers of males and females in Melbourne and suburbs at each census date from 1861 to 1921, and as estimated in 1922, are shown in the following statement. The proportion of males to the total population of the metropolis and the percentage of the population in the metropolitan area to that of the whole State are also given.

POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,  
1861 TO 1922.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .. ..	71,300	68,616	139,916	51.0	per cent. 25.9
1871 .. ..	103,404	103,376	206,780	50.0	28.9
1881 .. ..	139,006	143,941	282,947	49.1	32.8
1891 .. ..	247,960	242,936	490,896	50.5	43.0
1901 .. ..	235,203	260,876	496,079	47.4	41.3
1911 .. ..	279,900	313,337	593,237	47.2	45.1
1921 .. ..	370,016	412,963	782,979	47.3	51.1
1922 (estimated) ..	386,020	430,780	816,800	47.3	51.3

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising two municipalities; Geelong, three; Bendigo, two; and Warrnambool, Castlemaine, Mildura, Hamilton, Ararat, and Wonthaggi one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1921, and as estimated in 1922, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1921 AND 1922.

Name of Town.	1921 (Census).	1922 (Estimated).
Ballarat .. ..	38,500	39,417
Geelong .. ..	36,170	36,415
Bendigo .. ..	33,170	33,419
Warrnambool .. ..	7,739	7,900
Castlemaine .. ..	7,000	7,169
Mildura .. ..	5,100	5,500
Ararat .. ..	4,653	5,490
Wonthaggi .. ..	5,176	5,430
Hamilton .. ..	5,098	5,100

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1922 :—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1922.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1922.
Maryborough ..	4,625	Echuca .. ..	3,880
Stawell ... ..	4,550	Sale .. .. .	3,780
Colac .. .. .	4,230	Camperdown ..	3,700
Wangaratta ..	4,030	Daylesford ..	3,400
Horsham .. ..	3,980	Bairnsdale ..	3,280

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 1922.**

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-60 ..	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1861-70 ..	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1871-80 ..	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1881-90 ..	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1891-1900 ..	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901-10 ..	1·26	·89	1·05	1·74	1·42	·25
1911 ..	1·37	2·96	1·18	4·11	1·52	2·01
1912 ..	1·43	3·19	1·35	3·92	1·50	2·57
1913 ..	1·48	2·38	1·48	3·77	1·48	1·20
1914 ..	1·39	1·40	1·39	3·08	1·40	·07
1915 ..	1·34	·75	1·35	1·24	1·33	-2·54
1916 ..	1·25	-1·39	1·26	1·92	1·23	-4·48
1917 ..	1·32	·88	1·30	2·00	1·33	·23
1918 ..	1·16	1·42	1·13	2·05	1·19	·79
1919 ..	·85	4·5	·67	2·75	1·04	6·47
1920 ..	1·29	1·66	1·30	3·45	1·27	-13
1921 ..	1·27	1·49	1·26	2·35	1·28	·60
1922 ..	1·36	2·55	1·30	2·73	1·43	2·36

\* Not available.  
 † Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has during all periods, except the years 1915, 1916, and 1920, been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates prevailing there, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The light mortality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The small natural increase both in Melbourne and the remainder of the State in 1919 is accounted for by a heavy death rate in that year due to the existence of an epidemic of influenza. The rate of total increase in 1919 was large on account of the return to the State of soldiers, and the extra-Metropolitan districts benefited to a greater extent proportionally by their return than Melbourne and suburbs.

**Population of  
Australia and  
New Zealand,  
1861-1921.**

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	1,531,280
New South Wales ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448	2,102,943*
Queensland .. ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972
South Australia ..	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868	499,027†
Western Australia	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732
Tasmania .. ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780
Australia .. ..	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734
New Zealand .. ..	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407	1,213,270

\* Including Federal Territory, 2,572.

† Including Northern Territory, 3,867.

**Population of  
Australian  
States and  
New Zealand,  
1922.**

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) and of New Zealand at the end of 1922, also the increase of population since the census of 1921, and the number of persons to the square mile.



POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

State.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1922.			Increase since Census of 1921 (4th April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria .. ..	788,626	801,637	1,590,263	58,983	18·1
New South Wales ..	1,107,625	1,065,210	2,172,835	72,464	7·0
Queensland .. ..	415,907	372,670	788,577	32,605	1·2
South Australia ..	257,475	255,759	513,234	18,074	1·4
Western Australia ..	183,353	160,198	343,551	10,819	0·4
Tasmania .. ..	109,494	109,430	218,924	5,144	8·4
Territories—					
Northern .. ..	2,540	1,011	3,551	— 316	0·01
Federal .. ..	1,443	1,114	2,557	— 15	2·7
Australia .. ..	2,866,463	2,767,029	5,633,492	197,758	1·9
New Zealand .. ..	645,524	619,873	1,265,397	47,127	12·3

Particulars of the movement of population by migration and of the natural increase by excess of births over deaths are given for each State since the year 1851 on page 300 of the *Year-Book* for 1921-22.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 51 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 955,900 inhabitants in 1922. These two cities contain about 31 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1922.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1922.	Persons to the Acre, 1922.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	816,800	5·00
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	955,900	8·09
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	230,200	1·18
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	270,329	1·58
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	161,773	1·85
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	52,350	1·12
Wellington	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	107,491	112,080	3·45

\* Not available.

**Density of population in capital cities.**

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, the population of Melbourne being spread over about one and a half times the corresponding area. In Adelaide and Perth there is less than two persons, and in Brisbane and Hobart about one person, to the acre.

A list of cities in the British Empire which had a population exceeding 300,000 was given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 335.

**Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria.**

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

**POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SEVEN CENSUS PERIODS.**

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,747	655,694	660,053	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303
1921	1,531,424	754,804	776,620	4,083	3,329	754	573	265	308

NOTE.—The population of the State at each census date since 1861, which appears in the above table and in the table on page 102, includes full-blood aboriginals. When comparisons are made elsewhere in this part with the populations at these census dates, the aboriginals referred to are not included.

**Arrivals and departures of Chinese.** During each of the five years ended 1922 (except 1918) the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater than the number who entered the State. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 690. The figures for each year are as follows:—

**CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1918 TO 1922.**

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1918	350	270	+ 80
1919	187	408	- 221
1920	300	410	- 110
1921	315	591	- 276
1922	346	509	- 163
Total	1,498	2,188	- 690

**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 1921 census there were enumerated 573 Aborigines, consisting of 144 of pure blood and 429 half-castes. Between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 there was a decrease of 70, the reduction in the pure race being 51 and in the half-castes, 19. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that most of the natives are under the care of that body, the numbers in the different stations being as under :—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1921-22.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk .. .. .	1	41	42
Lake Condah .. .. .	2	35	37
Lake Tyers .. .. .	60	132	192
Framlingham .. .. .	1	16	17
Antwerp .. .. .	2	..	2
Swan Hill .. .. .	4	1	5
Other Depôts.. .. .	9	14	23
In Institutions .. .. .	3	..	3
In Service .. .. .	2	2	4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>*325</b>

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

In addition to the above there are 37 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 1921-22, 8 deaths occurred—5 at Lake Tyers, 2 at Framlingham, and 1 at Lake Condah. There were 8 births—7 at Lake Tyers, and 1 at Coranderrk. The births recorded were 1 of full-blood and 7 half-castes, while, of the deaths, 4 were those of full-blood Aborigines, and 4 of half-castes.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £6,940. The following statement shows the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1922 :—

Amount expended .. .. .	£420,052
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	14,666*
Net cost .. .. .	£405,386

\* This includes a sum of £1,496 paid into a Trust Fund in the Treasury.

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, 1922.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1905	1,118	1,311	- 193
1906-10 .. .. .	382	495	- 113
1911-15 .. .. .	491	406	+ 85
1916 .. .. .	80	92	- 12
1917 .. .. .	67	208	- 141
1918 .. .. .	52	46	+ 6
1919 .. .. .	46	151	- 105
1920 .. .. .	59	86	- 27
1921 .. .. .	70	64	+ 6
1922 .. .. .	65	47	+ 18
Total .. .. .	2,430	2,906	- 476

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1921.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1921. Chinese were found to number 4,083, and other coloured persons 1,896—a total of

5,979, as compared with 7,631 at the previous census in 1911. The figures for the different races are given below :—

**NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.**

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
<b>Asiatic—</b>						
Chinese .. .. .	2,858	471	251	503	3,109	974
Hindus .. .. .	360	60	16	49	376	109
Japanese.. .. .	36	10	12	10	48	20
Syrians .. .. .	282	19	237	29	519	48
Cingalese.. .. .	14	10	2	4	16	14
Other .. .. .	49	75	29	33	78	108
<b>African—</b>						
Negroes .. .. .	11	23	..	11	11	34
Other .. .. .	2	3	1	1	3	4
<b>American—</b>						
American Indians .. .. .	1	1	..	3	1	4
Other .. .. .	8	8	2	8	10	16
<b>Polynesians—</b>						
Maoris .. .. .	2	2	1	2	3	4
Other .. .. .	7	2	1	1	8	3
Australian Aborigines (H.C.) .. .. .	..	185	..	244	..	429
Indefinite .. .. .	23	..	7	..	30	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>1,767</b>

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 Naturalization. of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. An epitome of its principal provisions is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 340.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1922 was 198 : in the fifty-two years, 1871 to 1922 inclusive, it was 15,453.

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### VITAL STATISTICS.

**Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.** The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *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 1922 numbered 12,996. This was the third highest number for one year in the history of the State, being 1,902 less than the greatest number previously

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

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1903 TO 1922.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1903	7,605	1913	11,324
1904	8,210	1914	11,830
1905	8,774	1915	12,832
1906	8,930	1916	11,341
1907	9,575	1917	9,506
1908	9,334	1918	9,156
1909	9,431	1919	11,706
1910	10,240	1920	14,898
1911	11,088	1921	13,676
1912	11,738	1922	12,996

The marriages in Australia for 1922 numbered 44,731, as against 46,869 in the previous year, 51,552 in 1920, 40,540 in 1919, and 33,141 in 1918. Of the total for 1922, 12,996 took place in Victoria, 17,580 in New South Wales, 5,878 in Queensland, 4,144 in South Australia, 2,446 in Western Australia, 1,674 in Tasmania, and 13 in the Northern Territory.

The large numbers in the years 1919 to 1922 were accounted for by marriages of discharged soldiers, and the relatively small numbers in 1917 and 1918 were attributable to the absence from the State of a large number of marriageable men owing to the war.

**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, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1913	8·11	1918	6·43
1914	8·29	1919	7·95
1915	8·96	1920	9·85
1916	8·02	1921	8·90
1917	6·73	1922	8·27

The rates in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1922 were as follows :—New South Wales, 8·18; Queensland, 7·51; South Australia, 8·19; Western Australia, 7·21; Tasmania, 7·79; New Zealand, 7·63; and England and Wales, 7·90.



The marriage rate for 1920 was the highest recorded in the history of the State. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of returned soldiers who had settled down to ordinary civilian life. The rate for 1922 was considerably lower than the rates for the two preceding years and did not differ much from the rates for the years 1913 and 1914.

Marriages to marriageable men and women.

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

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

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

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

Factors in marriage rates.

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

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

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. The resulting proportions for the period 1910-12 are shown in the following statement:—

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

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

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

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

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

Age Group.	Men.				Women.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15-21 .. ..	..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8	23.3
21-25* .. ..	57.8	44.3	44.6	55.2	118.8	106.0	87.2	105.6
25-30 .. ..	114.2	85.9	90.5	118.6	105.7	100.5	84.7	112.1
30-35 .. ..	82.9	75.2	82.1	101.1	73.1	66.4	57.9	66.0
35-40 .. ..	56.4	51.1	62.6	72.9	53.8	46.4	37.2	43.0
40-45 .. ..	30.5	33.4	39.9	44.7	32.5	27.7	22.3	20.7
45-50 .. ..	21.8	25.9	29.8	34.9	22.1	17.8	14.3	5.5
50 and upwards	10.5	9.1	9.1	12.1	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.6

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

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying have been obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at those 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 1922 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1922.

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.
16	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17	...	2	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
18	1	2	8	16	8	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
19	2	1	8	13	31	29	26	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
20	...	4	6	19	28	45	35	70	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
21 to 25	...	3	25	78	198	252	312	1,751	501	57	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,186
25 to 30	...	1	8	13	31	29	26	1,896	1,901	356	58	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	4,652
30 to 35	...	...	1	7	22	29	54	587	963	551	143	31	4	1	...	...	...	...	2,393
35 to 40	...	4	1	...	4	13	17	155	299	288	188	48	15	7	...	...	...	...	1,039
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	37	88	128	130	61	27	6	...	...	...	...	485
45 to 50	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	16	35	50	89	63	46	8	4	2	...	...	316
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	28	35	35	44	23	2	1	...	...	183
55 to 60	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	10	13	31	25	29	10	3	1	1	134
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	6	12	26	16	13	13	3	...	98
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	5	9	9	4	6	3	46
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	8	4	5	2	1	23
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	6	13
<b>Total Brides</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12,996</b>

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus five men between 45 and 60 married women under 21, while nine women between 35 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, 702 were older and 197 younger than their brides, and 101 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 periods 1881-90 and 1911-20, and the year 1922:—

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1911-20, AND 1922.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1911-20.	1922.	1881-90.	1911-20.	1922.
Under 15 ... ..	...	...	...	·15	·07	·23
15 to 16 ... ..	...	...	...	1·17	·75	1·00
16 to 17 ... ..	·03	·16	·15	6·53	3·79	4·39
17 to 18 ... ..	·29	·62	1·00	20·32	12·65	12·85
18 to 19 ... ..	1·46	3·81	4·06	42·94	29·53	28·09
19 to 20 ... ..	5·62	9·53	11·08	65·03	44·34	40·63
20 to 21 ... ..	15·19	16·82	16·70	73·84	54·41	49·09
21 to 25 ... ..	321·02	255·25	245·15	432·34	360·34	350·34
25 to 30 ... ..	365·48	356·68	357·96	223·83	286·34	294·32
30 to 35 ... ..	134·57	166·37	184·13	62·07	105·01	113·50
35 to 40 ... ..	58·29	84·52	79·95	29·53	50·44	51·79
40 to 45 ... ..	32·54	42·03	37·32	17·10	24·21	22·77
45 to 50 ... ..	24·77	28·21	24·32	12·23	15·13	15·00
50 to 55 ... ..	18·40	16·55	14·08	6·74	6·60	8·31
55 to 60 ... ..	11·49	9·65	10·31	3·40	3·29	3·46
60 and over ... ..	10·85	9·86	13·85	2·78	3·10	4·23
Total ... ..	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

The age constitution of brides shows a marked alteration in recent periods. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1922 487 were under 25 years, and 294 were aged 25-30, as against 506 and 286 at corresponding ages in the years 1911 to 1920. 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 1911-1920.

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 1922 the mean

Age at marriage.

age at marriage of bachelors, 28·63, with that of divorced men, and of widowers—40·16 and 46·25 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·93, as against 34·40 for divorced women and 40·33 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
1921	25·92	29·26
1922	26·05	29·31

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1922 differed very slightly from the average of the previous five years. In Victoria in 1922 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·84.

**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 1922, 90·3 per cent. were born in Australia, 7·7 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 1·1 per cent. in other British Possessions, and that only small proportions, about 1·4 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·5 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Aus-

tralia and other countries are shown in the following table for the years 1913 and 1922 :—

**BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1922.**

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1922.	1913.	1922.
Australia ... ..	9,628	11,493	10,274	11,973
New Zealand ... ..	155	116	82	82
England and Wales ... ..	972	885	644	650
Scotland ... ..	213	175	141	134
Ireland ... ..	126	102	83	65
Other British Possessions ... ..	40	48	24	32
Germany ... ..	46	21	19	6
Russia ... ..	17	24	3	8
Italy ... ..	15	19	12	6
United States ... ..	30	17	14	8
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	82	96	28	32
Total ... ..	11,324	12,996	11,324	12,996

**Marriages in quarters.** Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1922, however, the greatest proportion took place in the Spring, when 3,491 marriages were solemnized, as against 3,378 in the Autumn, 3,131 in the Winter, and 2,996 in the Summer.

**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, 1871-1922.**

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1922.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·31	89·39
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	3·15	3·55
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·81	5·09
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·73	1·97

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during 1922, 71 were widowers and 55 were widows, as against 64 and 54 respectively in 1921, 61 and 55 in 1920, 68 and 58 in 1919, and 77 and 57 in 1918.

**Divorced persons re-marrying.** The number of divorced persons re-married during 1922 was 361, which was 2·27 per cent. above the number for the preceding year. Of the 124,864 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 1,449, or 1 in every 86 persons, as compared with 1 in every 112 in the preceding five-year period. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married since 1917 :—

#### DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	..	..	..	81	78	159
1919	..	..	..	121	151	272
1920	..	..	..	158	146	304
1921	..	..	..	188	165	353
1922	..	..	..	182	179	361

The divorced persons in the State at the census of 1921 numbered 2,313, of whom 1,092 were men and 1,221 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1921 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 17·2 per cent. of the males and 13·5 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with a view to 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 1918 to 1922 :—

Year.				Percentage under 21 years of age.	
				Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1918	..	..	3·27	13·91	
1919	..	..	3·14	13·09	
1920	..	..	2·66	13·46	
1921	..	..	2·83	14·09	
1922	..	..	3·29	13·63	



**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 1921 and 1922, are shown in the following table:—

**MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.**

Denomination.	1921.		1922.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ... ..	3,980	29·10	3,771	29·02
Roman Catholic Church...	2,356	17·23	2,288	17·60
Presbyterian Church ... ..	2,711	19·82	2,548	19·61
Methodist Church ... ..	1,918	14·02	1,835	14·12
Congregational Church ... ..	993	7·26	889	6·84
Baptist Church ... ..	601	4·39	569	4·38
Lutheran Church ... ..	50	·37	59	·45
Church of Christ ... ..	358	2·62	284	2·19
Salvation Army ... ..	48	·35	48	·37
Hebrew ... ..	44	·32	42	·32
Other Sects ... ..	228	1·67	227	1·75
Registrars of Marriages...	389	2·85	436	3·35
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>12,996</b>	<b>100·00</b>

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 29·02 per cent. of the total in 1922 as compared with 29·10 per cent. in the previous year, 29·56 per cent. in 1920, 28·78 per cent. in 1919, 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 1922, 3·35 per cent., in 1921, 2·85 per cent., in 1920, 3·01 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 1,590 on 31st December,

1922. 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 ..	398	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	335	Free Christian ..	2
Presbyterian ..	302	New Church ..	1
Methodist ..	266	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Congregational ..	72	Unitarian ..	1
Baptist ..	83	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Church of Christ ..	61		
Lutheran ..	25	Total Clergymen ..	1,590
Salvation Army ..	27	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	25
Latter Day Saints ..	4		
Seventh Day Adventist ..	7		
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		
Australian Church ..	1	Grand Total ..	1,615

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1922 was 36,288, of which 18,740 were of males and 17,548 of females. This was 695 more than the number recorded for the preceding year. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,044, and corresponded to a ratio of 2·9 per 100 infants born alive in 1922. There were 1,068 male to every 1,000 female births in 1922, as compared with 1,057 in 1921, 1,062 in 1920, and 1,054 in 1919. The figures for each year since 1902 are as follows:—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1903 TO 1922

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903 ..	15,115	14,454	29,569	1913 ..	18,436	17,542	35,978
1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763	1914 ..	18,549	17,676	36,225
1905 ..	15,523	14,584	30,107	1915 ..	17,821	17,189	35,010
1906 ..	15,716	15,128	30,844	1916 ..	17,625	16,614	34,239
1907 ..	15,989	15,380	31,369	1917 ..	17,222	15,813	33,035
1908 ..	16,073	15,028	31,101	1918 ..	16,176	15,425	31,601
1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549	1919 ..	16,227	15,394	31,621
1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437	1920 ..	18,648	17,566	36,214
1911 ..	16,944	16,100	33,044	1921 ..	18,289	17,304	35,593
1912 ..	18,244	17,573	35,817	1922 ..	18,740	17,548	36,288

The births in Australia were fewer by 487 in 1922 than in 1914. The number for 1922 was 137,496, as compared with 136,200 in 1921, 136,407 in 1920, 122,290 in 1919, 125,739 in 1918, 129,965 in 1917, 131,426 in 1916, 134,871 in 1915, and 137,983 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1922, 36,288 occurred in Victoria, 55,170 in New South Wales, 19,987 in Queensland, 12,001 in South Australia, 8,131 in Western Australia, 5,817 in Tasmania, 70 in the Northern Territory, and 32 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 1922 :—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1870 TO 1922.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	38·07	1899 ..	26·14	1912 ..	26·38
1875 ..	33·94	1900 ..	25·79	1913 ..	25·77
1880 ..	30·75	1901 ..	25·72	1914 ..	25·37
1885 ..	31·33	1902 ..	25·05	1915 ..	24·45
1890 ..	33·60	1903 ..	24·28	1916 ..	24·20
1891 ..	33·57	1904 ..	24·42	1917 ..	23·40
1892 ..	32·51	1905 ..	24·57	1918 ..	22·19
1893 ..	31·18	1906 ..	24·91	1919 ..	21·46
1894 ..	29·05	1907 ..	25·03	1920 ..	23·95
1895 ..	28·46	1908 ..	24·56	1921 ..	23·15
1896 ..	27·19	1909 ..	24·62	1922 ..	23·10
1897 ..	26·49	1910 ..	24·20		
1898 ..	25·51	1911 ..	25·03		

The births per 1,000 of the population in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1922 were as follows :—New South Wales, 25·68; Queensland, 25·53; South Australia, 23·71; Western Australia, 23·96; Tasmania, 27·07; New Zealand, 23·17; and England and Wales, 20·6.

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.

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

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

The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in 1922, 83 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, 80·9 per cent. were born in Victoria; 88·5 in Australia; ·7 in New Zealand; 6·9 in England and Wales; 1·3 in Scotland; ·8 in Ireland; ·3 in other British Possessions; and 1·5 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 81·4; Australia, 89·6; New Zealand, ·6; England and Wales, 7·1; Scotland, 1·3; Ireland, ·6; other British Possessions, ·2; and foreign countries, ·6.

Chinese and half-caste Chinese births.

During the past ten years the births to Chinese parents numbered 47, or 1 in every 6,960 legitimate births, and there were 254 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,288 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 1922 were 33·47 and 29·74 years respectively, which were 4·16 and 3·69 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, 1922.

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.		Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.	
Under 20	...	36		Under 20	...	2·70	
20 to 25	...	10·00		20 to 25	...	21·38	
25 to 30	...	25·93		25 to 30	...	30·95	
30 to 35	...	27·31		30 to 35	...	24·79	
35 to 40	...	18·23		35 to 40	...	14·56	
40 to 45	...	10·57		40 to 45	...	5·23	
45 to 50	...	4·78		45 and over	...	39	
50 and over	...	2·82					
Total	...	100·00		Total	...	100·00	

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1922, 52·3 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 39·4 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 35·9 and 45·5 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 27 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 4 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 twelve years :—

### BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1922.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875 .. ..	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 .. ..	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 .. ..	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 .. ..	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1895 .. ..	29·46	34·03	25·49	28·46
1900 .. ..	24·54	32·29	24·26	25·79
1901-5 .. ..	24·03	32·14	23·46	24·81
1906-10 .. ..	23·59	32·47	22·88	24·66
1911 .. ..	24·51	31·85	22·79	25·03
1912 .. ..	27·48	33·24	22·46	26·41
1913 .. ..	27·20	31·77	21·74	25·82
1914 .. ..	26·82	31·36	21·34	25·45
1915 .. ..	26·11	30·32	20·18	24·55
1916 .. ..	25·51	30·56	20·10	24·30
1917 .. ..	24·45	30·00	19·53	23·50
1918 .. ..	23·11	28·70	18·49	22·29
1919 .. ..	22·27	27·67	18·07	21·57
1920 .. ..	25·58	30·57	19·26	24·07
1921 .. ..	23·80	34·07	18·01	23·15
1922 .. ..	23·46	34·29	18·27	23·10

Birth rates in country towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for the period 1913-17, 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.
1913-17 ...	24·87	29·66	27·25	27·54	30·67	42·26	37·24
1918 ...	21·24	25·91	23·77	21·00	29·90	39·73	32·65
1919 ...	22·04	25·45	26·61	18·43	39·39	45·33	28·80
1920 ...	24·21	28·77	30·93	20·29	38·90	48·88	36·00
1921 ...	24·94	28·58	27·73	22·43	40·42	47·16	37·41
1922 ...	25·70	29·49	28·98	25·66	38·92	45·19	33·85
Average 1918-22	23·63	27·64	27·60	21·56	37·51	45·26	33·74

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

**METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1920, 1921 AND 1922.**

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1911.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Melbourne City ... ..	21·15	19·90	20·17	18·84	16·74
Fitzroy City ... ..	22·58	24·40	19·00	17·60	17·31
Collingwood City ... ..	26·45	23·36	20·99	18·86	18·64
Richmond City ... ..	25·51	25·28	26·69	23·43	23·71
Brunswick City ... ..	26·71	24·81	24·62	22·49	23·44
Northcote City ... ..	24·40	26·00	30·49	29·55	26·75
Prahran City ... ..	22·69	23·77	30·57	29·50	26·70
South Melbourne City... ..	22·10	21·71	20·23	17·73	21·07
Port Melbourne City ... ..	25·26	24·59	26·03	23·95	21·78
St. Kilda City ... ..	18·59	21·10	12·96	12·01	11·33
Brighton City ... ..	22·39	22·48	21·60	20·47	18·82
Essendon City ... ..	23·77	21·32	23·91	22·12	22·20
Hawthorn City ... ..	22·67	20·16	23·09	19·30	19·43
Kew City ... ..	21·54	23·43	23·10	21·71	20·66
Footscray City ... ..	28·21	30·05	30·04	30·73	27·66
Williamstown City ... ..	25·34	24·42	23·75	23·56	26·70
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	31·25	33·94	33·16	31·31	29·25
Caulfield City ... ..	18·72	20·15	24·67	22·23	24·90
Malvern City ... ..	21·98	20·25	16·28	16·85	15·92
Camberwell City ... ..	19·17	15·24	20·53	19·77	19·06
Preston Town ... ..	26·76	24·06	16·96	22·91	21·22
Coburg City ... ..	20·58	22·75	29·85	28·17	26·07
Sandringham Town ... ..	...	...	15·65	16·84	14·72
Greater Melbourne :—					
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	22·57	21·20	20·71
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	25·27	23·80	23·46

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.
1918 ... ..	333	2
1919 ... ..	382	5
1920 ... ..	410	5
1921 ... ..	408	3
1922 ... ..	394	8

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 88 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 7,363 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1917 were 1 in every 94 and 1 in every 9,538 respectively.

**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 1922 advantage was taken of these Acts, and of an Act (now repealed) passed in 1903, to legitimate 2,092 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, 149 in 1914, 141 in 1915, 140 in 1916, 136 in 1917, 162 in 1918, 159 in 1919, 165 in 1920, 168 in 1921, and 133 in 1922.

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 1922 were as follows:—Western Australia, 18·8; New South Wales, 13·7; South Australia, 15·5; New Zealand, 24·4; Queensland, 19·4; Victoria, 8·3; and Tasmania, 13·0.

**Illegitimate births in Victoria.**

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1922 was 1,600, which gives a proportion of 4·41 to every 100 births registered, as against 4·82 in the previous year, 5·24 in 1920, 5·77 in 1919, 5·84 in 1918, 5·51 in 1917, 5·15 in 1916, 5·75 in 1915, and 5·77 in the period 1910-14.

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

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

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

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



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

**Illegitimacy in town and country.** A larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and the rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1922, in the metropolitan area 1 birth in every 15, in other urban districts 1 in 38, and in the rural districts only 1 in 58 were registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1917-21 were 1 in 13, 1 in 27, and 1 in 48 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 1922.**

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	12·22
1913 ..	15,475	8,496	6,979	4,075	3,678	4,137	3,585	11·09
1914 ..	16,503	9,017	7,486	3,953	4,030	4,257	4,263	11·56
1915 ..	15,823	8,860	6,963	3,524	3,788	4,380	4,131	11·05
1916 ..	16,489	8,901	7,588	4,111	4,140	4,509	3,729	11·66
1917 ..	14,555	7,952	6,603	3,430	3,585	3,831	3,709	10·31
1918 ..	15,177	8,079	7,098	3,537	3,563	4,144	3,933	10·66
1919 ..	19,370	10,508	8,862	4,303	5,784	5,469	3,814	13·15
1920 ..	16,832	9,060	7,772	3,998	4,351	4,433	4,050	11·13
1921 ..	16,165	8,662	7,503	4,017	4,031	4,412	3,705	10·51
1922 ..	15,156	8,187	6,969	3,610	3,867	4,084	3,595	9·65
Average 1918-22	16,540	8,899	7,641	3,893	4,319	4,508	3,820	11·00

The number of deaths in 1922 was 15,156, which was 1,264 below the average of the preceding five years, and less by 4,214 than in 1919. The decrease as compared with that year was wholly due to the death rate of 1919 having been abnormally high by reason of an influenza epidemic.

The deaths in Australia in 1922 numbered 51,312, as against 54,076 in the preceding year, 56,289 in 1920, 65,930 in 1919, 50,249 in 1918, 48,029 in 1917, 54,197 in 1916, 52,782 in 1915, and 51,720 in 1914. Of the total deaths in the year under review 15,156 occurred in Victoria, 19,166 in New South Wales, 7,152 in Queensland, 4,608 in South Australia, 3,167 in Western Australia, 1,997 in Tasmania, 60 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 eleven 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 ..	12·22	10·86	10·96	10·28	11·06	10·73	11·23	8·87
1913 ..	11·09	10·89	10·39	10·82	9·34	10·87	10·78	9·47
1914 ..	11·56	10·11	9·97	10·71	9·41	9·67	10·51	9·31
1915 ..	11·05	10·48	11·00	10·68	9·28	10·11	10·66	9·06
1916 ..	11·66	10·63	11·09	11·73	9·80	10·38	11·04	9·64
1917 ..	10·31	9·56	9·73	10·10	8·97	8·89	9·80	9·58
1918 ..	10·66	9·84	10·39	9·97	9·11	8·84	10·09	14·84
1919 ..	13·15	13·40	12·42	12·01	11·10	10·37	12·82	9·51
1920 ..	11·13	10·32	10·82	10·76	10·14	9·35	10·62	10·27
1921 ..	10·51	9·51	9·34	10·02	10·44	10·30	9·91	8·73
1922 ..	9·65	8·92	9·14	9·10	9·33	9·29	9·21	8·77

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

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth or any of the Australian States, and it is greater in Victoria, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions living in various age groups at the census of 1921 in each division of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and those in 1890 in Sweden—a

Age distribution and crude death rates.

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

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

Country.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living in the Age Group—					Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and over.	
Victoria .. ..	227	3,603	3,198	2,133	839	10,000
New South Wales .. ..	253	3,812	3,276	1,927	732	10,000
Queensland .. ..	268	3,926	3,270	1,846	690	10,000
South Australia .. ..	236	3,748	3,247	1,922	847	10,000
Western Australia .. ..	232	3,887	2,949	2,310	622	10,000
Tasmania .. ..	263	4,101	2,988	1,840	808	10,000
Australia .. ..	246	3,779	3,219	1,993	763	10,000
New Zealand .. ..	224	3,795	3,146	2,084	751	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.
1918	13·23	12·86	13·94	12·53	13·69	11·70	13·07
1919	15·51	16·48	15·97	14·59	15·50	13·29	15·75
1920	13·72	13·32	14·36	13·49	15·63	12·28	13·65
1921	12·85	12·27	12·30	12·47	15·60	13·16	12·66
1922	11·20	10·91	11·38	10·62	11·80	10·88	11·10

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, in each of the years under review, two States had a higher index of mortality than Victoria.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for groups of ages at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the decennial periods 1891-1900, 1902-1911, and 1912-21 :—

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

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1891-1900.	1902-1911.	1912-21.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39·29	26·73	23·85
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·36	2·16	2·42
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·20	1·87	1·75
15 to 20	...	...	...	3·28	2·72	2·37
20 to 25	...	...	...	4·79	3·51	3·57
25 to 35	...	...	...	6·60	4·75	4·71
35 to 45	...	...	...	9·03	7·81	7·14
45 to 55	...	...	...	15·32	13·48	13·10
55 to 65	...	...	...	32·90	25·38	25·05
65 to 75	...	...	...	62·99	59·04	53·18
75 and upwards	...	...	...	145·05	157·26	157·97
All ages	...	...	...	15·47	13·30	12·57
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	34·09	22·35	19·26
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·12	2·03	2·24
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·06	1·78	1·56
15 to 20	...	...	...	3·43	2·80	2·27
20 to 25	...	...	...	4·81	3·59	3·56
25 to 35	...	...	...	6·89	5·01	4·58
35 to 45	...	...	...	8·68	7·16	6·01
45 to 55	...	...	...	12·12	9·96	9·44
55 to 65	...	...	...	23·64	18·80	17·46
65 to 75	...	...	...	45·87	46·71	42·01
75 and upwards	...	...	...	124·33	131·77	136·61
All ages	...	...	...	12·36	10·66	10·35

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

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 1921 and 1922. 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, 1921 AND 1922.

Municipality.	Annual Deaths.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents.		
	1910-12.	1921.	1922.	1910-12	1921.	1922.
Richmond City ...	594	533	512	14·71	12·33	11·80
Port Melbourne City ...	196	161	145	14·56	12·28	11·04
Melbourne City ...	1,469	1,390	1,299	14·44	13·65	12·75
Fitzroy City ...	493	474	454	14·41	13·61	13·01
Collingwood City ...	462	390	354	13·44	11·38	10·31
Brighton City ...	161	225	232	13·02	10·51	10·49
Oakleigh Borough ...	40	83	83	12·90	13·61	13·05
Prahran City ...	587	560	576	12·89	11·13	11·38
South Melbourne City ...	591	538	491	12·83	11·49	10·47
Williamstown City ...	198	204	190	12·80	10·47	9·59
St. Kilda City ...	326	362	394	12·65	9·33	9·96
Preston Town ...	65	105	114	12·63	10·69	10·65
Footscray City ...	290	377	307	12·15	11·13	8·45
Brunswick City ...	383	466	406	11·75	10·42	8·90
Coburg City ...	111	159	206	11·49	8·61	10·49
Essendon City ...	269	349	315	11·12	9·83	8·63
Hawthorn City ...	265	339	275	10·64	11·60	9·31
Kew City ...	105	167	183	10·47	10·18	10·48
Camberwell City ...	131	240	252	10·21	9·95	9·96
Caulfield City ...	157	328	364	9·68	8·00	8·28
Malvern City ...	151	315	287	9·29	9·56	7·97
Northcote City ...	165	287	270	9·22	9·41	8·56
Sandringham Town ...	...	93	111	...	8·16	9·02
Remainder of Metropolis	218	397	349	9·22	10·44	9·38
Whole Metropolis ...	7,427	8,542	8,169	12·61	10·85	10·14
Remainder of State ...	8,089	7,623	6,987	10·99	10·16	9·13

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, Prahran, and Port Melbourne are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Sandringham, Coburg, Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the former group the deaths for 1922 were 12·24 per 1,000 as against 8·98 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 1921, 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 1920-22, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 11·50 per 1,000 of population, as against a ratio of 9·42 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is 2·08, 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 2·70 among country than among metropolitan residents.

**Decrease in Metropolitan death rate.** In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1913-22, there were 12·31 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 24,956 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been the main causes of the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1913-22 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1913-1922.	Decrease in 1913-22.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	0·806	0·848
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·184	0·262
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0·293	0·030	0·263
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0·033	0·019	0·014
Measles ... ..	0·215	0·042	0·173
Diphtheria ... ..	0·196	0·158	0·038
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2·837</b>	<b>1·239</b>	<b>1·598</b>

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1913-22 accounted for 46 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each, for the periods under review, shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

**Death rates in country towns.** Prior to 1912 the death rates given for the chief country towns were based upon the deaths therein in relation to their respective populations. For reasons which have been given in previous editions of this work that method was discarded and the deaths of residents in proportion to population are now shown instead. Such deaths, and their rates per 1,000 of population, are given in the following statement for the periods 1910-12 and 1913-21, and the year 1922 :—

DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents.			Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population.		
	1910-12.	1913-21.	1922.	1910-12.	1913-21.	1922.
Ballarat and Suburbs	639	604	566	15·07	14·83	14·36
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	584	502	17·51	16·19	15·02
Geelong and Suburbs	411	420	383	13·68	12·14	10·52
Castlemaine & Suburbs	92	90	58	13·11	11·99	8·09
Warrnambool ..	95	102	99	13·55	13·49	12·53
Maryborough ..	76	70	42	13·39	13·94	9·08
Stawell .. ..	82	63	64	18·60	14·06	14·07

**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 1922 were as follows :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, 1910-15 AND 1922.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.		Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.	
	1910-15.	1922.		1910-15.	1922.
Port Melbourne City...	35·9	30·3	Oakleigh Borough ...	14·6	21·7
Fitzroy City ...	34·5	41·0	Brighton City ...	14·2	15·9
Melbourne City ...	34·4	38·6	Castlemaine ...	13·9	22·4
Collingwood City ...	28·0	29·7	Ballarat ...	13·9	14·1
Richmond City ...	26·6	29·5	Hawthorn City ...	13·2	13·4
South Melbourne City	26·5	29·5	Malvern City ...	12·8	12·6
Preston Town ...	25·0	21·1	Kew City ...	12·6	17·5
Northcote City ...	24·4	28·1	Williamstown City ...	12·2	17·4
Brunswick City ...	23·9	25·9	Caulfield City ...	11·7	14·0
Warrnambool ...	23·0	18·2	Camberwell City ...	11·1	13·9
Maryborough ...	22·9	40·5	Sandringham Town...	...	10·8
Footscray City ...	22·6	27·0	Summary :—		
Prahran City ...	21·7	22·7	Greater Mel-		
Stawell ...	19·6	15·6	bourne ...	24·6	25·5
St. Kilda City ...	18·9	19·0	Seven Country		
Coburg City ...	18·0	25·2	Towns ...	16·4	18·3
Bendigo ...	16·8	21·3	Remainder of		
Essendon City ...	16·5	18·1	State ...	17·8	21·5
Geelong ...	16·3	17·8	Whole State ..	20·9	23·3

Of the total deaths in the State 23·3 per cent. occurred in public hospitals in 1922, as against 24·3 in the previous year and 20·9 in 1910-15. The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness which occurred amongst residents of the districts mentioned in 1922, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 41·0 for Fitzroy, 38·6 for Melbourne City, 30·3 for Port Melbourne, and 29·7 for Collingwood, to 12·6 for Malvern, and 10·8 for Sandringham. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 25·5 as compared with 20·7 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 23 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.



Deaths in public institutions in Greater Melbourne.

In 1922 the deaths in public institutions were 33·6 per cent. of the total in Greater Melbourne, 21·9 per cent. of the total in extra metropolitan districts, and 28·5 per cent. of the total in the State as a whole. The number of deaths in each public institution in the metropolis in 1922 is given in the subjoined table :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1922.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Other Public Institutions—</b>	
Melbourne ... ..	876	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	65
Alfred ... ..	262	Benevolent Asylum ... ..	150
St. Vincent's ... ..	169	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor .. ..	58
Homeopathic ... ..	60	Old Colonists' Homes ... ..	9
Austin ... ..	183	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ... ..	16
Children's ... ..	399	Macleod Military Sanatorium ... ..	6
Women's ... ..	147	Depôt for Neglected Children ... ..	13
Infectious Diseases ... ..	57	Kew Lunatic Asylum ... ..	113
Queen Victoria ... ..	22	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum... ..	64
Eye and Ear ... ..	8	Mont Park Asylum ... ..	14
Williamstown .. ..	15	Receiving House — Mental Hospital .. ..	33
Caulfield Military ... ..	33	The Haven ... ..	8
Police ... ..	1	Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne ... ..	2
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	86	Carlton Refuge ... ..	1
		Macleod Military Mental Asylum ... ..	2
		Anzac Hostel, Brighton ... ..	2
		<b>Total Hospitals and other Institutions ... ..</b>	<b>2,874</b>
<b>Total Hospitals ... ..</b>	<b>2,318</b>		

Of the 2,318 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1922, 295 were residents of places outside the metropolis.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1922 numbered 1,935, and, as there were 36,288 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born approximately 5·33 died within twelve months. The rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole

Infantile mortality.

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

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881 TO 1922.

Period.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births in—		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Remainder of the State.	Whole State.
1881-1890 .. ..	17·14	9·50	12·68
1891-1900 .. ..	13·36	9·60	11·11
1901-1905 .. ..	11·26	8·45	9·58
1906-1910 .. ..	9·47	6·95	8·00
1911 .. ..	7·82	6·12	6·87
1912 .. ..	9·02	6·05	7·45
1913 .. ..	7·63	6·51	7·05
1914 .. ..	8·45	7·24	7·83
1915 .. ..	7·99	5·77	6·88
1916 .. ..	8·56	6·29	7·46
1917 .. ..	6·55	4·72	5·67
1918 .. ..	7·09	5·16	6·17
1919 .. ..	7·87	5·65	6·80
1920 .. ..	8·41	6·21	7·38
1921 .. ..	7·40	7·11	7·27
1922 .. ..	5·86	4·77	5·33

On the average of the past five years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 7·33 per 100 births, which was 29 per cent. below that for the decennium ended 1910, and 45 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 sixteen years were as follows:—

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

Year.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.					
	Victoria.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Rest of the State.
1907-11 ..	7·51	8·77	9·48	9·56	8·09	6·03
1912.. ..	7·45	9·02	10·04	8·36	6·73	5·53
1913.. ..	7·05	7·63	8·95	9·10	7·10	6·09
1914.. ..	7·83	8·45	12·31	9·45	8·91	6·58
1915.. ..	6·88	7·99	8·51	7·71	7·04	5·30
1916.. ..	7·46	8·56	7·93	8·16	7·25	5·97
1917.. ..	5·67	6·55	7·01	5·62	4·76	4·49
1918.. ..	6·17	7·09	5·54	5·86	7·16	4·95
1919.. ..	6·80	7·87	6·04	6·78	8·00	5·38
1920.. ..	7·38	8·41	9·04	9·57	6·94	5·72
1921.. ..	7·27	7·40	6·77	10·34	7·38	6·90
1922.. ..	5·33	5·86	5·90	6·28	6·14	4·73

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 73 in Melbourne, 78 in Bendigo, 67 in Ballarat, and 71 in Geelong, as against 55 in the rest of the State.

In issues of this work prior to 1913 the infantile death rate given for each metropolitan municipality was based upon the deaths therein exclusive of those occurring in public hospitals. This method necessarily understated the mortality for each district, the understatement being greatest in the case of the poorer and more congested areas, which contribute an undue proportion of the hospital cases. In order to ascertain the actual death rate for each area the deaths in hospitals are now allotted to the districts where the deceased had resided. For the period 1910-14 and the years 1921 and 1922 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.	1921.	1922.		1910-14.	1921.	1922.
Coburg City ..	12·03	9·16	7·44	Oakleigh Borough	7·65	8·37	8·21
Port Melb. City ..	12·00	9·41	6·83	Prahran City ..	7·27	5·18	4·97
Fitzroy City ..	11·24	10·70	7·45	St. Kilda City ..	6·38	5·71	5·73
Richmond City ..	10·23	7·19	6·12	Caulfield City ..	5·87	4·33	3·32
Preston Town ...	10·01	4·92	7·60	Essendon City ..	5·79	6·54	4·35
Collingwood City	9·89	8·26	8·53	Hawthorn City ..	5·72	5·79	3·65
Melbourne City ..	9·22	11·47	7·62	Camberwell City ..	5·58	4·57	4·80
South Melb. City..	9·05	11·81	6·41	Malvern City ..	5·51	5·97	3·38
Brunswick City ..	8·50	5·84	5·80	Northcote City ..	5·47	5·41	4·25
Footscray City ..	8·11	7·22	4·84	Kew City ..	4·76	4·88	3·96
Williamstown City	8·03	7·03	6·13	Sandringham Town	..	6·98	4·21
Brighton City ..	7·84	5·41	7·14				

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 1922, 55 per cent. occurred in the first month and 68 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 1921, and the numbers for the year 1922, 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, 1917-21  
AND 1922.

Age.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Five Years—1917-21.			Year 1922.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	654	50·9	3·78	618	54·7	3·30
1 to 3 months	207	16·1	1·20	153	13·5	·82
3 to 6 „	186	14·5	1·07	165	14·6	·88
6 to 12 „	238	18·5	1·37	194	17·2	1·03
Total ..	1,285	100·0	7·42	1,130	100·0	6·03
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	485	50·5	2·97	447	55·5	2·55
1 to 3 months	148	15·4	·91	107	13·3	·61
3 to 6 „	142	14·8	·87	99	12·3	·56
6 to 12 „	185	19·3	1·13	152	18·9	·87
Total ..	960	100·0	5·88	805	100·0	4·59

Probable  
mortality of  
infants.

The experience of the years 1917-22 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 718 boys and 566 girls died within twelve months, and 9,282 of the former and 9,434 of the latter, or 18,716 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 951 more survivors in 1917-22 than in 1891-1900, and 1,248 more than in 1881-1890.

Infantile  
death rates  
from certain  
causes.

An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete if the diseases which have proved fatal in different years were not ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is, selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-3, 1901-10, and 1911-20, and for the year 1922 :—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3,  
1901-10, 1911-20, AND 1922.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1922.
Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms ... ..	29·66	24·62	16·13	9·95
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	12·74	13·09	8·79
Prematurity ... ..	13·13	14·99	15·17	14·19
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	8·13	6·86	4·11
Convulsions ... ..	6·83	3·10	1·63	1·90
Congenital Defects and Malformations	3·45	4·86	4·38	2·75
Violence ... ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·66
Whooping Cough ... ..	2·60	2·52	1·82	·72
Other causes ... ..	24·49	14·46	9·40	10·25
Total, all causes ... ..	116·93	87·89	69·55	53·32

Of every 1,000 infants born 19 died from diarrhœal and wasting diseases in 1922, as against 29 in 1911-20, 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of 63 per cent. in 30 years. In 1922 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 4·11 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·37 in 1891-3—a decline of 63 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 twelve years.

Of the deaths from preventable causes 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal diseases, which are responsible for high death rates in December, January, February, March, and April. On the average of the last ten years, of every 1,000 children born 15 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 1918 to 1922, also the principal causes of death.

#### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.		Victoria.	
	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Births.
1918 ..	600	3·63	1,026	3·25
1919 ..	652	3·99	1,163	3·68
1920 ..	733	3·80	1,270	3·51
1921 ..	678	3·67	1,237	3·48
1922 ..	586	3·10	1,065	2·93

#### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1918 TO 1922.

Cause of Death.	Melbourne and Suburbs.					Victoria.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Diarrhoeal Diseases (all forms)	17	17	7	11	11	28	32	18	26	22
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, etc.)	115	103	120	78	81	199	203	228	182	188
Prematurity .. ..	271	308	361	322	277	459	537	583	548	485
Bronchitis, Broncho - Pneumonia and Pneumonia ..	24	16	18	23	13	44	29	33	37	19
Convulsions .. ..	9	13	11	16	31	21	22	24	37	54
Congenital Defects and Malformations .. ..	44	48	65	73	45	80	97	128	123	72
Violence .. ..	8	11	16	12	9	12	15	21	18	12
Syphilis .. ..	6	4	8	2	2	9	4	8	4	2
Other Causes .. ..	106	132	127	141	117	174	224	227	262	211

On the average of the past ten years, 165 in every 1,000 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 63 in every 1,000 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the proportion of illegitimate children dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of legitimate children. In the year 1922 the mortality rate of legitimate infants was 5·02 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,600, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 195, the death rate being thus 12·19 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 1913-21 and the year 1922 :—

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.	1913-21.	1922.	1904-8.	1913-21.	1922.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	19·8	13·7	9·1	72·6	48·5	28·1
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. ... ..	30·3	30·9	24·6	52·1	69·2	50·6
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... ..	6·9	6·1	3·8	18·6	13·1	11·3
Other causes ... ..	18·3	12·8	12·7	58·7	39·4	31·9
Total, all causes ... ..	75·3	63·5	50·2	202·0	170·2	121·9

The rates for 1922 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 28·1 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 9·1 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 infantile deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each month during the past five years are shown in the appended table :—

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

Month.	Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1918-22 from—					
	Diarrhoeal Diseases.			Respiratory Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .. ..	168	121	289	21	16	37
February .. ..	114	91	205	17	13	30
March .. ..	100	80	180	16	16	32
April .. ..	71	66	137	12	11	23
May .. ..	48	54	102	31	19	50
June .. ..	30	13	43	36	34	70
July .. ..	23	17	40	55	40	95
August .. ..	17	15	32	57	34	91
September .. ..	16	3	19	47	36	83
October .. ..	15	8	23	28	24	52
November .. ..	42	24	66	24	25	49
December .. ..	106	84	190	28	25	53
Total, 1918-22 ..	750	576	1,326	372	293	665

The experience of the last five years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoeal diseases 76 per cent. occur during the five months December to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 51 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 7,251 in 1922, as compared with 8,952 in the previous year, 9,431 in 1920, 8,486 in 1919, 7,366 in 1918, 7,302 in 1917, and 9,282 in 1916. The next table gives the pro-

Infantile  
mortality in  
Australasia.



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

### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11·11	11·22	10·34	10·54	14·48	9·58	8·38
1902-6 ..	9·38	9·27	8·93	8·21	12·21	9·02	7·29
1907-11 ..	7·51	7·66	6·98	6·56	8·29	7·97	6·85
1912 ..	7·45	7·13	7·16	6·16	8·21	6·66	5·12
1913 ..	7·05	7·83	6·33	7·01	7·00	7·01	5·92
1914 ..	7·83	6·97	6·39	7·60	6·82	7·16	5·14
1915 ..	6·88	6·81	6·40	6·73	6·66	7·22	5·01
1916 ..	7·46	6·78	7·04	7·36	6·63	7·50	5·07
1917 ..	5·67	5·75	5·42	5·37	5·71	5·23	4·82
1918 ..	6·17	5·90	5·69	5·12	5·73	6·08	4·84
1919 ..	6·80	7·23	7·24	6·40	6·13	6·46	4·53
1920 ..	7·38	6·94	6·32	6·73	6·60	6·55	5·06
1921 ..	7·27	6·26	5·42	6·55	7·83	7·80	4·78
1922 ..	5·33	5·36	5·04	4·75	5·56	5·57	4·19

The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1922 were as follows :—Melbourne 5·86, Sydney 5·79, Brisbane 5·89, Adelaide 5·77, Perth 6·00, Hobart 7·19, and Wellington 4·93.

In 1922 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,446, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,050—the former being in the proportion of 17·66 per cent., and the latter of 15·07 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. The subjoined table gives the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the

Deaths of children under 5.

deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1910, and in the years 1911 to 1922.

### MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-1890..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-1910..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911 ..	1,309	201	71	58	42	1,681	20·12
1912 ..	1,515	266	96	66	51	1,994	21·97
1913 ..	1,419	241	83	55	41	1,839	21·65
1914 ..	1,634	291	110	70	43	2,148	23·82
1915 ..	1,401	200	82	60	46	1,789	20·19
1916 ..	1,403	246	100	77	57	1,883	21·15
1917 ..	1,099	176	71	59	38	1,443	18·15
1918 ..	1,102	188	85	51	52	1,478	18·29
1919 ..	1,208	223	101	63	58	1,653	15·73
1920 ..	1,540	294	118	84	54	2,090	23·01
1921 ..	1,479	213	86	50	45	1,873	21·62
1922 ..	1,130	170	65	47	34	1,446	17·66
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-1910..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911 ..	961	149	73	50	41	1,274	18·57
1912 ..	1,154	217	76	57	52	1,556	20·70
1913 ..	1,119	191	67	47	35	1,459	20·91
1914 ..	1,202	235	74	67	46	1,624	21·69
1915 ..	1,009	188	60	64	42	1,363	19·57
1916 ..	1,150	215	81	53	54	1,553	20·47
1917 ..	774	118	64	52	35	1,043	15·80
1918 ..	848	165	69	66	55	1,203	16·95
1919 ..	942	169	73	64	64	1,312	14·80
1920 ..	1,133	258	103	67	64	1,625	20·91
1921 ..	1,107	183	73	36	57	1,456	19·41
1922 ..	805	123	61	34	27	1,050	15·07

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 1922 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1920 to 1922.

Ages.	1920.			1921.			1922.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,540	1,133	2,673	1,479	1,107	2,586	1,130	805	1,935
1 to 2	294	258	552	213	183	396	170	123	293
2 " 3	118	103	221	86	73	159	65	61	126
3 " 4	84	67	151	50	36	86	47	34	81
4 " 5	54	64	118	45	57	102	34	27	61
5 " 10	194	208	402	174	152	326	146	93	239
10 " 15	112	103	215	125	82	207	113	69	182
15 " 20	153	119	272	130	151	281	130	117	247
20 " 25	195	199	394	201	219	420	176	180	356
25 " 30	233	276	509	228	260	488	224	211	435
30 " 35	225	264	489	227	274	501	216	257	473
35 " 40	262	264	526	302	284	586	252	262	514
40 " 45	279	276	555	315	283	598	301	273	574
45 " 50	394	297	691	404	298	702	374	291	665
50 " 55	495	354	849	498	398	896	492	359	851
55 " 60	698	438	1,136	644	446	1,090	644	469	1,113
60 " 65	746	487	1,233	777	549	1,326	805	523	1,328
65 " 70	626	465	1,091	650	496	1,146	744	545	1,289
70 " 75	604	543	1,147	588	531	1,119	590	524	1,114
75 " 80	627	677	1,304	568	579	1,147	575	573	1,148
80 " 85	553	575	1,128	471	522	993	459	566	1,025
85 " 90	384	410	794	350	358	708	345	404	749
90 " 95	165	151	316	114	132	246	122	151	273
95 ..	5	10	15	7	9	16	10	19	29
96 ..	5	10	15	7	7	14	9	10	19
97 ..	4	4	8	2	9	11	5	8	13
98 ..	3	7	10	4	3	7	..	9	9
99 ..	4	6	10	1	4	5	1	2	3
100 ..	1	2	3	1	..	1	3	1	4
101 ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1
102 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	6
103 ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
104 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
105 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,060	7,772	16,832	8,662	7,503	16,165	8,187	6,969	15,156

Of the 48,153 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,439 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 23—fourteen males and nine females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years.

The highest age at death recorded in the period 1920-22 was 105 years, which was attained by one man. To every 100 female deaths there were 117 male deaths in 1922 as against 115 in the previous year, 117 in 1920, and 119 in 1919.

Death rate  
from certain  
diseases.

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.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	98	32	21	37	46	20
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	28	24	24	12	8
Measles .. .. .	33	5	17	146	4	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	77	47	24	125	63	26
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	122	149	144	183	179	88
Influenza .. .. .	109	148	2,407	52	88	46
Hydatids .. .. .	22	21	18	13	14	13
Cancer .. .. .	833	942	870	908	954	997
Phthisis .. .. .	855	701	739	658	667	565
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	182	144	126	145	137	120
Syphilis .. .. .	51	42	40	46	36	22
Diabetes .. .. .	107	146	134	126	136	110
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	81	90	93	90	104	85
Simple Meningitis .. .. .	133	52	42	54	64	68
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	26	10	10	11	8
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	15	2	3	3	2
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	71	88	78	45	52	38
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	449	427	438	472	472	433
Epilepsy .. .. .	35	40	38	31	34	27
Convulsions .. .. .	76	49	55	45	47	59
Heart Disease (including Endocar- ditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pec- toris) .. .. .	1,441	1,400	1,402	1,287	1,267	1,245
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	348	233	284	273	222	209
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	834	694	904	801	676	746
Pleurisy .. .. .	45	32	42	23	35	29
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	63	56	51	84	59	59
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	60	51	49	41	22	32
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diar- rheal Diseases .. .. .	833	504	501	639	657	358
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	113	115	111	118	100	107
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	99	83	98	106	79	81

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) ..	158	112	91	96	99	81
Biliary Calculi .. .. .	27	32	27	31	25	20
Appendicitis .. .. .	81	66	61	63	57	67
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)..	35	35	31	28	24	29
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. ..	576	586	510	540	516	514
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	94	97	88	82	57	55
Calculi of the Urinary System ..	7	6	6	6	8	4
Old Age .. .. .	1,030	1,002	1,082	1,019	873	873
Suicide .. .. .	102	72	89	95	95	81
Accidental Violence .. .. .	531	408	424	451	452	393
Homicide .. .. .	19	13	18	12	14	15

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 1922. This is due to a large number of persons having taken advantage of the "Conscience Clause" of the Health Act of 1919 which came into operation on 24th March, 1920.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.	Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.
1876-1899 ..	72	1911 ..	62
1900 ..	67	1912 ..	60
1901 ..	62	1913 ..	69
1902 ..	53	1914 ..	65
1903 ..	71	1915 ..	69
1904 ..	69	1916 ..	61
1905 ..	67	1917 ..	60
1906 ..	67	1918 ..	48
1907 ..	67	1919 ..	44
1908 ..	67	1920 ..	12
1909 ..	68	1921 ..	11
1910 ..	69	1922 ..	8

In 1922 the vaccinations of children were equal to 8 per cent. of the births, as compared with 11 per cent. in the preceding year, 12

per cent. in 1920, 44 per cent. in 1919, 64 per cent. in the period 1900-1918, and 72 per cent. in the period 1876-1899.

**Small-pox—Deaths from.** Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1922 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last thirty-eight 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 19 per 100,000 in 1922, or by 93 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 93 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1922 were 10·6 as compared with 10·7 in 1914-18. The reported cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1890 :—

#### TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1922.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 reported Cases.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
1890-4 .. ..	2,932	253·9	381	33·0	13·0
1895-9 .. ..	3,397	288·4	355	30·1	10·4
1900-4 .. ..	2,152	178·1	213	17·6	9·9
1905-9 .. ..	1,569	125·4	135	10·8	8·6
1910 .. ..	2,124	163·5	139	10·7	6·5
1911 .. ..	1,303	98·6	95	7·2	7·3
1912 .. ..	1,122	82·8	98	7·2	8·7
1913 .. ..	1,127	80·9	95	6·8	8·4
1914 .. ..	1,195	84·0	106	7·4	8·9
1915 .. ..	958	67·2	86	6·0	9·0
1916 .. ..	727	51·6	72	5·1	9·9
1917 .. ..	511	36·4	64	4·5	12·5
1918 .. ..	354	25·0	46	3·2	13·0
1919 .. ..	263	17·9	31	2·1	11·8
1920 .. ..	433	28·8	55	3·7	12·7
1921 .. ..	532	34·6	71	4·6	13·3
1922 .. ..	301	19·1	32	2·0	10·6

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

**Typhoid fever in the Metropolis.**

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

**TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1922.**

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.
1890-4 .. ..	1,645	349.3	205	43.5
1895-9 .. ..	1,510	327.6	156	33.8
1900-4 .. ..	701	140.0	74	14.8
1905-9 .. ..	466	86.7	49	9.1
1910 .. ..	689	118.5	52	8.9
1911 .. ..	368	61.9	34	5.7
1912 .. ..	272	44.3	29	4.7
1913 .. ..	282	44.1	29	4.5
1914 .. ..	312	47.1	38	5.7
1915 .. ..	197	29.0	27	4.0
1916 .. ..	162	23.5	23	3.3
1917 .. ..	130	18.5	17	2.4
1918 .. ..	87	12.2	16	2.2
1919 .. ..	64	8.7	12	1.6
1920 .. ..	128	17.0	13	1.7
1921 .. ..	119	15.1	29	3.7
1922 .. ..	80	9.9	11	1.4

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 97 and 96 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1890-9 and 1922. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for this great improvement.

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

The number of cases of typhoid fever during each of the last five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-19 and the years 1921 and 1922, are given in the following table :—

**PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.**

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.					Annual Cases per 10 000 of Population.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1910-19.	1921.	1922.
Greater Melbourne ..	87	64	128	119	80	4.1	1.5	1.0
Ballarat and Suburbs	11	16	12	52	22	13.4	13.5	5.6
Bendigo and Suburbs	21	11	9	24	38	18.2	7.2	11.4
Geelong and Suburbs	3	5	10	35	7	9.0	9.7	1.9
Rest of the State ..	232	167	274	302	154	8.9	4.7	2.3

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 76 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 58 per cent. in Ballarat, 37 per cent. in Bendigo, 79 per cent. in Geelong, and 74 per cent. in the rest of the State in 1922 than in the period 1910-19.

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

The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex in the years 1900-2, 1910-12, and 1920-22, being the years adjoining the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921 :—

**DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1900-2, 1910-12, AND 1920-22.**

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
0-15 .. ..	0·97	0·38	0·12	1·46	0·44	0·28
15-20 .. ..	2·65	1·76	0·40	2·23	1·22	0·46
20-25 .. ..	4·39	1·82	0·97	1·84	1·32	0·54
25-35 .. ..	3·28	1·71	0·41	2·04	0·82	0·38
35-45 .. ..	2·25	1·26	0·45	1·21	0·68	0·36
45-55 .. ..	1·95	0·82	0·54	0·93	0·39	0·20
55-65 .. ..	0·66	0·20	0·42	0·34	0·50	0·16
65 and over .. ..	..	0·10	0·10	0·23	0·19	0·09
All ages .. ..	1·95	1·00	0·37	1·49	0·69	0·32

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

**Scarlet fever.** In 1922 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 13, which corresponded to a rate of 8 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 12 in 1921, 24 in 1920 and 1919, 28 in 1918, 23 in 1917, 21 in 1916, 8 in 1915, slightly over 1 in 1914, and 34 in 1890-2. During 1922 there were 1,972 cases reported, as against 2,816 in the previous year, 2,259 in 1920, 1,763 in 1919,



and 2,572 in 1918. For the five years mentioned the deaths were equal to 1.3 per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the past ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 84 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 1922 there was only 1 death attributed to this cause, representing a rate of .6 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 4 in the previous year, 146 in 1920, 17 in 1919, 5 in 1918, 11 in 1917, 13 in 1916, 22 in 1915, 74 in 1914, 32 in 1913, and 64 in 1912.

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

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

**Whooping cough.** There were 41 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1922, which equalled a rate of 26 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 63 in the previous year, 125 in 1920, 24 in 1919, 47 in 1918, 51 in 1917, 84 in 1916, 68 in 1915, 69 in 1914, 71 in 1913, and 115 in 1912. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 26 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and, with the exception of 1, 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 26 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 1922 the number of cases was 5,323 as against 9,458 in 1921, and

a yearly average of 5,161 in 1911-20, 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction took place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was 2·6 per cent. in 1922, 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 1922.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-9 .. ..	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-4 .. ..	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-9 .. ..	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910 .. ..	2,415	185·9	112	8·6	4·6
1911 .. ..	5,120	387·5	237	17·9	4·6
1912 .. ..	5,289	390·5	257	19·0	4·9
1913 .. ..	5,367	385·2	245	17·6	4·6
1914 .. ..	4,868	342·3	211	14·8	4·3
1915 .. ..	4,463	313·0	203	14·2	4·5
1916 .. ..	5,377	381·5	266	18·9	4·9
1917 .. ..	4,092	291·1	154	11·0	3·8
1918 .. ..	6,568	463·3	211	14·9	3·2
1919 .. ..	4,007	273·3	211	14·4	5·3
1920 .. ..	6,458	429·2	276	18·3	4·3
1921 .. ..	9,458	615·2	275	17·9	2·9
1922 .. ..	5,323	338·8	138	8·8	2·6
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
1895-9 .. ..	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-4 .. ..	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-9 .. ..	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910 .. ..	1,655	284·6	74	12·7	4·5
1911 .. ..	3,035	510·7	130	21·9	4·3
1912 .. ..	2,451	399·0	130	21·2	5·3
1913 .. ..	2,412	377·1	122	19·1	5·1
1914 .. ..	2,164	326·6	116	17·5	5·4
1915 .. ..	2,527	372·2	134	19·7	5·3
1916 .. ..	3,214	465·9	173	25·1	5·4
1917 .. ..	2,424	344·8	92	13·1	3·8
1918 .. ..	3,807	531·8	125	17·5	3·3
1919 .. ..	2,350	320·5	112	15·3	4·8
1920 .. ..	2,698	357·5	117	15·5	4·3
1921 .. ..	3,724	473·2	104	13·2	2·8
1922 .. ..	2,213	274·6	53	6·6	2·4

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the past five years and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1921 and 1922, are given in the subjoined table :—

### CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1910-19.	1921.	1922.
Greater Melbourne ..	3,807	2,350	2,698	3,724	2,213	39·3	47·3	27·5
Ballarat and Suburbs	73	63	330	307	111	24·3	79·7	28·2
Bendigo and Suburbs	299	136	428	521	215	84·6	157·1	64·3
Geelong and Suburbs	314	165	369	405	200	43·4	112·0	54·9
Rest of the State ..	2,075	1,293	2,633	4,501	2,584	25·7	71·6	39·4

In 1922, the cases in each division of the State were considerably fewer 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 1922 numbered 21, being equivalent to a rate of 13 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 14 in the preceding year, 13 in 1920, 18 in 1919, 21 in 1918, 14 in 1917, 21 in 1916, 18 in 1915, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-2. According to the experience of the past ten years the death rate from this disease is 32 per cent. higher among males than females. Hospital returns for the period 1914-22

show that 622 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 88, or 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

**Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia.** Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 134 deaths in 1922, which corresponded to a rate of 85 per million of the population, as against rates of 104 in the previous year, 90 in 1920, 93 in 1919, 90 in 1918, 97 in 1917, 94 in 1916, 83 in 1915, 100 in 1914, 76 in 1913 and 81 in 1908-12. Of the 34 persons who died from leucæmia in 1922, 22 were males.

**Diabetes.** During 1922 diabetes was responsible for 64 male and 109 female deaths, representing a rate of 110 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 136 in the preceding year, 126 in 1920, 134 in 1919, 146 in 1918, 120 in 1917, 128 in 1916, 114 in 1915, 119 in 1914, 91 in 1913, and 107 in 1908-12. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups, for the periods 1900-2, 1910-12, and 1920-22, are shown in the subjoined table:—

**DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.**

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males			Females.		
	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
0-10 ... ..	·09	·10	·13	·05	·15	·22
10-20 ... ..	·24	·20	·31	·26	·36	·39
20-30 ... ..	·17	·64	·48	·36	·30	·53
30-40 ... ..	·32	·58	·45	·51	·53	·54
40-50 ... ..	·49	1·11	·95	·42	·78	1·11
50-60 ... ..	1·38	1·80	2·14	1·42	3·18	2·79
60-70 ... ..	2·67	5·63	5·19	3·19	8·47	8·02
70-80 ... ..	4·36	7·34	7·37	5·01	11·54	12·51
80 and over ... ..	4·11	7·43	8·42	3·54	6·83	6·02
All Ages ... ..	·56	1·00	1·03	·60	1·26	1·45

In 1920-22 the female exceeded the male rate for each age group between 40 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 61 per cent. For all ages combined the rate for females was 41 per cent. higher than that for males.

**Influenza.** In the next table are shown the number of deaths and the death rate from influenza in Victoria for each year from 1895 to 1922 :—

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
1895	223	199	422	35·8
1896	124	81	205	17·4
1897	103	63	166	14·2
1898	130	131	261	22·3
1899	528	435	963	81·2
1900	99	89	188	15·8
1901	150	145	295	24·5
1902	167	147	314	25·9
1903	68	61	129	10·7
1904	128	129	257	21·3
1905	71	62	133	11·0
1906	121	122	243	19·8
1907	149	127	276	22·1
1908	90	76	166	13·1
1909	61	49	110	8·6
1910	67	52	119	9·2
1911	70	80	150	11·4
1912	80	85	165	12·2
1913	56	38	94	6·7
1914	67	84	151	10·6
1915	45	50	95	6·7
1916	47	51	98	7·0
1917	39	27	66	4·7
1918	98	112	210	14·8
1919	1,969	1,561	3,530	240·7
1920	37	41	78	5·2
1921	70	66	136	8·8
1922	40	33	73	4·6

**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.

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

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

Age Group.		1880-2.	1900-2.	19 - 2	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>						
0-15	...	·34	2·50	1·10	·40	·23
15-20	...	·07	·64	·34	·24	·30
20-25	...	...	1·20	·59	·21	·38
25-35	...	·07	1·50	·79	·17	·27
35-45	...	...	3·04	1·31	·59	·56
45-55	...	·24	5·12	3·20	·73	·92
55-65	...	·24	12·65	5·25	2·38	1·44
65 and upwards	...	2·36	27·13	17·02	12·27	4·18
All ages	...	·25	3·94	2·30	1·10	·65
<i>Females.</i>						
0-15	...	·34	1·86	1·15	·42	·25
15-20	...	...	·92	·83	·34	·26
20-25	...	...	1·28	·69	·35	·35
25-35	...	·07	2·35	·89	·22	·45
35-45	...	·08	4·11	1·86	·30	·46
45-55	...	...	5·39	2·02	·68	·68
55-65	...	·62	11·46	5·53	1·61	·91
65 and upwards	...	3·18	35·22	16·02	12·80	3·86
All ages	...	·24	3·72	2·13	1·10	·60

**Respiratory diseases.** In 1922 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,878, which represented a rate of 1,195 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,141 in the previous year, 1,329 in 1920, 1,430 in 1919, 1,160 in 1918, 1,094 in 1917, 1,336 in 1916, 1,368 in 1915, 1,397 in 1914, and 1,279 in 1913. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 154 were referred to acute bronchitis, 125 to chronic bronchitis, 50 to bronchitis unspecified, 421 to broncho-pneumonia, 751 to pneumonia, 45 to

pleurisy, and 45 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 47 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the appended table, which gives for each sex the death rates relating to groups of ages at five census periods :—

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

Age Group.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15	29.02	28.52	16.53	12.94	10.25
15-20	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.66	1.76
20-25	5.34	4.88	4.85	2.35	2.73
25-35	8.31	6.85	5.94	3.86	3.71
35-45	15.80	13.55	9.49	10.50	8.01
45-55	26.59	25.18	18.04	18.25	15.69
55-65	51.65	56.51	38.37	32.68	30.42
65 and upwards	136.54	141.07	112.38	138.87	112.17
All ages	24.48	24.30	18.66	17.17	14.42
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15	24.18	24.13	13.85	10.50	8.54
15-20	2.02	3.52	2.34	1.56	2.32
20-25	4.23	3.05	3.34	2.48	1.72
25-35	5.72	5.65	3.75	3.55	3.25
35-45	12.53	11.55	7.68	5.85	4.90
45-55	13.63	17.01	11.80	8.28	6.71
55-65	29.15	32.10	27.42	16.64	13.50
65 and upwards	116.12	112.38	86.78	99.81	86.51
All ages	17.08	17.62	13.28	11.81	10.15

The mortality from respiratory diseases at all ages combined was less in the period 1920-22 than in any of the four previous census periods. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being 42 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 12 deaths in 1922, 17 in 1921, 15 in 1920, 14 in 1919, 37 in 1918, 75 in 1917, 326 in 1916, and 338 in 1915. The cases reported to the Public Health Department in those years numbered 1682, and the proportion of these that ended fatally was 50 per cent.

**Cerebro-spinal,  
tubercular,  
and simple  
meningitis.**

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

### DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1913-22.

Year.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1913 ..	8	4	25	41	85	65	118	110
1914 ..	12	5	42	30	89	63	143	98
1915 ..	239	99	35	35	74	46	348	180
1916 ..	191	135	29	40	56	39	276	214
1917 ..	48	27	56	41	37	35	141	103
1918 ..	28	9	55	40	39	35	122	84
1919 ..	7	7	38	24	33	29	78	60
1920 ..	12	3	49	34	46	35	107	72
1921 ..	8	9	42	44	62	37	112	90
1922 ..	9	3	30	28	67	40	106	71

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 1913-22:—

### DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM MENINGITIS, 1913-22.

Age Group.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ..	135	97	224	191	328	238	687	526
5 to 15 ..	71	56	86	81	74	51	231	188
15 ,, 25 ..	158	52	33	46	38	49	229	147
25 ,, 35 ..	78	26	30	20	29	16	137	62
35 ,, 45 ..	50	24	19	10	36	27	105	61
45 ,, 55 ..	47	27	4	7	46	20	97	54
55 ,, 65 ..	16	12	3	1	17	10	36	23
65 and over	7	7	2	1	20	13	29	21
Total 1913-22	562	301	401	357	588	424	1,551	1,082

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 27, 55, and 56 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these diseases. Of the 12 persons who succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1922, 8 were under 5 and 10 were under 15 years of age. Up to the age of 15 years the incidence of the mortality from this disease in the period 1913-22 was 35 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 1922 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 39 male and 21 female deaths, representing a death rate of 38 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 52 in the previous year, 45 in 1920, 78 in 1919, 88 in 1918, 58 in 1917, 70 in 1916, 58 in 1915, 75 in 1914, 62 in 1913, and 71 in 1908-12. Of the 15 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 11 were males.

**Infantile paralysis.** Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for 3 deaths in 1922 as against 4 in the previous year, 4 in 1920, 3 in 1919, 21 in 1918, 6 in 1917, 4 in 1916, 2 in 1915, 9 in 1914, 3 in 1913, and 6 in 1912. Of the 65 persons who died during these eleven years 38 were boys. Seven of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 33 were under 5 years. The cases reported to the Public Health Department in 1922 numbered 23, as compared with 27 in the preceding year, 5 in 1920, 2 in 1919, 303 in 1918, and 32 in 1917.

**Heart disease.** During 1922 there were 1,522 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 44 to pericarditis, 320 to endocarditis and acute myocarditis, and 70 to angina pectoris. The total—1,956—from these causes represented a rate of 1,245 per million of the population, as compared with 1,267 in the previous year, 1,287 in 1920, 1,402 in 1919, 1,400 in 1918, 1,442 in 1917, 1,287 in 1916, 1,134 in 1915, 1,278 in 1914, 1,294 in 1913, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 1,956 persons who died from these diseases in 1922, only 62, or 3.2 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1920 to 1922 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 ..	1.52	1.92	2.04	2.64	5.40	14.52	40.62	112.20	247.10	13.74
Females ..	1.15	1.85	1.53	3.25	5.26	10.73	29.53	85.65	208.17	11.70

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 5 is due to some form of this disease.

**Diseases of the digestive system.** In 1922 there were 675 male and 575 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 796 per million of the population, as against rates of

1,095 in the previous year, 1,147 in 1920, 978 in 1919, 1,030 in 1918, 884 in 1917, 1,206 in 1916, 1,098 in 1915, 1,504 in 1914, 1,220 in 1913, 1,345 in 1912, 1,233 in 1911, and 2,382 in 1890-2. Diarrhoeal diseases were responsible for 563 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 358 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 657 in 1921, 639 in 1920, 501 in 1919, 504 in 1918, 408 in 1917, 731 in 1916, 590 in 1915, 941 in 1914, 709 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-2. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 563 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 449, or 80 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 54, or about 10 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 42 male and 32 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 51 male and 61 female deaths from other affections of that organ, and 95 male and 73 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

**Appendicitis.** The deaths from appendicitis numbered 105 in 1922, 88 in the previous year, 95 in 1920, 89 in 1919, 94 in 1918, 87 in 1917, 78 in 1916, 102 in 1915, and 103 in 1914, and corresponded to rates of 67, 57, 63, 61, 66, 62, 55, 72, and 72 per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that during 1922 there were 1,818 cases treated, and that 47, or 2·6 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 2·2 per cent. in 1921, 2·7 per cent. in 1920, 3·3 per cent. in 1919, 3·0 per cent. in 1918, 2·5 per cent. in 1917, 4·1 per cent. in 1916, 5·3 per cent. in 1915, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the three years, 1920 to 1922 the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 63 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for that period were as follows :—

#### DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1920-22.

Sex.	Deaths from Appendicitis per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and over.	All Ages.
Males..	0·31	0·87	1·31	0·86	0·74	1·08	0·79	0·85	0·68	0·78
Females	0·30	0·66	0·51	0·59	0·53	0·56	0·40	0·32	0·69	0·48

**Diseases of urinary system.** In 1922 there were 980 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 624 per million of the population, as against rates of 643 in the previous year, 697 in 1920, 645 in 1919, 741 in 1918, 710 in 1917, 705 in 1916, 712 in 1915, 670 in 1914, 724 in 1913, and 700 in 1909-12. Acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 808 deaths, or 82 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 86 deaths, or 9 per cent of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system.

The deaths per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, for the periods 1900-2, 1910-12, and 1920-22 are shown in the following table :--

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
0-10 ... ..	·93	·67	·67	·59	·79	·67
10-20 ... ..	·45	·73	·53	·82	·71	·52
20-30 ... ..	1·83	1·72	1·23	1·59	1·61	1·72
30-40 ... ..	3·55	3·03	2·66	4·21	3·76	2·89
40-50 ... ..	8·12	9·03	6·23	7·26	7·07	5·27
50-60 ... ..	17·43	18·95	14·59	11·36	13·81	10·57
60-70 ... ..	39·62	46·63	38·30	21·49	24·44	22·04
70-80 ... ..	80·68	96·18	97·19	27·70	38·53	40·26
80 and over ... ..	128·48	153·04	167·09	27·15	43·70	54·38
All Ages ... ..	8·05	9·18	8·04	4·28	5·34	5·13

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 57 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.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
0-10 ... ..	2	5	12	3	6	7	3	6	2	5
10-15 ... ..	2	2	3	3	2	7	4	6	3	4
15-20 ... ..	18	22	17	16	20	38	43	33	27	34
20-25 ... ..	47	58	47	56	44	83	83	67	71	69
25-30 ... ..	39	77	64	64	59	86	75	76	79	57
30-35 ... ..	55	80	65	51	53	51	54	55	62	71
35-40 ... ..	67	72	57	68	47	50	54	45	54	45
40-45 ... ..	56	65	60	70	55	41	32	42	53	41
45-50 ... ..	58	68	70	69	42	30	35	26	34	27
50-55 ... ..	72	65	58	46	49	24	20	21	22	17
55-60 ... ..	54	67	46	42	43	16	16	15	20	16
60-65 ... ..	41	31	39	40	35	14	11	13	22	6
65-70 ... ..	19	17	16	18	20	2	6	6	8	7
70 and over	12	10	16	13	6	3	9	9	9	7
Total ... ..	542	639	570	559	481	452	445	420	466	406

The deaths from phthisis in 1922 numbered 887—481 being of males and 406 of females—and equalled a rate of 565 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 667 in the previous year, 658 in 1920, 739 in 1919, 701 in 1918, 677 in 1917, 743 in 1916, 661 in 1915, 724 in 1914, 755 in 1913, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-2. In England and Scotland in 1919, and in Ireland in 1920, the deaths from this cause were 996, 877 and 1,318 per million of their respective populations. The rates for Victoria are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods :—

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

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>						
0 to 15 ...	1·22	1·74	·90	·38	·46	·42
15 " 20 ...	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71	2·67
20 " 25 ...	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45	7·88
25 " 35 ...	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11	9·70
35 " 45 ...	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63	12·43
45 " 55 ...	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07	13·94
55 " 65 ...	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88	13·03
65 and upwards ...	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55	8·65
All Ages ...	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98	7·11
<i>Females.</i>						
0 to 15 ...	·98	1·76	1·43	·93	·97	·38
15 " 20 ...	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62	4·84
20 " 25 ...	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79	12·68	10·20
25 " 35 ...	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03	10·00
35 " 45 ...	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51	9·15
45 " 55 ...	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18	5·91
55 " 65 ...	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47	4·95
65 and upwards ...	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29	3·94
All Ages ...	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61	5·55

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the census periods 1910-12 and 1920-22 shows that lower death rates obtained in each age group in 1920-22 than in 1910-12, and that the improvement was greater among females than males. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that every section of the community

experienced relief from tubercular diseases in 1920-22 as compared with the previous census period.

The distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and, as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. On the average of the past five years the tubercular death rate of Bendigo exceeded the rates of Ballarat and Melbourne by 67 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 each of the last twelve years :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1922.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901-1905 ..	13·9	15·3	22·7	4·2	4·0	4·7	18·1	19·3	27·4
1906-1910 ..	10·8	11·5	21·2	3·0	2·1	2·0	13·8	13·6	23·2
1911 ..	9·9	9·4	19·5	2·6	3·3	2·5	12·5	12·7	22·0
1912 ..	10·0	10·0	17·7	2·0	1·7	2·1	12·0	11·7	19·8
1913 ..	8·8	10·9	20·0	2·2	2·8	2·3	11·0	13·7	22·3
1914 ..	8·9	11·2	11·8	2·0	·9	1·0	10·9	12·1	12·8
1915 ..	7·7	10·2	13·6	1·7	2·1	2·4	9·4	12·3	16·0
1916 ..	8·6	14·3	14·2	1·8	1·5	1·4	10·4	15·8	15·6
1917 ..	7·9	10·9	16·8	2·2	1·7	2·2	10·1	12·6	19·0
1918 ..	8·3	9·2	17·4	1·8	1·3	3·1	10·1	10·5	20·5
1919 ..	8·7	10·8	14·7	1·7	1·0	2·0	10·4	11·8	16·7
1920 ..	7·9	10·6	17·1	1·9	2·0	1·2	9·8	12·6	18·3
1921 ..	8·1	7·0	14·2	1·9	1·3	2·1	10·0	8·3	16·3
1922 ..	6·7	8·1	11·4	1·5	·3	2·7	8·2	8·4	14·1

**Prevalence of phthisis in different areas.**

Relatively to population cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are fewer in country districts than in urban areas. The cases reported during each of the past five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the populations of these divisions for the period 1910-19 and the years 1921 and 1922 are given in the subjoined table :—

### PHTHISIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1910-19.	1921.	1922.
Greater Melbourne ..	982	889	653	878	783	13·9	11·2	9·7
Ballarat and Suburbs	40	28	21	36	31	12·8	9·4	7·9
Bendigo and Suburbs	56	31	21	45	52	18·0	13·6	15·6
Geelong and Suburbs	22	24	16	19	10	7·9	5·2	2·7
Rest of the State ..	380	213	211	324	282	5·8	5·0	4·3
Whole State ..	1,480	1,185	922	1,302	1,158	10·4	8·5	7·4

**Phthisis in metropolitan municipalities.**

In the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, page 226, a table is given showing the reported cases of phthisis in 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 1922 there were in Victoria 189 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 120 per million, as compared with rates of 137 in the previous year, 145 in 1920, 126 in 1919, 144 in 1918, 163 in 1917, 136 in 1916, 135 in 1915, 140 in 1914, 156 in 1913, 182 in 1908-12,

and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods:—

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

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	7.98	10.36	5.64	2.75	2.06
15-20 ...	.81	1.17	1.12	1.12	.83
20-25 ...	1.23	.89	1.77	1.23	1.55
25-35 ...	.66	.84	1.91	1.71	1.61
35-45 ...	.88	.77	1.39	1.38	1.15
45-55 ...	.85	.67	1.64	.82	1.17
55-65 ...	1.07	.78	2.40	1.29	1.06
65 and over	2.36	.56	1.17	.59	1.07
All ages	3.55	4.02	2.99	1.70	1.48
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ..	7.28	8.43	5.33	2.12	1.57
15-20 ...	1.30	1.27	1.95	2.34	1.13
20-25 ...	.69	1.23	2.09	2.59	1.73
25-35 ...	.41	.88	1.98	1.81	1.18
35-45 ..	.70	.42	1.77	1.33	.78
45-55 ..	.67	.34	1.01	.93	1.01
55-65 ..	.62	.69	.71	1.11	.70
65 and over	1.19	.64	.71	.29	.86
All ages	3.39	3.58	2.91	1.76	1.21

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

phthisis) during 1920-22 represented a decline of 27 per cent. for males and of 26 per cent. for females.

**Tubercular diseases—Deaths of recent arrivals from.** The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. Only three of those who died in 1922 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 14 had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

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

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
0-15 .. ..	2	6	4	7	6	4	4	7	5	2
15-25 .. ..	..	5	4	7	7	3	4	3	3	3
25-35 .. ..	7	8	9	7	12	16	13	16	21	14
35-45 .. ..	35	31	31	33	31	68	42	62	65	75
45-55 .. ..	108	106	118	111	105	145	160	139	164	173
55-65 .. ..	240	182	240	243	278	190	202	194	223	224
65-75 .. ..	159	173	132	185	219	130	134	159	168	164
75-85 .. ..	91	79	83	84	103	93	84	83	103	97
85 and over ..	23	18	27	18	21	22	24	25	20	32
Total .. ..	665	608	678	695	782	671	667	688	772	784

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 1922 the average age of those who died from cancer was 62·3 years for males and 60·3 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 40·8 years for males and 34·0 years for females.

**Cancer—Death rates at different ages.** Deaths from cancer in 1922 numbered 1,566, and represented a death rate of 997 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 954 in the previous year, 908 in 1920, 870 in 1919, 942 in 1918, 925 in 1917, 921 in 1916, 812 in 1915, 830 in 1914, 838 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-2.



In England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1920 the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,161, 1,190, and 852 respectively. Cancer death rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for four census periods, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the appended table:—

## DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·18	·30	·73	·46
5 to 10 ...	·10	·42	·25	·13
10 " 15 ...	·11	·20	·16	·14
15 " 20 ...	·17	·22	·15	·30
20 " 25 ...	·32	·33	·71	·64
25 " 35 ...	·81	1·26	·96	·76
35 " 45 ...	4·29	3·69	3·16	3·31
45 " 55 ...	14·83	14·14	16·03	13·94
55 " 65 ...	31·92	36·00	36·36	40·46
65 " 75 ...	52·75	59·04	74·15	78·21
75 and over	58·55	74·04	88·40	110·12
All ages	6·16	7·52	8·50	9·52
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·09	·26	·19	·39
5 to 10 ...	·10	·04	·10	·17
10 " 15 ...	·06	..	·27	·05
15 " 20 ...	·12	·28	·44	·15
20 " 25 ...	·22	·23	·41	·30
25 " 35 ...	1·68	1·61	1·39	1·28
35 " 45 ...	7·43	6·05	7·26	6·61
45 " 55 ...	18·00	18·13	17·87	19·14
55 " 65 ...	31·79	33·05	38·03	34·48
65 " 75 ...	53·96	51·18	61·66	53·05
75 and over	49·55	62·70	86·19	92·86
All ages	5·57	6·64	8·76	9·63

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

mortality rate in the oldest age group. From the figures for the periods 1910-12 and 1920-22 it will be seen that there was in the later period a considerable increase in the death rate from cancer.

**Seat of cancer.**

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1922 :—

### SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) .	69	10	79
„ the stomach and liver ...	339	215	554
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	108	113	221
„ the female genital organs ...	...	137	137
„ the breast ...	...	141	141
„ the skin ...	45	31	76
„ other and unspecified organs ...	221	137	358
Total Deaths ...	782	784	1,566

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

**Senile decay.**

During the year 1922, the deaths of 627 men and 745 women were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at ages 65 and over from all causes during the year numbered 5,683--2,868 of men and 2,815 of women.

**Accidental violence.**

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

In 1922, 474 male and 144 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 393 per million of the population. This proportion was 8·6 per cent. below the average rate—430—for the previous five years, and 52 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The numbers of deaths from various accidents in 1922 are given in the appended table :—

## DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1922.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by Food .. .. .	5	..	5
Snake Bite .. .. .	3	2	5
Other Acute Poisonings .. .. .	7	9	16
Burns (including Conflagrations) .. .. .	36	38	74
Absorption of Poisonous Gases .. .. .	2	1	3
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation .. .. .	17	7	24
Suffocation in bed (infants) .. .. .	8	3	11
Drowning .. .. .	95	22	117
Firearms .. .. .	21	..	21
Falls .. .. .	57	5	62
In Mines and Quarries .. .. .	..	..	..
Machines .. .. .	6	..	6
Vehicular Accidents—			
On Railways .. .. .	42	8	50
Motor Car .. .. .	43	12	55
Motor Cycle .. .. .	6	..	6
Motor Lorry .. .. .	3	1	4
Aeroplane .. .. .	2	..	2
Bicycle .. .. .	2	1	3
Tram Car .. .. .	7	3	10
Vehicle drawn by Horses .. .. .	26	2	28
Vehicle, Undefined .. .. .	4	1	5
Injuries by Animals .. .. .	5	2	7
Effects of Heat .. .. .	5	3	8
Excessive Cold .. .. .	1	1	2
Electricity .. .. .	4	1	5
Lightning .. .. .	1	..	1
Fractures, Unspecified .. .. .	23	12	35
Other Violence .. .. .	43	10	53
Total .. .. .	474	144	618

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

**Fatal accidents among males at different ages.**

The mortality rate from accidents is only one-half as great among males aged 15 to 45 as among men over age 45. The deaths per 10,000 males at certain ages from drowning and other accidents for the period 1920-22 were as follows:—

### DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS—MALES, 1920-22.

	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 ..	1·92	1·13	1·06	1·11	1·46	1·91	2·43	1·44
Other Accidents ..	3·43	4·34	4·91	5·26	6·05	8·24	14·38	5·91
Total Accidents ..	5·35	5·47	5·97	6·37	7·51	10·15	16·81	7·35

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

**Occupations of men dying from accidents.**

During the year 1922, 341 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, 1922.	Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents, 1922.
Labourer (undefined) ..	70	Wharf labourer, stevedore ..	4
Farmer, grazier ..	51	Drover ..	3
Railway employee ..	24	Electrician ..	3
Engineering trade ..	12	Motor trade ..	3
Clerk ..	9	Salesman ..	3
Miner, quarryman ..	9	School teacher ..	3
Market gardener ..	8	Soldier ..	3
Builder, contractor ..	6	Tramway employee ..	3
Carter, carrier, driver ..	6	Book-binder ..	2
Carpenter ..	6	Cabinet maker ..	2
Engine-driver ..	6	Cook ..	2
Agent ..	5	Journalist ..	2
Butcher ..	5	Orchardist ..	2
Painter ..	5	Rubber worker ..	2
Storeman ..	5	Tanner ..	2
Grocer ..	4	Others (specified) ..	37
Linesman ..	4	Unspecified ..	18
Sawyer, timber-worker ..	4		
Seaman ..	4		
Traveller ..	4		
		Total ..	341

Of the above 341 deaths 62 were due to drowning.

**Suicide.** In the year 1922, 106 males and 22 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 81 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 99 in the preceding year, 95 in 1920, 89 in 1919, 72 in 1918, 88 in 1917, 83 in 1916, 105 in 1915, 90 in 1914, 103 in 1913, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-2. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being one-fourth of that for the latter on the average of the past five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1922 numbered 24, of which 11 were of males and 13 of females. These represented a rate of 15 per million of the population, as against rates of 14 in 1921, 12 in 1920, 18 in 1919, 13 in 1918 and 1917, 14 in 1916, 17 in 1915, 16 in 1914, 18 in 1913, and 19 in 1908-12.

**Deaths of married women in childbed.** The death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older age periods. The number of deaths of married mothers in childbed, and the death rates in various age groups are shown for the decade 1906-15 and the year 1922 in the following table :—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1915 AND 1922.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.			
	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.	
	1906-15.	1922.	1906-15.	1922.
Under 20 years .. ..	23	4	2·71	4·31
20 to 25 " " " "	184	16	2·85	2·18
25 " 30 " " " "	326	20	3·60	1·88
30 " 35 " " " "	334	29	4·59	3·41
35 " 40 " " " "	346	36	6·86	7·21
40 years and over .. ..	156	12	6·90	6·23

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

**Deaths in childbed.** The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportions for each of the last seven 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
1921 ..	105	58	163	45·80
1922 ..	91	31	122	33·62

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 41·85 in 1918-22, as compared with 43·5 in 1911-15, 47·2 in 1906-10, and 60·9 in 1901-5.

**Puerperal septicæmia.** In 1922 there were 31 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 8·5 per 10,000 births, as against 16·3 in 1921, 17·1 in 1920, 12·3 in 1919, 13·6 in 1918 and 1917, 16·1 in 1916, 11·4 in 1915, 16·8 in 1914, 18·1 in 1913, 16·0 in 1908-12, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

## NATURAL INCREASE.

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

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

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·30	15·76	15·41	13·28	18·04	18·12	14·68	16·94
1907-11	13·05	17·45	17·03	15·54	18·13	18·85	16·01	17·07
1912-16	13·72	18·04	18·51	17·21	18·65	19·62	16·82	16·70
1917	13·09	18·13	19·37	15·74	16·71	18·57	16·56	16·08
1918	11·53	16·42	17·72	15·43	13·88	17·54	15·01	8·60
1919	8·31	11·10	13·58	11·92	10·47	15·21	10·84	12·03
1920	12·82	15·97	16·47	14·27	14·45	17·60	14·95	15·10
1921	12·64	16·43	17·25	14·05	12·99	16·67	15·04	14·61
1922	13·45	16·76	16·39	14·60	14·62	17·78	15·47	15·04
Mean 1918-22	11·75	15·34	16·28	14·05	13·28	16·96	14·26	13·08

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 1918-22 was 14·26 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—14·26—would enable a population to double itself in 49 years, whilst, at the Victorian rate of 11·75 per 1,000 of population, a period of slightly more than 59 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1922 the excess of births over deaths was 7·8 per 1,000 of population.

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## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Early  
legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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; lands dedicated by the trustees of agricultural colleges as sites for agricultural colleges or experimental farms; 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 council thereof, or any authority under the *Water Act 1915*; 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

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

Several municipalities in the State have from the year 1920-21 levied the general rate on the unimproved capital value of land instead of on the net annual value of property. Authority for this change was given by an Act passed on 3rd February, 1914, and amended on 6th January, and 14th September, 1920. These Acts were consolidated and amended by the *Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922* (No. 3199) which was assented to on 28th November, 1922.

**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.

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

**Municipalities: 1918-19 to 1922-23.** The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1922 was 192. Of these, 25 ranked as cities, 2 as towns, 26 as boroughs, and the remainder (139) as shires. The following is a statement 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 1922-23 :—

MUNICIPALITIES: 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

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>					£	£	£
1918-19 ..	859,470	224,767	194,273	2,542	164,806,704	9,227,807	1,857,884
1919-20 ..	877,880	228,518	197,753	1,394	172,838,636	9,687,320	2,053,584
1920-21 ..	886,030	237,037	202,581	865	193,947,624	10,864,184	2,314,017
1921-22 ..	914,371*	245,589	204,144*		210,501,055	11,869,636	2,648,855
1922-23 ..	963,180	270,058	217,518	522	233,586,201	13,116,589	..
<b>Shires—</b>							
1918-19 ..	622,260	188,032	139,338	2,262	176,297,529	8,922,859	1,022,241
1919-20 ..	628,420	188,892	140,049	1,869	184,599,186	9,340,172	1,171,379
1920-21 ..	628,970	198,801	142,684	1,586	205,555,121	10,350,524	1,279,099
1921-22 ..	610,987*	201,936	141,842*		215,984,328	10,875,948	1,382,922
1922-23 ..	616,410	200,834	140,875	1,802	221,623,773	11,200,825	..
<b>Total—</b>							
1918-19 ..	1,481,730	412,789	333,611	4,804	340,604,233	18,150,666	2,880,125
1919-20 ..	1,506,300	417,410	337,802	3,263	357,437,822	19,027,492	3,224,963
1920-21 ..	1,515,000	435,838	345,265	2,451	399,502,745	21,214,708	3,593,116
1921-22 ..	1,525,358*	447,545	345,986*		426,485,383	22,745,584	4,031,777
1922-23 ..	1,579,590	470,892	358,393	2,324	455,209,974	24,317,414	..

\* Census figures.

**Increases in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.**

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

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

	Increase.		
	1922-23 over 1918-19.		1921-22 over 1918-19.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
	£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... ..	69,279,497	3,888,782	790,971
Shires ... ..	45,326,244	2,277,966	360,681
<b>Total Increase ... ..</b>	<b>114,605,741</b>	<b>6,166,748</b>	<b>1,151,652</b>

The number of ratepayers returned for 1922-23 was 470,892, and the total capital value of rateable property £455,209,974, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £24,317,414.

**Unimproved Value of Rateable Property.**

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1922-23 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £116,793,100, and in shires £147,749,182. Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand according to the valuations of the Valuer-General. A table showing the estimated annual, capital, and unimproved values in urban and rural districts in Victoria for a series of years appears on page 397 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1916-17.

Properties rated in municipalities.

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

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES.  
1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1918-19	261,253	258,976	520,229
1919-20	266,559	263,106	529,665
1920-21	278,357	279,731	558,088
1921-22	289,099	287,299	576,398
1922-23	313,055	283,062	596,117

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1922-23.

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, 1922-23, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual endowment," the amounts of which are those for the year 1921-22:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1922-23.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1921-22.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>CITIES.</b>							
Ballarat	35,500	8,932	s. d. 2 9	£ 4,513,080	£ 300,872	£ 62,881	£ ..
Bendigo	25,940	6,387	2 6	3,223,402	230,243	51,837	..
Brighton	22,520	7,092	2 6	5,663,546	312,230	43,126	..
Brunswick	46,000	11,183	*0 6	7,162,895	448,532	107,118	..
Camberwell	25,870	8,860	*0 4	8,121,540	423,126	70,068	..
Caulfield	46,280	13,580	*0 4½	12,235,577	660,702	87,856	..
Coburg	20,130	8,000	*0 4	3,840,400	192,020	45,742	..
Collingwood	34,350	7,620	2 3	7,564,900	378,245	45,684	..
Essendon	37,000	10,850	*0 0	7,317,974	364,329	61,755	..
Fitzroy	35,050	7,670	2 0	7,784,820	432,490	43,287	..
Footscray	36,470	12,200	2 4	7,455,600	372,780	85,253	..
Geelong	14,900	4,783	2 7	3,588,520	179,426	37,697	..
Hawthorn	29,780	7,554	2 6	8,721,940	436,097	57,699	..
Kew	19,400	4,980	2 5	3,496,545	233,103	36,789	..
Malvern	37,800	9,670	2 6	11,544,580	577,229	80,443	..
Melbourne	103,500	32,021	2 0	56,863,100	2,843,155	905,223	..
Northcote	32,340	9,050	2 6	6,154,640	307,732	74,623	..
Port Melbourne	13,140	2,857	2 3	1,602,075	128,166	33,158	..
Prahran	50,860	12,608	1 9	11,174,400	931,200	94,603	..
Richmond	43,450	9,276	2 3	8,192,502	455,139	57,304	..
Sandringham	13,000	4,889	2 6	2,240,150	179,212	30,751	..
South Melbourne	47,000	10,477	2 6	12,798,340	639,917	98,640	..
St. Kilda	39,900	9,592	2 0	9,253,284	771,107	79,496	..
Warrnambool	7,900	1,674	2 9	1,430,006	84,118	41,872	..
Williamstown	20,000	4,696	2 6	2,426,865	161,791	52,705	..

Levied on unimproved value of land.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1922-23—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1921-22.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Mildura ..	5,500	1,255	2 6	1,214,000	60,700	28,418	50
Preston ..	11,280	11,085	2 6	2,810,800	140,540	31,777	321
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>							
Ararat ..	5,490	980	*2 3	623,840	31,192	16,381	25
Carrum ..	5,500	3,865	0 2½	1,386,363	68,261	14,030	50
Castlemaine ..	5,500	1,420	2 6	499,712	39,977	8,495	25
Clunes ..	1,250	490	1 9	56,000	8,000	2,096	37
Creswick ..	1,750	543	1 9	75,440	7,544	2,387	38
Daylesford ..	3,400	776	2 6	256,912	20,553	4,706	25
Eaglehawk ..	4,710	1,293	2 6	279,000	23,250	8,517	25
Echuca ..	3,880	1,200	2 6	480,500	31,000	9,382	25
Geelong West ..	9,700	2,463	2 8	1,486,740	74,337	14,588	25
Hamilton ..	5,100	1,250	2 3	1,015,440	50,772	9,613	25
Horsham ..	3,980	998	2 6	728,240	36,412	7,739	50
Inglewood ..	1,150	297	2 0	78,360	6,530	2,466	25
Koroit ..	1,850	417	2 6	420,380	21,019	5,569	25
Maryborough ..	4,760	1,186	2 0	284,750	28,475	5,870	25
Mordialloc † ..	6,780	2,071	2 6	1,415,040	70,752	11,823	..
Newtown and Chilwell ..	7,300	1,869	*0 5½	1,486,020	77,810	9,642	25
Oakleigh ..	6,580	2,809	*0 3½	1,396,299	71,238	15,075	50
Portland ..	2,650	824	*0 4	517,040	25,852	6,754	25
Port Fairy ..	2,000	500	2 6	76,780	18,839	6,074	25
Queenscliffe ..	2,500	632	2 6	278,780	13,939	3,043	50
Sale ..	3,780	900	2 0	569,020	28,451	10,597	25
Sebastopol ..	1,830	463	2 6	93,780	7,815	1,535	40
Stawell ..	4,550	969	2 3	288,260	28,826	10,105	25
St. Arnaud ..	2,780	837	2 0	446,740	22,337	4,285	25
Wangaratta ..	4,030	945	3 0	602,000	30,100	6,131	25
Wonthaggi ..	5,430	1,220	2 6	349,284	29,107	6,147	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>963,180</b>	<b>270,058</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>233,586,201</b>	<b>13,116,589</b>	<b>2,648,855</b>	<b>1,111</b>

\* Levied on unimproved value of land. † Name changed from "Mentone and Mordialloc" to "Mordialloc," 2nd May, 1923.

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

## SHIRES, 1922-23.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1921-22.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Alberton ..	5,650	1,291	2 0	2,082,160	104,108	12,393	696
Alexandra ..	3,500	858	2 0	998,800	49,940	8,146	388
Arapiles ..	2,350	620	1 3	1,260,880	63,044	4,295	152
Ararat ..	6,000	1,675	1 6	3,251,720	162,586	14,818	640
Avoca ..	3,360	1,300	1 6	914,040	45,702	4,131	238
Avon ..	2,400	827	1 6	1,338,000	66,900	7,097	300
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,350	845	2 0	1,012,080	50,604	8,312	203
Bairnsdale ..	7,900	1,850	1 6	2,364,980	118,249	13,797	704
Ballan ..	3,150	1,210	1 6	1,109,960	55,498	5,008	284
Ballarat ..	4,000	906	1 6	1,219,560	60,978	5,809	284
Bannockburn ..	2,660	700	2 0	1,058,220	52,911	5,414	201



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SHIRES, 1922-23—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1921-22.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Barrarbool ..	1,840	471	s. d. 2 0	£ 880,880	£ 44,044	£ 5,509	£ 210
Beechworth ..	4,640	1,440	1 9	528,112	33,307	9,208	269
Belfast ..	2,530	675	1 6	1,494,500	74,725	7,080	321
Bellarine ..	4,100	1,100	1 9	1,249,780	62,489	6,599	238
Benalla ..	7,750	2,920	1 9	3,287,000	164,350	18,916	714
Berwick ..	9,200	3,500	2 0	2,392,540	119,627	14,578	494
Bet Bet ..	3,550	1,210	1 6	742,160	37,108	4,015	235
Birechip ..	1,880	587	1 0	1,021,580	51,079	4,192	198
Borong ..	4,900	1,367	1 0	2,525,720	126,286	9,140	491
Braybrook ..	4,700	2,460	1 9	1,375,960	68,798	11,954	129
Bright ..	4,050	1,376	2 0	736,700	36,835	5,262	370
Broadford ..	1,350	370	1 9	379,400	18,970	2,232	148
Broadmeadows ..	5,600	3,243	1 9	1,276,440	63,822	6,468	251
Bulla ..	2,630	573	1 6	893,720	44,686	5,488	172
Buln Buln ..	5,960	1,537	2 3	1,260,860	63,043	8,200	616
Bungaree ..	3,050	700	2 0	654,560	32,728	4,151	395
Buninyong ..	5,100	1,750	1 9	1,277,360	63,868	7,351	296
Charlton ..	2,500	773	1 6	1,493,600	74,680	5,891	271
Chiltern ..	2,160	729	1 6	615,920	30,796	3,267	216
Cohuna ..	2,500	612	1 6	1,119,600	55,980	51	..
Colac ..	12,500	2,920	1 6	6,560,240	328,012	37,965	138
Corio ..	3,990	1,504	2 0	1,634,540	81,727	10,562	255
Cranbourne ..	5,800	2,225	2 0	2,123,480	106,174	9,809	342
Creswick ..	3,050	973	1 3	1,137,440	56,872	4,514	383
Dandenong ..	7,100	2,520	*0 2½	1,760,000	88,000	18,210	209
Deakin ..	4,060	1,154	1 6½	1,298,520	64,926	5,063	219
Dimboola ..	6,400	1,371	1 6	2,499,400	124,970	13,618	305
Donald ..	3,400	895	1 6	1,528,500	76,425	9,492	323
Doncaster ..	2,650	810	1 9	866,920	43,346	5,382	194
Dundas ..	3,560	1,167	1 6	2,742,640	137,132	10,897	517
Dunmunkle ..	4,680	1,150	1 0	1,450,740	122,537	10,381	612
East Loddon ..	1,820	548	1 9	1,211,600	60,580	5,930	271
Eltham ..	4,220	1,487	2 6	896,620	44,831	8,202	208
Euroa ..	3,960	1,136	1 6	1,404,620	70,231	8,170	321
Ferntree Gully ..	7,160	4,900	2 6	1,960,000	98,000	15,833	444
Flinders ..	4,840	5,200	1 9	1,267,700	63,385	8,429	128
Frankston and Hastings ..	4,800	3,338	2 0	1,242,600	62,130	21,020	213
Gisborne ..	2,420	714	1 9	653,200	32,660	4,801	168
Glenelg ..	5,560	1,643	1 6	2,504,180	125,209	12,264	591
Glenlyon ..	3,500	1,091	1 6	806,880	40,344	3,833	223
Gordon ..	3,200	875	1 6	1,057,240	52,862	5,867	365
Goulburn ..	2,220	615	1 0	764,100	38,205	4,642	172
Grenville ..	3,250	1,200	1 6	798,675	53,245	4,519	299
Hampden ..	10,650	2,350	2 0	6,195,380	309,769	47,432	370
Healesville ..	3,550	1,051	2 6	643,140	32,157	7,663	236
Heidelberg ..	17,420	10,400	1 6	4,268,500	213,425	58,297	245
Heytesbury ..	4,500	1,021	2 0	2,042,800	102,140	12,109	530
Huntly ..	3,140	1,010	1 6	993,980	49,654	4,760	198
Kara Kara ..	3,100	1,262	2 0	1,134,240	56,712	6,975	316
Karkaroc ..	5,600	1,481	1 6	2,997,020	149,851	14,444	469
Keilor ..	1,250	692	1 6	607,160	30,358	2,694	49
Kerang ..	8,100	1,984	1 3	3,735,660	186,783	32,246	494
Kilmore ..	1,820	540	2 0	205,730	20,573	3,986	136
Korong ..	4,950	1,550	1 6	2,019,780	100,989	9,170	321
Korumburra† ..	7,300	1,948	1 9	2,578,800	128,940	18,198	982
Kowree ..	3,400	1,237	1 6	1,368,096	85,506	8,667	430
Kyneton ..	8,000	2,150	1 6	1,695,800	84,790	14,497	365
Lawloit ..	2,230	636	1 9	753,060	50,204	5,463	196
Leigh ..	1,560	554	1 6	1,037,580	51,879	4,631	272
Lexton ..	1,850	619	1 6	825,900	41,290	4,318	198
Lilydale ..	9,700	3,860	2 3	2,528,040	126,402	20,012	395
Llywan ..	3,700	1,300	1 6	1,924,980	96,249	13,087	296
Maffra ..	5,750	1,180	1 6	2,849,600	142,480	15,094	483
Maldon ..	3,160	1,110	1 6	711,360	35,568	3,877	185
Mansfield ..	4,050	1,336	2 0	1,275,960	63,798	11,039	542
Marong ..	5,900	1,386	1 7	2,036,960	101,848	8,707	454
Meton ..	1,450	429	1 9	845,200	42,260	4,373	145

\* Levied on unimproved value of land. † Name changed from "Poowong and Jeetho" to "Korumburra," 16th October, 1922.

## SHIRES, 1922-23—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1921-22.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Metcalf	2,700	1,045	s. d. 1 6	£ 765,640	£ 38,282	£ 3,420	£ 162
Mildura	8,260	1,700	2 6	1,931,140	96,557	21,668	184
Minhamite	1,920	650	1 0	1,631,460	81,573	8,759	321
Mirboo	1,600	400	2 0	516,200	25,810	4,011	355
Moorabbin	7,900	4,700	2 6	1,902,160	95,108	28,934	296
Mornington	2,300	1,107	2 3	592,600	29,630	6,910	114
Mortlake	3,000	797	1 6	3,557,200	177,860	11,957	346
Morwell	3,850	850	2 1	874,340	43,717	6,303	435
Mount Rouse	2,780	725	1 3	2,050,740	102,537	8,209	198
Mulgrave	3,500	2,063	2 6	895,360	44,768	6,200	221
McIvor	3,390	1,190	1 3	1,133,720	56,686	5,254	221
Narracan	7,000	1,365	2 0	2,000,000	100,000	13,587	920
Newham and Woodend	2,200	646	1 6	590,000	29,500	5,396	148
Newstead and Mt. Alexander	2,740	882	1 6	542,520	27,126	2,878	166
Numurkah	5,850	1,288	1 0	3,155,860	157,793	13,936	591
Nunawading	13,410	6,790	2 6	3,314,180	165,709	38,013	469
Omeo	2,420	803	2 3	882,600	44,130	6,223	836
Orbost	3,890	997	2 0	1,281,720	64,086	8,229	472
Otway	4,100	1,065	2 6	938,740	46,937	6,911	471
Oxley	4,050	1,001	1 6	1,438,540	71,927	5,802	370
Phillip Island and Woolamai	5,700	1,325	2 0	1,460,000	73,000	9,426	545
Portland	5,350	1,993	1 6	1,769,020	88,451	7,937	494
Pyalong	750	335	1 6	423,100	21,155	1,759	113
Ripon	3,500	1,200	2 0	1,835,800	91,790	8,988	221
Rochester	6,390	1,511	1 6	2,550,780	127,639	10,193	246
Rodney	7,600	1,742	1 6	3,173,520	158,676	15,685	432
Romsey	3,260	847	2 0	1,242,440	62,122	6,356	320
Rosedale	4,300	1,140	*0 1	2,840,000	142,000	8,054	537
Rutherglen	4,050	976	1 6	1,022,240	51,112	7,342	257
Seymour	3,880	979	1 6	1,008,100	50,405	9,826	420
Shepparton	7,900	1,752	1 6	2,640,780	132,039	15,567	469
South Barwon	3,200	1,735	2 6	872,600	43,630	6,870	137
South Gippsland	4,760	1,170	1 9	1,888,620	69,431	7,487	517
Stawell	3,400	1,250	1 6	2,020,000	101,000	6,251	308
Strathfieldsaye	3,420	1,006	2 0	502,300	25,115	3,349	137
Swan Hill	12,000	2,400	1 6	3,560,000	178,000	23,290	272
Talbot	1,420	550	1 4	462,000	23,100	2,632	134
Tambo	4,290	1,020	2 0	1,104,000	55,200	6,985	513
Towong	4,400	1,200	2 0	1,888,000	94,400	12,505	578
Traralgon	3,430	707	1 9	1,232,000	61,600	9,689	441
Tullaroop	2,860	950	1 3	569,100	37,940	2,736	206
Tungamah	4,600	1,587	1 0	2,560,500	128,025	9,223	444
Upper Murray	2,200	440	1 9	970,000	48,500	5,500	307
Upper Yarra	5,630	1,265	2 3	736,380	36,819	5,696	221
Violet Town	1,920	704	1 3	759,860	37,993	3,039	221
Walpeup	5,650	1,725	1 6	1,497,820	74,891	7,455	...
Wangaratta	2,450	902	1 6	680,060	34,003	3,805	146
Wannon	2,920	909	1 3	2,190,440	109,522	9,575	426
Waranga	5,490	1,842	1 6	1,648,000	82,400	8,567	370
Warragul	5,100	1,228	2 4	1,793,860	89,693	12,251	885
Warrnambool	8,400	1,610	1 3	4,402,600	220,130	29,756	678
Werribee	5,000	3,494	2 3	1,782,400	89,120	17,990	296
Whittlesea	3,550	1,010	1 9	1,440,000	72,000	6,373	226
Wimmera	4,300	1,075	1 0	2,396,280	119,814	8,437	360
Winchelsea	4,400	1,486	2 0	1,815,260	90,763	11,850	413
Wodonga	2,800	585	1 6	700,220	35,011	3,779	169
Woorayl	6,100	1,420	2 3	2,153,160	107,658	13,230	1,030
Wycheproof	4,290	1,254	1 6	2,064,600	103,230	12,045	328
Yackandandah	3,000	903	1 9	821,080	41,054	4,219	337
Yarrowonga	2,700	836	1 0	1,216,680	60,834	6,917	281
Yea	2,780	820	*0 2	1,175,100	58,755	6,874	377
Total	616,410	200,834	..	221,623,773	11,200,825	1,382,922	47,439

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

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, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
s. d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 6	..	..	..	..	..	24	23	14	12	9
1 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 2	1	1	..	..	..	41	1	..	..	..
1 3	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	16	9	9
1 4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	1	1
1 6	5	4	3	..	..	43	50	60	55	53
1 7	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1
1 8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	4	5	4	3	3	8	13	15	20	19
1 10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
2 0	10	5	7	6	7	9	11	19	19	26
2 1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2 2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
2 3	16	17	9	7	6	1	3*	1	6	7
2 4	5	5	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	1
2 5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	4	12	20	23	21	3	1	6	12	9
2 7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3 0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	52	52	47	46	44	138	138	136	136	136

The figures in this table for 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 are exclusive of those for the municipalities which levied the rate for the years mentioned on the unimproved value of land.

The figures for the quinquennial period give an average rating of 2s. 2½d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 6¼d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 8¼d. in the £ more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality imposed during the last five years the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., and that the maximum rate of 3s. in the £ was imposed by only one municipality.

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,  
1920 TO 1922.**

Sources of Revenue.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates ... ..	1,750,778	2,083,931	2,303,664
Licences ... ..	135,383	126,952	137,036
Dog Fees ... ..	22,575	23,682	24,316
Government Endowment and Grants ... ..	74,563	65,581	75,627
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ... ..	73,182	84,936	111,983
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	87,845	91,448	99,485
Sanitary Charges ... ..	116,096	133,244	146,559
Rents ... ..	85,517	92,717	102,784
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	487,481	599,010	722,088
Other Sources ... ..	391,543	291,615	308,235
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,224,963</b>	<b>3,593,116</b>	<b>4,031,777</b>
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c. ... ..	246,851	284,158	319,430
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ... ..	306,775	345,834	363,706
Lighting ... ..	102,945	115,968	130,722
Contributions to Fire Brigades ... ..	39,637	46,512	48,526
Public Works—			
Construction ... ..	208,326	238,165	271,007
Maintenance ... ..	997,289	1,181,897	1,324,845
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	388,058	501,722	540,704
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... ..	82,746	130,125	147,612
Redemption of Loans ... ..	128,664	133,786	136,090
Interest on Loans ... ..	264,147	276,065	305,289
Charities ... ..	25,031	29,468	26,436
Other Expenditure ... ..	313,650	315,085	332,067
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,104,119</b>	<b>3,598,785</b>	<b>3,946,434</b>

As compared with 1921, the revenue of 1922 increased by £438,661, as follows:—Rates increased by £219,733, licences by £10,084, sanitary charges by £13,315, rents by £10,067, dog fees by £634, electric light and gas works by £123,078, market and weighbridge dues by £8,037, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £27,047, Government endowment and grants by £10,046, and “other sources” by £16,620. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £347,649. All the items, except charities, showed increases as under:—Salaries, £35,272; sanitary work and street cleansing, £17,872; lighting, £14,754; contributions to fire brigades boards, £2,014; public works construction, £32,842; public works maintenance, £142,948; electric light and gas works, £38,982; formation of private streets, &c., £17,487; redemption of loans, £2,304; interest on loans, £29,224; and other expenditure, £16,982. The expenditure on charities decreased by £3,032.

**Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.** Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1922 was derived from rates, 18 per cent. from electric light and gas works, 3 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 2 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 2 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 3 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 3 per cent. from rents, and 7 per cent. from all other sources.

**Salaries.** In 1922 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £319,430, or about 8 per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £26,436, 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, 1920 TO 1922.

Assets.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates ... ..	133,573	158,301	176,830
Other Assets ... ..	483,724	591,508	636,509
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	489,332	523,834	430,689
Arrears Due ... ..	3,098	483	511
Unexpended Balances ... ..	221,405	331,561	442,360
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... ..	2,993,337	3,117,266	3,254,042
Waterworks ... ..	270,147	256,169	253,520
Gasworks ... ..	117,704	123,454	129,020
Electric Light Works... ..	1,084,555	1,340,261	1,549,966
Total Assets ... ..	5,796,875	6,442,837	6,873,447
Liabilities.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	85,368	102,191	88,936
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	3,098	483	511
Overdue Interest ... ..	7,091	5,379	6,026
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	442,326	542,462	858,733
Other Liabilities ... ..	281,675	352,518	389,340
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	5,192,069	5,595,614	5,714,570
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	220,188	158,009	177,755
Total Liabilities ... ..	6,231,815	6,756,656	7,235,871

**Municipal  
assets and  
liabilities  
compared.**

The total of the assets of municipalities in 1922 was £6,873,447, and of the liabilities £7,235,871. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £1,343,546, against which there were assets amounting to £813,339. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,892,325, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £5,018,765. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, water works, &c., (£5,186,548), there would be a surplus of £167,783.

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 the endowment was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-07, and from 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, but the sum payable was reduced to £50,000 for the year ended 30th June, 1916, and was maintained at that amount in the seven succeeding years 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. It did not come into operation until 1st October, 1915. Amendments were made by Act No. 3045, passed on 6th January, 1920, and Act No. 3060, passed on 14th September, 1920. The law on the subject has been consolidated and amended by the *Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922* (No. 3199), which was assented to on 28th November, 1922.

The Act may be adopted in any municipality by determination of the council or by a proposal for the adoption thereof being carried at a poll of the ratepayers. If the council, by special order, passes a resolution that it proposes to adopt this method of rating, a provisional valuation of all rateable properties within the municipal district (except "special rateable properties") computed at the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value and the net annual value thereof must be made. To the valuation must be added a statement setting forth the amount in the pound of the general rate last made on the basis of the net annual value of rateable properties, and the amount in the pound of a rate on the basis of the unimproved capital value of rateable properties which in its total revenue producing capacity corresponds with the amount in the pound of the said general rate. With respect to each rateable property a statement must be prepared showing the sum which would be leviable on the basis of the net annual value thereof under a general rate of the same amount in the pound as the general rate last made, and the sum which would be leviable on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the property. Notice must be given to each occupier or owner or in a newspaper circulating in the district that such valuation has been made, and a statement containing particulars must be prepared, and must be open for inspection at the municipal offices during office hours by any ratepayer free of charge. After this has been done the municipality must publish in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper generally circulating in the district, a notice that the council proposes to adopt the Act. If, within one month after the date of the last publication of the notice, 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 such votes forms at least one-third of the number of votes for which voters are inscribed 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 again be submitted to the ratepayers for three years.

Special rateable 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 rateable property and other land, works or other rateable properties declared to be "special rateable properties" pursuant to the Act, are not rateable on unimproved values.

New valuations showing the unimproved capital value, capital improved value, and net annual value are to be made at least once in every five years.

"Unimproved capital value" of land is defined as the sum which the land, if it were held for an estate in fee simple unencumbered by any mortgage, might in ordinary circumstances be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller might be expected to require and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made.

"Capital improved value" of land means the sum which the land, if it were held for an estate in fee simple unencumbered by any mortgage, might be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require.

"Improvements" in land means all work actually done or material used thereon by the expenditure of capital or labour on or for the benefit of the land, but in so far only as the effect of such work done or material used is to increase the value of the land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of the valuation; it does not include work done or material used on or for the benefit of land by the Crown, or by any statutory public body, unless such work has been paid for by the contribution of the owner or occupier for that purpose.

"Net annual value" of rateable property means the net annual value thereof computed as provided in the Local Government Acts, and (in the case of the city of Melbourne and the city of Geelong) includes the annual value thereof computed as provided in any Act or enactment relating to the city of Melbourne or the city of Geelong.

The number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the new system was 8 for 1920-21, 10 for 1921-22 and 12 for 1922-23.



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 1922-23:—

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1922-23.

Municipality.	Capital Improved Value.	Capital Unimproved Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Rate on Annual Value.	Amount Collectable in 1923 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
Brunswick City ..	7,162,895	2,337,286	448,532	0 6	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,432	32·6
Camberwell City ..	8,121,540	3,177,678	423,126	0 4	2 6	52,961	39·1
Carrum Borough ..	1,386,363	742,279	68,261	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *	..	..	53·5
Caulfield City ..	12,235,577	4,345,721	660,702	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,482	35·5
Coburg City ..	3,840,400	1,354,535	192,020	0 4	2 4	22,576	35·2
Essendon City ..	7,317,974	2,318,650	364,329	0 5	2 9	48,305	31·7
Newtown and Chilwell Borough ..	1,486,020	437,831	77,810	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	10,034	29·5
Oakleigh Borough ..	1,596,299	608,802	71,238	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	8,878	43·6
Portland Borough ..	517,040	212,169	25,852	0 4	2 9	3,536	41·0
Dandenong Shire ..	1,760,000	780,000	88,000	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	..	..	44·3
Rosedale Shire ..	2,840,000	1,535,000	142,000	0 1	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,396	54·0
Yea Shire ..	1,175,100	534,788	58,755	0 2	1 6	4,457	45·5

\* In addition there is an extra rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ in the Centre Ward.

† In addition, there are extra rates of 2d. in the Centre Riding, and of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the South Riding.

**HOUSING AND RECLAMATION ACTS 1920 AND 1922.**

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 amending Act (No. 3249) was passed on 21st December, 1922. 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.

**ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.**

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 £850 if the dwelling-house is of wood, or £950 if it is of brick, stone or concrete.

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 such capital cost.

When the purchaser has paid 20 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.

Power is given to make additions, improvements and renovations to dwelling-houses, provided that the unpaid balance, together with the amount expended, does not exceed £850 if the dwelling-house is of wood or £950 if it is of brick, stone, or concrete.

The Commissioners may agree with any farmer, whether or not such farmer is an eligible person under the provisions of section 2 of the Principal Act (that of 1920), to provide a dwelling-house for farm labourers employed by him.

## 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 £850 if the dwelling-house is of wood, or £950 if it is of brick, stone, or concrete, including the cost of the land. These may be sold by the municipality to eligible persons under conditions similar to those existing in the case of the sales by the Savings Bank Commissioners referred to above. They may also be let upon such terms as the council of the municipality thinks fit. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted.

For the purposes of any housing scheme the municipal council may, out of the municipal fund, advance any money required, may, if necessary, increase the amount of the general rate to an extent not exceeding 6d. in the pound 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.

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 £1,250, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £900 (Act No. 3255).

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

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

**Finance.** For the purpose of making permanent works, power was given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest were made a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised was to be placed to the credit of an account called "The Country Roads Board Loan Account," which has been debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. A further sum of £500,000 was made available under Act No. 3057, passed in September, 1920, to be raised in the two financial years 1920-21 and 1921-22 at the rate of £250,000 per annum, and again by Act No. 3137 an additional sum of £500,000 has been made available for expenditure during the two financial years commencing 1st July, 1922. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended is 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 pound 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 contri-

butions 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 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 1921-22 constructional work to the value of £288,937, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £267,969, were undertaken.

The loan expenditure to 30th June, 1922, for permanent works was £2,466,145, and for developmental roads £1,685,208.

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 by Act No. 2985, and by an additional amount, not exceeding £2,000,000 by Act No. 3255. Under this scheme the State provides the whole of the money and makes provision out of State funds for liquidating the liability. The municipalities are required, however, to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan, and to maintain the roads when constructed. The amount expended under Acts Nos. 2944 and 2985 during the year ended 30th June, 1922, was £627,093.

**Registration  
of motors,  
&c.**

**Developmental  
roads.**

Ordinary  
receipts and  
payments.

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments during 1921-22 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act:—

## COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1922.

	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Motor Car Act No. 2702—				By Balance 1st July, 1921		
Registration Fees ..	113,950	12	0	„ Maintenance Works ..	269,400	0 11
Licence Fees ..	6,959	4	0	<i>Less</i> Refunds ..	1,480	11 6
Fines ..	3,708	16	11			
	124,618	12	11	„ Miscellaneous ..	267,969	9 5
<i>Less</i> Refunds and Costs of Administration ..	5,946	3	0	„ Advances under Special Loan, Act No. 3161, repaid ..	50,000	0 0
			118,672 9 11	„ Advances to Loan Account on account of Permanent Works Expenditure ..	294,502	10 8
„ Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act No. 1894—						
Licence Fees ..	23,138	17	3			
<i>Less</i> Refunds and Costs of Administration ..	1,651	19	3			
			21,486 18 0			
„ Country Roads Act No. 2635—						
Registration of Traction Engines ..	1,030	1	0			
Width of Tyres Ad- ministration, Fines and Costs ..	250	17	7			
			1,280 18 7			
„ Municipalities Repayments—						
Permanent Works ..	61,023	18	4			
Maintenance Works ..	104,025	13	1			
			165,049 11 5			
„ Appropriation for Main- tenance of Main Roads, Act No. 2986 ..		50,000	0 0			
„ Advance under Special Loan Act No. 3161 ..		50,000	0 0			
„ Hire of Plant ..	7,190	16	6			
„ Stores and Materials Issued	5,971	7	2			
„ Sundries ..	9,656	6	2			
			22,818 9 10			
			429,308 7 9			
„ Advances to Loan Account on account of Permanent Works Expenditure refunded ..			301,386 6 6			
„ Balance, 30th June, 1922 ..			52,766 6 6			
			£783,461 0 9			£783,461 0 9

Loan receipts  
and  
expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works (main roads) for the year ended 30th June, 1922, is shown below:—

## COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1922.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st July, 1921	17,970	19	9	By Permanent Works	294,152	10	8			
„ Proceeds of Loans	262,042	14	0	„ Deduct Refunds, &c. ..	5,215	9	2			
„ Advance from Public Account	20,658	8	4					288,937	1	6
„ Transfer .. .. .	37	1	6	„ Suspense Account				350	0	0
„ Advances from Country Roads Board Fund	294,502	10	8	„ Temporary Advance from Country Roads Board Fund				301,386	6	6
				„ Balance, 30th June, 1922				4,538	7	0
	£595,211	15	0					£595,211	15	0

The following statement shows, for the year ended 30th June, 1922, the expenditure out of loan funds on the construction of developmental roads, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 2944 and 2985:—

Developmental  
Roads Loan  
Account.

DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS LOAN ACCOUNT—  
(ACTS NOS. 2944 AND 2985).

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1922.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Proceeds of Loans	696,343	0	0	By balance 1st July, 1921				71,336	6	6
„ Public Account—Advance Account	25,543	17	4	„ Expenditure	629,417	17	0			
„ State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	25	0	0	„ Less Refunds, &c. ..	2,325	5	8			
„ Adjustment .. .. .	39	0	0					627,092	11	4
„ Balance, 30th June, 1922	19,338	3	0	„ Public Account—Advance Account				42,860	2	6
	£741,289	0	4					£741,289	0	4

## LICENSING FUND.

Licensing  
fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1922 :—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1921-1922.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, 30th June, 1921 ... ..	10,978	13 6	Salaries and expenses of Board, office, &c. ...	5,142	1 3
Fees ... ..	3,409	12 6	Incidental Expenses ...	10,703	17 11
Fines ... ..	6,347	11 7	Annual payment to municipalities ...	66,312	0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor ... ..	45	11 11	Compensation ...	55,270	0 0
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ...	28,725	3 2	Electric Lift ...	1,094	4 0
Victuallers ...	237,865	8 10	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855 ...	23,000	0 0
Temporary ...	3,871	12 0	Transferred to Investment Account ...	142,000	0 0
Railway Refreshment Rooms ...	2,736	15 6	Balance £301,714 10 0		
Packet ...	110	2 0	Deduct		
Australian Wine ...	5,019	9 0	Investments		
Billiard-table ...	4,182	11 8	in Stock 288,000 0 0		
Brewers ...	198	10 6		13,714	10 0
Vignerons ...	85	0 0			
Club certificates ...	6,327	1 0			
Permits—Extra Bars ...	970	0 0			
" Extended Hours ...	792	10 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ...	24	17 0			
Interest ...	5,445	0 0			
Cost of taking Poll ...	100	0 0			
Sale of Rolls ...	1	3 0			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£317,236</b>	<b>13 2</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£317,236</b>	<b>13 2</b>

## Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1921-22 a sum of £66,312 out of the Licensing Fund under Acts Nos. 2683, 2855, and 2995, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties,



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

## EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1921-22.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities ... ..	31,968	0	0
„ Towns ... ..	160	0	0
„ Boroughs ... ..	7,968	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class ... ..	228	0	0
2nd „ ... ..	10,888	0	0
3rd „ ... ..	9,484	0	0
4th „ ... ..	767	0	0
5th „ ... ..	3,188	0	0
6th „ ... ..	1,209	0	0
Total ... ..	65,860	0	0
Add payments on account of 1920-21 ... ..	816	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1921-22 ... ..	364	0	0
Amount paid in 1921-22 ... ..	66,312	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 1921-22 was £5,714,570, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows :—

#### MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1922.

		Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
		£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	1,105,282	3,535,611
Shires	... ..	179,444	894,233
Total	... ..	1,284,726	4,429,844

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

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1922.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	651,570	146,106	797,676
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	289,489	61,872	351,361
Expenditure during the year ... ..	554,269	152,408	706,677
Balance unexpended at the end of 1922 ...	386,790	55,570	442,360

**Municipal loan expenditure, 1918 to 1922.** The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1922 amounted to £706,677, of which £554,269 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £152,408 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.
	£	£
1918 ... ..	149,860	190,184
1919 ... ..	162,602	194,627
1920 ... ..	275,708	259,498
1921 ... ..	572,851	504,016
1922 ... ..	797,676	706,677

Loans raised  
by municipa-  
lities,  
1922.

The loan receipts for the year 1921-22 amounted to £797,676, of which £4,367 was obtained from the Government. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1921-22 was £442,360—£386,790 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £55,570 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars:—

### LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1922.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—</b>	£	£	£
Ararat .. .. .	..	4,000	..
Bendigo .. .. .	..	..	41
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	1,350
Brunswick .. .. .	2,000	..	5,168
Camberwell .. .. .	..	..	21,721
Carrum .. .. .	..	6,680	1,375
Caulfield .. .. .	..	43,000	45,024
Coburg .. .. .	..	15,500	3,800
Collingwood .. .. .	..	..	817
Creswick .. .. .	300	..	..
Essendon .. .. .	..	10,000	2,192
Fitzroy .. .. .	..	..	1,517
Geelong .. .. .	..	33,000	5,423
Geelong West .. .. .	..	..	874
Hawthorn .. .. .	..	8,000	21,485
Kew .. .. .	..	..	12,590
Malvern .. .. .	..	15,000	11,831
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	365
Melbourne .. .. .	..	311,464*	125,000
Mordialloc .. .. .	..	3,400	551
Mildura .. .. .	..	9,876	3,091
Northcote .. .. .	..	32,600	978
Oakleigh .. .. .	..	1,500	383
Portland .. .. .	..	..	367
Port Fairy .. .. .	..	1,750	..
Port Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	1,211
Prahran .. .. .	..	80,000	61,094
Preston .. .. .	..	10,000	2,037
Queenscliffe .. .. .	..	..	126
Richmond .. .. .	..	8,500	21,683
Sale .. .. .	..	6,000	3,101
Sandringham .. .. .	..	9,000	6,152
South Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	2,038
St. Arnaud .. .. .	..	1,500	..
St. Kilda .. .. .	..	20,000	4,911
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	6,500	2,785
Warrnambool .. .. .	..	12,000	12,398
Williamstown .. .. .	..	..	3,311
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,300</b>	<b>649,270</b>	<b>386,790</b>

\* Of this amount, £46,725 was transferred from the Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund, £4,516 from the General Depreciation and Renewals Fund, and £260,223 from a bank overdraft, to Loan Account.

## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1922—continued.

	Loans from—		Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys.
	Government.	Public.	
	£	£	£
<b>SHIRES—</b>			
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	1,000	..
Benalla .. .. .	..	15,000	9,627
Berwick .. .. .	..	400	..
Bet Bet .. .. .	..	..	66
Braybrook .. .. .	..	5,000	1,908
Bright .. .. .	..	..	1,381
Colac .. .. .	..	..	940
Corio .. .. .	..	..	976
Dandenong .. .. .	..	3,200	3,628
Dunmunkle .. .. .	..	6,500	..
Eltham .. .. .	..	4,000	1,462
Ferntree Gully .. .. .	..	12,500	11,541
Flinders .. .. .	..	5,000	..
Frankston and Hastings .. .. .	..	10,000	..
Gleneig .. .. .	673	..	..
Healesville .. .. .	..	1,500	..
Heidelberg .. .. .	..	26,339	8,311
Huntly .. .. .	..	..	930
Kerang .. .. .	..	5,000	1,756
Kilmore .. .. .	..	1,000	..
Korong .. .. .	214	..	..
Kyneton .. .. .	..	14,600	1,318
Lillydale .. .. .	..	4,000	547
Maffra .. .. .	..	1,000	425
Mansfield .. .. .	..	5,000	417
Melton .. .. .	..	..	200
Mornington .. .. .	..	2,700	77
Nunawading .. .. .	..	15,000	912
Otway .. .. .	..	3,000	..
Rochester .. .. .	..	..	353
Shepparton .. .. .	..	..	4,300
South Barwon .. .. .	..	..	305
Tungamah .. .. .	..	..	28
Walpeup .. .. .	..	..	462
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	..	87
Wannon .. .. .	..	..	42
Whittlesea .. .. .	..	..	748
Winchelsea .. .. .	..	..	1,354
Yea .. .. .	1,180	2,300	1,469
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>144,039</b>	<b>55,570</b>

### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995, a redemption fund was established at the State Treasury, into which the surplus revenue accumulations of the Tramway Board, the municipalities' sinking funds held by the State Treasurer, and annual contributions (in most cases for twenty years) from the metropolitan municipalities concerned were made payable. The greater portion of the loan indebtedness of these municipalities was made a charge against this fund. The liability of the fund includes payments by the municipalities under the *Municipal Loans Act 1915*, No. 2591, and the *Municipalities' Loans Extension Act 1898*, No. 1552, except interest to date of discharge. The repayment of the principal of certain other municipal loans (except those of the City of Melbourne) raised from the public, but excluding loans expended on tramways, gas works, electric light works, and markets, is also to be made from the fund. The liabilities and assets of the fund at the date of its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts and expenditure of this fund to the 30th June, 1922, are given hereunder:—

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FUND TO 30TH JUNE, 1922.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	1921-22.	To 30th June, 1922.		1921-22.	To 30th June, 1922.
	£	£		£	£
Balance, 30th June, 1921 .. .. .	..	..	Payment to the Treasurer of Victoria in reduction of the municipalities' liabilities for loan advances under—		
From the Tramway Fund .. .. .	..	480,808	Act No. 1552 .. .. .	..	309,138
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 2995 .. .. .	..	170,512	Act No. 2591 .. .. .	..	295,042
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 3023 .. .. .	..	60,680	*Redemption of Municipal Loans—		
From the Tramway Board — Moneys recovered .. .. .	..	115,060	Debentures matured .. .. .	49,494	343,695
Contributions by municipalities .. .. .	52,983	211,929	Redeemable in instalments .. .. .	6,852	61,443
Stock realized .. .. .	16,639	83,704	Ordinary loans .. .. .	13,276	95,310
Other receipts .. .. .	..	300	Interest due to the Treasurer of Victoria on account of municipalities' loan liability outstanding under Acts Nos. 1552 and 2591 .. .. .	..	13,923
			Interest on debit balance of fund .. .. .	..	4,372
			Sundries .. .. .	..	10
			Balance, 30th June, 1922 .. .. .	..	..
Total .. .. .	69,622	1,122,933	Total .. .. .	69,622	1,122,933

\* Act No. 2995, section 71, sub-section 5, provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the public account when moneys are not available in the Fund. The amount so charged at 30th June, 1922, was £167,534.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.**

City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure under various heads. Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1922 of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder.

**CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1922.**

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates—	£
General .. .. .	282,128
Lighting .. .. .	23,587
Licences—	
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act .. .. .	9,876
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees .. .. .	43,429
Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors .. .. .	86
Other Licences .. .. .	622
Fees under Dog Act .. .. .	695
Baths .. .. .	5,996
Market and Weighbridge Fees .. .. .	58,184
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. .. .. .	382,121
Closet and Street Cleansing Charges .. .. .	9,061
Fines and Costs .. .. .	3,838
Rents—	
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	38,529
Town Hall Premises and Rooms .. .. .	8,302
Other .. .. .	4,962
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. .. .. .	127
Miscellaneous—	
Desiccators—Sale of Manure .. .. .	13,300
Fees under Building Act .. .. .	2,575
Sundries .. .. .	17,805
Total .. .. .	905,223

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) .. .. .	£ 46,508
Allowance to Lord Mayor .. .. .	1,500
Closet Cleansing .. .. .	854
Street Cleansing, &c. .. .. .	66,810
Lighting—Electric and Gas .. .. .	25,319
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution .. .. .	10,173
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	136,488
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	27,317
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) .. .. .	62,354
Parks and Planting trees in streets .. .. .	38,989
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995 .. .. .	2,258
Interest on Loans from the Public .. .. .	106,334
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public .. .. .	17,177
Electric Supply—Maintenance, &c. .. .. .	273,159
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans .. .. .	1,413
Interest on Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	5,648
Contributions to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	2,039

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1922—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure— <i>continued.</i>		Amount.
		£
Contributions to Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .		7,062
"    "    Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .		1,017
Law Costs .. .. .		715
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery .. .. .		4,143
Miscellaneous—		
Rat Destruction .. .. .		1,192
Gas Conference .. .. .		177
Fees—Dog Act .. .. .		662
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums .. .. .		3,313
Elections .. .. .		202
Influenza Epidemic .. .. .		41
Band Performances .. .. .		1,340
Lady Talbot Milk Institute, &c. .. .. .		1,000
Ceremonials .. .. .		1,593
Ambulance Service .. .. .		500
Superannuation Fund Contribution .. .. .		1,112
Retiring Allowance to Employees .. .. .		334
Sundries .. .. .		4,175
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>852,918</b>

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1922, about 34 per cent. was derived from rates, 42 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 6 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—6 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 6 per cent. from licences, and 6 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 31 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and on bank overdraft and expenses of paying interest, 13 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 2 per cent.; for electric supply, 32 per cent.; for lighting, 3 per cent.; for street cleansing, 8 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 5 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 6 per cent.

### MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

**Municipal  
Officers'  
Guarantee  
Fund.**

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and, in the event of the amount at credit



being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro ratâ* to its 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, 1922, amounting to £243,290, were obtained from the Association for a contribution of £815. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1922, was £10,755. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1922, amounted to £2,545.

#### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

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

Melbourne  
Harbor Trust  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

any of these commissioners in any one year. The borrowing power of the Trust is £3,000,000, and the amount of loans outstanding on 31st December, 1922, was £2,563,041. 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: 1918 TO 1922.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	259,175	255,234	310,805	415,737	510,240
Rents .. .. .	30,678	33,740	35,238	37,445	37,449
Interest .. .. .	123	193	45	43	80
Other Revenue .. .. .	33,233	43,453	41,885	45,148	50,836
	323,209	332,620	387,973	498,373	598,605
<i>Less</i> Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	62,305	62,460	75,554	96,224	114,986
Total .. .. .	260,904	270,160	312,419	402,149	483,619
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	30,568	31,622	31,802	36,882	40,502
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. .. .	5,404	12,455	300	30,140	35
Maintenance—Dredging .. .. .	15,279	47,382	71,017	78,689	90,129
" Harbor .. .. .	1,982	2,418	3,721	3,814	3,183
" Wharfs .. .. .	11,778	17,121	19,018	23,383	21,475
" Approaches .. .. .	6,667	10,845	11,391	14,526	11,264
Interest on Loans* .. .. .	87,190	94,698	96,961	104,342	131,516
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund .. .. .	52,000	52,500	52,500	65,000	100,000
Total .. .. .	210,868	269,041	286,710	356,776	398,104
Surplus on Revenue Account .. .. .	50,036	1,119	25,709	45,373	85,515
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property .. .. .	1,153	964	3,221	2,461	11,906
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	108,037	68,746	80,720	81,699	98,331
Wharfs Construction .. .. .	37,321	77,305	50,084	79,206	45,613
Approaches Construction .. .. .	11,417	3,774	2,364	1,565	9,084
Other Harbor Improvements .. .. .	7,352	3,068	2,936	14,099	25,311
Floating Plant .. .. .	811	1,435	834	2,957	1,708
General Plant .. .. .	130	509	883	1,131	925
Total .. .. .	166,221	155,801	141,042	183,118	192,878

\* 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 (the whole of which has been raised), 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.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
REVENUE.					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	9,988	13,004	12,772	17,415	21,737
Rents, Fees, and Licences ..	5,488	5,125	4,237	4,189	4,363
Sparrovale Farm ..	7,042	7,403	9,375	8,789	7,852
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	15,180	20,999	19,548	15,042	16,752
Other Revenue ..	4,919	1,682	4,088	4,200	3,530
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,617</b>	<b>48,213</b>	<b>50,020</b>	<b>49,635</b>	<b>54,234</b>
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses ..	6,251	6,381	7,765	7,909	7,856
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches ..	1,336	670	3,393	2,733	2,325
" Harbor ..	613	701	493	874	505
" Floating Plant ..	1,202	1,204	278	467	710
" Other ..	1,393	1,397	1,972	1,213	925
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund ..	27,595	27,755	25,540	25,501	25,087
Sparrovale Farm ..	4,869	4,894	6,511	6,507	5,768
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	1,209	2,845	3,383	3,451	3,240
Corio Quay Power-house ..	3,557	9,826	10,109	3,755	4,377
Miscellaneous ..	753	533	1,181	1,194	1,274
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>56,206</b>	<b>60,625</b>	<b>53,604</b>	<b>52,067</b>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property ..	21,965	22,911	16,896	5,707	8,541
Deepening Waterworks ..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharfs and Approaches Construction ..	314	270	113	135	115
Other Harbor Improvements ..	71	..	..	..	..
Floating and General Plant ..	..	48	260	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22,350</b>	<b>23,229</b>	<b>17,269</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>8,656</b>

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

**Creation and constitution of Board.** The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1197, which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The other members must also be members of the respective councils which they represent, and are each elected for three years in the following order of numbers, viz.:—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 on the last day of 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. The primary object of the creation of the Board was to provide the sewerage system mentioned, which, prior to the establishment of the Board, was a long-called for and pressing want.

**Area under Board's control, and population.** Under the provisions of section 71 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1915*, and with the consent of the Governor in Council, on 14th December, 1920, the land within 13 miles of the General Post Office was included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes (*vide Victoria Government Gazette*, 22nd December, 1920). This land has an area of 434 square miles (277,760 acres), and on 31st December, 1922, comprised 21 cities, 1 town, and part of another, 1 borough, and parts of 13 shires, or 37 municipalities in all. The whole of the town of Mordialloc and of the Shire of Moorabbin are included in the metropolis for water supply purposes, and the Board also exercises control (under Orders in Council) for these purposes over a portion of certain other municipalities outside the 13-mile radius, and supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, the Outfall Sewer area, and elsewhere. Various other shires also arrange with it for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1922, was 842,178.

**Board's  
borrowing  
powers and  
liability on  
loans.**

The Board is authorized to borrow £11,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally contracted by the Government for carrying out the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1922, was £938,182, and for loans raised by the Board, £12,580,310, 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 £621,442 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 houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual valuation of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1921-22 was 6d. in the pound 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 £9,682,391 in 1921-22, and £10,948,582 in 1922-23.

**Water rate  
receipts.**

In 1921-22 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears)	..	226,560	5	4
Meters	..	180,801	8	9
Special rates	..	3,757	4	9
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>£411,118</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>

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

The total revenue was £438,399, as against £407,093 in the previous year. The cost in 1921-22 of maintenance and management was £86,925, and the amount paid in interest was £196,746, the total charge being £283,671, as compared with a payment in 1920-21 of £78,755 for maintenance

and management, and of £173,550 for interest, or a total charge of £252,305.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.** The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1922, was as follows:—

Original water supply station, &c.	..	..	..	..	£84,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	..	636,128
Maroondah system	..	..	..	..	918,489
O'Shanassy system	..	..	..	..	499,962
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	..	283,639
Large mains..	..	..	..	..	1,291,289
Reticulation	..	..	..	..	1,676,528
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>£5,390,920</u>

#### DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

**The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks.** The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

**Total catchment area.** The total catchment area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 102,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

**Total daily supply.** The total daily quantity of water which can be sent into Melbourne at present from the three systems is 90,000,000 gallons.

#### YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

**Yan Yean system.** The Yan Yean watershed embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, 12,000 acres; Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected

into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean Reservoir, where it is stored. This reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city in a northerly direction, and 602 feet above sea level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank, 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or  $2\frac{1}{8}$  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 1922 was 26 feet on 9th November, and the minimum depth 21ft. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. on 28th 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, 1922, the total intake of the Reservoir was 4,636,739,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,387,402,000 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.

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.

**High-level system.**

### MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about  $41\frac{1}{4}$  miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons) which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

### O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 33,000 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is diverted by means of a weir and conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct and in tunnels, syphons, and a pipe line, of an aggregate length of  $48\frac{3}{4}$  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

**O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra watershed.**

## OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1922.

**Output of Water.** The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1922 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir .. ..	4,387,402,000
„ Maroondah Streams .. ..	8,213,696,000
„ O'Shanassy River .. ..	5,053,601,000
Total Output .. ..	17,654,699,000

**Storage and service reservoirs.** There are two storage and thirteen service reservoirs, and it is proposed to have three other service reservoirs. The Year-Book for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

**Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.** The average number of people supplied with water during 1922 was 817,127, and the average daily consumption was 59.17 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 1922:—

## TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1922.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January .. ..	1,849,907,000	59,674,419
February .. ..	1,746,232,000	62,365,428
March .. ..	1,672,911,000	53,964,871
April .. ..	1,476,564,000	49,218,800
May .. ..	1,268,609,000	40,922,870
June .. ..	1,155,250,000	38,508,333
July .. ..	1,193,323,000	38,494,290
August .. ..	1,228,586,000	39,631,806
September .. ..	1,222,820,000	40,760,667
October .. ..	1,369,074,000	44,163,677
November .. ..	1,609,671,000	53,655,700
December .. ..	1,855,170,000	59,844,193
Total for the year .. ..	17,648,117,000	...
Daily average for the year .. ..	...	48,351,005

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1922 occurred on 12th February of that year, when 82,140,000 gallons were used.



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

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.	Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses supplied with Water to 30th June.	Number of Houses for which Sewers were provided to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
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	54·73
1916 ...	713,957	155,208	143,737	36,910,680	53·68
1917 ...	727,196	158,086	148,395	38,604,178	55·12
1918 ...	744,018	161,743	151,622	40,835,819	57·00
1919 ...	759,212	165,046	155,238	42,455,225	58·07
1920 ...	784,530	170,550	158,735	45,187,536	59·81
1921 ...	787,160	177,998	161,955	47,135,608	59·88
1922 ...	817,127	184,453	166,871	48,351,005	59·17

These figures show that additional houses to the number of 6,455 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1922.

### 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 1922-23 was £11,063,519, 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 1921-22 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 £9,107,966 in 1921-22.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1921-22 amounted to £430,494.

The sewerage revenue for 1921-22 was £441,516, as against £411,177 in the previous year. The outlay in 1921-22 for management, working expenses and repairs was £121,045, and for interest £422,295, the total charges being £543,340, compared with an outlay in 1920-21 of £119,304 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £378,023 for interest, or a total expenditure of £497,327.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system.** The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1922, was £8,322,790, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation .. ..	£611,856
Outfall sewer and rising mains .. ..	436,898
Pumping station buildings and engines .. ..	272,536
Main and branch sewers .. ..	2,238,685
Street reticulation .. ..	2,589,493
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. ..	1,188,624
House connexions branches .. ..	491,617
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. ..	493,081
	<hr/>
Cost of sewerage system .. ..	£8,322,790
Householders' debts for house connexions .. ..	141,075
River improvements .. ..	3,977
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	£8,467,842
	<hr/>

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

#### PROGRESS OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

On 31st December, 1922, 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 sewerage system was nearly completed in the municipalities of:—Brighton, Caulfield, Footscray,

Malvern, and the thickly populated portions of Brunswick, Camberwell, Coburg, Kew, Northcote, Preston, and Williamstown. Considerable progress had been made in the municipality of Heidelberg and a small portion of Oakleigh had also been completed.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1922, work was carried out principally in Brunswick, Caulfield, Coburg, Heidelberg, Malvern, Northcote, Preston and Williamstown.

*Mains and Branch Sewers.*—The Carnegie branch sewer, Malvern, and the Camberwell South branch sewer and Golf Links branch, Camberwell, have been constructed to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas. Reticulation contracts have been completed in Brunswick, Caulfield, Coburg, Essendon, Footscray, Heidelberg, Hawthorn, Malvern, Northcote, Preston and Williamstown. Reticulation extensions have been carried out principally in Caulfield, Malvern, Essendon, Brighton, Camberwell, and Northcote, and, in a lesser degree, in Brunswick, Heidelberg, Hawthorn, Kew, Preston, Sandringham, and St. Kilda.

*Work in Progress—Mains and Branch Sewers.*—Section 14 of the Hobson's Bay Main, Sandringham; Section 5 of the Moonee Ponds main, Essendon, Brunswick and Coburg, and of the Five Mile Creek branch, Coburg and Essendon, are now being constructed. Reticulation contracts are being carried out in Brunswick, Camberwell, Caulfield, Footscray, and Northcote, and day labour reticulation work is proceeding in Caulfield and Coburg, while contract and day labor extensions to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh subdivisions are being carried out in Brighton, Camberwell, Malvern, Sandringham, St. Kilda, and other municipalities.

In all  $1,597\frac{11}{16}$  miles of reticulation and  $169\frac{3}{8}$  miles of main and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of  $1,767\frac{1}{16}$  miles.

#### PROVISION FOR HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Number of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st Decr., 1922.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1922, the number of houses for which sewers were provided was 171,125, including 229 outside gazetted areas.

During the year 1921-22, 6,705 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 4,916 houses.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1922 :—

**NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE PROVIDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.**

Municipality.	No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1922.
Melbourne City ... ..	27,447
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,967
Prahran City ... ..	12,324
Fitzroy City ... ..	8,127
Richmond City ... ..	10,520
St. Kilda City ... ..	8,537
Collingwood City ... ..	8,645
Footscray City ... ..	7,178
Hawthorn City ... ..	7,057
Brunswick City ... ..	9,985
Essendon City ... ..	8,185
Malvern City ... ..	7,516
Caulfield City ... ..	9,963
Northcote City ... ..	6,881
Camberwell City ... ..	4,212
Brighton City ... ..	4,738
Port Melbourne City ... ..	3,061
Williamstown City ... ..	3,912
Kew City ... ..	3,510
Coburg City ... ..	2,597
Preston Town ... ..	1,570
Sandringham City (part of) ... ..	1,537
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	327
Heidelberg Shire (part of) ... ..	2,035
Nunawading Shire (part of) ... ..	294
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>171,125</b>

The house connexions pipes join the reticulation pipes, and these are gradually collected into branch sewers, which connect with the sub-mains and mains.

### PUMPING STATION.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 45 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. Most of the solid *debris* and fibrous matter is caught in the straining cages, and is transferred to a drier.

**Pumping station.**

This is 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 carted away. There are ten steam pumping engines installed, of about 300 horse-power each, which are together capable of pumping a maximum of 80,000,000 gallons of sewage daily. In addition to these there are two electrical centrifugal pumping units installed, each of 18,000,000 gallons daily capacity, making a total capacity of 116,000,000 gallons daily. The sewage—relieved of the bulk of the solids in suspension—is raised by the pumps. The average difference in pumping levels is from 40 feet below low-water mark at the pumping station, to 67 feet above low-water mark at the head of the outfall sewer at Brooklyn. The total equivalent head, however—including friction—is taken to be 125 feet. The sewage is raised and forced through two 6-ft. and one 4-ft. wrought-iron and mild steel rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each 2.794 miles long (an aggregate length of 8.38 miles). From Brooklyn it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

#### METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

**Sewage farm.** The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 13,218 acres 3 roods 16½ 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, 1922, of 18.08 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, and a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River), to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The head of the rising main at Brooklyn is, as has been mentioned, 67 feet above low-water mark, and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37.25 feet above low-water mark.

To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping. At present most of the high land is being used for dry farming, cereal crops being grown.

The land required for sewage filtration purposes is divided into 20-acre blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays of about half-an-acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main

carriers and drains which run parallel, north to south, through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers and drains which branch east and west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south, through the farm.

Of the area under irrigation in the year 1921-22, 174 acres were sown with maize for grain, 180 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, and 7,772 acres were available for grazing live stock.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable profit is derived from the farming and grazing operations. The principal sources of revenue are from breeding of beef cattle, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment. The transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1921-22 were— from sheep, profit £367; from cattle, loss £1,885. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £3,024.

The following are particulars of the sales of produce for the year ended 30th June, 1922:—Lucerne (chaff and hay), £1,659; maize, £4,426; wheat, oats, and barley, £856; other, £69. Total, £7,010.

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1921-22, or as at 30th June, 1922, are as follows:—

Total area of farm .. .. .	13,219 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1921-22 = in gallons .. ..	39,235,506
= 144·53 acre-feet per day = 6·518 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 8,094 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1922 ..	£611,856
Loss on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses of farm ..	£4,837
Net cost of sewage purification (after charging £15,758 working expenses of sewage disposal, £28,711, interest on capital cost, and £4,837, loss on farm trading account), 1921-22 .. ..	£49,306
Net cost per head per annum of sewerage purification .. .. .	1s. 4d.
<hr/>	
Population served by sewerage system .. ..	739,239
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1922 ..	16·35 inches
"    "    "    31st December, 1922 ..	15·50 "
Average rainfall for 29 years to 31st December, 1922 .. .. .	18·08 "

**GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.**

This Trust was constituted under the *Geelong Municipal Water Act* 1907, and gazetted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* No. 2230 (Consolidated Act No. 2661).

The Commissioners number five. Two of these represent the City of Geelong, one the Town of Geelong West, one the Borough of Newtown and Chilwell, and one the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £725,000 for water supply undertaking; £502,000 for sewerage undertaking; and £200,000 for sewerage installations to properties. The expenditure on these services to 31st January, 1923, was:—Water supply, £471,000; sewerage, £416,000; and sewerage installation, £141,000. The annual revenue at the beginning of 1923 was £36,424 on account of waterworks, and £28,533 on account of sewerage.

The population supplied is about 36,000. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage Area" is 8,800, the number within the "Sewered Areas" 7,200, and the number connected with the sewers 6,200.

*Water Supply.*—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and of the storage capacity of reservoirs are given in the *Year-Book* for 1920–21, pages 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs is 2,709,335,280 gallons.

*Sewerage.*—The sewerage scheme provides for a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles. The drainage area is 8,081 acres, and includes the city of Geelong, the town of Geelong West, the borough of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

*Rating.*—The water rate is 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net annual value of properties as certified to by the municipalities, with a minimum rate of £1 per annum for properties supplied.

The sewerage rates are—

- (a) A general sewerage rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage

area which are now sewered or may become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.

- (b) An additional rate of 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now or may hereafter become sewered as mentioned under (a).
- (c) A rate of 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of all properties within the drainage area which are not sewered.

In addition to the general and additional sewerage rates, the Trust, to prevent or minimize the pollution of the River Barwon, has power to strike a differential or special rate on properties whose drainage flows into that river.

### 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. M. G. Giudice, J.P. Permanent surveys, designs, and estimates for the proposed scheme were made, and approved by the Governor in Council, and authority was obtained to borrow £120,000 to sewer the central portion of the city—an area of 935 acres, comprising 3,300 tenements, which was called Sewerage Area No. 1—and to construct the main outfall sewer and treatment works. A loan of this amount was obtained from the Commonwealth Bank at 5½ per cent. It is secured by debentures repayable in twenty years on a 30 years' basis of half-yearly payments of sinking fund and interest. For the purpose of meeting the loan repayments a special rate of 3d. in the pound of net annual value was struck on 4th January, 1923, and levied upon all property within the Sewerage District for the financial year ending 30th September, 1923, the whole city being rated, although the present sewerage proposals are confined to the central area. A sewerage rate of 1s. in the pound on properties actually sewered was struck on the 1st February, 1923.

Construction of the main outfall sewer was begun on 30th January, 1921, and completed on 18th January, 1923. Its length is 4 miles, with a grade of 1 in 700. Branch sewers have been laid within the city, having an aggregate length of over 5 miles, and providing for the connexion of over 600 tenements. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923; and by 31st May, 1923, 33 houses had been connected, while 83 others were in course of being sewered. The number of men employed is 224.



The method of disposal of the sewerage is by oxidising tanks (Montgomerie Neilson process), with secondary land filtration, the effluent being available for growing fodder crops. The disposal site is surrounded by Crown lands and unimproved grazing lands, and is at Ironstone Hill, a mile west of Epsom-road, and 4 miles north of Bendigo Post Office.

The Act provides for a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound on the annual value in sewered areas, and a special annual rate not exceeding 1s. in the pound in sewered or 6d. in the pound 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. For this purpose a loan of £35,000, at 5½ per cent., has been arranged with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. There are indications that the deferred repayment provision will be largely availed of, the interest chargeable being limited by Act of Parliament to the same rate as the Authority pays, viz., 5½ per cent. The whole scheme is expected to cost about £250,000.

### FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

**Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards.** Connected with the water service of the State generally is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1915* there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, provision for the service being made by the *Fire Brigades Act 1915*.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of 10 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office, as well as certain districts outside of that area. The districts referred to are portions of the shires of Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Doncaster, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin, beyond the 10-mile radius. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc (16 miles from Melbourne), that township being included.

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

**Outfit of the  
Metropolitan  
Fire Brigade.**

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1923, had under its control the following:—Forty-one stations, 271 members of permanent staff, 65 members of special service staff, 8 members of clerical staff, 35 men engaged in the workshops, 109 partially paid firemen, 5 motor-drawn steam fire engines, 2 steam fire engines, 4 petrol motor fire engines, 2 motor salvage waggons, 7 combination hose carriages and pumps, 4 motor combination appliances, 35 motor hose waggons, 3 motor cycles, 2 motor lorries, 2 special service vans, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 6 extension ladders and fire escapes, 2 pompiers ladders, 7 inspection cars, 96,397 feet of hose, 5 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 363 fire alarm circuits having 1,092 street fire alarms, of which 1,072 were with telephones and 20 were fire alarms only. There were also 954 auxiliary boxes and 24 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 139 direct telephone lines, 59 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 49 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 90 sprinkler call-transmitting instruments.

During 1922-23 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £122,711, 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 0.9005d. in the pound over an area wherein the property was valued at £10,901,929, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £4 7s. 1d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1921 amounted to £939,602, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1922-23 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £40,903.

**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 elects one of its members as president each year. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1922 was £22,718, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £7,322; (b) municipalities, £7,810; (c) insurance companies, £7,322; and (d) other sources, £264. The expenditure for the year amounted to £23,122. There are 112 municipal councils and 92 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1922 amounted to £305,841. and the total contributions of the companies in

that year for the upkeep of the brigades was £7,322. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1922 was £2,217,916. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 137 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,454. In many brigades there are, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members."

**Powers of the Boards.** The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking superintending and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively." The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades and schools of instruction, maintain fire alarms, and establish communication, telephonic and other.

**Water Supply.** 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 must allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1922, the Board had fixed to its 243 miles 41 chains of leading mains and 1,483 miles 5½ chains of reticulation mains 4,407 pillar hydrants, 36 Tregear patent hydrants, and 15,814 ball fire plugs, viz., 15,793 Bateman and Moore (of which 2,386 are with spring) and 21 Fowler patent—a grand total of 20,257. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the water supply provisions of its Act of 1915, must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board, at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost of installation and maintenance.

Receipts and expenditure. Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1922, are as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ... ..	98,272	100,442	112,976	137,626	148,139
Receipts for Services ...	6,645	7,200	9,651	10,808	12,300
Interest and Sundries ...	1,950	3,180	4,658	12,059	13,751
Total ...	106,867	110,822	127,285	160,493	174,190
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ... ..	63,114	66,767	74,038	101,392	106,046
Fire Expenses ... ..	3,343	3,439	3,349	3,834	4,022
Administrative Charges, &c.	19,843	17,655	17,942	28,844	25,403
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ... ..	7,934	6,607	9,443	9,653	8,255
Interest ... ..	9,927	9,255	9,156	9,595	9,213
Sinking Fund ... ..	1,644	5,727	3,814	4,666	12,052
Firemen's Accident Fund	250	...	...	250	250
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,454	2,812	7,808	3,732	11,143
Total ...	109,509	112,262	125,550	161,966	176,384
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	14,721	8,344	7,046	23,782	25,205

**ACCUMULATION.**

**Property left  
by deceased  
persons.**

The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1922, 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 1922 numbered 4,938, the sex distribution being 2,911 males, or 46 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 2,027 females, or 36 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males was more than double that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1922 reached its maximum in the age group 90 years and upwards in the case of males, and in the age group 60 to 70 in the case of females. In the estates dealt with during 1920 and 1921 wills made by males and females were in equal proportion, but in 1922 wills were made by a larger proportion of males than females.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1922.

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..	1	100·0	..	167	167	167	0·1	2
15 to 21 ..	4	100·0	..	2,996	2,993	726	17	114
21 to 30 ..	121	50·4	59,674	52,913	62,097	513	171	1,786
30 to 40 ..	209	41·6	134,348	172,491	218,624	1,046	467	5,954
40 to 50 ..	292	40·1	267,452	369,351	460,629	1,577	682	20,085
50 to 60 ..	546	28·4	655,621	1,132,560	1,449,057	2,654	1,276	78,465
60 to 70 ..	747	22·4	1,170,146	1,990,071	2,807,611	3,759	1,813	174,257
70 to 80 ..	541	16·8	867,058	1,174,276	1,839,156	3,400	1,579	104,782
80 to 90 ..	380	11·6	625,275	1,058,734	1,622,598	4,270	2,018	96,815
90 years and up-wards ..	75	9·3	192,251	172,635	339,026	4,520	2,187	19,845
Absentees ..	330	18·2	50,982	633,405	658,131	1,994	..	39,253
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>24·5</b>	<b>4,022,807</b>	<b>6,759,599</b>	<b>9,459,999</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>541,358</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years..	2	100·0	..	3,318	3,318	1,659	3	149
15 to 21 ..	6	100·0	500	1,092	1,526	254	10	39
21 to 30 ..	37	67·6	12,289	18,634	13,399	362	37	389
30 to 40 ..	102	62·7	28,309	32,012	51,528	505	99	1,387
40 to 50 ..	207	42·5	86,201	112,079	169,051	817	300	6,206
50 to 60 ..	352	30·1	218,908	305,128	460,914	1,309	557	20,033
60 to 70 ..	472	21·6	396,693	509,731	804,308	1,704	753	38,732
70 to 80 ..	453	16·1	318,525	394,079	671,053	1,481	612	28,124
80 to 90 ..	338	14·2	232,692	435,241	641,864	1,899	662	34,536
90 years and up-wards ..	66	6·1	61,797	50,385	101,157	1,533	498	4,047
Absentees ..	164	25·0	17,263	253,039	263,146	1,605	..	14,543
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>25·4</b>	<b>1,373,177</b>	<b>2,114,738</b>	<b>3,181,264</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>148,185</b>
<b>Total Males and Females—</b>								
1922	5,445	24·8	5,395,984	8,874,337	12,641,263	2,322	834	689,543
1921	5,769	25·6	5,905,394	8,331,966	12,554,865	2,176	777	632,783
1920	5,837	27·8	5,701,914	10,641,149	14,672,239	2,514	872	908,170
1919	7,404	28·5	5,972,686	9,862,003	13,844,186	1,870	715	749,218
1918	6,935	27·0	5,360,428	7,216,040	11,009,294	1,587	725	590,330

\* Including 30 estates of soldiers who died while on service abroad. These estates are distributed in age groups as follows:—11 between 21 and 30; 13 between 30 and 40; and 5 between 40 and 50; the estate of 1 soldier whose age could not be ascertained, is 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, 1919 TO 1922.

Value.	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.								
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	685	33,980	520	23,479	422	20,588	366	18,323
£100 to £300 ..	1,333	252,692	751	140,850	625	121,326	599	115,363
£300 to £500 ..	760	298,096	472	185,607	498	198,408	419	163,879
£500 to £1,000 ..	745	530,695	557	408,913	612	449,209	553	403,128
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	534	753,632	442	640,212	498	715,964	446	643,173
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	239	592,030	232	571,869	217	534,027	202	506,503
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	145	505,273	139	483,476	148	509,761	136	470,248
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	114	509,014	105	465,899	106	471,360	117	524,454
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	218	1,519,432	190	1,311,939	229	1,589,705	221	1,553,951
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	81	983,051	82	996,761	95	1,144,823	78	938,856
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	61	1,166,826	54	1,072,867	63	1,174,236	56	1,081,097
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	36	1,217,645	29	965,117	33	1,080,936	41	1,430,126
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	10	859,388	14	983,770	17	1,101,279	7	532,879
Over £100,000 ..	13	1,776,959	9	3,490,702	2	303,592	5	1,078,019
Total Males ..	4,974	10,998,713	3,596	11,741,461	3,565	9,415,214	3,246	9,459,999
FEMALES.								
Under £100 ..	321	15,670	293	14,788	246	12,752	236	12,533
£100 to £300 ..	634	119,042	561	106,008	471	89,622	512	99,227
£300 to £500 ..	392	153,328	342	134,829	371	146,479	332	131,391
£500 to £1,000 ..	446	321,167	424	301,825	416	301,051	413	297,249
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	318	453,608	306	423,675	338	477,434	366	516,881
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	125	309,159	112	277,499	136	336,522	132	320,972
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	56	196,610	60	206,070	77	268,958	46	156,418
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	35	156,176	46	205,656	45	210,149	43	190,250
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	67	450,945	60	410,759	63	435,505	73	478,756
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	23	263,451	14	171,681	23	268,734	22	272,623
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	6	118,382	13	244,066	8	147,144	15	292,152
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	6	181,920	8	268,069	7	261,489	8	297,980
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	..	..	1	54,152	3	183,812	..	..
Over £100,000 ..	1	106,015	1	106,701	..	..	1	114,832
Total Females ..	2,430	2,845,473	2,241	2,930,778	2,204	3,139,651	2,199	3,181,264
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,404	13,844,186	5,837	14,672,239	5,769	12,554,865	5,445	12,641,263

Compared with the returns for 1921, the figures for 1922 show a decrease in the number, but a slight increase in the value of the estates of persons of each sex.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions existing in Victoria during the last forty-four years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people :—

Period	Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office.
	Yearly Average.
1879-83 ... ..	22·6
1884-88 ... ..	25·9
1889-93 ... ..	30·3
1894-98 ... ..	33·3
1899-1903 ... ..	36·7
1904-1908 ... ..	37·5
1909-1913 ... ..	37·9
1914-1918 ... ..	38·0
1919 ... ..	39·4
1920 ... ..	45·0
1921 ... ..	45·9
1922 ... ..	43·5

### ROYAL MINT.

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 1918 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 1922.

Gold Received.	1872 to 1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria ... oz.	27,762,137	155,079	173,537	115,863	115,432
„ New Zealand „	3,823,945	2	38	...	...
„ Western Australia „	2,935,544	5,422	15	13	...
„ elsewhere „	4,271,164	47,053	41,959	31,298	30,462
Total ... „	38,792,790	207,556	215,549	147,174	145,894
Coinage Value ... £	152,247,096	738,578	799,573	525,866	513,722
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns ... No.	139,782,993	514,257	530,266	240,121	608,306
Half-Sovereigns ... „	1,893,559	...	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ... oz.	2,768,252	61,598	69,376	21,614	23,504
„ Value ... £	11,502,699	239,848	305,837	84,162	91,521
Total value, Coin and Bullion ... } £	152,232,471	754,105	836,103	324,283	699,827



Since the opening of the Mint 39,508,963 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard being £154,824,835 thus averaging about £3 18s. 4½d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 28,322,048 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,823,985 ounces in New Zealand, 2,940,994 ounces in Western Australia, and 1,306,567 ounces in Tasmania. The number of deposits received during 1922 was 1,071, of a gross weight of 145,894 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 829, silver 122, and base 49 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1922 was £3 17s. 3d. per ounce gross, £3 17s. 1d. being the value of the gold and 2d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 141,675,943 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 2,944,344 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £154,846,789.

The coinages of silver and bronze pence for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury were begun on 10th January, 1916, and 6th June, 1919, respectively. The number of pennies issued by the Mint was 7,020,000 in 1920, 7,291,200 in 1921, and 7,646,400 in 1922. In the following table particulars of the issue of silver coins are given for each of the last five years:—

#### COINAGE OF SILVER AT ROYAL MINT, 1918 TO 1922.

Denomination.	Number of Pieces Issued to Commonwealth Treasury.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
2s. ..	2,095,000	1,677,000	..	1,247,000	2,057,000
1s. ..	3,762,000	..	520,000	1,122,000	1,644,000
6d. ..	916,000	1,520,000	1,476,000	2,636,000	..
3d. ..	3,118,000	3,200,000	4,196,000	7,216,000	5,704,000
Total Pieces ..	9,891,000	6,397,000	6,192,000	12,221,000	9,405,000
Value .. ..	£459,475	£245,700	£115,350	£336,900	£359,200

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,  
1918 TO 1922.**

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 oz.	£	Fine oz.	£	Fine oz.	Standard oz.
1918	118,126	24,610	6,333	1,319	117,147	161,817
1919	20,275	5,322	6,121	1,607	30,192	61,598
1920	13,963	3,840	6,231	1,714	32,188	69,376
1921	12,843	2,127	5,204	862	28,410	21,614
1922	16,807	2,601	6,978	1,080	24,373	23,504

### BANKING.

Including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on 31st December, 1922, fifteen institutions, having **Victorian banking.** 793 branches or agencies, which were engaged in the ordinary business of banking in Victoria.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within Victoria* of all the banks (including the figures of the Commonwealth Bank) and the capital and profits of the ordinary banks, i.e., the banks other than the Commonwealth Bank, at 31st December in each of the years 1918 to 1922. 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, 1918 TO 1922.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest <sup>1</sup>	40,107,372	41,533,941	47,565,334	48,729,908	54,307,996
Deposits not bearing interest	36,283,131	36,984,246	38,520,089	33,519,521	35,525,396
Notes in circulation ...	94,756	93,621	92,719	88,665	88,268
Other ...	1,811,673	1,417,153	1,871,608	1,402,928	1,446,498
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>78,296,932</b>	<b>80,028,961</b>	<b>88,049,750</b>	<b>83,741,022</b>	<b>91,368,158</b>
<b>ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	5,176,696	5,185,730	5,214,505	5,282,862	5,579,434
Australian Notes ...	11,852,478	11,031,512	9,752,051	11,646,665	9,384,413
Debts due to Banks <sup>2</sup>	54,102,886	50,983,836	69,700,739	62,235,105	66,418,565
Property ...	1,436,703	1,436,559	1,513,551	1,512,303	1,673,831
Other ...	2,920,329	2,265,601	2,356,047	3,356,830	2,857,929
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>75,489,092</b>	<b>70,903,238</b>	<b>88,536,893</b>	<b>84,033,765</b>	<b>85,914,172</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	27,013,981	28,155,048	35,915,745	36,001,087	37,786,681
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	15,695,567	16,589,381	18,337,759	19,259,457	21,286,274
Dividend for year—					
Amount ...	2,299,371	2,493,148	3,098,534	3,654,145	3,945,521
Rate per cent. on paid-up capital	8·51	8·86	8·63	10·15	10·44

<sup>1</sup> Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1922 amounted to £1,081,722, 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.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders in 1922 were greater by £7,627,136 than the corresponding liabilities in 1921. During the period 1918–22 the Victorian assets increased by £10,425,080. There have been considerable fluctuations in recent years in the relation of assets to liabilities, the assets having been in excess of the liabilities in 1920 and 1921, and the liabilities having exceeded the assets in 1918, 1919 and 1922. It must be borne in

mind 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 38 millions on 31st December, 1922. The reserves at the end of 1922 exceeded those of the previous year by £2,026,817 and amounted to 56 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

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

### DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1913 TO 1922.

(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.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1913	31,582,236	17,103,885	48,686,121	37,242,982	11,443,139
1914	32,668,387	18,228,149	50,896,536	38,267,480	12,629,056
1915	32,859,239	21,180,863	54,040,102	41,245,334	12,794,768
1916	33,639,033	25,563,798	59,202,831	45,141,466	14,061,365
1917	35,665,492	28,377,165	64,042,657	40,993,959	23,048,698
1918	40,107,372	36,283,131	76,390,503	54,102,886	22,287,617
1919	41,533,941	36,984,246	78,518,187	50,983,836	27,534,351
1920	47,565,334	38,520,089	86,085,423	69,700,739	16,384,684
1921	48,729,908	33,519,521	82,249,429	62,235,105	20,014,324
1922	54,307,996	35,525,396	89,833,392	66,418,565	23,414,827

The Victorian advances of the ordinary banks showed an increase of £23,848,361 during the past five years, and those of the Commonwealth Bank an increase of £1,576,245. These advances include Government and municipal securities. As compared with five years ago, deposits in the ordinary banks have increased by £25,286,085, and those of the Commonwealth Bank (excluding Savings Bank deposits) have decreased by £1,841,764. Deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank showed an increase of £2,346,414 during the period mentioned.

**Rates of exchange.** The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1922 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, 1912, 1917, AND 1922.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1912.	1917.	1922.
London ... ..	3s. 2d. to 12s. 6d per cent. discount	1s. 8d. per cent. discount	4s. 9d. per cent discount
New South Wales	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ... ..	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium
Western Australia	8s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ... ..	3s 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ... ..	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	10s. to 20s. per cent. premium

**Rates of discount.** The average rates of discount on local bills in the same years are given in the next statement. It will be seen that there are only slight variations in those years.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1912, 1917, AND 1922.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1912.	1917.	1922.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ... ..	5 to 6	5 to 6	5½ to 7
65 to 95 ,, ... ..	5 to 6½	5 to 6½	5¾ to 7
95 to 125 ,, ... ..	5½ to 7	5½ to 7	5¾ to 7
Over 125 ,, ... ..	5½ to 7½	5½ to 7	6 to 7

Rates of  
interest.

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the ordinary banks to depositors for twelve months:—

Year.	Average rate of Interest per annum allowed to depositors for 12 months.
	Per cent.
1913	3½ to 4
1914	3½ to 4
1915	3½ to 4
1916	3½ to 4
1917	4
1918	4
1919	4 to 4½
1920	4½ to 4½
1921	4½
1922	4½

NOTE.—The average rate of interest paid by the Commonwealth Bank in 1922 was 4 per cent.

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1912, 1917, and 1922 gives the following results:—

Analysis of  
bank returns.

For every £100 of assets the liabilities were	the	{	£96·55 in	...	...	1912
			£109·36 "	...	...	1917
			£106·35 "	...	...	1922
Coin and bullion* formed	..	{	16·82 per cent. of the assets in	1912		
			25·92 " "	1917		
			17·42 " "	1922		
Of the moneys deposited	...	{	64·15 per cent. bore interest in	1912		
			55·69 " "	1917		
			60·45 " "	1922		

\* Including Australian notes.

The foregoing statements relate to all banks in Victoria including the Commonwealth Bank. The assets and liabilities of that bank *within Victoria* at 31st December in each of the last five years were as follows:—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1918 TO 1922.

	December Quarter—				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Bills in circulation ..	62,864	48,323	57,509	39,403	59,871
Balances due to other banks .. ..	39	739	349,352	..	27,840
Deposits not bearing interest ..	13,342,676	6,091,042	3,613,752	3,750,527	4,423,025
Deposits bearing interest .. ..	1,721,479	1,567,025	1,931,581	1,918,261	2,173,051
Savings Bank deposits	3,543,470	4,243,129	4,873,313	5,073,967	5,427,536
Total ..	18,670,528	11,950,258	10,825,507	10,782,158	12,111,323
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and bullion ..	257,571	290,231	437,980	440,079	434,595
Australian notes ..	6,948,088	2,501,072	644,104	2,513,462	773,691
Government and Municipal securities	3,806,831	3,792,478	3,611,045	3,283,117	3,336,756
Landed property ..	..	90,308	82,192	91,636	162,446
Notes and bills of other banks ..	313,442	323,273	163,449	1,177,462	310,795
Balances due from other banks ..	1,235,839	567,496	674,898	639,632	622,801
Advances ..	2,307,896	2,012,967	2,375,769	1,772,250	2,726,129
Total ..	14,869,667	9,577,825	7,989,437	9,917,638	8,367,213

Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.

The following table contains particulars in regard to the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House in each of the last nine years:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,  
1914 TO 1922.

Year.	Clearances.		Average Weekly Clearances.
	By exchange of Cheques, Bills, &c.	By payments in Australian Notes, balances, etc.	
	£	£	£
1914 ..	299,668,000	36,669,000	5,762,800
1915 ..	299,295,000	37,524,000	5,755,700
1916 ..	357,788,000	48,441,000	6,880,500
1917 ..	377,301,000	56,120,000	7,255,800
1918 ..	493,769,000	97,305,000	9,548,400
1919 ..	544,211,000	98,466,000	10,465,600
1920 ..	725,006,000	122,290,000	13,942,400
1921 ..	609,336,000	105,682,000	11,718,000
1922 ..	623,789,000	92,073,000	11,995,000

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1920 was much greater than in any previous year. The next highest amount was in 1922, when the aggregate of the clearances by cheques, bills, &c., was £623,789,000.

Victorian  
Savings  
Bank.

The subjoined table shows the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit in the State Savings Bank at various dates since the year 1875. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and



in the Penny Bank Department of the State Savings Bank are excluded.

### VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK : DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1922.

(Exclusive of Penny Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposit Stock.)

On 30th June—	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s d.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880 ... ..	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ... ..	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ... ..	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ... ..	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900 ... ..	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 10
1905 ... ..	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1910 ... ..	560,515	429	15,417,887	27 10 2
1915 ... ..	721,936	506	24,874,811	34 9 1
1920 ... ..	886,344	589	37,232,543	42 0 2
1921 ... ..	928,009	604	42,956,461	46 5 9
1922 ... ..	970,431	619	45,968,222	47 7 5

On 30th June, 1922, sixty-two 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 £47 7s. 5d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1922, these inoperative accounts numbered 217,463; omitting these, the balance of 752,963 accounts averaged

£61 Os. 2d. each, as compared with an average of £59 14s. 2d. 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, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Year ended 30th June--	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.*
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
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	31,104,110
1920	38,920,981	36,971,307	155,675	119,817	886,344	37,232,543
1921	43,747,702	39,462,795	157,805	116,140	928,009	42,956,461
1922	40,780,185	39,377,122	153,043	110,621	970,431	45,968,222

\* Excluding Penny Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

The State Savings Bank on 30th June, 1922, had 993,878 depositors with £46,726,918 to their credit, of whom 23,447 depositors in the Penny Bank Department with £19,869 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £738,827 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. Since 1st November, 1920, the rate of interest allowed to depositors in this bank has been 4 per cent. on all sums from £1 to £500. Depositors are allowed, however, to place an additional sum, not exceeding £1,000, in Deposit Stock account, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice—ten days for each £10, three months for each £100, and a maximum notice of two years for £1,000. Interest is allowed on this stock at the same rate as on ordinary deposits, viz.:—4 per cent. Of the amount (£45,968,222) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank on 30th June, 1922, about 22 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 35 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £300, and 26 per cent. to those with accounts over £300 and up to £500. The aggregate of the excess over £500—the amount on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was £1,144,261.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank as at 30th June, 1922, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
30TH JUNE, 1922.

<i>Assets.</i>	£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits taken over on 30th September, 1897 ..	37,421
Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds .. .. .	22,556,713
Fixed Deposits with eight Banks .. .. .	6,779,000
Crédit Foncier Debentures .. .. .	7,303,829
Municipal Debentures .. .. .	2,050,493
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Stock and Debentures	1,921,560
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock, Treasury Bonds, War Savings Certificates, etc. .. .. .	2,459,794
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Stock .. .. .	36,454
Mortgage Securities .. .. .	1,165,110
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments .. .. .	651,262
Bank premises .. .. .	560,000
Current Accounts with Bankers, Deposits at short notice .. .. .	1,287,272
Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit .. .. .	828,878
Other Assets .. .. .	4,918
Total .. .. .	£47,642,704
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date .. .. .	46,726,918
Other liabilities .. .. .	98,229
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—	
Reserve Fund .. .. .	£650,000
Fidelity Guarantee Fund .. .. .	13,460
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	154,097
Total Surplus Funds .. .. .	817,557
Total .. .. .	£47,642,704

The amount of the funds held in a liquid state (cash on hand and deposits with eight other banks) was £9,026,051 or 19 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, permission being given to make advances 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, 1922, was £8,946,430. Of this amount, £2,057,241 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves because of money having been invested by them out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1921-22 was £2,386,099, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £14,102,726, of which £5,712,846 had been repaid by 30th June, 1922; leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £8,389,880, representing 4,085 loans to farmers for £2,382,001, which thus averaged £583, and 16,406 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £6,007,879, or an average per borrower of £366. Under the provisions of Act No. 3007 the Commissioners were empowered to extend the "Crédit Foncier" loan facilities granted by the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act* 1917. In the first mentioned Act provision is made for advances to soldiers and sailors and their dependants, also to Red Cross and transport workers, at a lower rate of interest and on longer terms than are allowed to others, to assist them to acquire farms or to purchase or erect dwellings. The total amount advanced on these conditions to 30th June, 1922, was £2,105,331 (including £108,116 transferred from ordinary loans). Of this sum £223,228 had been repaid, leaving outstanding at that date £1,882,103, which is included in the total of £8,389,880 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, 1922, to £525, and the interest in arrear to £971.

The transactions in the "Crédit Foncier" department are shown below :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

		At 30th June, 1921.	During 1921-22.	At 30th June, 1922.
Stock and debentures issued ...	£	12,908,600	3,850,000	16,758,600
" " redeemed	£	6,111,750	1,700,420	7,812,170
" " outstanding	£	6,796,850	..	8,946,430
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received ...	No.	20,335	852	21,187
" " amount ...	£	11,267,090	676,060	11,943,150
Applications granted ...	No.	12,389	585	*12,974
" " amount ...	£	6,279,385	475,260	*6,754,645
Amount advanced ...	£	4,945,337	415,599	5,360,936
" repaid ...	£	2,821,279	157,656	2,978,935
" outstanding ...	£	2,124,058	...	2,382,001
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>				
Applications received ...	No.	28,788	4,740	33,528
" " amount ...	£	10,543,840	2,276,345	12,820,185
Applications granted ...	No.	23,140	4,459	†27,599
" " amount ...	£	7,999,467	2,074,705	†10,074,172
Amount advanced ..	£	6,771,290	1,970,500	8,741,790
" repaid ...	£	2,136,664	597,247	2,733,911
" outstanding ...	£	4,634,626	...	6,007,879

\* Including £871,575 offered to, but not accepted by 1,502 applicants.  
† Including £749,827 offered to, but not accepted by 2,188 applicants.

The net profit for the year in the advances department was £9,089 on ordinary funds, and £8,609 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £17,698. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £230,286, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 2729, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

**Housing and Reclamation Act.** The *Housing and Reclamation Act* 1920 authorizes the Commissioners of the Savings Bank to purchase and build houses for persons who have an income of not more than £400 per annum, and who do not own a house. Applicants are required to pay a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total cost of house and land (which is limited to £850 if the house is of wood, and to £950 if of brick, stone, or concrete). The rate of repayment is now  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, including interest at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., this amount repaying the loan in  $21\frac{1}{3}$  years. From the date of commencing business in March, 1921, till 31st July of that year the number of existing houses purchased was 409. Since the last mentioned date this policy has been discontinued, and the present practice is to erect new buildings. Up to 30th June, 1922, 1,872 applications for erection of dwellings had been

received, and 1,181 had been accepted and sites secured. All erections of buildings are let by contract; under this system 485 buildings had been completed by 30th June, 1922, while 382 were then under construction.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the last five years:—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1917-18  
TO 1921-22.

Year ended 30th June—	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1918 ..	3,244,133	2,823,180	24,385	11,042	87,759	3,494,849
1919 ..	5,137,528	4,535,147	34,198	17,918	104,039	4,260,456
1920 ..	6,571,812	6,431,865	38,591	27,046	115,584	4,572,636
1921 ..	7,276,259	6,739,330	35,771	23,966	127,389	5,305,597
1922 ..	5,795,036	5,995,362	24,805	18,180	134,014	5,404,114

PRICES OF VICTORIAN STOCK.

The highest and lowest London prices of Victorian representative stocks are shown for each of the last five years in the following statement:—

QUOTATIONS OF VICTORIAN STOCK IN LONDON.

Year.	3 Per Cents. (1929-49.)		3½ Per Cents. (1929-49.)		4 Per Cents. (1940-60.)		5½ Per Cents. (1924-34.)		5½ Per Cents. (1930-40.)	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918 ..	70	61	75	69	83 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	..	..	..	..
1919 ..	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	66	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	76 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	..	..
1920 ..	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	54	68	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	78 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	66 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	..	..
1921 ..	58	54	64 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	61	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	95 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91	..	..
1922 ..	73	57 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	79	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	88	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104	94	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	99 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

The annual interest return to investors in the above Victorian stocks, based on the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year, is shown hereunder. Allowance is made for an average of

three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made, and the gain by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account.

INVESTORS' ANNUAL INTEREST RETURN FROM VICTORIAN STOCKS.

Year.	3 Per Cents. (1929-49.)	3½ Per Cents. (1929-49.)	4 Per Cents. (1940-60.)	5½ Per Cents. (1924-34.)	5½ Per Cents. (1930-40.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1918 .. ..	5 6 9	5 8 9	5 3 3	.. ..	.. ..
1919 .. ..	5 11 7	5 10 11	5 4 2	5 11 7	.. ..
1920 .. ..	6 5 5	6 7 2	5 17 1	6 0 2	.. ..
1921 .. ..	6 9 8	6 8 10	6 1 4	6 8 9	.. ..
1922 .. ..	5 11 2	5 12 2	5 4 1	5 15 7	5 8 0

NOTE.—The latest date of redemption in each case was adopted in the calculation.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures under certain loans repayable in Melbourne, which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the annual return to the investor per cent. for each year since 1918 are shown in the statement which follows—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE, 1919 TO 1923.

Year.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June.	Price in January.	Annual Return to Investor per cent.
	£	£	£ s. d.
3 PER CENT. STOCK, DUE 1917 OR AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER.			
1919 .. ..	3,182,530	60 -	5 0 0
1920 .. ..	3,012,491	60½	4 19 2
1921 .. ..	2,930,869	60	5 0 0
1922 .. ..	2,827,736	57	5 5 3
1923 .. ..	..	60-63	4 17 7
3 PER CENT. DEBENTURES, DUE 1921-30.			
1919 .. ..	967,450	73-76	6 4 9
1920 .. ..	962,450	74	6 11 10
1921 .. ..	959,650	72	7 6 0
1922 .. ..	959,650	74½	7 5 2
1923 .. ..	..	79	6 11 11

The prices quoted in the above table do not include an allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange

differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted. The 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, as the Government has the option of redeeming it at any time after giving twelve months' notice. In the case of the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930.

## INSURANCE.

There were twenty-six companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1922. Seven of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, nine in New South Wales, one in Queensland, 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 1913 to 1922 :—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
1913	346,238	680	4,332	351,250
1914	363,691	645	4,145	368,481
1915	376,588	609	3,909	381,106
1916	397,304	574	3,713	401,591
1917	421,423	552	3,506	425,481
1918	449,954	516	3,254	453,724
1919	481,490	435	3,040	484,965
1920	521,293	435	2,792	524,520
1921	559,330	427	2,575	562,332
1922	605,093	427	2,320	607,840
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
1913	39,675,710	312,101	1,559,014	41,546,825
1914	41,512,853	298,186	1,494,336	43,305,375
1915	42,741,257	282,693	1,378,139	44,402,089
1916	44,565,105	267,423	1,313,045	46,145,573
1917	46,881,320	259,157	1,248,869	48,389,346
1918	50,145,800	241,572	1,176,262	51,563,634
1919	54,364,714	171,226	1,120,676	55,656,616
1920	60,179,831	155,085	1,070,989	61,405,905
1921	64,939,475	148,966	1,014,189	66,102,630
1922	71,209,529	146,122	991,571	72,347,222



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 26 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 year ended 31st December, 1922, was £13,787.

Of the total amount assured at the end of 1922, viz., £72,317,222 98·43 per cent. was in Australasian, ·20 per cent. in British, and 1·37 per cent. in American offices. The corresponding percentages at the end of 1912 were 94·98, ·84, and 4·18.

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:—

**Classification  
of assurance  
policies.**

## LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1918 TO 1922.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	200,361	210,588	225,136	234,326	246,161
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	11,633	11,696	13,278	12,915	13,342
Total ..	211,994	222,284	238,414	247,241	259,503
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	44,383,872	47,479,895	51,714,473	54,814,045	59,231,002
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	1,283,694	1,322,540	1,572,427	1,529,844	1,586,356
Total ..	45,667,566	48,802,435	53,286,900	56,343,889	60,817,358
Annual Premiums*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	1,541,628	1,642,497	1,795,827	1,892,059	2,039,230
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	52,765	54,486	63,763	60,704	63,320
Total ..	1,594,393	1,696,983	1,859,590	1,952,763	2,102,550
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	53,327	53,560	54,032	54,084	54,658
Endowment Assurance ..	171,661	192,326	216,458	243,958	273,890
Pure Endowment ..	16,742	16,795	15,616	17,049	19,789
Total ..	241,730	262,681	286,106	315,091	348,337
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	967,810	999,175	1,068,777	1,104,292	1,145,328
Endowment Assurance ..	4,566,225	5,465,499	6,677,990	8,181,188	9,726,499
Pure Endowment ..	362,033	389,507	372,238	473,261	658,037
Total ..	5,896,068	6,854,181	8,119,005	9,758,741	11,529,864
Annual Premiums*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	52,421	54,585	57,846	59,645	62,365
Endowment Assurance ..	312,777	371,307	444,651	529,972	621,432
Pure Endowment ..	25,318	27,328	26,122	31,949	42,209
Total ..	390,516	453,220	528,619	621,566	726,006

\* Including extra premiums for war risks in the year 1918.

There has been an increase of 12,262 ordinary and 33,246 industrial policies since 1921, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £4,473,469 and in that by the industrial policies £1,771,123. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1922 was £234, 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 £404, and that of the endowment assurance policy £170,

the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £21,218,512 for simple assurance, and £23,790,293 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,586,356, or an average of £119 under each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £33·1, the average amounts in the three classes being :—simple assurance, £21·0; endowment assurance, £35·5; and pure endowment, £33·3. The total amounts assured in the three classes were £1,145,328, £9,726,499, and £658,037 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 52,551 simple assurance, and 139,525 endowment assurance policies, and, in the industrial branch, 54,658 and 273,890 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,  
1913 TO 1922.**

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.
1913 .. .. .	211	21·1	29 7 0	1 1 6
1914 .. .. .	210	21·5	30 3 5	1 2 2
1915 .. .. .	209	21·8	31 3 4	1 3 2
1916 .. .. .	210	22·9	32 17 0	1 5 0
1917 .. .. .	211	23·2	34 2 10	1 6 5
1918 .. .. .	215	24·4	35 17 5	1 7 7
1919 .. .. .	220	26·1	37 0 6	1 8 7
1920 .. .. .	223	28·4	40 3 8	1 11 3
1921 .. .. .	228	30·9	42 12 5	1 13 2
1922 .. .. .	234	33·1	45 9 9	1 15 7

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies which were in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years, a distinction being made 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,  
1913 TO 1922.**

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1913 ..	173	12,268	427	20,418	600	32,686
1914 ..	179	12,310	441	21,454	620	33,764
1915 ..	188	11,208	429	20,195	617	31,403
1916 ..	192	11,541	419	19,836	611	31,377
1917 ..	194	11,598	437	20,427	631	32,025
1918 ..	196	11,934	415	19,364	611	31,298
1919 ..	201	12,464	396	18,875	597	31,339
1920 ..	204	12,584	388	18,484	592	31,068
1921 ..	203	12,880	376	17,846	579	30,726
1922 ..	206	13,633	363	17,627	569	31,260

Of the 363 annuities held in 1922 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 306 for £14,855 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £172 in English offices, and 51 for £2,600 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, 1922.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given. The annual premiums are exclusive of extra premiums for war risks.

**Life  
assurance—  
new business.**

## LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1918 TO 1922.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	4,856	5,692	6,572	5,758	7,542
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	14,558	16,513	19,636	18,764	17,171
Pure Endowment .. .. .	2,280	1,869	3,255	1,993	2,001
Total .. .. .	21,644	24,074	29,463	26,515	26,714
Annuities .. .. .	19	23	23	22	28
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	2,223,911	2,816,363	2,953,065	2,960,958	3,925,308
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	2,538,304	3,056,997	3,904,365	3,662,190	3,695,133
Pure Endowment .. .. .	297,487	261,465	456,866	325,416	301,481
Total .. .. .	5,059,702	6,134,825	7,314,296	6,948,564	7,921,922
Annuities .. .. .	860	1,442	1,127	1,131	2,414
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	3,680	2,798	1,539	932	11,399
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	362	1,936	2,047	1,538	428
Pure Endowment .. .. .	585	212	466	115	503
Total .. .. .	4,627	4,946	4,052	2,585	12,330
Annuities .. .. .	6,497	10,066	9,284	11,037	17,998
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	79,803	94,915	97,199	96,566	127,918
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	102,299	121,175	155,844	144,813	140,952
Pure Endowment .. .. .	12,490	11,057	17,953	13,018	12,116
Total .. .. .	194,592	230,147	270,996	254,397	280,986
Annuities .. .. .	13	113	37	17	72
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	4,872	4,098	4,366	3,987	4,065
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	44,851	48,041	51,501	54,882	60,137
Pure Endowment .. .. .	2,083	2,411	2,999	4,694	6,607
Total .. .. .	51,806	54,550	58,866	63,563	70,809
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	142,951	128,721	178,490	142,744	161,225
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,404,821	1,720,990	2,159,445	2,566,352	2,849,401
Pure Endowment .. .. .	69,841	104,470	123,390	215,507	314,865
Total .. .. .	1,617,613	1,954,181	2,461,325	2,924,603	3,325,491
Single Premiums—		£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	..	9	9	11	23
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	15	9	11	23
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	8,423	7,989	9,617	8,754	10,059
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	109,736	120,090	140,076	155,158	173,009
Pure Endowment .. .. .	5,256	7,465	9,080	13,354	19,458
Total .. .. .	114,415	135,544	158,773	177,266	202,526

The new business for 1922 includes 26,714 ordinary assurance policies for £7,921,922 and 70,809 industrial policies for £3,325,491,

the former averaging £297 and the latter £47 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 12,262 for £4,473,469 and 33,246 for £1,771,123 respectively; Those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1922 must therefore, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 14,452 for £3,448,453 in ordinary, and 37,563 for £1,554,368 in industrial assurance business.

There were 106 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1922. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for that year in the following statement:—

#### GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1922.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums less Reinsurances and Returns.	Other Revenue.	Total.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Expenses of Management.		Total.
					Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. .. .	1,521,868	82,812	1,604,680	438,127	244,586	447,905	1,130,618
Marine .. . .	342,544	18,923	361,467	84,820	26,912	84,522	196,254
Guarantee .. .	14,163	799	14,962	1,321	1,609	4,323	7,253
Live Stock .. .	13,745	208	13,953	7,340	2,176	3,668	13,184
Plate Glass .. .	31,344	966	32,310	10,821	5,480	7,548	23,849
Motor Car .. . .	156,839	3,996	160,835	85,718	19,861	39,930	145,509
Accident (personal) .. .	56,686	1,521	58,207	20,714	11,575	13,660	45,949
Workers' Compensation	288,060	16,875	304,935	149,036	26,484	70,672	246,192
Other .. . . .	87,181	4,395	91,576	35,679	13,356	24,892	73,927
<b>Total .. . . .</b>	<b>2,512,430</b>	<b>130,495</b>	<b>2,642,925</b>	<b>833,576</b>	<b>352,039</b>	<b>697,120</b>	<b>1,882,735</b>

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business which operated in Victoria during the period 1918 to 1922 :—

## INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1918 to 1922.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.*	Total.
Fire ..	1918	£ 1,092,090	£ 46,595	1,138,685	£ 260,861	£ 457,384	£ 718,245
	1919	1,224,824	51,354	1,276,178	540,706	523,740	1,064,446
	1920	1,455,671	58,986	1,514,657	341,809	633,117	974,926
	1921	1,539,167	73,256	1,612,423	463,854	708,346	1,172,200
	1922	1,521,868	82,812	1,604,680	438,127	692,491	1,130,618
Marine ..	1918	308,792	13,015	321,807	41,791	81,220	123,011
	1919	315,869	13,189	329,058	61,903	84,967	146,870
	1920	380,194	14,800	394,994	98,532	109,625	208,157
	1921	403,027	20,474	423,501	157,239	119,817	277,056
	1922	342,544	18,923	361,467	84,820	111,434	196,254
Guarantee ..	1918	12,497	973	13,470	2,005	4,987	6,992
	1919	14,488	858	15,346	871	5,705	6,576
	1920	13,520	776	14,296	1,044	5,030	6,074
	1921	13,281	786	14,067	1,399	5,319	6,718
	1922	14,163	799	14,962	1,321	5,932	7,253
Live Stock ..	1918	25,996	274	26,270	13,637	6,397	20,034
	1919	10,361	269	11,230	5,650	4,530	10,180
	1920	11,952	262	12,214	4,683	4,737	9,420
	1921	10,200	158	10,358	4,790	4,054	8,844
	1922	13,745	208	13,953	7,340	5,844	13,184
Plate Glass ..	1918	18,289	395	18,684	6,600	7,433	14,033
	1919	22,591	522	23,113	8,219	8,379	16,598
	1920	26,399	584	26,983	11,214	10,312	21,526
	1921	29,917	796	30,713	12,174	12,768	24,942
	1922	31,344	966	32,310	10,821	13,028	23,849
Motor Car ..	1918	45,008	1,327	46,335	22,201	17,059	39,260
	1919	60,246	1,700	61,946	27,451	21,214	48,665
	1920	82,946	2,867	85,813	35,763	30,393	66,156
	1921	106,569	3,303	109,872	60,118	37,835	97,953
	1922	156,839	3,996	160,835	85,718	59,791	145,509
Accident (Personal)	1918	41,492	933	42,425	13,667	17,184	35,851
	1919	44,525	967	45,492	22,646	17,503	40,149
	1920	52,269	873	53,142	18,279	20,422	38,701
	1921	48,672	1,133	49,805	18,732	20,797	39,529
	1922	56,686	1,521	58,207	20,714	25,235	45,949
Workers' Compensation ..	1918	189,679	8,288	197,967	99,849	66,668	166,517
	1919	209,036	9,699	218,735	110,829	70,050	180,879
	1920	233,129	9,876	243,005	127,693	74,895	202,588
	1921	268,181	13,369	281,550	133,759	88,089	221,848
	1922	288,060	16,875	304,935	149,036	97,156	246,192
Other ..	1918	34,668	5,984	40,652	12,338	17,799	30,137
	1919	37,545	7,566	45,111	16,224	17,824	34,048
	1920	68,620	12,186	80,806	37,469	28,274	65,743
	1921	82,186	7,329	89,515	39,508	37,852	77,360
	1922	87,181	4,395	91,576	35,679	38,248	73,927
Totals ..	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
	1921	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	1,034,877	1,926,450
	1922	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	1,049,159	1,882,735

\* Including Commission and Agents' Charges.

The particulars given in the above tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net, and in the

case of premiums exclude all re-insurances in Australasia, and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures given above. The item "Other Expenditure" excludes the amounts expended in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, which was about £29,000 in 1922, 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 33·3 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 1922 is appended :—

#### TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1922.

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>		<b>MANUFACTURING—continued.</b>	
Tanneries .. ..	6	Brass, copper .. ..	2
Fellmongering .. ..	2	Other metal working .. ..	6
Oil, grease .. ..	1	Milk products .. ..	10
Soap .. ..	2	Flour milling .. ..	1
Brick, pottery, tile .. ..	5	Preserves .. ..	3
Concrete .. ..	4	Confectionery .. ..	4
Fibro-plaster .. ..	1	Salt .. ..	1
Plaster of paris .. ..	1	Cordials .. ..	2
Glass .. ..	1	Distilling .. ..	2
Sawmill (forest) .. ..	7	Egg pulp .. ..	1
Box making, &c. .. ..	8	Ice Cream .. ..	1
Woodworking .. ..	2	Woollens and Knitting .. ..	20
Engineering, ironfounding, and machinery .. ..	35	Clothing, dressmaking, &c. .. ..	20
		Millinery .. ..	2



TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1922—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—<i>continued.</i></b>		<b>FINANCIAL—</b>	
Hats, caps .. ..	2	Land and property investment .. ..	31
Lace .. ..	1	Auctioneering .. ..	7
Boot, shoe, heel .. ..	21	Indenting, agency, importers &c. .. ..	38
Furriers .. ..	7	Insurance, brokers, and underwriters .. ..	13
Other textile .. ..	1	Financiers .. ..	13
Printing and publishing .. ..	9		
Manufacturing stationers .. ..	4	<b>TRANSPORT—</b>	
Stereotypers .. ..	1	Shipping .. ..	1
Musical instruments .. ..	1	Motor garage, taxi-cab .. ..	9
Motor bodies .. ..	1	Carriers .. ..	3
Furniture .. ..	7	Aerial .. ..	1
Polish .. ..	2		
Drugs, Chemicals .. ..	8	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
Manufacturing chemists .. ..	6	Associations, Institutes .. ..	2
Paint, varnish, whitelead .. ..	3	Hotels, restaurants, &c. .. ..	8
Surgical appliances .. ..	1	Builders and contractors .. ..	11
Opticians .. ..	2	Clubs .. ..	5
Jewellery, Electroplating .. ..	5	Educational .. ..	4
Electric apparatus .. ..	3	Caterers for amusement .. ..	16
Leather .. ..	3	Grocers, storekeepers .. ..	6
Rubber goods .. ..	1	Drapers .. ..	9
Miscellaneous .. ..	6	Saddlers .. ..	2
		Advertising .. ..	5
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>		Bookseller .. ..	1
Plantations .. ..	1	Butchers .. ..	3
Pastoralists .. ..	2	Newspaper .. ..	9
Farmers .. ..	2	Cash Order .. ..	2
Mining and prospecting .. ..	5	Laundry .. ..	1
Orchardists .. ..	4	Bond Store .. ..	1
Dairymen .. ..	4	Analytical Chemist .. ..	1
Quarries .. ..	5	Ambulance .. ..	1
		Tobacconist .. ..	1
<b>TRADING—</b>		Plumber .. ..	1
Warehousemen, merchants, dealers, &c. .. ..	115	Other .. ..	13

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 45 foreign companies registered during the year. Sixty-eight ordinary mining companies were registered during 1922 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 601 companies registered during 1922 as shown above, 524, or about 87 per cent., were registered as proprietary companies.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act 1915*, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown for the last four and a half years in the following statement:—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1919 TO 30TH  
JUNE, 1923.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act 1915*.)

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Year in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.		Victorian.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.				
1919	253	21	28	302	£ 9,324,499	£ 525,250	1,941	466	£ (No record)	£ (No record)
1920	542	58	76	676	47,165,357	2,173,750	2,379	505	11,150,562	„
1921	496	64	50	610	48,287,648	1,218,375	2,202	698	3,572,632	304,750
1922	601	45	68	714	26,438,980	1,684,350	2,709	709	2,490,250	315,225
1923 (to 30th June)	346	31	38	415	13,335,459	952,000	2,892	516	1,556,950	139,250

\* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1922 was £1,497,105, and in the case of those registered during the first six months of 1923 it was £809,947.

Since the *Building Societies Act 1874* came into operation, 156 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since declined. The number of com-

**Building  
Societies.**

panies still carrying on business is 29, 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: 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Number of societies ...	31	31	30	30	29
" shareholders	7,324	7,400	7,551	7,893	8,329
" borrowers...	9,047	9,402	9,537	9,520	9,298
Transactions during the Year—					
	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	164,703	176,842	205,329	214,392	235,261
Loans granted ...	462,910	739,772	963,211	834,992	840,398
Repayments ...	606,253	649,299	985,779	770,114	831,610
Deposits received	797,308	626,732	961,029	925,533	1,013,665
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	65,353	73,458	74,583	81,529	96,075
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	2,024,902	2,264,083	2,452,168	2,661,272	2,870,430
Properties in possession or surrendered	427,132	380,391	203,899	181,625	170,288
Other advances ...	11,691	13,084	18,791	16,075	11,619
Cash in hand, &c. ...	42,222	47,407	48,894	56,914	43,099
Other assets*	49,806	68,217	84,909	76,321	86,701
Total ...	2,555,753	2,773,182	2,808,661	2,992,207	3,182,137
Liabilities—					
To shareholders ...	1,307,022	1,334,075	1,272,203	1,358,458	1,455,837
" depositors ...	707,829	848,787	900,656	959,206	1,002,550
Bank overdraft ...	23,901	41,041	38,252	51,343	55,814
Other ...	82,000	83,003	82,694	92,069	94,449
Total ...	2,120,752	2,306,906	2,293,805	2,461,076	2,608,650
Reserve Funds ...	370,830	387,867	399,734	429,478	492,388

\* Including Commonwealth War Loans Stock, £40,075 in 1917-18, £66,800 in 1918-19, £81,100 in 1919-20, £70,225 in 1920-21, and £72,108 in 1921-22.

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, 1918 TO 1922.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Number of Societies .. ..	64	70	75	74	77
Number of Shareholders .. ..	19,789	20,697	18,592	19,338	21,902
Total Sales during Year .. ..	£ 1,096,170	£ 1,244,416	£ 1,718,301	£ 1,619,420	£ 5,861,153
Other Revenue .. ..	33,682	49,333	88,602	87,052	96,647
Wages and Salaries for Year .. ..	71,045	91,391	119,912	132,133	155,417
Other Working Expenses .. ..	83,369	102,164	131,282	107,153	782,578
Net Trading Profit .. ..	29,077	38,987	62,733	28,980	28,560
Liabilities at end of Year—					
Paid-up Capital .. ..	147,442	173,088	216,689	253,469	293,872
Reserves .. ..	56,284	61,310	75,139	76,531	83,456
Bank Overdraft .. ..	86,446	127,648	143,972	139,188	363,798
Sundry Creditors .. ..	151,848	175,229	262,490	272,470	795,901
Other Liabilities .. ..	70,160	72,382	93,149	90,572	187,584
Total Liabilities .. ..	512,180	609,657	791,439	832,230	1,724,611
Assets at end of Year—					
Real Estate .. ..	115,557	148,582	212,768	239,705	303,785
Stock .. ..	194,141	235,281	293,430	246,859	927,317
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery	54,220	51,104	60,568	77,323	100,803
Sundry Debtors .. ..	144,835	186,965	245,656	254,189	394,917
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	15,292	20,336	25,529	21,062	19,825
Other Assets .. ..	10,785	12,785	20,957	37,283	17,454
Total Assets .. ..	534,880	655,053	858,908	876,421	1,764,101

The figures for 1922 show a large increase as compared with those for the preceding years. This is due to the inclusion of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd., which was incorporated for the purpose of marketing Victorian wheat.

The number of societies which were registered under the Provident Societies Act up to 31st December, 1922, was 192, and of these 150 had been registered subsequently to the year 1900. The nature of the business carried on by the 77 societies in existence in 1922 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

## EXISTING PROVIDENT SOCIETIES, 1922.

Nature of Business.	No. transacting Business.
General merchants .. .. .	17
Farmers' associations acting as general merchants and commission agents, &c. .. .. .	11
Fruitpackers, merchants, and salesmen .. .. .	9
Cool storage .. .. .	9
General store, bakery .. .. .	10
Supplying fruitgrowers' requisites .. .. .	3
Purchase of real and personal property .. .. .	2
Printing and publishing .. .. .	2
Jam manufactures, &c. .. .. .	1
Co-operative credit banking .. .. .	1
Fish selling .. .. .	1
Eucalyptus oil distilling .. .. .	1
Storage of wheat .. .. .	1
Erection of building .. .. .	1
Supplying butchers' requisites .. .. .	1
„ farriers' requisites .. .. .	1
Egg-laying competition .. .. .	1
Egg selling .. .. .	1
Employees' general store .. .. .	1
Importers and indentors .. .. .	1
Leather and grindery store .. .. .	1
Marketing and selling of wheat .. .. .	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>77</b>

The co-operative cool stores societies have been formed chiefly to provide cool storage accommodation for the fruit grown by their members, who are orchardists. Several of these societies have availed themselves of the provisions of Part I. of the *Fruit Act* 1917, which empowers the Government to make advances to companies for the purpose of constructing fruit-works.

**Trustees,  
Executors,  
and Agency  
Companies.**

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1921-22 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £406,780; reserve funds, &c., £247,063; other liabilities, £168,034; total liabilities, £821,877. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £122,404; other investments in public securities, &c., £219,010; loans on mortgage, £43,195; property, £238,981; other assets, £198,287. The net profits for the year were £60,909, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £44,515. The net profits are equivalent to 9·32 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

**MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.****Land  
mortgages.**

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 3 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the Transfer of Land Act included, these being registered as absolute transfers. The number and amount of releases registered during the year are excluded from the table, as it is considered that the information obtainable in regard to them is misleading and of no value for statistical purposes.

**LAND MORTGAGES: 1918 TO 1922.**

Transactions Registered.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	10,694	13,425	18,850	20,881	21,729
Amount £	6,678,497	8,287,079	13,329,379	15,469,446	15,961,468

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as shown below. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the liens being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months, with the exception of some liens to the Closer Settlement Board which cover a period of two or three years. Very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS :  
1918 TO 1922.

Security.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	607	384	258	2,736	2,253
Amount £	128,161	89,002	69,415	640,841	404,803
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	49	38	32	35	25
Amount £	41,915	31,613	27,667	55,899	18,935
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	1,222	874	3,114	2,795	3,758
Amount £	230,830	223,300	586,632	590,675	839,709
Total—					
Number ..	1,878	1,296	3,404	5,566	6,036
Amount £	400,906	343,915	683,714	1,287,415	1,263,447

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale (absolute or conditional) or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. Before filing a bill of sale fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. The following are the numbers and amounts

Bills and contracts of sale.

of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years.

**BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1918 TO 1922.**

Security.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,315	1,043	1,122	1,235	1,470
Amount £	232,882	192,777	160,694	430,475	801,298
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	46	29	18	19	27
Amount £	5,150	2,320	1,384	2,008	2,865



**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 1923 six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years :—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1922.

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
1918 ..	543	291,640	101	56	35	17	15,621
1919 ..	629	90,818	116	61	24	14	6,151
1920 ..	632	74,288	132	80	39	17	9,036
1921 ..	822	164,898	198	82	46	17	13,623
1922 ..	726	155,329	187	67	31	23	13,063

**Decline in Litigation.** There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1922 the writs issued were one-ninth; the amount sued for was about one-fourth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth of the corresponding numbers in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

**County Court business.** County Courts have a jurisdiction\* both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1922 there were 100 sessions lasting 424 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 1922.

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
1918 ..	527	195,693	93,298	*	*
1919 ..	600	206,164	94,049	*	*
1920 ..	680	283,238	113,804	*	*
1921 ..	824	399,801	213,113	*	*
1922 ..	796	385,074	200,534	*	*

\* No record.

The number of cases tried in 1922 was above the average of recent years, but was only about 6 per cent. of the number in 1890. The amounts sued for and awarded were, however, greater than the amounts for that year. The decline in the number of cases would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

**Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.** The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1922 was 187. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £39,914, and the amount awarded £38,320. These figures are not included in the above table.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 229 places in Victoria in 1922 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 1922.

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
1918	..	..	31,870	192,281	149,755
1919	..	..	34,841	213,418	155,009
1920	..	..	38,300	218,408	158,198
1921	..	..	45,319	271,634	202,606
1922	..	..	47,140	384,441	295,697

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 1922, 420 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,499 maintenance cases, 900 fraud summonses against debtors, 81,599 electoral revision cases, 9,704 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,047 garnishee cases, 862 ejection cases, 137 prohibition cases, 731 Children's Maintenance Act cases, and 337 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 287 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and the last five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease since 1890 is very considerable :—

Writs by  
the Sheriff.

### WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1922.

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
1918	3	3	116	122
1919	3	6	109	118
1920	...	3	124	127
1921	...	9	186	195
1922	3	3	187	193

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 1922.

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
1918 ..	243	131,247	77,089	91	200,448	118,864
1919 ..	207	184,041	130,328	68	108,181	91,689
1920 ..	186	154,658	53,229	69	82,692	73,591
1921 ..	300	180,044	92,048	100	186,305	140,430
1922 ..	322	349,118	189,016	99	178,986	127,657

\* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1922 (322) was higher than in each of the preceding five years, but lower than in any other year subsequent to 1857, with the exception of 1911 (306). 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.
1918 ... ..	... 218	25	243
1919 ... ..	... 185	22	207
1920 ... ..	... 165	21	186
1921 ... ..	... 270	30	300
1922 ... ..	... 289	33	322

**Occupations of Insolvents.** In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1921, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 47 whose occupations were not stated :—

#### OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1918 TO 1922.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1921.	Average Number of Insolvents, 1918 to 1922.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	60,585	12	1·98
Domestic .. ..	58,225	8	1·37
Commercial .. ..	108,011	95	8·80
Transport and Communication	53,332	17	3·19
Industrial .. ..	234,245	146	6·23
Primary Producers .. ..	147,438	49	3·32
Total .. ..	661,836*	327	4·94

\* Exclusive of 7,617 persons of independent means.

The number of breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes who became insolvent was smaller, in proportion to their numbers in the community, than those of any other class, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

A table showing the occupations of insolvents in detail for the years 1912 to 1916 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 444.

#### DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act* 1915, and a summary thereof is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 445. The Act of 1915 was amended by Acts passed in 1919 and 1922, but the amendments relate to minor matters and do not affect the main features of the principal Act. The grounds upon which divorce might be granted were considerably extended by an Act passed in 1889.

**Number of Divorces.**

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 5,790 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 109 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 5,442 and 38 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 170 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 1922:—

**DIVORCES, 1922.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	244	234	478	166	204	370
Judicial Separation ...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ...	1	4	5	2	4	6
Total ...	245	240	485	168	210	378

**Grounds of divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1922 were as follows:—

Grounds on which Granted.	Divorce.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery ...	75	66	...	...	...	...
Bigamy ...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Cruelty, repeated acts of ...	1	7	...	1	...	...
Desertion ...	78	121	...	1	...	...
Desertion and adultery ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty ...	4	7	...	...	...	...
Insanity ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	166	204	...	2	2	4

**Divorces, 1881 to 1922.** The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the State of Victoria during the last year of each of the four decennial periods ended 1911 and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA,  
1881 TO 1922.**

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
1918	304	9	230	3	88
1919	481	9	345	2	129
1920	510	8	370	2	134
1921	446	4	380	1	136
1922	478	2	370	2	129

The extension of the grounds upon which divorce might be obtained had the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

In New South Wales, where the law in regard to divorce does not differ much from that in Victoria, there were, in 1922, 686 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 171. The average annual number for the five-year period 1918-22, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 163, as compared with an average of 123 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 secretary is Mr. F. P. Morris, Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries

as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Other important powers were vested in the Board under the provisions of the Amending Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1915, chief among which are:—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform ;
- (b) To impose conditions of release ;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another ;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishment at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals, the power formerly conferred on visiting justices in this regard being cancelled ;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release ; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
  - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital ; or
  - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying ; or
  - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

An important alteration under the Amending Act is the substitution of "Minister" for "Governor in Council" as the authority by whose direction a prisoner may be released on probation on the Board's recommendation. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17 the Board was enabled to bring into operation two valuable aids to the reformation of the inmates of the reformatory prisons, by the Government sanctioning the purchase of a farm in connexion with the Castlemaine Reformatory, and the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island. The equipment of the Castlemaine Reformatory was further improved in 1917 by the addition of the necessary plant and tools for imparting technical instruction to the inmates, this being given by an expert of the local technical school. The lads are now receiving practical training in the use of tools, framing, jointing, &c., and they have turned out much useful work. This instruction, coupled with the experience they are gaining in farming operations, is of value to them

in gaining suitable employment in the country on release. The improvements carried out on the farm have added considerably to the value of the property, and include the clearing, fencing, ploughing, trenching and planting of a 10-acre block for an orchard, the enlargement of dams for water supply, and the erection of poultry pens, and of a building containing a dining room and five sleeping rooms for inmates who are allowed to sleep at the farm.

The Afforestation camp at French Island has yielded good results, and the industry of the prisoners has received the commendation of the officers of the Forests Department. In addition to the work of afforestation, considerable improvements have been effected about the camp and additional buildings erected. The tree-planting season usually extends from May to September in each year. During other months the men are occupied in cutting fire breaks, clearing, and preparing for the next planting season. The experiment is of value, as it provides strenuous work for the men, who are drawn from those under indeterminate detention at Pentridge, and enables the "Honor" system to be carried out. At no time are the men under lock and key, and they are given a considerable amount of freedom, yet with few exceptions they have responded loyally to the trust placed in them. Any who fail to rise to the standard required of them are immediately returned to Pentridge. Some years ago, a few men, before their perfidy could be discovered, managed to reach the mainland by appropriating a boat belonging to the Forests Department, but with two exceptions they were recaptured. Both here and at Castlemaine the open air life and work have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the prisoners, and the privileges and freedom they enjoy have not made them less amenable to discipline.

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

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	66	55	54	39	31
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	32	51	47	42	39
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	5	1	2	2	..
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	27	28	30	31	35
Total .. ..	130	135	133	114	105

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 243.

**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 1922 :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1922.**

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	13	...	...	4	1	7	1
Manslaughter	4	...	...	2	...	2	...
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	32	2	...	9	...	20	1
Assaults	1,303	655	52	506	89	1	...
Others	218	44	3	49	11	103	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	385	51	2	57	8	255	12
Larceny and similar offences	2,216	1,246	128	543	61	227	11
Wilful damage	437	265	9	150	9	4	...
Others	601	422	30	116	16	13	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>27</b>
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	20	...	...	2	...	17	1
<b>Against Good Order—</b>							
Drunkenness	8,773	4,526	678	3,101	468	...	...
Others	7,458	5,310	608	1,294	240	6	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,231</b>	<b>9,836</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Perjury	15	...	...	...	..	11	4
Breaches of—							
Defence Act	1,658	1,266	1	391	...	...	...
Education Act	9,812	7,566	1,190	851	295	...	...
Electoral Act	809	483	58	242	26	...	...
Licensing Act	4,114	2,653	443	802	216	...	...
Pure Food Act	765	567	86	87	25	...	...
Miscellaneous	25,080	19,770	1,350	3,557	378	24	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,253</b>	<b>32,305</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>5,930</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63,713</b>	<b>44,826</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>11,763</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>43</b>

These particulars include the arrests and summonses disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in the next table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the persons dealt with in the 47,550 summons cases, 38,998 were summarily convicted, 8,503 were discharged, and 49 were com-

mitted for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (63,713) 49,464 were summarily convicted, 13,516 were discharged, and 733 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 1922 :—

**CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1922.**

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 .. .. .	16	..	32	12	..	..	48	12
Others .. .. .	10	1	2	..	..	..	12	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Larceny, &c. .. .. .	355	12	647	28	..	..	1,002	40
Wilful Damage .. .. .	3	..	233	4	..	..	236	4
Others .. .. .	10	..	59	..	..	..	69	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>								
Drunkenness .. .. .	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
Others .. .. .	34	9	422	3	..	..	456	12
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>								
Breaches of Defence Act .. .. .	..	..	52	..	..	..	52	..
„ Licensing Act.. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	241	58	1,448	22	153	107	1,842	187
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>256</b>

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1922 numbered 115, viz., 71 males and 44 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, 23 per cent. were arrested, and 77 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 1922.

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
1918 ... ..	10,346	48,619	58,965
1919 ... ..	11,993	46,477	58,470
1920 ... ..	14,582	42,116	56,698
1921 ... ..	15,249	47,153	62,402
1922 ... ..	16,163	47,550	63,713

**Neglected children arrested.**

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 1,327 in 1918, 1,190 in 1919, 193 in 1920, 112 in 1921, and 115 in 1922.

The principal reason for the great falling off in the last three years is that children boarded out with their own mothers by the Neglected Children's Department are not now arrested by the police.

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

## NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SUMMONS CASES, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1918 ... ..	58,965	44,900	13,659	406	245
1919 ... ..	58,470	44,623	13,272	575	317
1920 ... ..	56,698	43,088	12,815	795	461
1921 ... ..	62,402	46,924	14,702	776	520
1922 ... ..	63,713	49,464	13,516	733	463
Number per 10,000 of Population.					
1918 ... ..	414·0	315·3	95·8	2·9	1·7
1919 ... ..	396·9	302·9	90·1	3·9	2·4
1920 ... ..	374·9	284·9	84·7	5·3	3·0
1921 ... ..	405·9	305·2	95·6	5·1	3·4
1922 ... ..	405·5	314·8	86·0	4·7	2·9

In regard to persons arrested, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case was most prominent is taken account of; but, in summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

**CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.**

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the number per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made:—

**CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1922.**

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
1918	1,426	3,484	5,987	48,068	58,965
1919	1,542	4,034	6,237	46,657	58,470
1920	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1921	1,840	4,321	7,621	48,620	62,402
1922	1,570	3,639	8,773	49,731	63,713
Number per 1,000 of the Population.					
1890	3.66	4.50	16.54	32.59	57.29
1895	1.98	2.82	9.41	17.60	31.81
1900	1.74	2.60	13.31	23.47	41.14
1910	1.30	2.38	9.92	27.00	40.60
1918	1.00	2.45	4.20	33.75	41.40
1919	1.05	2.74	4.23	31.67	39.69
1920	1.26	3.23	4.73	28.27	37.49
1921	1.20	2.81	4.96	31.62	40.59
1922	1.00	2.32	5.58	31.66	40.56

**Drunkenness.** The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in the last five years as compared with earlier years.

**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.

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 1922 only 35 of such crimes out of a total of 49,731 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries several considerations must be taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

### SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1922 were as follows:—

#### SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1922.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	4,712	596	5,308
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	2,416	480	2,896
1 and under 6 months ... ..	841	116	957
6 and under 12 months ... ..	228	31	259
1 to 2 years ... ..	2	...	2
2 years ... ..	2	...	2
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	357	53	410
Admonished ... ..	262	27	289
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools ... ..	65	5	70
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	252	21	273
Total sentenced ... ..	9,137	1,329	10,466
Discharged ... ..	4,333	680	5,013
Total summarily disposed of ... ..	13,470	2,009	15,479
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ... ..	117·7	16·6	66·6

One prisoner was sentenced to three days solitary confinement during a portion of his term of imprisonment.



Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1922 :—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1922.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	4	...	4
Imprisonment for—			
1 and under 6 months ... ..	47	4	51
6     "    12     "    ... ..	151	6	157
1     "    4 years ... ..	88	1	89
4     "    7     "    ... ..	1	...	1
Death recorded ... ..	1	...	1
Ordered to find bail or sentence sus- pended on entering surety ... ..	80	8	88
Sent to Reformatory Prison ... ..	40	2	42
"    Reformatory Schools ... ..	1	...	1
<b>Total convicted ... ..</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>434</b>
Acquitted ... ..	193	17	210
Not prosecuted ... ..	14	2	16
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	5.32	26	2.76

In addition to being sent to gaol, two prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

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.



**Individuals arrested more than once.** Of the total number of arrests, 16,163, only 12,388, or 77 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 10,349, or 83 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,324, or 11 per cent., twice; 362, or 3 per cent., three times; 149, or 1 per cent., four times; and 204, or 2 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested twenty-six times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1922 with 1907—a year in which an important Act relating to the obtaining and holding of licences came into force. From this it will be seen that there was a large decrease in the later year in the number of distinct persons arrested:—

**DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1907 AND 1922.**

Year.	Distinct Persons Arrested.						Percentage Arrested.				
	Number.			Per 100,000 of the Population.			Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	More than Four Times.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1907 ...	14,519	2,297	16,816	2,410	369	1,372	83	10	3	2	2
1922 ...	11,115	1,273	12,388	1,431	160	789	83	11	3	1	2

**Sexes of those arrested more than once.** The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 15 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once in 1922, as many as 25 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

**Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.** The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1922 numbered 6,347, and, of these, 1,177, or 19 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 720 twice; 216 thrice; 109 four times; 43 five times; and 89 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-five times.

**Drunkenness, 1907 and 1922.** The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,944 in the year 1907, and 6,347 in 1922. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 8.93 and 4.04 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 55 per cent.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1922 was 6,347, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 8,684; these persons were also charged with 1,285 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 9,969. Fifty-four per cent. of the arrests during 1922 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

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

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS,  
1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1918 ...	5,924	63	5,987	4·20
1919 ...	6,161	76	6,237	4·23
1920 ...	7,090	64	7,154	4·73
1921 ...	7,542	79	7,621	4·96
1922 ...	8,684	89	8,773	5·58

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	1915 .. ..	64
1879-85 .. ..	88	1916 .. ..	55
1886-92 .. ..	106	1917 .. ..	37
1893-97 .. ..	65	1918 .. ..	29
1898-1902 .. ..	84	1919 .. ..	29
1903-07 .. ..	77	1920 .. ..	32
1908-12 .. ..	68	1921 .. ..	34
1913 .. ..	72	1922 .. ..	38
1914 .. ..	69		

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 seven years. It will be noticed that the index numbers for the last six years are the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the number per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence :—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1922.

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
1918	80	14·67
1919	138	24·45
1920	140	24·15
1921	110	18·72
1922	118	19·58

The crimes for which juvenile offenders were arrested in 1922, and their ages are given in the subjoined statement:—

OFFENCES CHARGED AGAINST JUVENILES ARRESTED  
DURING 1922.

Nature of Offence.	Ages.										Total.	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1. <i>Against the Person</i> —												
Assaults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	7	
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	11	
2. <i>Against Property with Violence</i> —												
Housebreaking .. .. .	..	1	..	3	1	4	4	8	7	8	36	
Malicious injury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	
3. <i>Against Property without Violence</i> —												
Larceny, &c. .. .. .	..	2	1	3	3	12	24	16	19	19	99	
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	7	3	4	21	
4. <i>Against Good Order</i> —												
Drunk and disorderly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
Offensive behaviour, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	
Vagrancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	
Others .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	8	
5. <i>Miscellaneous</i> —												
Defence Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Breaches of By-laws, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Others .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	3	2	13	
Total .. .. .	2	3	1	8	4	23	33	37	49	59	219	

Education of persons arrested. One per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1922 was entirely illiterate; 98 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.

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, 1917, to 30th June, 1922.			Consumption per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,142,500	64,564,500	1,943,800	·41	12·29	·37
*Dominion of New Zealand ..	717,400	13,296,300	176,300	·61	11·28	·15

\* Average for five years ended 31st December, 1922.

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 and New Zealand, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year. The following table shows the average yearly consumption over a period of years :—

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DRINK BILL.—  
YEARLY AVERAGE.**

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Commonwealth of Australia ..	7,258,800	13,296,200	1,412,900	21,967,900	4 3 1	7 11 6
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	2,478,200	2,778,900	125,900	5,383,000	4 10 9	7 17 1

\* Average for five years ended 30th June, 1922.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1922.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the five years ended 30th June, 1922, was £21,967,900, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium 1918 to 1922 it was £5,383,000. The expenditure per head for the Commonwealth was £4 3s. 1d., and for New Zealand, £4 10s. 9d. The corresponding expenditures for the quinquennium 1909-13 were £3 10s. 2d., and £2 18s. 2d. per head.

## LOCAL OPTION.

Local Option  
Act of 1920.

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 of the State, was submitted to the electors. The resolutions were:—

- A. That the number of licences existing in this district continue.
- B. That the number of licences existing in this district be reduced.
- C. That no licences be granted in this district.

If resolution C had been previously carried and was in force in the district, the following was to be submitted instead of the resolutions mentioned above:—

- D. That licences be restored in this district.

Resolution A or B was carried if a majority of the votes given was in favour of such resolution. Resolution C was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution, it being provided that, where less than such number was given, the votes recorded in favour of resolution C should be added to the votes given for resolution B. Resolution D was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution. Resolutions C and D could not be carried unless 30 per cent. or more of the number of electors on the electoral rolls for the district voted for the resolution.

In two licensing districts in the State, viz., Boroondara and Nunawading, resolution C was carried. Seven hotels in the former district and three in the latter had therefore to be closed. The amount of compensation awarded by the Licences Reduction Board was £12,100, or an average of £1,210 for each hotel.

**Act of 1922.** By an amending Licensing Act (No. 3259) assented to on 21st December, 1922, it is provided that a vote of the electors for the Legislative Assembly be taken on the licensing question once in every eighth year on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, published in the *Government Gazette*, not being a day within three months before or after the day for a general election, the first of such polls to be taken in the year 1930.

At the first of such votes and at any subsequent vote, whenever licences exist, the following resolution only shall be submitted to the electors:—

Abolition.—That licences shall be abolished (Resolution I.).

If at any vote Resolution I. is carried the following resolution only shall be submitted to the electors at each subsequent vote until carried:—

Restoration.—That licences shall be restored (Resolution II.).



**Hotels Closed, 1885-1905.** 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. The latter provision was made permanent by Act No. 3028, passed on 19th December, 1919.

#### 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 an 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, 1923, 1,503 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 1,486 cases, and the total sum paid has been £351,626, or an average of £573 each. Four hundred and nineteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with them totalled £388,002, making an average of £926 each. There were 1,067 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £463,624, or an average of £435 for each hotel.

Particulars of the hotels closed and compensation awarded in metropolitan and country districts in each year since the constitution of the Board are set forth in the following table:—

**NUMBER OF HOTELS CLOSED AND COMPENSATION AWARDED, 1907 TO 1923.**

Year Ended—	Number of Hotels Closed.			Amounts Awarded Owners and Licensees.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.
<b>31st December—</b>				£	£	£
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
<b>30th June—</b>						
1918 ..	10	34	44	7,475	15,802	23,277
(six months)						
<b>30th June—</b>						
1919 ..	22	57	79	19,825	29,635	49,460
1920 ..	39	36	75	39,080	21,595	60,675
1921 ..	35†	57	92†	43,355	34,230	77,585
1922 ..	7	41	48	9,070	35,915	44,985
1923 ..	21	12	33	..	5,185*	5,185
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>44)†</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,508†</b>	<b>388,002</b>	<b>463,624</b>	<b>851,626</b>

\* Compensation for eleven hotels.

† Including ten hotels closed as the result of a Local Option poll held on 21st October, 1920.

A table showing the number of hotels closed in each licensing district to 30th June, 1921, appears in the *Year-Book* 1920-21, pages 293 to 299.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1923, 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 1923.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885 ... ..	969,200	4,339	223
1906 ... ..	1,244,474	3,520	354
1923 (30th June) ... ..	1,607,586	1,983	811
Increase, 1885 to 1923 ... ..	638,386	...	588
Decrease, ,, ,, ... ..	...	2,356	...

\* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 66 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 54 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 264 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1923, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,493 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 631 were closed voluntarily.

The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act* 1915) provides that all race-courses shall be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. It is stipulated that, in addition to this fee, there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent. of the revenue, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past ten years were as follows :—

REVENUE FROM RACE-COURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1914 TO 1923.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
	£		£
1914 .. ..	12,034	1919 .. ..	11,557
1915 .. ..	13,611	1920 .. ..	13,416
1916 .. ..	11,758	1921 .. ..	17,731
1917 .. ..	13,380	1922 .. ..	17,578
1918 .. ..	11,346	1923 .. ..	20,124

Race-course licences and percentage fees.

## 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; the figures given 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 1922 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, 1922.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement. 31.12.22.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	669	..	436	..	869	..	391	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	68	..	38	..	77	..	42	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	12	..	204	4	14	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	18	..	211	6	21	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	84	..	49	..	81	..	49	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	260	..	40	..	149	..	44
Jika Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	64	..	2	..	2	..	2
Geelong ..	187	29	61	..	302	2	57	1
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	45	..	32	..	54	..	36	..
Melbourne ..	222	70	96	12	3,039	600	81	13
Sale ..	30	5	6	..	80	2	2	..
Police Gaols ..	82	17	4	..	137	1	2	..
Total ..	1,565	491	752	54	5,054	766	695	60

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 1922, 18 per cent. less than in 1911, 50 per cent.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1922—decrease.

less than in 1901, 72 per cent. less than in 1891, 76 per cent. less than in 1881, and 81 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1922.

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
1918 ...	566	86	652	12·10	1·62	6·52
1919 ...	576	59	635	11·63	1·10	6·14
1920 ...	706	50	756	13·68	·92	7·12
1921 ...	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40
1922 ...	752	54	806	14·36	·98	7·31

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 1921 and for 1922 :—

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1881 TO 1922.

—	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1922.
Total .. .. .	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	795	806
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	584	845	689	595	660	661
England and Wales ..	401	420	149	87	64	68
Scotland .. .. .	105	129	56	26	18	23
Ireland .. .. .	378	336	160	62	23	26
China .. .. .	27	14	18	4	1	2
Others .. .. .	103	156	79	39	29	26
Religion—						
Protestants .. ..	888	1,098	651	476	479	479
Roman Catholics ..	671	729	465	317	293	297
Jews .. .. .	7	14	8	4	4	3
Buddhists, Confucians, &c..	27	14	12	1	..	1
Others .. .. .	5	45	15	15	19	26
Age—						
Under 20 years .. ..	229	129	75	54	85	55
20 to 30 years .. ..	473	669	316	205	287	290
30 to 40 years .. ..	312	457	337	211	190	205
40 to 50 years .. ..	294	279	234	193	126	133
50 to 60 years .. ..	166	193	102	96	68	76
60 years and over ..	124	173	87	54	39	47

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED, PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1881 TO 1922.\*

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1922.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	4·92	4·80
England and Wales ..	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	} 6·53	7·09
Scotland ..	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78		
Ireland ..	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95		
China ..	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	3·54	7·07
Others ..	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	11·13	9·74
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants ..	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·12	4·05
Roman Catholics ..	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	9·08	8·97
Jews ..	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	5·21	3·82
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	24·20	20·75	21·95	6·18	..	7·04
Others ..	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·05	4·97	5·37
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years ..	35·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·45	·91
20 to 30 years ..	34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	10·93	10·76
30 to 40 years ..	34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	8·35	8·78
40 to 50 years ..	20·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	7·20	7·35
50 to 60 years ..	34·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	4·50	4·89
60 years and over ..	30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	3·07	3·61

\* 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, 1922 :—

#### POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner ..	1	..	1
Superintendents ..	4	7	11
Inspectors ..	5	5	10
Sub-Inspectors ..	15	2	17
Sergeants, First class ..	39	11	50
„ Second class ..	34	16	50
Senior Constables ..	128	73	201
Constables ..	815	258	1,073
Detectives ..	29	1	30
Others ..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,070	373	1,443

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1922—continued.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, Second class ... ..	...	...	...
Senior Constables ... ..	1	1	2
Constables ... ..	81	215	296
Total ... ..	82	216	298
Grand Total ... ..	1,152	589	1,741

**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 1922, were as follows:—Victoria, 109·5; New South Wales, 128·9; Queensland, 140·5; South Australia, 112·2; Western Australia, 140·8; Tasmania, 109·1; and Northern Territory, 900·4.

**Expenditure on police, gaols, &c.** The next table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in the year 1871-2 and every tenth year thereafter until 1911-12 inclusive, also in each of the five years ended with 1921-22:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1921-22.

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
1918 ..	339,292	53,151	2,072	1,876	396,391	5 7
1919 ..	363,189	51,543	2,890	2,725	420,347	5 10
1920 ..	459,425	60,561	2,878	1,386	524,250	7 0
1921 ..	528,168	73,902	5,752	2,079	609,901	8 0
1922 ..	527,305	71,825	6,681	2,336	608,147	7 10

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 eighteen years ended with 1922 there were only seven executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, and one in 1922. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 175 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, 1918 TO 1922.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident .. .. .	370	385	466	509	461
Homicide .. .. .	13	12	12	8	10
Suicide .. .. .	93	129	143	165	123
Execution .. .. .	2	..	..	..	1
Doubtful .. .. .	30	28	24	20	17
Disease or Natural Causes .. .. .	583	720	697	645	556
Intemperance .. .. .	6	1	1	1	..
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes .. .. .	5	10	7	7	5
Being "Still Born" .. .. .	2	..	..	2	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,174</b>
<b>Number per 10,000 of Population ..</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>7.47</b>

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 73 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 21 per cent. to suicide; in 4 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.



**SOCIAL CONDITION.**

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. Under the provisions of Act No. 3285 assented to on 23rd October, 1923, the University is to consist of a Council and Convocation. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. There is no religious test for admission.

The Council will be composed of 31 members, as follows :—

Eight to be appointed by the Governor in Council, of whom one shall be a member of the Legislative Council, two shall be members of the Legislative Assembly, one shall represent manufacturing and commercial interests, one shall represent agricultural interests, two shall represent industrial interests, and one shall be elected by the councils of the technical schools.

Ten to be elected by the Convocation, none of whom shall be a member of the teaching staff or other officer of the University or the head of an affiliated college.

Three (being professors or deans of faculties) to be elected by the professors.

One (a member of the teaching staff) to be elected by the teaching staff other than the professors.

Two to be elected by the undergraduates, but not to include any member of the teaching staff or any person under the full age of 21 years.

Two to be heads of affiliated colleges, and to be appointed by co-option of the Council.

Two to be appointed by co-option of the Council.

Three—the Director of Education, the Chairman of the Council of Agricultural Education, and the President of the Professorial Board—to be *ex officio* members of the Council.

The tenure of office of members of the Council is four years, but one-half of the number elected at the first election by the Convocation must retire at the end of two years, the Council determining by lot which of the members are to retire.

The Convocation is to consist of all graduates. It will elect a Warden annually or whenever a vacancy occurs from its own members.

Power is given to the Convocation to submit suggestions to the Council with respect to the affairs of the University. Provision is made for the constitution of a standing committee of Convocation, consisting of the Warden of Convocation *ex officio* and not less than 40 other persons who are members of Convocation.

A University Students Loan Fund is to be established by a payment of £10,000 from the Assurance Fund under the Transfer of Land Acts and by a grant of £2,000 annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for ten years from 1st July, 1923. In addition, all moneys received in repayment with interest of loans to University students and all moneys standing to the credit of any trust fund in the Treasury in respect of loans to students made by the Treasurer of Victoria before the passing of Act No. 3285 are to be credited to the Fund. Out of this Fund loans may be made to students who are nominated by a committee of three members of the Council appointed for the purpose.

The Act of 1923 provides for an endowment of £45,000 annually from 1st July, 1923. An additional grant of £8,500 is to be made for each of the ten financial years commencing 1st July, 1923. The amount of this grant is to be expended on the maintenance within the University of a school (including a faculty) of commerce for the teaching of and conducting research in commerce and the granting of degrees or diplomas in commerce; also for teaching and conducting research in science, and the establishment and maintenance within the University of a University Extension Department.

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 £260,000. Since 1853 the amount received from the Government has been £1,376,631—£318,137 for building and apparatus, £740,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £317,994 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 was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject at any previous public examination are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1922 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1922.

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Intermediate ... ..	4,431	1,725	38.93
Leaving ... ..	2,587	1,004	38.81

In addition, under certain conditions, pupils of approved schools who produce Headmasters' Certificates are granted the Intermediate Certificate without further examination. In 1922, 563 candidates were granted the Intermediate Certificate under this regulation.

The number of degrees taken in 1922 was 514, all of which were direct, as against a total of 1,507 for the preceding five years, or an average of 301 per annum for that period. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 8,401 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 1,145 have been conferred on women, 1,139 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows :—534 Bachelor of Arts, 210 Master of Arts, 116 Bachelor of Medicine, 7 Doctor of Medicine, 114 Bachelor of Surgery, 17 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Master of Laws, 5 Doctor of Science, 81 Bachelor

of Science, 27 Master of Science, 22 Bachelor of Music, 9 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 1922—the particulars for the years 1921 and 1922 being given separately:—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1921.			During 1921.			During 1922.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ..	1557	118	1675	95	..	95	102	..	102	1754	118	1872
Master of Arts ..	730	184	914	34	..	34	39	..	39	803	184	987
Doctor of Letters	9	1	10	1	..	1	2	..	2	12	1	13
Bachelor of Medicine	1415	15	1430	59	..	59	91	..	91	1565	15	1580
Doctor of Medicine	230	107	337	13	..	13	14	..	14	257	107	364
Bachelor of Surgery	1346	4	1350	58	..	58	92	..	92	1496	4	1500
Master of Surgery	33	..	33	2	..	2	..	..	..	35	..	35
Bachelor of Laws	532	12	544	35	..	35	51	..	51	618	12	630
Master of Laws ..	104	3	107	4	..	4	6	..	6	114	3	117
Doctor of Laws ..	21	23	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	44
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ..	225	2	227	12	..	12	13	..	13	250	2	252
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ..	47	1	48	2	..	2	1	..	1	50	1	51
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	7	..	7	1	..	1	4	..	4	12	..	12
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	11	..	11	2	..	2	6	..	6	19	..	19
Master of Engineering ..	84	..	84	3	..	3	..	..	..	87	..	87
Doctor of Engineering ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bachelor of Science	217	5	222	28	..	28	35	..	35	280	5	285
Master of Science	88	2	90	8	..	8	10	..	10	106	2	108
Doctor of Science	26	20	46	1	..	1	1*	..	1	28	20	48
Bachelor of Music	28	2	30	2	..	2	2	..	2	32	2	34
Doctor of Music ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ..	176	..	176	12	..	12	34	..	34	222	..	222
Doctor of Dental Science ..	17	..	17	1	..	1	2	..	2	20	..	20
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ..	68	..	68	1	..	1	6	..	6	75	..	75
Master of Veterinary Science ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Doctor of Veterinary Science ..	8	..	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10
Bachelor of Agricultural Science	26	..	26	3	..	3	3	..	3	32	..	32
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7006</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>7507</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>7900</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>8401</b>

\* Degree by special grace.

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1922 having been 2,645 as compared with 1,319 in 1912, thus showing an advance of about 100 per cent. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 74 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, 1918 TO 1922.**

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918 ..	297	133	430	910	538	1,448
1919 ..	495	141	636	1,415	572	1,987
1920 ..	591	155	746	1,910	620	2,530
1921 ..	460	150	610	2,003	651	2,654
1922 ..	422	126	548	1,973	672	2,645

Of the number attending lectures in 1922—2,645—699 were students in Arts and Education, 333 in Laws, 183 in Engineering, 731 in Medicine, 230 in Science, 198 in Music, 142 in Dentistry, 28 in Agriculture, 19 in Veterinary Science, 3 in Public Health, and 70 in Architecture, and 9 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1922 is given below :—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1922.**

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
	£	£	£
Receipts—			
Government Grants ..	25,500	13,508	39,008
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	56,931	16,906	73,837
Other sources .. ..	4,923	22,168	27,091
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>87,354</b>	<b>52,582</b>	<b>139,936</b>
Expenditure .. ..	94,342	40,956	135,298

In addition to the amounts shown above, the University received £11,188 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

## AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

**The affiliated colleges.**

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges is given in the *Year-Book* for 1917-18 on pages 319 to 321.

**Trinity College.**

This college, which was established by the Anglican Church, is open to students of all religious denominations, and the same remark applies to Janet Clarke Hall. The latter was established for the benefit of women students of Trinity College, and is an integral part of that college. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-room, libraries, billiard-room, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students.

The Warden of the college is J. C. V. Behan, M.A., LL.D. (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. This information was amplified in subsequent issues.

War Memorial Brasses were unveiled by Brigadier-General H. E. Elliott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., &c. (an old student of the College) and by Sir John MacFarland (formerly Master of the College) on Sunday, 26th November, 1922. These consist of (1) a roll of 59 Ormond men who gave their lives—in the Dining Hall Vestibule; (2) a roll of 311 past and present members of Ormond College Students' Club who went overseas on active service—in the Students' Common Room; (3) Tablets to individual men—in the studies last occupied by them (the special memorial provided by the Students' Club). These fine Brasses enhance the beauty of their surroundings, besides being a most fitting memorial.

The Master of the College is D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb., Glasg., Melb.) formerly Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z. All inquiries as to admission, scholarships, &c., should be made to him.

**Queen's College.** This college was founded by the Methodist Church of Victoria and its lectures are open to non-resident as well as resident students. It is capable of accommodating about 90 students in residence. The building comprises fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the Master, tutors and students. It has been enlarged at a cost of some £40,000 and includes a central tower, a memorial chapel to soldiers who were connected with the college, a new common room, a large library, and additional lecture rooms; as well as some 40 additional students' rooms. The new portion of the building was opened in March, 1923. The Master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc., Litt.D.

**Newman College.** Newman College is built in the section of the University Reserve granted by the Government of Victoria to the Roman Catholic Church in the Act of Incorporation of 2nd October, 1882. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Archbishop of Melbourne (the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D.), on 11th June, 1916. It was founded by the generosity of the Roman Catholic people of the State of Victoria, and cost nearly £70,000. The Archbishop Carr Memorial Chapel, to be erected at a cost of £20,000, will be a striking addition to the College. A separate study and a bedroom are provided for each student. There is also provision of hot and cold shower and plunge baths, a large covered-in swimming bath, a gymnasium, and billiard and recreation rooms. The library consists of more than 10,000 volumes. Lectures, demonstrations, and private tuition are given in the College with the special object of assisting students in their University work. Women students as well as men extern students are admitted to all college lectures. Students of the college enjoy the advantage of residence, instruction in the doctrine and

discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and tuition supplementary to University lectures.

All applications for information, &c., should be made to the Rector. The present Rector is the Very Rev. J. M. Murphy, S.J., M.A. He is assisted by the Rev. Dominic Kelly, S.J., M.A., the Rev. Wilfrid Ryan, S.J., M.A., F.G.S., and a staff of competent lecturers and tutors.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

**University extension.**

Tutorial Classes have been organized by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives from the Extension Board and the Workers' Educational Association respectively. The Government grants a sum annually (now £2,250) for the development of Tutorial Class work. In addition to these classes, which are in operation in the city, suburbs, and country, the University Extension Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence for the benefit of country students. This advice is confined to social and cultural subjects, and is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the more social functions of his daily life and citizenship. The Government grant in this connexion is £1,500.

Professor J. A. Gunn, M.A., Ph.D., 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 was amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911, and is now, with its amendments, incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, noon.



In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for that purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, and physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:— (1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

**Conveyance allowance.**

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance

of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under eleven who reside between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 miles from the nearest school, and 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 4 miles or over from such school or, where schools have been closed, 3 miles therefrom.

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301 (now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644) Boards of Advice were abolished and a School Committee for each school consisting of not more than seven persons was substituted therefor. The members of School Committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school; and (g) to arrange, where necessary, for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

**Free subjects.** The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material.

**New Features.** The course of study (issued February, 1920) contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years a large number of teachers have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, and, in addition, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has under-

gone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

There were, on 30th June, 1922, 77 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 9,138 boys; and 59 cookery centres, with an attendance of 5,725 girls, also two laundry centres, with 283 girls in attendance. Five Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by 956 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 718 boys in 50 country schools by the head teachers as one of the ordinary subjects. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, assists teachers in obtaining the best seeds, seedlings, ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs. It has a nursery of its own at Oakleigh, maintained partly by members' subscriptions (2s. 6d. yearly), and partly by a Government grant. Most of the State schools are affiliated with the Society, which sent out in 1922 at reduced rates to its members 18,000 packets of seeds, 115,000 seedlings, 6,000 rooted roses, 10,000 shrubs, 3,000 herbaceous plants, 1,200 climbers, 2,500 indoor pot-plants, 3,000 dahlias, 2,000 chrysanthemums, and 300 carnations.

The year 1922 marked the attainment of the jubilee of free and compulsory education in Victoria. The occasion was fittingly commemorated by an exhibition of the work of all types of schools in the State, from the remote "bush school" to the largest high school and technical school in the metropolis. There can be no doubt that the display of the output of the schools was a revelation to the general public. It furnished an assurance that national education in Victoria is being directed with efficiency and foresight.

Drill,  
swimming,  
school  
gardens, &c.

Fifty years  
of free  
education.

**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.

**Social Service.** Schools have taken up the Junior Red Cross movement in order to continue the training afforded by the Young Workers' Patriotic Guild, in which pupils earned money during the war period and gave it to the War Relief Fund. Members of the Junior Red Cross branches are assisting their local charities or helping local cases of indigence in their neighbourhood.

**League of Young Gardeners.** A widespread movement is being fostered for the carrying out of "home projects," as has been done in the United States of America. The idea is to link school, home, and farm in one common interest. The growing of sugar-beet, the culture of the potato, the selection of wheat, and the rearing of poultry and stock have engaged the united attention of children, teachers, and parents in various Victorian school districts.

**Medical Inspection.** The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing four medical inspectors. Two of these went abroad during the war period, and were engaged on war service. The medical officers devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

**Dental Clinic.** A dental clinic has been established and is under the charge of four dental officers. Great service is being rendered by this clinic.

Teachers' remuneration and classification.

Under the provisions of Act No. 3059, assented to on 14th September, 1920, male teachers are divided into five and female teachers into four classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries of males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £420. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are three classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging for males from £60 to £84 and for females from £50 to £70. An annual allowance of £12 (in addition to salary) is paid to junior teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Melbourne, and of £24 to those who have passed the Leaving Examination. Sewing mistresses receive £60 yearly.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1921.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the eight years ended 1916-17; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for returns for years prior to 1901-2 and for the years 1917 to 1921 :—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1921.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of year.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ...	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1910-11 ...	2,059	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ...	2,093	5,533	238,111	151,247	205,695
1912-13 ...	2,127	5,683	241,042	152,600	209,172
1913-14 ...	2,175	5,710	246,447	158,213	214,986
1914-15 ...	2,227	6,085	250,264	160,885	218,427
1915-16 ...	2,225	6,194	257,726	161,632	221,777
1916-17 ...	2,202	6,275	254,033	161,034	221,202
1917 (31st Dec.) ...	2,236	6,455	†214,048	†161,574	†186,523
1918 ...	2,272	6,570	240,664	164,350	208,861
1919 ...	2,280	6,518	235,292	160,345	207,633
1920 ...	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1921 ...	2,334	*6,784	247,204	167,154	216,037

\* In addition to these teachers, 386 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1922.

† These are the figures for the six months ended 31st December, 1917; hence the apparent falling off in "number enrolled" as compared with the number for the preceding year. Had the figures been compiled to June, 1918, probably the new number would have been greater, not less than that of the previous year. An increase in the same ratio as the increase in average attendance would fix the number at 255,280.

**Ages of State school scholars.** The following table shows the number and percentage of children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1921 :—

## AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1921.

Ages.	Net Enrolment of Children Attending--					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	13,637	6.3	...	...	13,637	6.3
6 to 14 ,, ...	188,331	87.2	3	3.5	188,334	87.2
14 years and upwards ...	13,983	6.5	83	96.5	14,066	6.5
Total ...	215,951	100.0	86	100.0	216,037	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, 1921,\* was 242,600, and of these 234,246 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 8,354. If allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it will be apparent that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is very small.

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

**Registration of teachers and schools.** By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

\* The latest statistics published by the Education Department of Victoria. (vide "Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22") are for the period ended 31st December, 1921.

Registered schools, 1872 to 1921.

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 1921.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964
1914-15	509	1,879	52,638
1915-16	495	1,909	57,400
1916-17	495	1,970	56,193
1917-18	499	2,002	58,366
1918 (31st December)	493	1,903	56,996
1919	486	1,991	56,684
1920	489	1,950	59,314
1921	486	2,063	59,922

Scholars attending State and registered schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 22 per cent. of the scholars during 1921 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 78 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' College.

In recent years the training of teachers for the State Department has been much modified and altered. Formerly, young people who had completed the State School course of education were employed as pupil teachers to teach the whole of each day, and during their three or four years' course they received instruction, usually in the mornings or in the late afternoons, from the head masters and other qualified teachers of the staff. Now such young persons enter one or other of the High Schools throughout the State, where they stay for at least two years, receiving the groundwork

of a good secondary education, also instruction in certain subjects which are considered essential for a teacher. The rules relating to entrance into the Service as junior teachers provide that candidates must be not less than 16 years of age and must hold the School Intermediate Certificate or an approved equivalent or higher qualification. Where a vacancy for a junior teacher exists, and there is no candidate qualified in accordance with the foregoing conditions, the Director may appoint the best qualified candidate, if necessary by competitive examination. Teachers can, in the course of a few years after being appointed, possess second class and first class certificates, and be enrolled as fully qualified teachers. The more ambitious of the intending teachers remain at the High Schools for at least three years, when they pass the Leaving Certificate examination. In some cases they remain a year longer in order to qualify themselves to enter for the course of training for Secondary Teachers. Intending teachers who wish to get higher certificates and to receive the best course of training available enter the Teachers' College. This is situated in a corner of the University Grounds, Carlton, and is at the present time in close connexion with the University.

There are three full courses of training at the Teachers' College. The first of these is for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, the second for Primary Teachers, and the third for Secondary Teachers. In the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 338 to 340, particulars are given of the nature of the work carried on at the College, the qualifications which must be possessed by students desiring admission thereto, the fees payable, &c.

### DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and the University. A further important function of these institutions is to give the necessary preliminary education to boys and girls intending to take up teaching. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the work of grade VI. in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a high school. The course of study lasts for six years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after obtaining the qualifying certificate, or for four or five years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Ten of the District High Schools are specially



equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. There are district high schools at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Ballarat,\* Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Coburg, Colac,\* Dandenong, Echuca, Essendon, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Kyneton, Leongatha,\* Mansfield,\* Maryborough, Melbourne, Mildura,\* Sale,\* Shepparton,\* St. Arnaud, Stawell, University (Carlton), Wangaratta,\* Warragul,\* Warrnambool,\* and Williamstown. The schools the names of which are asterisked are equipped with farms.

During the term ended 31st December, 1921, there were in attendance at these schools 6,980 pupils, of whom 3,579 were boys and 3,401 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged. Travelling expenses (up to £5 per annum) are provided for children living beyond four miles from the school, if the parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum. In special cases the Department has power to make grants in aid of school requisites up to £2 per annum, and of the cost of maintenance up to £26 per annum, to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in a State building in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the University.

### HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are now thirty-nine higher elementary schools—**Higher Elementary Schools and Classes.** Beechworth, Boort, Bright, Camperdown, Casterton, Charlton, Chiltern, Clunes, Coleraine, 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, Terang, Traralgon, Warracknabeal, Werribee, Yarram, and Yarrawonga. During the term ended 31st December, 1921, there were in attendance at these schools 3,486 pupils, of whom 1,755 were boys and 1,731 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There are also fifteen schools, ten in the metropolitan area and four in urban and one in country centres—known as "Central" schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education is provided. These were attended by 2,453 pupils in 1921.

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	3-6 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 years ..	Free tuition in agriculture, mining or veterinary science at the University; also, in certain cases, an allowance up to £25 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.

The number of marriages celebrated in 1922 was 12,996, and there were only 12 men and 8 women who showed their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing. This indicates a very high elementary standard of education in this State, which in this respect, with the exception of Queensland, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

#### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The whole of the technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Act No. 2301, passed in that year, provided for the schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 31st December, 1921, was 27.

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. Instruction in English subjects is carried on in conjunction with mathematics and the more technical subjects. The curriculum is designed to qualify for entrance to the senior schools. The course has been very popular, and the accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of students coming forward.

A number of the pupils are attracted by the wages offered by employers, and leave to become apprentices. A fair percentage continue their education by attendance at evening classes.

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 trades (including architecture) and with other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, and the Ballarat and

Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. Of the smaller schools, some in country districts have courses in mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical schools for women's industries are the College of Domestic Economy and the girls' junior technical departments in the Swinburne, Ballarat, and Prahran Schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1921-22. The expenditure in 1921-22 was greater than in any previous year:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1917-18 TO 1921-22.

Name.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat .. .. .	..	..	..	143	154
Bairnsdale .. .. .	1,796	2,757	2,561	4,750	4,237
Ballarat .. .. .	10,800	11,668	11,923	18,943	18,463
Beechworth .. .. .	1,480	778	797	1,106	1,119
Bendigo .. .. .	6,814	7,442	7,317	9,982	11,217
Brighton .. .. .	757	23	833	5,967	10,558
Brunswick .. .. .	4,043	4,116	5,603	13,405	13,100
Castlemaine .. .. .	5,305	3,239	3,249	4,902	4,823
Caulfield .. .. .	..	..	..	4,173	13,232
College of Domestic Economy ..	973	1,389	1,655	2,356	2,581
Collingwood .. .. .	4,993	6,017	6,291	7,264	8,378
Daylesford .. .. .	950	1,122	1,549	1,997	2,041
Echuca .. .. .	1,136	2,755	1,697	2,650	2,411
Footscray .. .. .	8,342	4,500	6,438	9,740	10,698
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	5,585	6,109	5,116	7,259	11,133
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	16,579	16,160	10,216	13,963	15,122
Horsham .. .. .	475	600	700	926	1,199
Maryborough .. .. .	1,415	1,736	2,964	3,275	4,919
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	21,909	21,514	19,258	26,782	29,013
Prahran .. .. .	4,444	4,492	5,272	6,474	6,778
Sale .. .. .	475	831	1,690	2,405	2,712
South Melbourne .. .. .	11,033	1,898	5,053	7,533	8,734
Stawell .. .. .	1,759	1,724	2,010	2,742	2,835
Sunshine .. .. .	1,689	1,819	1,940	3,341	2,189
Warrnambool .. .. .	4,464	2,861	2,646	3,842	4,661
West Melbourne .. .. .	7,589	7,743	8,226	10,243	11,463
Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	629	932	3,164	10,262
Other votes for technical schools	..	7,783	9,860	10,579	12,604
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,592	1,761	1,698	2,309	2,625
Total .. .. .	126,397	123,466	127,494	192,215	229,261

College of  
Dentistry and  
Pharmacy.

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in November, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

*Fees Payable.*

Full Day Courses.		Fee.	
		£	s.
Preparatory School for Diploma Courses—			
First year	... ..	2	10 per term
Second year	... ..	3	0 „
Diploma Courses—Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—			
First year	... ..	4	0 „
Second year	... ..	5	0 „
Third year	... ..	6	0 „
Diploma Course—Metallurgy—			
First year	... ..	4	0 „
Second year	... ..	5	0 „
Third year	... ..	6	0 „
Diploma Courses—Applied Chemistry—			
First year	... ..	4	0 „
Second year	... ..	5	0 „
Third year (Inorganic Diploma)	... ..	6	0 „
Fourth year (Organic Diploma)	... ..	6	0 „
Woolsorting	... ..	6	0 „
Art Course, Full	... ..	2	10 „
„ „ Half-Day	... ..	2	0 „
Dressmaking, Half-Day	... ..	2	0 „
Millinery, Half-Day	... ..	2	0 „

*Evening Classes.*

Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...
Geometry	...	...	...	...	...
Trigonometry	...	...	...	...	...
Differential and Integral Calculus	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Geometry	...	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...
Millinery	...	...	...	...	...
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	...
Applied Electricity	...	...	...	...	...
Architecture	...	...	...	...	...
Building Construction	...	...	...	...	...
Surveying	...	...	...	...	...
Hydraulics	...	...	...	...	...
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...
Assaying	...	...	...	...	...
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Drawing	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Trade, Commercial, Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...	...
Evening Art and Applied Art Courses (Drawing, Design, Modelling, &c.)	...	...	...	...	20s. per term.
Preliminary Year for Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	25s. per term.
Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	From 30s. per term.

Various amounts ranging from 7s. 6d. upwards per term.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The Magee prize, of the annual value of £3, is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize, which is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the council at the beginning of each year. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, and the Green Field Tap and Die Corporation awards a set of stocks and dies to the best student in fitting and turning.

The Beazley Bequest Scholarships, of which there are twenty-eight of the value of £810, are awarded annually for trade subjects. The following scholarships cover four years' free instruction in the day courses:—The Danks (2), The Arnot, The Lady Gillott, and The Colin Thompson.

The receipts from the Government in 1922 amounted to £29,706.

About 180 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering and Science, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Municipal Engineering, (4) Marine Engineering, (5) Mining Engineering, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry.

To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the Applied Art School classes are held in the following subjects :—Drawing, Design, Modelling, Architecture, Building Construction, Geometrical Drawing, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Blackboard Drawing, Still Life Painting, Anatomy, Figure Drawing, Figure Composition, Book Illustration, Lettering, Illuminating, Stencilling, Leather Embossing, Decorative Metalwork, Silver-smithing, Jewellery, Engraving, Die Sinking, Lead Glazing, Stained Glass, Plaster Casting, Signwriting, Ticket Writing, Lithography, Process Engraving, Weaving, Dressmaking, Millinery, and Plain and Decorative Needlework.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers, geologists, electrical engineers, civil engineers (municipal and hydraulic), mechanical and marine engineers, land surveyors, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. The following figures give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1918 to 1922 :—

**STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1918 TO 1922.**

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,566*	2,640*	2,634*	2,604*	2,465*
Males over 21 .. ..	503	488	449	586	533
" under 21—Apprentices	730	772	778	601	634
" " Others .. ..	991	1,049	1,095	1,109	1,025
Females .. ..	342	331	312	308	273
Fees received during the year ..	7,928	8,033†	16,300†	11,015†	12,151
Average fee per student .. ..	62s. 0d.	60s. 10d.	124s. 0d.	96s. 3d.	99s. 7d.
Number of classes .. ..	175	173	173	180	176
" instructors .. ..	103	102	97	115	117
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	£16,864	£17,666	£20,027	£24,390	£25,629

\* In addition, over 400 students were receiving vocational training for the Repatriation Department during 1918 and 1919, 370 in 1920, 230 in 1921, and 200 in 1922.

† This does not include fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £2,120 in 1919, £4,461 in 1920, £1,752 in 1921, and £797 in 1922. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

**LIBRARIES.**

**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 £1,645,017 at the

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

end of 1922. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :— the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 5,790 volumes were purchased, 2,268 volumes presented, 355 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 43,894 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1922. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 290,644 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 128,412 volumes during 1922, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 7,918. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 39,770, of which 1,283 were added during the year.

**National Gallery.** The National Gallery at the end of 1922 contained 20,234 works of art, viz., 649 oil paintings, 5,116 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,469 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 25 students, and the school of drawing by 121 students. The average annual income from the Felton bequest amounts to £16,000, 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 1922 it contained more than 10,100 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 1922 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £500.

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

**Patent Office Library.** There is a free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, which contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, official Gazettes and patents specifications of the principal countries of the world. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

**Supreme Court Library.** The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees



paid under Acts of Parliament and Rules of Court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

### OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free Libraries.** Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1921–1922 having been £3,000. Of these libraries 475 furnished returns in 1922, which show that they possessed 937,370 volumes, and received £88,633 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £82,890—£11,670 on books, &c., and £71,220 on maintenance—and that 2,693,566 visits were paid to the 416 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, 1922, amounted to £9,115, consisting of rents, £5,231, aquarium receipts, £3,420, and other receipts, £464. The expenditure totalled £8,630, viz. :—£2,980, expenses of the aquarium; and £5,650 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, 1922, amounted to £1,199, against which the trust had incurred bank overdrafts to the amount of £874.

### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

**Botanic Garden.** The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established over 70 years ago, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The Botanic Gardens and the Domain are administered by the Lands Department, the Government House Grounds temporarily by the Federal Government, and Alexandra Park 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. A reference to some of the principal features appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 525 to 527.

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.

#### ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

**Royal  
Zoological  
and Acclimatisation  
Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office, and can be reached by tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by electric train to Royal Park Station. When the electric tramway from West Brunswick, at present being constructed through Royal Park, is completed, it will provide another facility for reaching the Gardens.

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. A. Wilkie.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

A brief statement of the history of this society and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529. The membership subscription is 10s. per annum. Two shows are held each year, one in the autumn and one in spring. The members' monthly meeting is held on the second Thursday of each month.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. Stanley E. R. Church, at 243 Collins-street, Melbourne, 'Phone Central 6097.

**Other  
societies.**

There are about 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres.

#### PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public  
reserves.**

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 6,212½ acres in 1922. A list of the public reserves in

1917, together with a statement of their respective areas, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 529 to 533.

A further statement showing the number and area of reserves in 17 of the largest towns outside Melbourne was given on page 533 of the same volume.

At the end of 1922 there were in the State 3,234 regular churches and chapels, and 1,612 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,846 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,171 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1922.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	398	714	565	1,279
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	302	610	315	925
Free Presbyterian ...	4	9	1	10
Methodist ...	277	825	319	1,144
Independent or Congregational ...	82	88	44	132
Baptist ...	95	112	45	157
Lutheran ...	25	50	13	63
Salvation Army ...	527	167	34	201
Church of Christ ...	78	92	18	110
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	1	1	...	1
Other Protestant ...	15	28	19	47
Roman Catholic Church ...	354	525	231	756
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	5	6	3	9
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints ...	4	3	5	8
Total ...	2,171	3,234	1,612	4,846

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,031, and the teachers 24,231; the number of scholars on the rolls was 233,825—107,101 males and 126,724 females.



## 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 tables of contributions should be certified to by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary appointed by the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, for this purpose was only of a provisional nature, issued subject to the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was no power under the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected with rates of contribution which afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a barrister of not less than seven years' standing as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average not more than three-pence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers, should they so desire, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and nearly all the valuations

have been made by the Government Actuary. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

In accordance with its provisions, an actuary was appointed under the Government Statist in 1881, whose chief duty was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies, and the result of these valuations disclosed the fact that, in almost every instance, the rates then being paid by the members were insufficient to provide the benefits which the societies had by their rules agreed to pay. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end. It is only just to the managing bodies of these institutions, however, to state that most of the principal societies made a serious effort to carry out the suggestions of the actuary. Several of them passed rules requiring future members to pay adequate rates of contribution, and in nearly every case some effort was made to improve the financial position.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that, if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect on societies. Of fifteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, thirteen have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely approximates to, 20s. in the £1, and of all the societies only two have a lower ratio than 18s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

If, on an actuarial valuation being made, a surplus is found to exist in any one fund of a society, the Government Statist may authorize the utilization of the whole or a portion of such surplus for the purposes of the same or any other fund.

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 consolidates all Acts passed up to 1914 inclusive. An Act passed in 1915—the *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 (No. 2)—gave power to societies to reinsure with the Government or with an approved life assurance company their liabilities to members who were engaged on naval or military service in connexion with the war. The number of societies which took advantage of the scheme was twelve, and the number of their enlisted members was about 15,120. The sum paid by them in sickness and mortality benefits on account of those members under the contracts which were reinsured was about £232,000, and of this sum £46,500 was reimbursed to the societies by the Government in accordance with the arrangement made with it.

The amounts of the sickness and mortality benefits paid by all societies on account of members who took part in the war was about £286,000. In addition, they paid the contributions of enlisted members during their absence from Australia. The amount of these contributions was about £152,000.

An Act was passed in 1922 in relation to Dividing Societies, *i.e.*, friendly societies which divide the whole or a portion of their funds each year. Its principal provisions are (1) that no dividing society shall be established in future unless it limits its membership to the employees of a particular Government department, municipality, company, or other body, firm or person; and (2) that every existing dividing society, the operations of which are not limited in the manner indicated, shall re-register every year, and, as a precedent to such re-registration, shall forward to the Registrar an actuarial certificate that its rates of contribution are adequate to provide the benefits specified in its rules.

Under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1923, which was assented to on 2nd October, 1923, societies may provide for the payment of sums of money on the deaths of members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred up to an aggregate of £100 instead of sums for defraying the expenses of burial of members and the other persons mentioned above. Societies are also permitted to contract with a person for the payment of a maximum amount of sick pay of £3 per week. Previously the periodical payment was limited to £2 per week. Another important provision of the Act is that the Government Statist may make or cause to be made such inspection and examination of the books of a society or branch as he deems necessary.

Central bodies of societies 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 1922 was £333,236. 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 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. In view of the provisions of the *Friendly Societies Act 1923*, referred to in a previous paragraph, it is probable that members of societies will soon be given the opportunity to contribute for larger sickness and death benefits than those which are at present provided. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case member, wife, and children up to the age of 16 years in the case of males and 18 years in the case of females, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after death of member on payment of medical fees.

The funds of the societies are divided into two or more portions. Of these the most important are the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for



medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 8d. to 10d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

**Progress of friendly societies.**

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies decreased from 153,921 in 1912 to 146,688 at the close of 1922 — a decrease during the ten years of 7,233 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 all the societies. In 1921 numerical recovery set in, there being an increase during that year of 618 male and 181 female members, and a further increase in 1922 of 2,448 and 420 male and female members respectively.

The funds increased during the ten-year period 1912–22 from £2,361,464 to £3,549,798, there being an addition of £1,188,334. They are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund for the year 1922 averaging 4.96 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of 1922 these had a membership of 10,295 and funds amounting to £82,837.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1918–1922 :—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1918 .. ..	149,558	658,435	602,855	3,073,083
1919 .. ..	144,280	664,526	680,943	3,056,666
1920 .. ..	143,021	681,232	564,220	3,173,678
1921 .. ..	143,820	763,031	561,659	3,375,050
1922 .. ..	146,688	790,788	616,040	3,549,798

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1918 to 1922 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1918 TO 1922.

(Including Female Societies.)

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Number of societies ..	46	49	55	56	57
Number of branches ..	1,496	1,489	1,475	1,464	1,467
Average number of members ..	153,870	146,919	143,651	143,421	145,254
Number of members sick ..	28,326	46,612	29,063	27,342	26,275
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	306,054	406,817	294,818	258,540	258,851
Deaths of members ..	2,525	2,211	1,381	1,302	1,299
Deaths of registered wives ..	473	751	471	526	476
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund.. ..	352,973	367,878	358,726	408,193	370,568
Income of incidental fund .. ..	275,022	265,672	289,367	319,957	385,821
Other Income .. ..	30,440	30,976	33,139	34,881	34,399
Total Income .. ..	658,435	664,526	681,232	763,031	790,788
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund .. ..	308,804	375,733	250,589	235,593	280,631
Expenditure of incidental fund.. ..	265,954	276,442	282,592	295,447	296,980
Other Expenditure .. ..	28,097	28,768	31,039	30,619	32,429
Total Expenditure .. ..	602,855	680,943	564,220	561,659	616,040
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund .. ..	2,884,718	2,876,863	2,985,000	3,157,600	3,241,528
Amount to credit of incidental fund .. ..	113,898	103,128	109,903	134,413	223,223
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund .. ..	2,808,057	2,783,425	2,889,409	3,046,251	3,155,993
Amount invested—incidental fund .. ..	105,329	103,128	109,871	134,413	221,174
Amounts invested—other funds .. ..	71,047	71,268	76,680	80,144	81,898
Total invested .. ..	2,984,433	2,957,821	3,075,960	3,260,808	3,459,065
„ funds .. ..	3,073,083	3,056,666	3,173,678	3,375,050	3,549,798

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.

Societies lost through secessions 6.5 per cent. of their members in 1922, 7.8 per cent. in 1921, 8.2 per cent. in 1920, 8.5 per cent. in 1919, 7.5 per cent. in 1918, and 6.0 per cent. in 1917. The higher secession rates in the four years 1918-1921 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

Secessions and expenses.

been on active service and whose contributions had been paid for them while absent from Australia having failed to resume payment of contributions on their return. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. Expenses of management absorbed slightly less than 19½ per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1922. 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.

An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07. 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.

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies, and the number per effective member, in respect of which claims for sick pay were received in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922; 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.		
1914..	125,952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1917..	128,989	257,847	2	0	2,409	18·68
1918..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1920..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1921..	113,666	240,207	2	1	1,224	10·77
1922..	115,426	241,021	2	1	1,221	10·58

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 factory 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, suitable sitting accommodation and a rest-room. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are 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 Wages 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 or per day 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 in the case of any trade not usually carried on in a factory or shop, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work; the day and latest hour when payment of wages is to be made, also what notice of termination of employment shall be given by either employer or worker; and the number of and 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 Wages Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question.

By an amendment of the law made in 1922 the Boards are given power to provide that in trades carried on in factories or shops a

person working fewer hours than those fixed for an ordinary week's work shall be paid from 33 to 50 per cent. above ordinary wages' rate for the first half of such week's work. For each hour worked beyond the aforesaid first half ordinary rates are payable up to but *not exceeding* the wage fixed by the Board for the full week's work.

By this provision the wages of an employee are stabilized as far as possible. Previously he could be employed on a systematic short time principle each week, and be paid only *pro ratâ* for the hours worked. As a safeguard against imposition on the part of the worker, he is not entitled to any wages if he refuses to complete the full number of hours fixed as a week's work.

### NEW BOARDS AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1920 to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were exercised in the following six cases :—

Knitters (Country) Board.	} Appointed in lieu of the Pottery Trade and the Pottery Trade (Country) Boards.
Pottery Trade (Country) Board. (This Board was afterwards divided as shown below.)	
Pottery Glazed Board.	
Pottery Unglazed Board.	
Pottery Glazed (Country) Board.	
Pottery Unglazed (Country) Board.	

Powers were adjusted in one case, viz. :—

The Shops Board No. 19 (Confectionery, Pastry, Fruit, and Vegetable) was deprived of the power to fix rates for persons employed whole or part time in selling confectionery or pastry in any place in which the business of a restaurant is carried on, and such power was conferred exclusively on the Restaurant Board.

Powers were varied in two cases, viz. :—

Sewer Builders Board.  
Shops Board No. 21 (Booksellers and Newsagents).

On 31st December, 1922, there were 174 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 184,500 employees.

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets (until the first Determination is made) as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at

the Factories Office. An officer of the Department of Labour acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. Members are paid for not more than seven meetings in the first twelve months after the constitution of the Board, and for not more than four meetings in any subsequent year. The chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Department of Labour to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Department of Labour, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may make an order for arrears of wages, that may be due for any period not exceeding twelve months, to be paid. It is, however, open to any worker, if he has made demand in writing on the employer within two months from the date same became due, to sue in a civil court for the amount of wages owing to him.

Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Wages Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court has been asked to make or alter fifty-nine 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 forty-one 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.

During the year 1922 Determinations made by 164 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

Rise in earnings.

made, (2) in 1914, and (3) in 1922, the figures for the two last mentioned years being the amounts paid to the employees under the Determinations of Wages Boards:—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	Before First Determination was made:	In 1914.	In 1922.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. ..	1 6 7	1 17 8	3 10 11
Agricultural Implements .. ..	1 19 5	2 10 1	4 2 9
Asphalters .. ..	2 2 10	2 13 8	4 10 8
Bedsteadmakers .. ..	1 12 2	2 9 6	4 2 8
Boot .. ..	1 3 2	2 1 7	3 7 2
Bread .. ..	1 12 6	3 2 7	5 1 10
Brewers .. ..	1 14 4	2 10 2	4 9 4
Brushmakers .. ..	1 3 1	2 4 9	3 12 0
Candlemakers .. ..	1 4 8	2 4 2	3 11 10
Carpenters .. ..	2 7 6	3 3 10	5 5 3
Clothing .. ..	1 0 0	1 6 9	2 13 0
"    Waterproof .. ..	1 2 3	1 17 4	2 17 0
Commercial Clerks .. ..	1 10 7	2 9 6	3 8 7
Coopers .. ..	1 15 7	3 6 3	5 8 8
Engravers .. ..	1 16 11	2 5 11	4 3 0
Farriers .. ..	1 15 2	2 4 5	4 11 5
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.)	1 9 1	2 5 10	3 17 3
(b) European (Mantelpieces) ..	1 13 6	2 9 7	4 1 1
Glassworkers .. ..	1 14 11	2 7 3	4 4 5
Hairdressers .. ..	1 2 9	2 2 7	3 7 6
Ice .. ..	2 10 3	3 4 7	5 12 9
Jewellers .. ..	1 13 10	2 9 8	3 19 5
Lift Attendants .. ..	1 5 0	2 7 8	3 15 8
Malt .. ..	2 1 1	2 17 1	4 4 2
Marine Store .. ..	1 5 7	2 5 0	3 12 4
Millet Broom .. ..	1 7 11	2 2 9	3 18 4
Painters .. ..	2 0 9	2 14 11	4 11 9
Picture Frame .. ..	1 3 11	1 19 9	3 14 1
Plate Glass .. ..	1 7 6	2 5 11	4 5 8
Plumbers .. ..	1 12 8	2 14 4	4 12 9
Pottery .. ..	1 8 1	2 0 8	3 15 4
Saddlery .. ..	1 7 1	2 2 11	4 3 5
"    Country .. ..	1 10 7	1 16 11	3 1 0
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers)	1 6 11	2 0 11	2 16 3
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) ..	1 17 8	3 1 2	4 4 2
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) ..	1 7 4	2 6 8	3 14 4
Slaters and Tilers .. ..	2 0 8	3 7 3	4 12 3
Starch .. ..	1 0 9	2 0 6	3 13 3
Stonecutters .. ..	1 15 11	3 2 0	5 6 5
Tanners .. ..	1 11 9	2 10 6	4 1 0
Watchmakers .. ..	1 14 2	2 19 2	4 3 6
Wicker .. ..	1 2 11	2 2 4	3 7 4
Woodworkers .. ..	1 13 2	2 11 9	4 7 2
"    Country .. ..	2 9 0	2 14 11	4 11 2



**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.

**Amendment of the law.** The Amending Act—*Factories and Shops Act 1922, No. 3252*—made some important alterations, the principal of which are as follows :—

A new scale of fees has been fixed for registration of factories and shops. These will so increase the revenue as to nearly cover the whole cost of the administration of the Department of Labour.

The powers of Wages Boards have been simplified and consolidated.

Rates for casual workers in factories and shops have been put upon a different basis with a view to the stabilizing of the weekly wage.

The appointment of members of Wages Boards has been simplified. Members were formerly appointed for three years, and much trouble was caused in getting new nominations at the date of expiry of each Board. Now Boards are appointed for one year, and every Board expires on the 30th September of each year, but will be automatically

re-appointed unless objection is lodged. Very few objections are anticipated, and much time and expense will be saved.

The Minister now makes all appointments instead of the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council has now power to exempt new industries from the provisions of Wages Boards for six months, to enable operatives to learn their work.

Bread may now be sold at any hour of the day or night.

The provisions of the Act relating to the guarding of dangerous machinery have been extended so that chaffcutting machines on farms or elsewhere may be guarded for the protection of the workers.

Boards are empowered to fix what notice shall be given by either side of the termination of employment, also to fix the day and latest hour on which wages shall be paid.

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.

**Shops,  
Metropolitan  
District.**

The Fourth Schedule shops are:—

- Bread shops.
- 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. Section 2 of Act No. 3181, which came into force on 29th August, 1922, provides that such Regulations shall not apply to fruit shops in the area enclosed by Flinders, Spencer, Latrobe, Victoria, and Spring streets, Melbourne.

The following are the only cases where these Regulations have been made. The hour of closing on each day of the week is given :—

—	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	..	..

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.

**Shops 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 Registration of Shops. March, 1915. The registration fee formerly ranged from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed, but from 1st March, 1923, it has varied from 2s. 6d. to £10 (Act 3252, Sec. 4). During the year 1922, 31,192 shops, employing 32,166 persons, were registered, as compared with 28,967 shops, employing 30,910 persons, in 1921.

Registered shops are divided into 27 classes. There was an increase for the year 1922 as compared with 1921 of 2,225 shops, and 1,256 employees. Particulars of the increases and decreases in shops registered are given below:—

#### INCREASES AND DECREASES IN SHOPS REGISTERED, 1922.

	Metropolitan and Provincial Cities.		Country.		Whole State.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bread .. .. .	271	..	105	..	376	..
Confectionery and Pastry	56	..	26	..	82	..
Booksellers, News Agents						
Fancy Goods Dealers						
Boot Dealers .. .. .	41	..	..	32	9	..
Boot Repairers .. .. .	17	..	54	..	71	..
Butchers .. .. .	122	..	55	..	177	..
Chemists .. .. .	14	..	6	..	20	..
Crockery .. .. .	8	..	..	..	8	..
Cycle and Motor .. .. .	..	5	49	..	44	..
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat .. .. .	52	..	20	..	72	..
Drapery .. .. .	310	..	32	..	342	..
Fish .. .. .	22	..	..	5	17	..
Florists .. .. .	14	..	..	1	13	..
Fruit and Vegetable .. .. .	145	..	65	..	210	..
Fuel and Fodder .. .. .	35	..	..	4	31	..
Furniture .. .. .	41	..	7	..	48	..
Grocers .. .. .	296	..	21	..	317	..
Hairdressers .. .. .	63	..	48	..	111	..
Hardware .. .. .	..	21	30	..	9	..
Jewellery .. .. .	..	3	..	2	..	5
Leather Goods .. .. .	10	..	..	28	..	18
Men's Clothing .. .. .	15	..	12	..	27	..
Musical Instruments .. .. .	..	9	..	1	..	10
Tobacconists .. .. .	123	..	2	..	125	..
Mixed .. .. .	..	85	87	..	2	..
Shops not classified .. .. .	157	..	..	10	147	..
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>33</b>

**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 earnings must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories, with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1922 the figures were 9,410 factories, with 126,625 employees.

#### GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

**Government Labour Exchange.** Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1922 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.
1922—January .. .. .	1,510	104
February .. .. .	1,218	42
March .. .. .	1,481	77
April .. .. .	1,408	67
May .. .. .	1,394	91
June .. .. .	1,192	38
July .. .. .	*	83
August .. .. .	1,286	386
September .. .. .	803	338
October .. .. .	*	226
November .. .. .	615	189
December .. .. .	573	62

\* Figures not available.

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.	
1918 .. .. .	8,743	1,729	4,807
1919 • .. .. .	11,792	1,400	6,656
1920 .. .. .	11,798	1,357	4,457
1921 .. .. .	15,376	1,274	1,913
1922 .. .. .	12,361	1,065	1,703

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 1922 the number of railway tickets advanced was 5,688, valued at £5,414, of which £3,963 has been refunded. During the past twenty-two years 53,303 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £42,976, of which £28,987 has been refunded.

### REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the great war. On that date the Commonwealth Government established the Department of Repatriation, with (the late) Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen as first Minister. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

**Organization of Department.** A description of this is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 369.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants.

**Activities of Department.** The activities of the Department include the administration of a wide variety of benefits, such as employment, vocational training, medical treatment, children's education, land settlement and assistance. Under "assistance" establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, educational grants, equipment with tools of trade, and funeral expenses are provided. In co-operation with the State Governments a land settlement scheme has been devised, whereby the Federal Government loans the States money to provide the required holdings and to construct railways or other works necessary to their successful operation. Under this scheme the Commonwealth Government will also make available an average grant of £625 per settler. This will afford every ex-soldier possessing the natural aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm. With the exception of South Australia, all the States have agreed to extend the benefits of the Land Settlement scheme to persons who were munition or war workers, and the Commonwealth Government's advance of £625 will be available for such persons.

**Summary of Work of Department.** The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1923 :—

Employment—			
Number of applications received	..	..	82,090
Number of positions filled	..	..	46,986
Assistance other than vocational training and employment—			
Number of applications received	..	..	183,848
Number of applications approved	..	..	166,511
Assistance granted—			
Gifts	..	..	£2,923,658
Loans	..	..	485,543
General	..	..	921,985
Total	..	..	<u>£4,331,186</u>

Vocational training statistics from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1923 :—

Number of applications received	..	..	16,488
Number of applications approved	..	..	11,697
Completed training	..	..	4,585
In training at 30th June, 1923	..	..	1,343

N. B.—The above figures relate to day training only.

**Workers' Compensation Act.** The principal provisions of this Act are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558. It was amended by an Act (No. 3,217) passed in December, 1922.

The latter Act made the following alterations :—

- (1.) The maximum weekly compensation was increased from £1 10s. to £2.
- (2.) The maximum compensation for total disability or on death (with total dependency) was increased from £500 to £600.
- (3.) The payment for funeral expenses was increased from £50 to £75.
- (4.) The minimum weekly payment to an adult worker was fixed at £1.
- (5.) Various anomalies in the Fourth Schedule were corrected, and
- (6.) Men who contract to fell trees and deliver timber were included in the definition "worker."

#### STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the Workers' Compensation Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.



The following table contains a statement of the premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each year since the establishment of the office :—

**PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1914-15 to 1922-23.**

Year.	Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1914-15* ..	27,502	3,006	2,750	1,494
1915-16 ..	25,647	12,370	9,750	5,459
1916-17 ..	26,249	13,977	14,750	†7,506
1917-18 ..	27,426	14,250	19,000	3,824
1918-19 ..	28,650	17,567	23,000	6,986
1919-20 ..	32,473	21,412	26,000	†10,080
1920-21 ..	39,363	26,863	28,500	2,702
1921-22 ..	42,475	26,765	32,000	6,747
1922-23 ..	50,222	26,752	38,500	†14,552

\* 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.

The expense rate of the year 1922-23—14.8 per cent.—shows a reduction of 1.7 per cent. as compared with the previous year's rate. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australasia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned and in course of settlement at the end of the year was 2,544.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the **Compulsory Insurance.** 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, 1923, was 57. 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 £320,000.

Up to the present (November, 1923) one scheme of **Schemes of Compensation.** compensation has been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

**Accounts.** The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1923, and the Balance-sheet as at the end of that year are appended :—

## STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

### REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1923.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims .. .. .				26,573	4	9
Less claims recovered .. .. .	521	3	7			
Provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1922 .. .. .	7,500	0	0			
				8,021	3	7
				18,552	1	2
Provision for unearned premiums .. .. .				22,600	0	0
Provision for unadjusted claims .. .. .				8,200	0	0
Net Revenue, carried down .. .. .				19,983	13	0
<b>Total</b> .. .. .				<b>£69,335</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Premiums for year .. .. .	52,827	19	2			
Less reinsurances and rebates .. .. .	2,605	5	0			
				50,222	14	2
Provision for unearned premiums, 30th June, 1922 .. .. .				19,115	0	0
<b>Total</b> .. .. .				<b>£69,335</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1923.

	£	s.	d.
Administration Expenses, Act No. 2750 .. .. .	200	0	0
Agents' Expenses and Commission .. .. .	2,413	13	3
Expenses of Management, including Salaries .. .. .	4,836	6	10
Net Profit .. .. .	14,305	13	2
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>£21,755</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

	£	s.	d.
Net Revenue, brought down .. .. .	19,983	13	0
Interest on Investments and Funds at Treasury .. .. .	1,772	0	3
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>£21,755</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

### BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1923.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unearned Premiums .. .. .				22,600	0	0
Outstanding Claims .. .. .				8,200	0	0
Sundry Accounts unpaid—						
On account Agents .. .. .	235	3	2			
Others .. .. .	16	16	10			
				252	0	0
General Reserve .. .. .				32,000	0	0
Bonus Reserve .. .. .				6,746	7	10
Profit for year 1922-23 to be appropriated—						
To General Reserve .. .. .	6,500	0	0			
Bonus Reserve .. .. .	7,805	13	2			
				14,305	13	2
<b>Total</b> .. .. .				<b>£84,104</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Funds at Treasury .. .. .				44,597	0	0
Premiums due .. .. .				235	8	9
Treasury Interest Accrued .. .. .				458	11	1
Stamps on Hand .. .. .				60	13	4
General Reserve Fund .. .. .				32,000	0	0
Bonus Reserve Fund .. .. .				6,746	7	10
<b>Total</b> .. .. .				<b>£84,104</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### 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 1922, was 227. The total receipts of all the organizations were £3,225,132, of which £2,471,375 was contributed by the Government and £753,757 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,177,337. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 16,013, and there were no less than 185,944 distinct cases of out-door relief. With regard to the out-door relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.— INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1921-22.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (Including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
General Hospitals .. ..	53	2,274·0	72,280	73,009	315,502	388,511	385,186
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	185·6	4,276	3,875	23,334	27,209	28,221
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	175·0	15,823	4,293	39,873	44,166	41,275
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. ..	1	35·5	3,643	450	7,906	8,356	24,561
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. ..	1	73·0	..	5,470	574	6,044	6,044
Heatherton Sanatorium .. ..	1	92·3	..	5,817	6,585	12,402	12,402
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	31·9	..	289	2,319	2,608	2,918
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions ..	4	348·9	13,681	4,465	71,648	76,113	37,499
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylums, and Receiving Houses .. ..	12	6,006·0	..	338,223	45,632	383,855	383,855
Foundling Hospitals .. ..	2	325·2	..	3,718	8,404	12,122	12,378
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	1	314·0	..	31,338	36,408	67,746	63,946
Total .. ..	79	9,861·4	109,703	470,947	558,185	1,029,132	998,285

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,  
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1921-22—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	1,922·4	328	£ 21,122	£ 45,193	£ 66,315	£ 62,261
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	75·0	16	..	6,591	6,591	3,896
Freemasons' Homes* ..	1	18·0	..	..	4,927	4,927	2,527
Benevolent Societies ..	81	..	14,534	8,807	26,107	34,914	33,647
Orphan Asylums ..	10	1,808·4	..	4,400	41,994	46,394	44,051
Total ..	101	3,823·8	14,878	34,329	124,812	159,141	146,382
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	12	532·0	13,257	301,883	13,125	315,008	315,008
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	35·0	..	3,845	967	4,812	4,812
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	21·1	..	506	1,575	1,881	2,157
Female Refuges ..	10	694·5	..	2,405	38,647	41,052	36,975
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	3	135·0	..	341	7,065	7,406	7,302
Prison Association of Victoria	1	..	643	510	495	1,005	1,092
Goals and Penal Establishments	15	806·0	..	74,161	..	74,161	74,161
Total ..	43	2,223·6	13,960	333,451	61,874	445,325	441,508
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	42,402	1,581,898	..	1,581,898	1,581,898
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	104·6	..	650	5,206	5,856	5,353
Charity Organization Society	1	..	466	..	2,648	2,648	2,856
Free Dispensaries ..	2	..	4,595	100	1,032	1,132	1,055
Total ..	4	104·6	47,463	1,582,648	8,886	1,591,534	1,591,162
<b>Grand Total..</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>16,013·4</b>	<b>185,944</b>	<b>2,471,375</b>	<b>753,757</b>	<b>3,225,132</b>	<b>3,177,337</b>

\* Figures for 1920-21, no later ones being available.

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1921-22 amounted to £1,569,073, of which £815,316, or 52 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £1,521,278. Of the Government contribution, £655,238 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, 1913-1922.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1913 it was £852,082, and it had increased to £1,521,278 in 1922. This is equivalent to an advance of about 79 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 74 per cent., and that from other sources by 117 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, 1913 TO 1922.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extraordinary Repairs.	Maintenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	562,598	1,045,823	132,601	850,357	10,619	993,577
1918 ..	541,817	465,809	1,007,626	67,254	895,919	8,968	972,141
1919 ..	578,055	497,945	1,076,000	62,144	963,647	16,504	1,042,295
1920 ..	681,626	638,356	1,319,982	66,191	1,155,558	8,817	1,230,566
1921 ..	818,766	709,011	1,527,777	95,153	1,351,856	12,154	1,459,163
1922 ..	815,316	758,757	1,569,073	166,145	1,339,982	15,151	1,521,278

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, 1921-22.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each inmate.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,274	321,131	141	4	4
Women's Hospital ... ..	185	27,286	147	9	10
Children's Hospital ... ..	175	29,811	170	7	0
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	71	9,891	139	6	2
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	35	4,964	141	16	7
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	314	48,703	155	2	1
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	131	3,381	25	16	2
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	194	6,838	35	4	11
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	73	5,625	77	1	1
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	92	7,983	86	15	5
Receiving Houses for the Insane Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	6,006	360,879	60	1	9
Idiot Asylum ... ..					
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	1,922	58,469	30	8	5
Convalescent Homes ... ..	32	2,475	77	6	10
Blind Asylums ... ..	172	7,093	41	4	9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	106	5,684	53	12	5
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,808	33,684	18	12	7
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	13,789*	308,565	22	7	7
Female Refuges ... ..	694	35,904	51	14	8
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	135	5,979	44	5	9
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	72	3,841	53	6	11
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	35	4,062	116	1	2
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ... ..	21	2,157	102	14	3
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	105	4,504	42	17	11
Freemasons' Home ... ..	18	2,422	134	11	1
Total ... ..	28,459	1,301,331	45	14	6

\* 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 is somewhat higher. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospitals, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospitals, and for infants in the other institutions mentioned.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1921–22 more than half was contributed by the Government, and 12½ 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, 1921–22.**

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	73,009	3,875	4,293	2,000	31,338	4,168	606,633	815,316
Municipal Grants .. ..	12,200	437	487	314	32,111	336	9,609	55,494
Private Contributions ..	45,035	1,444	9,374	678	1,019	2,916	49,700	113,166
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	32,678	126	766	510	..	483	4,653	39,214
Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates .. ..	96,085	5,921	19,576	2,072	..	7,351	76,684	207,689
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	23,285	2,771	3,486	1,284	..	752	3,151	34,729
Contributions of Indoor Patients	59,536	7,445	2,400	1,779	..	2,161	99,005	172,326
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	13,284	545	2,197	2,232	..	1,156	..	19,414
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	937	1,202	615	50	830	38,716	38,716
Interest or Rent .. ..	15,440	..	..	..	..	..	11,763	30,837
Other Sources .. ..	14,961	3,708	385	528	3,228	325	19,037	42,172
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>388,511</b>	<b>27,209</b>	<b>44,166</b>	<b>12,012</b>	<b>67,746</b>	<b>20,478</b>	<b>1,008,951</b>	<b>1,569,073</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, 1922, 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 1922. 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, 1921-22.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ..	53	445	4,834,155	3,627	1,333
Women's Hospital ..	1	27	229,970	209	1,100
Children's Hospital ..	1	22	165,369	186	889
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	4	25,730	36	715
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	1	16	89,248	92	970
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	50	499,098	514	971
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ..	1	7	70,376	167	421
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ..	1	9	124,000	110	1,127
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	1	13	58,582	90	651
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	13	99,728	96	1,039
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	2	22	63,782	93	686
Hospitals for the Insane ..	9	1,368	3,563,043	5,158	691
Idiot Asylum ..	1	20	114,288	358	319
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	185	1,957,523	2,383	821
Convalescent Homes ..	2	22	68,790	59	1,166
Blind Asylums ..	2	13	97,200	98	992
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	1	4	87,604	100	876
Orphan Asylums ..	10	92	919,845	1,703	513
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools ..	12	71	661,472	980	675
Female Refuges ..	10	178	641,303	849	765
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	3	16	84,418	173	488
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	13	25,407	33	770
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	23	73,669	116	635
Total ..	125	2,644	14,601,396	17,370	841



Charitable  
Institutions  
—Inmates  
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1921-22.

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 .. .. .	34,161	2,274.0	2,749	per cent. 8.6
Women's Hospital .. .. .	5,166	185.6	123	2.4
Children's Hospital .. .. .	2,990	175.0	374	12.5
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	1,726	71.2	8	.5
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	490	35.5	15	3.1
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	4,056	314.0	85	2.1
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	184	131.4	11	6.0
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	263	193.8	4	1.5
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	312	73.0	6	1.9
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	266	92.3	74	27.8
Receiving Houses for the Insane .. .. .	903	82.0	37	4.1
Hospitals for the Insane .. .. .	6,593	5,554.0	354	5.4
Idiot Asylum .. .. .	6,412	370.0	22	5.3
Benevolent Asylums .. .. .	3,642	1,922.4	473	13.0
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	787	31.9	1	.1
Blind Asylums .. .. .	221	171.6	5	2.3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. .. .	130	106.1	..	..
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	2,412	1,808.4	1	.04
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools .. .. .	14,602	13,789.0	56	.4
Female Refuges .. .. .	1,263	694.5	10	.8
Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. .. .	511	135.0	..	..
Old Colonists' Association .. .. .	75	72.0	6	8.0
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	204	35.0	..	..
Brightside Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	74	21.1	1	1.4
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	129	104.6	..	..
Freemasons' Home .. .. .	21	18.0	2	9.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>87,593</b>	<b>28,461.4</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>5.0</b>

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 43 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 80 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 273 infants in the Female Refuges, and 204 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 1921-22. The receipts, distinguishing moneys received from the

Patients  
treated, etc.,  
in hospitals.

Government and other sources, and the expenditure per head for maintenance (based on the average number of indoor patients) are also shown :—

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS;  
ALSO DEATHS, TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
PER HEAD FOR MAINTENANCE, 1921-22.**

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	324	58.2	10	3,011	1,433	4,444	63	3	11
Ararat ..	70	496	35.3	44	850	2,370	3,220	83	9	8
Ballarat ..	170	1,285	76.0	115	2,500	20,270	22,770	120	6	1
Beechworth ..	95	296	17.5	17	565	1,350	2,415	130	12	7
Bendigo ..	222	2,047	112.7	127	4,250	21,321	26,071	155	9	6
Castlemaine ..	75	469	36.5	38	1,000	2,246	3,246	101	17	3
Daylesford ..	52	246	20.3	11	460	1,465	1,925	117	8	9
Geelong ..	217	1,497	124.2	86	1,975	10,321	12,296	99	15	4
Hamilton ..	91	592	42.1	30	726	4,051	4,777	89	5	3
Kyneton ..	54	332	19.7	29	450	2,120	2,570	122	13	11
Maryborough ..	95	439	25.0	19	800	1,667	2,467	101	13	7
Melbourne ..	358	6,446	353.0	311	20,500	61,597	82,097	229	8	3
Alfred ..	168	2,673	139.0	248	8,768	39,425	48,193	233	10	6
Austin ..	290	564	264.0	220	5,800	22,284	28,084	94	2	6
Homœopathic ..	98	1,374	108.2	67	2,000	9,752	11,752	105	12	11
St. Vincent's ..	126	2,391	128.0	160	5,500	25,036	30,536	169	19	1
Mooroopna ..	104	1,358	83.9	74	1,290	7,067	8,357	87	11	2
Salo ..	68	827	59.9	51	810	4,845	5,655	89	3	0
Stawell ..	66	196	12.5	16	390	1,765	2,155	183	18	5
Swan Hill ..	52	552	35.1	36	500	3,441	3,941	108	13	3
Wangaratta ..	65	735	37.2	31	1,000	3,459	4,459	94	11	11
Warrnambool ..	92	521	43.4	28	1,050	3,326	4,376	86	11	4
*Other Hospitals	899	8,501	437.3	481	8,814	63,391	72,205	136	7	9
Total ..	3,627	34,161	2,274.0	2,749	73,009	315,502	388,511	141	4	4

\* 31 in number.

**HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1922.**

An Act (No. 3260) to amend the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed by the State Parliament in the year 1922. Its principal provisions are as follows :—

Part I. provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a Board to be called the Charities Board of Victoria and to consist of 14 members, which is to be constituted as under :—

- (a) Four persons to be nominated by the body known as the Metropolitan Hospitals Association, one at least of whom is to be a legally qualified medical practitioner ;

- (b) Four persons to be nominated by the body known as the Country Hospitals Association, one at least of whom is to be a legally qualified medical practitioner ;
- (c) Two persons to be appointed from persons nominated by the committees of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies within the metropolis (other than hospitals), one at least of whom is to be a woman ;
- (d) Two persons to be appointed from persons nominated by the committees of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies outside of the metropolis (other than hospitals), one at least of whom is to be a woman ;
- (e) Two other persons, one of whom is to be appointed as a member of the Metropolitan Standing Committee and the other as a member of the Country Standing Committee to be provided for under the Act.

The duties of the Board are from time to time to make such inquiries as it thinks fit and to report to the Minister as to :—

- (a) What charitable relief is required to meet the needs of the diseased, infirm, incurable, poor, or destitute persons resident in Victoria (including children and convalescent patients) ;
- (b) What institutions or benevolent societies should in the opinion of the Board be subsidized ;
- (c) What sum of money should in the opinion of the Board be paid from the Fund, and for what purposes, to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year ; and
- (d) Any amendments of existing legislation and proposals for future legislation which are in its opinion desirable for carrying into effect any of the objects or purposes referred to in the Act, and in particular for improvement in and the prevention of overlapping in the administration of institutions and benevolent societies.

Special powers of the Board include the closing of any subsidized institution including a benevolent society (not being a separate institution) and the amalgamation of any two or more subsidized institutions (not being separate institutions). Before the Board can exercise the power of closing an institution it must be satisfied that the institution or benevolent society is seriously mismanaged or that the funds thereof are substantially applied otherwise than for affording the relief for which the institution or benevolent society exists, or that the accommodation provided is defective, insanitary, or unsuitable, or that relief can be provided more effectively and economically by some other institution or benevolent society. All institutions existing before the commencement of the Act must be registered within six months of a date to be fixed by the Board, and every institution established subsequently must register in order to participate in any grant or aid of any kind

from the Consolidated Revenue or from any municipality. A non-registered charity will not be allowed to appeal or apply to any person or body of persons for any contributions towards its funds.

A fund to be called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" is to be established and kept in the Treasury, to which the Government will contribute £130,000 for the financial year 1922-23. The salary of an Inspector of Charities, who will be appointed under the Act, together with the remuneration of other necessary officers and expenses will be paid out of the fund. Subject to these payments the fund may be applied to the establishment or maintenance of subsidized institutions or benevolent societies, the cost of the erection of new buildings or of repairs, additions, alterations, or equipment of existing buildings used for the purposes of any subsidized institution or for any other prescribed purposes. Matters to be considered in making payments out of the fund are the financial position of each institution or benevolent society, and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the next financial year otherwise than from the fund, the probable net receipts and expenditure of that financial year, also the actual number of persons relieved by it, the average number of beds (if any) occupied, the average length of stay of patients, and the average cost per bed during the preceding financial year.

Other sections relate to restrictions on certain means of raising money for institutions, the incorporation and government of hospitals and philanthropic institutions generally, the liability of patients to contribute for the relief afforded them according to their means, and the power to resume land required for institutions in the manner provided by the *Lands Compensation Act 1915*.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain 358 beds, in which 6,446 in-patients were treated in 1921-22, the daily average number of in-patients being 358. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 37,414 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 152,112.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1922, numbered 284,888, and the out-patients, 1,225,154.

In 1921-22 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £20,500; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £916; private contributions amounted to £10,347; entertainments in aid to £27;

bequests to £17,711; Hospital Sunday collections to £7,629; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £7,410; and out-patients' fees to £5,202; interest yielded a revenue of £5,305; and £7,050 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £82,097, and the expenditure was £84,295.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a Training School for Nurses, and has a nursing staff of 162. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute is proving of valuable assistance in the many lines of research which are being conducted by an efficient and highly-trained staff.

**Other Hospitals, &c.** Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

### HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

### CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

**Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium.** The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient and early stage cases was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. It was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1922, 311 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 71 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 138 did very well and were discharged apparently cured or greatly benefited; 60 were discharged benefited but with the disease not arrested, and 49 were discharged not benefited or incurable. The last-mentioned cases include patients who were discharged either at their own request after a brief stay, or for disciplinary reasons, and some who were sent in for a short period for educational purposes. Five deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 59 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 4,955 patients. Of these, 3,175 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 943 were not benefited or were incurable; 95 died; 683 left of their own accord; and 59 remained at the end of 1922. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

**Amherst  
and  
Heatherton  
Sanatoria.**

The Amherst Sanatorium, for early-stage cases, is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department. It is for the treatment of females only. At this institution there is accommodation for 56 patients. During the year 1922, 143 patients were treated, of whom 64 were discharged with their condition much improved; 14 left of their own accord; 12 left, not benefited; 8 died; and 45 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,986 patients. Of these, 1,643 were discharged cured or relieved; 66 left of their own accord; 182 were incurable; 50 died; and 45 remained on 31st December, 1922.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, which now contains 124 beds. There were on 1st January, 1922, 90 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 208, making a total of 298 who received treatment during the year 1922. Of these, 105 were discharged, 85 died, and 108 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 146 beds are provided at the Austin Hospital.

**St. John  
Ambulance  
Association.**

The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. Full information in regard to the formation of classes may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. J. Harold Lord, 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone, Central 1370.)

**Victorian Civil  
Ambulance  
Service.**

This service attended to 10,406 calls, of which 1,205 were accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1923; the mileage travelled was 95,269. In 1,126 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 783, 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, 1923, 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, £1,553; expenditure, £1,621; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,188; expenditure, £1,107; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £103; expenditure, £71. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,181, of which 481 were new cases investigated. Many of these new cases concerned returned soldiers or soldiers' dependants who came under the notice of the society, not as normal cases of distress, but through

various patriotic and repatriation organizations. Since the outbreak of war in 1914 the Society has been called upon to investigate over 8,000 cases of this class. During the year under review, 72 men and women obtained temporary or permanent employment through the Society's assistance, and 404 men were provided with work at the Society's wood-yard. The records of the Society now contain more than 32,000 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, 1923, 69 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 19 certificates, 22 bronze medals, 1 clasp to bronze medal, 8 silver medals, and 1 gold medal were granted. The receipts during 1922-23 amounted to £467, and the expenditure to £427. 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. 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 1922-23 the awards granted totalled 1,425. The whole

Royal  
Humane  
Society.

Royal Life  
Saving  
Society.

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 this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1922, 2,818 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 2,456 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 222 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 £5,257 and the expenditure to £4,002.

**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 seven years:—1916, £18,525; 1917, £19,020; 1918, £22,447; 1919, £18,586; 1920, £19,750; 1921, £29,723; and 1922, £20,368 (including a bequest of £2,461 from the estate of a deceased person).

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £495,318.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions in 1922 are given hereunder:—

	£
Melbourne Hospital .. ..	5,360
Children's Hospital .. ..	2,503
Alfred Hospital .. ..	2,382
St. Vincent's Hospital .. ..	1,585
Women's Hospital .. ..	1,817
Benevolent Asylum .. ..	750
Austin Hospital .. ..	1,417
Homœopathic Hospital .. ..	943
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	775
St. John Ambulance Association ..	600
Melbourne District Nursing Society	600
Queen Victoria Hospital .. ..	445
Other Institutions .. ..	890
Total distributed .. ..	<u>20,067</u>

**Wattle Day.** On a day fixed, about the middle of August in each year, ladies attired in white costumes sell sprigs of wattle blossom in the streets and elsewhere, and the amounts obtained



are allotted to charities for children. The sums which have been raised each year during the last nine years are as follows:—1914, £2,115; 1915, £2,553; 1916, £8,604; 1917, £7,000; 1918, £7,233; 1919, £5,393; 1920, £4,304; 1921, £5,951; and 1922, £5,293. From 1915 to 1920 the Wattle Day collection was organized and controlled by the Commonwealth Button Fund, and emblematic “buttons” and badges were sold in addition to wattle blossom. The Commonwealth Button Fund was wound up in January, 1921, and the organization of the annual Wattle Day appeal is now undertaken by the Children’s Welfare Association, 149 Swanston-street, Melbourne. This association consists of all the societies participating in the appeal, and its work is carried out by a body of voluntary assistants.

### 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 17s. 6d. per week, and the commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1923, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 11,728; women, 19,520; total, 31,248. Invalid pensioners—men, 5,569; women, 6,138; total, 11,707.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, 31 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1923.

**Pensioners, 1901 to 1922-23.** 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, 1923, it had reached a total of 31,248 (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 1923.

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*
1921-22	30,958	11,444	42,402	1,581,898*
1922-23	31,248	11,707	42,955	1,589,362*

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week to inmates of Benevolent Asylums. There were 687 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1923.

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, 1923, was 370,427 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £1,852,135.

For the year ended 30th June, 1923, the number of claims granted was 36,260, and the amount paid in allowances, £181,300.

#### War Pensions.

The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1923, was 78,082, and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith

was £2,082,054. Of the total number of pensioners, 24,686 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 53,396 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 1921 and 1922 :—

**INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1921 AND 1922.**

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1921.	1922.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	5,255	5,386	+ 131
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	484	487	+ 3
Boarded Out .. .. .	103	124	+ 21
In Licensed Houses .. .. .	76	82	+ 6
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	23	22	- 1
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane ..</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>+ 160</b>
<b>In Receiving Institutions .. .. .</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>6,188</b>	<b>+ 164</b>
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	52	50	- 2
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	112	124	+ 12

The year 1921 showed an increase of 16 in the number of the registered insane over the preceding year, but 1922 has increased the accumulation by no less than 160, the majority, *i.e.*, 131, of the total number, being in the State Hospitals for the Insane. It must, however, be remembered that the population of the State has increased by 39,560, so that the ratio of insane population remains the same as at the end of 1921, *viz.* :—1 in 261. Other cases known to the Department, *i.e.*, patients under observation in receiving houses, voluntary boarders and military mental cases, remain in much the same numbers.

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1918 to 1922 is given below :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1918	305	356	661	41	60	101	762
1919	353	317	670	31	44	75	745
1920	421	354	775	44	45	89	864
1921	341	335	676	42	84	126	802
1922	388	330	718	46	74	120	838

The voluntary boarders are not included in the above figures. The number of such boarders admitted during the last seven years was as follows :—136 in 1916, 140 in 1917, 163 in 1918, 167 in 1919, 193 in 1920, 198 in 1921, and 176 in 1922.

The year's admissions (838) to the State Hospitals constitutes the third highest return in the records of the Department, one-seventh of them being re-admissions.

### NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

**Neglected and reformatory children.** There were at the end of 1922 two industrial and four reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing 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, 1922, numbered 6,168—6,047

neglected and 121 reformatory children—and there were 33 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, 1918 TO 1922.

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.	
1918 ...	9,305	909	493	454	6	11,167
1919 ...	3,989	985	502	472	3	*5,951
1920 ...	4,128	1,021	448	497	...	*6,094
1921 ...	4,281	860	458	498	7	*6,104
1922 ...	4,189	904	434	515	5	*6,047

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.	
1918 ...	110	40	25	5	...	180
1919 ...	114	33	20	13	...	180
1920 ...	86	30	13	3	...	132
1921 ...	78	13	27	4	...	122
1922 ...	65	23	29	3	1	121

\* 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 1922 there were 7,651 such children.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by **Children boarded out, &c.** honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for children under 18 months, and 8s. per week for those over that age. These rates have been payable since 1st December, 1921. For the previous twelve months the rates were 11s. 6d. per week for children under 12 months, and 8s. per week for those of an

older age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1922 were as follows :—

Cases in which Parents were held to be—	Number.
<b>Blamable—One Parent—</b>	
Father deserted and mother an invalid .. ..	1
“ “ “ “ dead .. ..	28
“ “ “ “ in hospital .. ..	5
“ “ “ “ poor .. ..	281
“ drunkard “ “ poor .. ..	4
“ “ “ “ dead .. ..	4
“ in gaol and mother poor .. ..	12
“ “ “ “ dead .. ..	1
“ of doubtful character and mother divorced ..	1
“ unknown and mother dead .. ..	31
“ “ “ “ poor .. ..	8
Mother deserted and father dead .. ..	3
“ “ “ “ poor .. ..	6
“ drunkard and father dead .. ..	5
“ of doubtful character and father poor .. ..	2
“ “ “ “ dead .. ..	8
<b>Both Parents—</b>	
Father deserted and mother in gaol .. ..	2
“ unknown “ “ deserted .. ..	7
“ “ “ “ of doubtful character .. ..	2
“ “ “ “ in hospital .. ..	2
Parents deserted .. ..	19
“ of doubtful character .. ..	10
“ unknown .. ..	8
Total .. ..	450
<b>Blameless—Both Parents—</b>	
Father an invalid and mother dead .. ..	4
“ “ “ “ poor .. ..	17
“ dead and mother poor .. ..	88
“ “ “ “ in asylum .. ..	10
“ “ “ “ in hospital .. ..	1
“ in asylum ; mother poor .. ..	1
“ “ “ “ dead .. ..	5
“ in hospital ; mother poor .. ..	4
“ “ “ “ dead .. ..	5
“ poor and mother dead .. ..	18
“ “ “ “ in asylum .. ..	13
Parents poor .. ..	106
“ dead .. ..	44
Total .. ..	316
Total number of children placed under control during the year..	766

## 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, 1922, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 2,280 children, and 7,651 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 117 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 7,534.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1911 to 1922 inclusive :—

## WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1911 TO 1922.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year.	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded out Children.	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children† boarded out with Mothers.
				£		
1911 ..	2,958	2,358	5,316	74,719	1,865	7,181
1912 ..	2,991	2,978	5,969	83,327	1,815	7,784
1913 ..	3,090	3,696	6,786	93,509	1,767	8,553
1914 ..	3,342	4,144	7,486	102,051	1,853	9,339
1915 ..	3,359	4,681	8,040	127,898*	2,136	10,176
1916 ..	3,817	4,984	8,801	140,752	1,979	10,780
1917 ..	3,979	5,151	9,130	147,794	2,013	11,143
1918 ..	3,981	5,324	9,305	153,350	2,042	11,347
1919 ..	3,989	6,206†	10,195	161,044*	2,142	12,337
1920 ..	4,128	6,928†	11,056	210,457*	2,098	13,154
1921 ..	4,281	7,534†	11,815	240,555*	1,945	13,760
1922 ..	4,189	7,651†	11,840	264,257	1,979	13,819

\* Payment for children over the age of two years was increased from 5s. to 6s. per week from 1st April, 1915, and from 6s. to 7s. per week from 1st December, 1919. On 1st November, 1920, payment was increased from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per week for children under the age of 12 months, and from 7s. to 8s. per week for all over that age. From 1st December, 1921, the rate of pay for children under the age of 12 months was increased from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week, and for those between 12 and 18 months from 8s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

† Not wards of State.

‡ These children were wards of State prior to 1919.

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1922 to £294,295, and that for reformatory school children to £2,038; the expenses of administration amounted to £12,232, making a total gross expenditure of £308,565. A sum of £13,027 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £98 from other sources, making the net expenditure £295,440. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1922, was 6,047; of this total, 4,189 were maintained in foster homes, 185 were in Government receiving depôts, 26 were in private industrial schools, 251 were in other institutions, 434 were at service earning their own living, 51 were in hospitals, 2 were in gaol, and 909 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1922, was 121. Of this number 65 were maintained in private schools, 29 were in service earning their own living, 2 were in hospital, 1 was in gaol, and 24 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, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1913	..	..	114,264	1918	..	..	171,474
1914	..	..	122,564	1919	..	..	181,385
1915	..	..	149,324	1920	..	..	238,448
1916	..	..	159,929	1921	..	..	282,380
1917	..	..	167,214	1922	..	..	295,440

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

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.



provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1922 :—

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 31.12.21.	Admissions during 1922.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.22.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home ..	38	..	..	42	39
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	145	2	7	44	130
Gordon Institute, Melbourne..	86	2	3	20	87
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East ..	65	6	1	33	72
Methodist Homes for Children	268	4	3	33	263
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East ..	4	..	..	..	..
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	302	14	14	18	309
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick ..	38	2	3	1	37
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	293	..	118	128	303
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn ..	51	36	6	20	62
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society ..	135	3	4	28	130
Sutherland Home ..	195	4	6	73	180
Ragged Boys' Home, Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	49	1	..	49	70
Church of England Boys' Home, Auburn ..	..	6	16	4	42
Total .. ..	1,669	80	181	493	1,724

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1922, reached the large total of 17,694, viz., 6,201 (6,168 State wards and 33 incapacitated) under the control of the Neglected Children's Department; 7,651 boarded out with mothers, 1,724 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII of the Neglected Children's Act, 314 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,804 in Orphan Asylums.

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, 1922, there were 446 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The

deaths during the year numbered 30. In addition, 87 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of section 15, and 4 under section 17 of the Act. One hundred and seventy-four 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, 1922, there remained five widows, who were receiving 20s. per week each, and at that date the amount at credit was £17,614, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £5,607 was in Government inscribed stock and debentures, and £7 was cash in hand.

#### VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian  
Coal Miners'  
Accidents  
Relief Fund.**

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240)—now the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1915* (No. 2630)—relates to the constitution of a Fund called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employers' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at the collieries (numbering 7 in 1922), their principal functions being to collect contributions and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During 1922 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,593, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £894. For the year ended 31st December, 1922, the total revenue was £3,075—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £749, and interest to £717, and the balance being contributed by the mine-owners (£808) and the Government (£801). The expenditure included £990 paid in allowances in addition to the amounts paid at the mines, and £437 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £17,497—£8,700 invested in Victorian Government 3½ per cent. inscribed

stock, £8,350 in Commonwealth war loans, and £447 bank balance. Relief was given in 352 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 18 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 16. No fatal accident occurred during the year. There are 10 widows, 2 mothers, and 24 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities prior to 1922.

#### WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

**The Watson  
Sustentation  
Fund.**

The fund was inaugurated as the result of an offer made by the late Mr. J. B. Watson to the Bendigo Miners' Association about the year 1889. Information in relation to its establishment is 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 Fund relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—From the inception of the Fund in 1891 to the end of 1922 the total expenditure was £37,152, of which £33,323 represented sick pay and £3,141 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1922, 69 members were relieved and 11 died, and 58 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £736. Sick pay for 1922 amounted to £785, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £13, and expenses of administration to £26; the total expenditure being £824. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1921 was £645, and at the end of 1922, £557.

#### 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 1922-23 was 73, to whom £663 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £134. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1923, was £15,994. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for the year 1922-23 (£779) an amount of £329 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 £329 was distributed in this manner, £4 was expended on management, and £19 remained in the bank at the date of balancing.

### PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

**Patriotic Funds.** The *Year-Book* for 1918-19 contains, on pages 391 and 392, a statement of the collections in money and the value of the goods contributed in the State of Victoria to the various Patriotic Funds from the outbreak of hostilities to the 31st December, 1918. The total amount for the State, including contributions received after the last-mentioned date, is estimated to have been well over £4,000,000.

### IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

**Immigration Bureau.** The Immigration Bureau, which is a branch of the Labour Department, deals with the subject of assisted immigration to Victoria.

On 1st March, 1921, a joint Commonwealth and State Scheme of Immigration came into operation, and from that date the Government of the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the booking of passages for nominated and other settlers proceeding to Australia, and took over all administrative work in London, including advertising and the medical inspection of prospective settlers.

Approval of nominations is dealt with by the State Authorities, who also indicate the classes and numbers of persons who it is considered may be absorbed in the population without detriment to local artisans and other residents, and for whom it is desired that passages be arranged. To the States is also intrusted the matter of settling on the land or providing employment for new arrivals.

The Government, through this Bureau and in other ways, affords all advice and assistance possible to prospective settlers arriving from overseas, whether desiring to take up land or to obtain employment. In the cases of private purchases 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 a scheme inaugurated by the British Government, the Commonwealth Government contributes £11 per adult and proportionately for children towards the fares of approved nominees from Great Britain.

Nomination forms and all particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the Officer-in-Charge, Immigration Bureau, 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.

## INTERCHANGE.

### COMMERCE.

**Customs and Excise.** By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Since then various amendments have been made. The present Tariff was assented to on 16th December, 1921, but it has been operative as from 25th March, 1920. It contains three scales of duties—British Preferential, Intermediate, and General. The first relates to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, but its provisions may be applied wholly or in part to any of the British Dominions. The Intermediate Tariff may be applied to any part of the British Dominions, or to any foreign country.

**Recorded Value of Imports and Exports.** The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, plus 10 per cent. to cover the cost of insurance, freight and other charges. The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the State.

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 1913 to 1922-23 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
IMPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1913 .. ..	23,940,233	446,840	24,387,073	17 9 5
1914 (first six months) ..	12,518,720	200,074	12,718,794	8 18 2
1914-15 .. ..	20,657,539	392,771	21,050,310	14 15 5
1915-16 .. ..	26,485,281	276,641	26,761,922	18 15 9
1916-17 .. ..	25,427,527	47,312	25,474,839	18 2 8
1917-18 .. ..	20,669,696	443,892	21,113,588	14 18 0
1918-19 .. ..	35,026,311	..	35,026,311	24 7 4
1919-20 .. ..	33,785,847	2,440	33,788,287	22 9 6
1920-21 .. ..	57,607,798	979	57,608,777	37 14 0
1921-22 .. ..	36,343,061	8,995	36,352,056	23 8 10
1922-23† .. ..	46,603,518	4,721	46,608,239	29 6 2
EXPORTS (OVERSEA).				
- 1913 .. ..	17,168,918	668,673	17,837,591	12 15 7
1914 (first six months) ..	8,889,560	105,138	8,994,698	6 6 0
1914-15 .. ..	11,883,465	466,197	12,349,662	8 12 1
1915-16 .. ..	14,418,652	330,078	14,748,730	10 7 1
1916-17 .. ..	19,024,830	5,316	19,030,146	13 10 11
1917-18 .. ..	18,715,252	2,001,436	20,716,688	14 12 4
1918-19 .. ..	27,823,980	271,179	28,095,159	19 10 11
1919-20 .. ..	42,117,153	1,007,787	43,124,940	28 13 9
1920-21 .. ..	34,868,871	3,090	34,871,961	22 16 5
1921-22 .. ..	34,633,478	10,704	34,644,182	22 6 10
1922-23† .. ..	33,766,820	1,835	33,768,655	21 4 8

\* 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 1923 (£80,376,894) represents an increase in imports of £10,256,183, and a decrease in exports of £875,527, as compared with the totals of the preceding year.

Percentage  
of Common-  
wealth Trade.

Victoria's portion of the value of Commonwealth trade for each of the last ten and a-half years is shown in the table which follows :—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Victoria's Portion of Commonwealth Trade—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1913 ..	79,749,653	78,571,769	158,321,422	30·6	22·7	26·7
1914 (6 months)	39,777,497	37,930,087	77,707,584	32·0	23·7	27·9
1914-15 ..	64,431,837	60,592,576	125,024,413	32·7	20·4	26·7
1915-16 ..	77,744,566	74,778,321	152,522,887	34·4	19·7	27·2
1916-17 ..	76,228,679	97,955,482	174,184,161	33·4	19·4	25·6
1917-18 ..	62,334,449	81,429,221	143,763,670	33·9	25·4	29·1
1918-19 ..	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135	34·2	24·7	29·2
1919-20 ..	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801	34·1	28·8	30·9
1920-21 ..	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738	35·2	26·4	31·2
1921-22 ..	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971	35·3	27·1	30·7
1922-23* ..	131,808,673	117,855,937	249,664,610	35·4	28·7	32·2

\* The figures for this year are subject to slight revision.

Principal  
Imports.

The principal articles imported from overseas countries into Victoria during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification. The number of divisions in this classification has been reduced from 23 to 21 since 1st July, 1922.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1919-20 TO 1922-23.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	190,498	191,304	290,308	256,514
All other .. ..	46,952	69,114	82,076	80,602
Meats .. ..	65,804	94,671	90,957	111,529
Milk and Cream .. ..	34,014	9,248	2,681	3,873
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	7,452	11,893	25,974	172,601
Total, Class I. . . .	344,720	376,230	491,996	625,119

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>	£	£	£	£
Caramel, Caramel Paste, &c. ..	45,700	58,756	109,101	2,236
Cocoa and Chocolate ..	324,750	209,590	94,236	218,781
Coffee and Chicory ..	66,847	34,106	43,863	53,081
Confectionery ..	4,280	16,527	6,156	17,702
Fruits, Dried ..	57,881	45,734	36,320	55,157
Fruits, Fresh ..	33,197	64,581	3,379	2,523
Fruits &c., Preserved ..	6,339	7,193	7,013	17,509
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice ..	214,593	81,246	165,037	46,749
All other ..	53,121	44,759	16,601	75,951
Hops ..	9,941	85,499	21,671	17,796
Mustard ..	23,575	38,375	21,106	23,048
Nuts, Edible ..	127,303	66,120	123,020	126,778
Pickles and Sauces ..	13,582	14,385	8,853	12,899
Sago and Tapioca ..	43,502	30,968	30,024	32,431
Spices ..	92,497	59,843	57,020	59,013
Sugar (Cane) ..	2,216,281	2,163,097	9,008	23,565
Tea ..	1,337,626	486,640	643,115	903,814
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	106,726	106,294	59,748	71,683
Total, Class II. ..	4,777,741	3,613,713	1,455,271	1,765,716
<b>CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.</b>				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	28,167	39,201	52,859	62,088
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy ..	50,205	97,646	43,846	42,669
Gin ..	43,526	44,025	26,521	34,039
Whisky ..	136,231	219,203	160,390	251,411
Other ..	7,908	15,501	7,845	12,677
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling ..	46,966	43,000	7,957	12,843
Other ..	20,450	13,377	4,458	8,635
Total, Class III. ..	333,453	471,953	303,876	424,362
<b>CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.</b>				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured ..	22,980	16,967	79,760	17,604
Unmanufactured ..	621,484	851,998	672,444	613,146
Cigars ..	26,692	33,780	19,193	28,739
Cigarettes ..	34,074	34,442	27,435	46,943
Snuff ..	717	783	316	285
Total, Class IV. ..	705,947	937,970	799,148	706,717



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	£ 16,627	£ 14,975	£ 20,213	£ 28,521
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	14,415	16,440	14,094	21,422
Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	251,871	322,541	310,214	330,322
Other .. .. .	134,799	56,546	85,400	78,519
All other Animal Substances ..	17,733	17,103	20,377	86,346
Total, Class VI. ..	418,818	412,630	430,085	516,609
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES.				
Bark, Tanning .. ..	10,009	11,920	9,435	21,104
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp .. ..	252,071	332,004	220,106	147,470
All other .. .. .	191,780	138,696	146,217	212,167
Gums and Resins .. ..	140,097	133,525	77,648	105,011
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	115,483	95,033	50,124	81,567
Pulp for Papermaking ..	12,474	39,262	39,310	38,140
All other Vegetable Substances	136,441	158,776	77,547	143,203
Total, Class VII. ..	858,355	909,216	620,387	748,662
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
(a) <i>Apparel.</i>				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	70,072	62,877	61,206	104,235
Boots and Shoes .. ..	75,296	106,277	47,552	136,357
Hats and Caps .. ..	89,900	119,401	98,925	177,201
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock- ings) .. .. .	495,495	1,221,552	598,671	913,258
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments .. .. .	35,567	49,590	4,694	31,301
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	45,709	69,373	33,299	62,783
Trimmings .. .. .	301,618	602,417	541,629	603,745
Other .. .. .	666,539	1,227,795	881,994	1,132,076

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
(b) <i>Textiles.</i>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck .. ..	702,531	1,199,172	295,190	512,699
Cotton and Linen .. ..	2,715,458	5,587,223	3,538,400	4,705,743
Silk .. ..	1,203,439	1,472,941	1,696,906	1,643,684
Woollen .. ..	1,505,458	2,538,405	1,355,607	2,033,674
Other .. ..	974,386	1,542,409	972,949	1,005,686
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c. .. ..	315,776	817,248	689,525	1,100,722
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. .. ..	292,910	575,423	386,165	554,057
All other Textiles .. ..	219,897	322,052	265,235	509,283
(c) <i>Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder .. ..	340,810	494,716	124,060	250,818
Corn and Flour .. ..	225,819	1,634,633	715,129	583,118
All other .. ..	113,021	89,282	74,341	120,084
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage) .. ..	50,388	64,913	41,594	58,378
Yarns—				
Cotton .. ..	72,537	199,853	162,231	193,643
Wool .. ..	445,660	971,471	583,121	1,002,516
Other .. ..	30,582	149,691	78,006	153,299
Total, Class VIII. .. ..	10,988,868	21,118,714	13,246,429	17,588,360
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene .. ..	211,879	438,578	195,544	223,840
Lubricating (Mineral) .. ..	108,355	485,579	160,488	216,670
Petroleum Spirit .. ..	705,750	1,103,800	1,027,802	1,076,118
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	437,603	524,474	261,418	386,171
Total, Class IX. .. ..	1,463,587	2,552,431	1,645,252	1,902,799
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	160,656	206,954	150,382	227,938
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES .. ..	34,292	53,896	38,180	122,083

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.</b>				
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered..	249,079	469,397	344,501	436,983
N.E.I. .. ..	605,267	1,384,775	1,403,718	1,574,304
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural) .. ..	138,531	376,483	170,574	179,182
All other Machines and Machinery .. ..	995,976	2,289,867	1,783,789	2,059,790
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys .. ..	13,918	32,216	33,154	125,388
Gas Appliances .. ..	21,681	29,779	14,462	16,308
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. .. ..	199,798	471,109	389,858	511,651
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. .. ..	80,764	181,654	84,625	107,333
Pig and Scrap .. ..	7,144	14,999	49,853	106,892
Pipes and Tubes .. ..	280,040	656,014	192,276	371,931
Plate and Sheet .. ..	1,491,771	2,905,383	855,287	1,473,913
Rails, Fishplates, &c. ..	1,193	1,966	10,691	138,278
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) .. ..	232,523	408,597	214,867	280,275
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c.	95,733	60,807	47,254	118,091
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c.	41,901	27,501	26,870	143,912
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c.	667,633	1,198,808	986,408	2,012,257
Other, and Parts .. ..	412,511	493,599	300,685	471,381
Wire—Iron and Steel .. ..	306,445	496,391	222,280	326,699
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery .. ..	1,169,114	2,382,546	1,602,401	1,881,084
<b>Total, Class XII. ..</b>	<b>7,011,022</b>	<b>13,881,891</b>	<b>8,733,553</b>	<b>12,335,652</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.</b>				
<i>(a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed .. ..	138,158	412,409	130,931	127,365
Rubber Manufactures .. ..	307,700	523,033	298,772	509,851
<i>(b) Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Patent and Enamelled .. ..	221,874	255,526	53,217	129,498
All other .. ..	156,536	190,523	164,836	186,487
Total, Class XIII. .. ..	824,268	1,381,491	647,756	953,201
<b>CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.</b>				
Timber—				
Dressed .. ..	267,650	930,399	278,046	890,897
Undressed .. ..	435,140	1,132,098	590,227	1,056,153
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture .. ..	131,949	307,409	132,040	184,638
Total, Class XIV. .. ..	834,739	2,369,906	1,000,313	2,131,688
<b>CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE.</b>				
Cement (Portland) .. ..	2,135	132,273	62,669	42,770
Earthenware, China, &c. .. ..	148,338	295,693	252,048	225,938
Glass and Glassware .. ..	212,263	592,421	256,698	365,208
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware.	25,550	40,905	35,689	68,556
Total, Class XV. .. ..	388,286	1,061,292	607,104	702,472

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Paper—</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards .. .. .	48,699	113,665	57,349	71,883
Printing .. .. .	573,951	1,378,634	763,703	793,898
Wrapping of all Colours ..	113,255	298,407	101,563	144,934
Writing and Typewriting ..	147,512	389,851	131,196	270,497
All other .. .. .	195,738	493,807	246,209	176,648
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c. .. .. .	285,814	357,269	297,465	333,613
All other.. .. .	164,217	263,998	195,881	388,337
Total, Class XVI. ..	1,529,186	3,295,631	1,793,366	2,179,810
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>				
Fancy Goods .. .. .	227,124	336,428	261,855	437,431
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c	334,408	323,106	176,001	274,294
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c. .. .. .	98,315	158,890	110,590	138,473
Total, Class XVII.	659,847	818,424	548,446	850,198
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.</b>				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c. .. .. .	82,895	102,923	75,121	101,449
Talking Machines—Phonographs, &c. .. .. .	39,545	29,605	24,423	48,106
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	100,897	123,392	83,775	124,312
Total, Class XVIII. ..	223,337	255,920	183,319	273,867
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>				
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	121,403	142,448	78,742	84,219
Dyes .. .. .	101,590	345,274	144,771	132,923
Fertilizers .. .. .	238,338	397,233	214,986	288,600
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituos) ..	48,982	43,421	25,957	31,597

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	90,523	100,408	78,375	78,975
Proprietary Medicines .. ..	31,879	48,329	29,448	37,922
Sodium Salts .. ..	119,060	216,844	122,327	179,646
Sulphur (Brimstone) .. ..	85,325	157,110	60,643	74,325
All other Drugs and Chemicals ..	430,703	627,329	480,879	465,978
Total, Class XIX.	1,267,803	2,078,396	1,236,128	1,374,185
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Brushware .. ..	56,290	99,270	58,975	99,574
Matches and Vestas .. ..	26,750	98,200	22,339	71,024
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts .. ..	80,383	195,071	70,509	168,159
Other and Parts .. ..	42,488	98,431	71,631	66,582
Soap .. ..	24,804	28,600	14,656	24,513
All other Articles .. ..	713,580	1,276,593	2,153,747	715,707
Total, Class XX.	944,295	1,796,165	2,391,857	1,145,559
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold .. ..	346	389	312	393
Silver .. ..	2,087	590	8,660	3,442
Bronze—Specie .. ..	7	..	23	886
Total, Class XXI.	2,440	979	8,995	4,721
Grand Total .. ..	33,788,287	57,608,777	36,352,056	46,608,239

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to 60 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Compared with the previous year the imports for 1923 showed an increase of £10,256,183. The items showing the largest increases were as follows:—Metals and metal manufactures, £3,054,422; textiles, £2,865,571; timber, £1,078,777; apparel, £892,986; machines and machinery, £547,677; yarns, £526,100; tea, £260,699; oils, fats, and waxes, £257,547; and rubber manufactures, £211,079.

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during each of the last four years are shown hereunder in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1919-20 TO 1922-23.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>	£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	2,089,296	4,027,256	3,026,447	3,190,805
Cheese .. .. .	184,107	48,251	39,900	22,955
<b>Meats—</b>				
Potted or Concentrated Preserved by Cold Process—	27,758	14,041	1,300	5,128
Beef .. .. .	44,532	42,803	33,046	41,890
Lamb .. .. .	1,287,528	483,359	751,077	1,493,156
Mutton .. .. .	2,470,354	362,296	306,199	880,472
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	224,737	131,130	35,385	10,176
Preserved in Tins .. .. .	875,108	50,789	16,331	48,750
Other .. .. .	308,731	163,210	163,810	143,385
Milk and Cream .. .. .	787,627	1,123,352	1,530,172	1,198,708
All other Animal Foodstuffs .. .. .	67,603	14,110	19,963	6,315
<b>Total, Class I. .. .. .</b>	<b>8,367,381</b>	<b>6,460,597</b>	<b>5,923,630</b>	<b>7,041,740</b>
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>				
Biscuits .. .. .	143,415	110,609	62,243	52,036
Fruits, Dried .. .. .	395,031	472,304	564,065	810,103
Fruits, Fresh .. .. .	112,086	81,240	164,452	182,414
Fruits and Vegetables—Preserved	292,661	110,235	602,623	80,988
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>				
Unprepared—				
Wheat .. .. .	7,983,987	10,086,400	9,182,731	2,498,066
Other .. .. .	272,403	282,155	198,956	93,607
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) .. .. .	3,259,296	1,900,888	2,157,754	2,024,921
Other .. .. .	189,798	97,274	38,479	32,144
Jams and Fruit Jellies .. .. .	394,339	202,654	72,531	26,968
Tea .. .. .	78,354	6,634	37,223	58,365
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs .. .. .	272,929	298,448	355,234	95,490
<b>Total, Class II. .. .. .</b>	<b>13,394,299</b>	<b>13,648,841</b>	<b>13,436,291</b>	<b>5,955,102</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	£ 144,651	£ 222,422	£ 48,039	£ 39,726
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.. ..	182,004	273,319	346,697	528,616
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	65,490	134,186	20,316	38,351
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED). NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	12,728	8,521	31,530	46,781
Rabbit and Hare .. ..	780,038	326,681	201,921	237,853
Sheep .. ..	1,035,870	382,711	517,934	1,241,533
Other .. ..	119,111	66,508	16,625	36,405
Wool—				
Greasy .. ..	9,976,435	6,906,633	9,640,670	12,231,285
Scoured and Washed .. ..	2,527,215	1,567,455	1,154,290	3,469,056
Tops .. ..	296,869	434,916	390,866	415,630
All other Animal Substances ..	64,771	30,639	14,624	19,253
Total, Class VI. ..	14,813,037	9,724,064	11,968,460	17,697,796
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES ..	59,091	55,592	32,269	47,511
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes .. ..	486,311	377,320	67,781	6,656
All other Apparel .. ..	147,763	178,681	250,921	75,073
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	275,657	224,275	220,956	173,469
Total, Class VIII. ..	909,731	780,276	539,658	255,198
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	1,037,986	282,306	336,869	451,405
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes ..	180,569	93,256	110,862	40,264
Total, Class IX. ..	1,218,555	375,562	447,731	491,669



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES .. .. .	£ 8,841	£ 10,124	£ 6,763	£ 6,550
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES .. .. .	97,238	70,172	67,616	77,300
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.				
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery—</i> Machines and Machinery .. .. .	150,130	264,468	276,719	148,574
(b) <i>Metal and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery—</i>				
Iron and Steel—Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, &c. . . . .	19,573	57,837	14,588	16,613
Lead—Pig and in Matte .. .. .	45,408	3,298	380	1,295
Tin Ingots .. .. .	191,745	219,767	121,651	137,531
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. .. .. .	19,957	25,643	400	50,689
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof .. .. .	212,394	319,153	168,601	95,970
Total, Class XII. .. .. .	639,207	890,166	582,339	450,672
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Indiarubber and Manufactures .. .. .	223,537	508,341	156,427	120,673
Leather and Manufactures .. .. .	941,210	410,050	320,701	305,744
Total, Class XIII. .. .. .	1,164,747	918,391	477,128	426,417
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED .. .. .	19,818	56,401	37,816	29,867
CLASS XV.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE .. .. .	22,423	59,416	24,168	14,356
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Paper .. .. .	16,865	18,275	13,154	11,389
Stationery .. .. .	61,323	85,398	77,613	67,368
Total, Class XVI. .. .. .	78,188	103,673	90,767	78,757

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1922-23—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>	£	£	£	£
Precious Stones, Unset; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	68,728	87,966	10,600	6,029
All other Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods ..	60,609	68,502	34,088	17,161
Total, Class XVII. ..	129,337	156,468	44,688	23,190
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..</b>	25,765	53,057	38,591	36,218
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>				
Fertilizers—				
Ammonium Sulphate ..	72,892	51,310	35,373	28,395
Superphosphates .. ..	37,259	29,645	250	..
Other .. ..	45,846	6,436	6,726	9,434
Oil—Eucalyptus .. ..	58,489	54,589	19,348	26,083
All other Drugs and Chemicals ..	148,365	155,715	113,563	155,722
Total, Class XIX. ..	362,851	297,695	175,260	219,634
<b>CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Soap .. ..	97,847	170,848	181,623	208,957
Vessels transferred abroad ..	157,650	215,042	..	..
All other Articles .. ..	159,002	192,559	143,628	99,193
Total, Class XX. ..	414,499	578,449	325,251	308,150
<b>CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.</b>				
Gold .. ..	567,588	624	7,882	759
Silver .. ..	440,199	1,966	2,822	1,076
Bronze Specie .. ..	..	500	..	..
Total, Class XXI. ..	1,007,787	3,090	10,704	1,835
Grand Total .. ..	43,124,940	34,871,961	34,644,182	33,768,655

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 68 per cent. of the total exports for that period. There was a decrease of £875,527 in the exports of 1923, as compared with the previous year. The following articles accounted for the largest decreases:—Wheat, £6,684,665; fruits and vegetables (preserved), £521,635; milk and cream, £331,464; and apparel, £236,973. The items showing the greatest increases were as follows:—Wool, £4,930,145; meats, £1,315,809; and hides and skins, £794,562.

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, 1923, are given below. In the tables which follow the imports have been assigned to the country of origin owing to the Customs Department having discontinued the recording of the country of shipment.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,  
1922-23.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria of the Produce of the Country mentioned.	Value of Exports from Victoria to the Country mentioned.	Victorian excess of Imports (-) Exports (+).
<b>BRITISH.</b>			
	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	24,548,609	19,163,038	- 5,385,571
Canada .. .. .	1,741,100	94,266	- 1,646,834
Ceylon .. .. .	324,870	83,754	- 241,116
Egypt .. .. .	10,281	514,029	+ 503,748
Hong Kong .. .. .	763	104,902	+ 104,139
India .. .. .	1,490,881	169,391	- 1,321,490
Mauritius .. .. .	71	90,224	+ 90,153
New Zealand .. .. .	1,006,244	1,497,238	+ 490,994
Pacific Islands .. .. .	206,822	79,595	- 127,227
South African Union .. .. .	213,987	647,742	+ 433,755
Straits Settlements .. .. .	124,171	627,207	+ 503,036
West Indies .. .. .	71,336	622	- 70,714
Other British Possessions .. .. .	125,728	67,918	- 57,810
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
Africa, Portuguese East .. .. .	..	56,612	+ 56,612
Belgium .. .. .	324,102	358,102	+ 34,000
Brazil .. .. .	72,629	..	- 72,629
Chile .. .. .	76,166	..	- 76,166
China .. .. .	313,137	48,643	- 264,494
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	156,181	129	- 156,052
France .. .. .	1,391,763	2,374,421	+ 982,658
French Indo-China .. .. .	1,524	38,319	+ 36,795
Germany .. .. .	291,935	295,279	+ 3,344
Italy .. .. .	516,158	1,221,882	+ 705,724
Japan .. .. .	1,203,135	2,153,961	+ 950,826
Netherlands .. .. .	218,455	14,863	- 203,592
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,427,876	1,127,099	- 300,777
Norway .. .. .	850,698	42,773	- 807,925
Peru .. .. .	260	28,734	+ 28,474
Philippine Islands .. .. .	66,796	80,239	+ 13,443
Spain .. .. .	47,401	460	- 46,941
Sweden .. .. .	624,075	49,836	- 574,239
Switzerland .. .. .	951,027	1,691	- 949,336
United States of America .. .. .	7,999,794	2,678,354	- 5,321,440
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	210,264	57,332	- 152,932
Total .. .. .	46,608,239	33,768,655	- 12,839,584

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

IMPORTS (CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)  
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT  
THERE TO, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Country.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Imports of Products or Manufactures of—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	13,288,961	13,498,551	27,118,215	18,835,097	24,548,609
Canada .. .. .	907,621	874,045	1,642,315	1,219,609	1,741,100
Egypt .. .. .	30,972	18,008	12,140	12,188	10,281
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,865,229	2,278,564	3,105,404	1,782,350	1,815,751
New Zealand .. .. .	712,784	685,628	961,338	837,731	1,006,244
South African Union .. .. .	184,147	242,998	143,286	161,169	213,987
Straits Settlements .. .. .	228,890	172,683	155,112	412,976	124,171
Other British Possessions .. .. .	347,531	514,943	636,843	399,534	404,720
Belgium .. .. .	2,062	133,998	688,201	393,146	324,102
China .. .. .	308,674	363,746	397,396	320,121	313,137
France .. .. .	753,574	1,141,152	1,545,833	1,140,223	1,391,763
Italy .. .. .	199,985	281,117	354,277	423,742	516,158
Japan .. .. .	3,071,288	1,310,027	1,737,111	1,061,238	1,203,135
Netherlands .. .. .	133,600	62,819	261,774	205,662	218,455
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,192,946	3,549,604	3,544,622	927,041	1,427,876
Norway .. .. .	346,960	335,691	1,144,328	386,566	850,698
Philippine Islands .. .. .	49,961	91,784	97,756	72,696	66,796
Sweden .. .. .	181,724	308,589	868,232	372,347	624,075
Switzerland .. .. .	575,400	408,772	890,516	808,288	951,027
United States of America .. .. .	9,116,410	7,057,365	11,552,483	6,135,555	7,999,794
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	527,592	463,203	751,595	444,777	856,360
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>35,026,311</b>	<b>33,788,287</b>	<b>57,608,777</b>	<b>36,352,056</b>	<b>46,608,239</b>
	Exports to—				
United Kingdom .. .. .	16,122,709	24,354,013	17,825,150	16,308,899	19,163,038
Canada .. .. .	353,610	113,975	27,721	93,341	94,266
Egypt .. .. .	1,989,799	1,629,315	2,300,658	1,361,936	514,029
India and Ceylon .. .. .	1,309,432	1,132,242	408,222	1,535,548	253,145
New Zealand .. .. .	1,735,217	3,073,267	2,610,367	1,673,784	1,497,238
South African Union .. .. .	632,001	1,666,807	1,285,913	680,118	647,742
Straits Settlements .. .. .	270,748	771,051	453,949	842,251	627,207
Other British Possessions .. .. .	266,861	833,192	443,921	327,372	343,261
Belgium .. .. .		804,577	1,819,434	590,352	358,102
China .. .. .	81,815	97,318	85,254	125,984	48,643
France .. .. .	436,009	1,439,209	1,446,353	1,965,004	2,374,421
Italy .. .. .	732,956	686,213	637,647	1,673,832	1,221,882
Japan .. .. .	381,588	1,723,080	628,648	2,499,434	2,153,961
Netherlands .. .. .			549,228	91,150	14,863
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,227,791	1,561,990	975,885	1,117,009	1,127,099
Norway .. .. .	111,578	246,753	136,428	295,684	42,773
Philippine Islands .. .. .	105,785	278,112	65,323	96,413	80,239
Sweden .. .. .	379,284	225,273	37,759	8,351	49,836
Switzerland .. .. .	17	4,862	7,587	4,815	1,691
United States of America .. .. .	1,633,757	1,556,304	1,981,499	2,342,628	2,678,354
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	324,202	927,387	1,145,015	1,010,277	476,865
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>28,095,159</b>	<b>43,124,940</b>	<b>34,871,961</b>	<b>34,644,182</b>	<b>33,768,655</b>

Fifty-seven per cent. of the total value of the exports in 1923 were sent to the United Kingdom, whilst 53 per cent. of the imports were the products or manufactures of the United Kingdom. The chief articles of United Kingdom origin imported in the last five years, and the principal articles exported direct to that country in the same period were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>					
Piece Goods—	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	4,219,316	2,419,268	4,932,213	2,528,758	4,261,605
Woolen .. .. .	1,161,568	1,453,306	2,412,813	1,316,445	1,983,388
Silk .. .. .	89,069	87,595	200,228	267,785	213,897
Canvas and Duck .. .. .	310,276	522,655	885,135	256,418	423,078
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	381,079	296,775	331,915	232,130	209,025
Other .. .. .	193,581	220,573	600,829	309,445	383,200
Vessels (Ships) .. .. .			207,000	1,516,000	24,136
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	541,081	986,278	2,490,293	1,984,705	2,432,184
Iron and Steel .. .. .	231,565	876,446	1,573,359	1,034,715	1,885,899
Yarns .. .. .	781,005	533,640	1,254,114	796,881	1,300,772
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	548,897	328,023	1,041,681	710,294	1,179,643
Floor Coverings .. .. .	280,969	259,255	743,528	656,745	1,042,462
Paper .. .. .	150,909	116,041	822,188	428,767	690,860
Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	104,686	376,779	672,360	374,956	538,581
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	364,096	240,545	508,895	334,250	479,620
Books .. .. .	190,865	215,103	294,215	260,678	301,330
Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain)	813,775	676,027	1,391,941	222,007	436,209
Whisky .. .. .	209,923	135,121	210,840	159,782	251,372
Trimmings and Ornaments .. .. .	74,245	72,703	145,638	121,822	151,093
Rubber and Rubber Goods .. .. .	97,124	87,657	196,856	121,266	187,205
Dyes .. .. .	109,306	89,458	224,087	118,514	109,490
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	94,641	162,329	333,147	99,485	242,583
All other Articles .. .. .	2,400,985	3,342,972	5,644,940	4,984,149	5,818,977
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,288,961</b>	<b>13,498,551</b>	<b>27,118,215</b>	<b>18,835,097</b>	<b>24,548,609</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Wool .. .. .	9,301,607	10,717,454	6,064,096	6,078,549	10,087,573
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	865,520	3,907,258	4,582,943	3,692,630	1,172,682
Butter .. .. .	1,377,259	1,255,184	3,547,396	2,439,098	2,586,722
Fruits—all kinds .. .. .	288,977	379,598	433,516	1,146,743	882,536
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. .. .	711,798	3,748,720	798,043	1,088,846	2,403,593
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	73,043	224,377	130,999	35,210	9,689
Preserved in tins .. .. .	475,890	827,218	40,364	11,603	26,934
Hides and Skins .. .. .	999,568	1,068,577	602,481	443,224	738,385
Milk and Cream .. .. .	26,914	173,113	209,577	420,229	50,025
Tallow, unrefined .. .. .	321,668	356,771	151,263	130,010	227,968
Tin Ingots .. .. .	14,438	172,892	216,426	118,621	135,688
Leather, &c. .. .. .	483,400	471,292	183,591	113,063	140,480
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	326,246	197,823	74,246	43,863	13
All other Articles .. .. .	856,381	853,731	790,209	547,210	700,750
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,122,709</b>	<b>24,354,013</b>	<b>17,825,150</b>	<b>16,308,899</b>	<b>19,163,038</b>

Trade with India and Ceylon amounted to £2,068,896 in 1923, and was less than in the previous year by £1,249,002. There was an increase in imports of £33,401, and there was a decrease in exports of £1,282,403 which was largely accounted for by the reduction in wheat shipments. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH INDIA AND CEYLON, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,548,511	678,106	2,218,121	911,099	952,611
Tea .. .. .	610,294	835,221	352,755	355,710	384,958
Rice .. .. .	14,810	176,456	55,833	129,853	34,714
Hessians .. .. .	194,879	121,416	121,821	98,325	146,736
Hides and Skins .. .. .	93,993	90,117	23,807	49,786	35,680
Nuts .. .. .	18,848	62,228	14,659	42,667	27,816
Gums and Resins .. .. .	27,402	24,663	27,125	28,873	43,163
Fibres .. .. .	10,237	67,506	29,750	25,135	32,475
Coffee .. .. .	22,256	27,892	17,679	19,942	22,466
Seeds .. .. .	43,894	78	16,438	9,147	2,802
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	42,248	16,200	26,133	8,993	8,228
Waxes .. .. .	26,493	57,447	35,371	5,896	-2,769
Oils in Bulk .. .. .	15,729	21,227	7,963	4,394	6,386
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	18,504	2,150	30,716	2,216	2,524
Cordage and Twines .. .. .	60,073	4,470	..	175	2,300
All other Articles .. .. .	111,058	93,387	127,233	90,133	110,123
Total .. .. .	2,865,229	2,278,564	3,105,404	1,782,550	1,815,751
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Specie and Bullion .. .. .	400	504,619	..	..	453
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal .. .. .	511,523	270,691	12,633	1,282,040	52,800
Milk and Cream .. .. .	40,687	29,829	8,685	67,690	45,727
Wool .. .. .	64,005	..	38,737	42,559	11,485
Tallow .. .. .	9,046	117,883	53,157	23,191	25,966
Fruits (preserved in liquid) .. .. .	34,438	2,903	13,371	8,425	9,107
Meats .. .. .	162,216	17,838	12,275	8,137	20,492
Horses .. .. .	15,427	19,917	28,569	7,430	19,739
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	66,414	12,578	79,156	7,180	3,755
Butter .. .. .	922	20,883	24,254	7,107	15,215
Biscuits .. .. .	6,389	10,051	7,964	4,594	4,914
Hay and Chaff .. .. .	3,247	10,434	8,946	4,175	4,248
Leather, &c. .. .. .	42,405	6,664	9,600	3,610	2,758
Soap .. .. .	119	6,315	4,203	2,740	5,234
All other Articles .. .. .	352,194	101,637	106,672	66,670	31,252
Total .. .. .	1,309,432	1,132,242	408,222	1,535,548	253,145

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1923, amounted to £2,503,482. The exports thereto amounted to £1,497,238, and represented 4·4 per cent. of the total oversea exports. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND ORIGIN  
AND OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED DIRECT TO  
THAT COUNTRY, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Timber .. .. .	247,940	181,337	320,108	278,737	251,715
Hides and Skins .. .. .	185,502	186,823	290,336	262,158	319,660
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	103,768	128,497	182,155	106,843	47,459
Fish .. .. .	12,194	20,332	27,598	38,940	33,809
Seeds .. .. .	53,925	50,382	44,094	29,380	31,558
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	11,586	21,641	21,301	18,736	22,820
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) .. .. .	6,236	2,360	8,454	7,447	11,006
Hops .. .. .	13,871	4,937	1,808	7,430	10,316
Meat, preserved in tins .. .. .	1,125	1,342	1,763	3,190	4,021
Milk and Cream .. .. .	30,027	31,249	2,377	..	1,782
All other Articles .. .. .	46,610	56,728	61,344	84,870	272,098
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>712,784</b>	<b>685,628</b>	<b>961,338</b>	<b>837,731</b>	<b>1,006,244</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Tobacco manufactured .. .. .	114,726	177,960	265,452	344,850	525,954
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	105,495	173,647	464,669	133,614	101,007
Fruits—Dried .. .. .	29,814	223,268	61,271	118,582	112,309
Piece Goods .. .. .	43,123	107,707	87,614	91,943	97,971
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	159,020	376,570	303,300	61,887	4,100
Leather, etc. .. .. .	41,239	109,880	60,195	54,139	40,392
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	30,579	60,180	69,518	45,721	41,912
Metal manufactures .. .. .	48,402	64,548	94,567	43,196	57,723
Tea .. .. .	46,350	77,555	6,225	36,681	57,111
Books .. .. .	27,518	34,590	38,597	33,137	22,755
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat .. .. .	346,134	681,227	165,370	2	..
Barley .. .. .	17,264	39,425	26,146	..	920
Oats .. .. .	11,666	16,258	10,878	3,142	1,995
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	11,389	5,956	9,784	19,147	9,213
Flour .. .. .	1,880	1,043	1,869	..	..
Fertilizers .. .. .	55,627	42,690	34,828	5,037	8,029
Spirits .. .. .	67,342	10,535	13,094	5,011	4,628
Milk and Cream .. .. .	18,993	37,687	16,509	2,118	907
All other Articles .. .. .	558,606	832,541	879,981	676,077	410,312
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,735,217</b>	<b>3,073,267</b>	<b>2,610,367</b>	<b>1,673,784</b>	<b>1,497,238</b>

Trade with  
Belgium.

The trade with Belgium was suspended in 1918 and 1919, and for the two preceding years consisted of imports only. Goods of Belgian origin received in 1915-16 amounted in value to £30,774, and those received in 1916-17 to £23,235. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the year 1914-15, and in each year since 1918-19, were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
BELGIUM, 1914-15 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year—				
	Ended 30th June—				
	1915.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Belgian Origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel .. .. .	18,186	..	103,805	124,878	3,527
Glass and Glassware .. ..	15,744	68,200	302,820	64,030	115,840
Paper .. .. .	3,728	124	54,791	29,735	33,153
Wire and Wire Netting .. ..	287	..	14,185	24,926	249
Piece Goods .. .. .	18,542	9,129	56,750	23,281	24,275
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	7,056	38,998	63,788	21,136	41,133
Vehicles .. .. .	6,883	1,160	8,544	9,695	14,462
Copper .. .. .	1,770	..	1,843	8,556	6,554
All other Articles .. .. .	38,280	16,387	81,675	86,909	84,909
Total .. .. .	110,476	133,998	688,201	393,146	324,102
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Wool .. .. .	1,924	580,671	333,684	316,178	243,366
Hides and Skins .. .. .	11,577	7,411	4,034	42,673	53,683
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	948,175	81,905	..
Ores .. .. .	..	5,500	22,094	11,674	140
Tallow .. .. .	..	83,028	5,125	10,657	18,536
Leather, &c. .. .. .	..	10,440	164	6,348	5,330
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	605	..	8,458	114	463
Milk and Cream .. .. .	..	31,654	395,336	..	..
All other Articles .. .. .	9,347	85,873	102,364	120,303	31,584
Total .. .. .	23,453	804,577	1,819,434	590,352	358,102



The Netherlands East Indies accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in 1923. The chief articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Oils .. .. .	302,464	509,985	914,545	427,692	614,414
Tea .. .. .	87,358	468,456	118,894	263,771	487,542
Fibres .. .. .	43,782	83,187	60,208	96,481	144,426
Tobacco—unmanufactured .. .. .	57,850	22,922	71,172	36,454	50,395
India-rubber .. .. .	77,570	9,667	104,751	20,159	21,403
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	13,431	35,725	10,326	13,073	16,500
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	11,398	19,709	11,404	11,856	3,878
Sugar .. .. .	450,771	2,216,242	2,163,733	8,969	23,391
Spices .. .. .	22,516	29,069	10,058	7,025	5,692
Hides and Skins .. .. .	49,858	58,897	16,837	5,892	3,959
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations .. .. .	13,637	13,711	4,258	3,329	1,555
Seeds .. .. .	9,406	31,538	9,039	3,276	16,569
Waxes .. .. .	15,854	15,098	3,919	1,069	2,455
All other Articles .. .. .	37,051	35,398	45,478	27,995	35,697
Total .. .. .	1,192,946	3,549,604	3,544,622	927,041	1,427,876
<i>Exported from Victoria to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	385,647	531,511	335,361	411,388	459,033
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	248,221	370,949	211,266	335,458	343,103
Milk and Cream .. .. .	83,226	148,365	68,795	155,206	137,666
Leather, etc. .. .. .	69,757	108,367	60,843	50,977	46,139
Biscuits .. .. .	28,430	63,968	43,621	27,180	26,626
Meats .. .. .	3,341	21,039	30,653	19,348	16,185
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	49,032	23,271	10,716	8,551	2,004
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	110,270	46,381	49,416	7,178	..
All other Articles .. .. .	249,867	248,139	165,214	101,723	96,343
Total .. .. .	1,227,791	1,561,900	975,885	1,117,003	1,127,099

Trade with  
France.

In 1923 trade with France amounted to £3,766,184, or 4.7 per cent. of the oversea total. Details of the

exports to France and of the goods of French origin received in the past five years are given in the appended table:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH FRANCE, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of French origin.)</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods .. .. .	312,456	506,051	576,397	462,112	466,907
Trimmings and Ornaments .. .. .	119,033	138,691	197,137	136,059	192,548
Motor Cars and Parts .. .. .	..	4,834	64,936	92,529	130,906
Brandy .. .. .	12,565	49,773	79,007	41,515	42,287
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	28,103	28,852	46,149	41,118	56,814
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	77,247	70,557	90,312	39,851	39,816
Pipes (smoking) .. .. .	22,227	38,589	41,683	17,136	24,935
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations .. .. .	16,338	29,331	28,331	16,492	18,429
Wine .. .. .	6,183	49,382	44,369	9,671	15,375
Oils .. .. .	13,692	17,066	33,028	6,933	9,739
Gloves .. .. .	25,800	14,631	18,520	25,554	28,152
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	12,214	27,604	50,962	48,295	47,451
All other Articles .. .. .	107,716	165,791	274,952	202,958	318,404
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>753,574</b>	<b>1,141,152</b>	<b>1,545,833</b>	<b>1,140,223</b>	<b>1,391,763</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>					
Wool .. .. .	167,941	479,810	230,398	1,252,317	1,809,489
Hides and Skins .. .. .	..	..	32,581	186,783	372,034
Wheat .. .. .	..	763,007	1,162,663	433,992	..
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	56,054	953	..	8,027	3,188
Flour .. .. .	..	170,240	..	..	..
Leather, &c. .. .. .	81,717	17,120	32	..	5
All other Articles .. .. .	130,297	8,079	20,679	83,885	189,645
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>436,009</b>	<b>1,439,209</b>	<b>1,446,353</b>	<b>1,965,004</b>	<b>2,374,421</b>

**Trade with Germany.** The trade with Germany, which amounted to 8·4 per cent. of the total with oversea countries in 1913, was discontinued early in the year 1914-15 owing to the outbreak of war and the passing of the *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1914. The provisions of this Act automatically ceased to operate on the ratification of peace, but the Commonwealth authorities issued a proclamation on 14th January, 1920, under the Customs Act, prohibiting exports to and imports from Germany without the written consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs. On 2nd December, 1920, the embargo against exports was removed. The exportation of goods to Germany was thereafter allowed upon the same conditions as apply to all other countries, which means that it is only necessary to obtain permission from the Government when it is desired to export to Germany goods which are specifically prohibited from exportation, e.g., metals.

The proclamation of 14th January, 1920, which prohibited the importation of goods from Germany, was revoked as from 1st August, 1922, by special proclamation dated 12th January, 1922. There are, therefore, no restrictions on the importation of goods from that

country, except as regards those specified in the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-22*. The principal sections of this Act, in so far as German goods are concerned, are Nos. 8 and 9. Section 8 is designed to protect Australian industries from the competition of goods imported from countries having a depreciated currency, whilst section 9 protects British manufacturers from competition with goods manufactured in other countries having a depreciated currency in comparison with the currency of the United Kingdom.

Victorian imports of German origin were valued at £46,107 in 1920-21, £66,296 in 1921-22, and £291,935 in 1922-23, whilst the exports to Germany in the same years amounted in value to £591,926, £242,524, and £295,279 respectively.

The value of Japanese goods received represented 8·8 per cent. of the total overseas imports into Victoria in 1919, 3·9 per cent. in 1920, 3·0 per cent. in 1921, 2·9 per cent. in 1922, and 2·6 per cent. in 1923. The exports to Japan during 1923, although £345,473 less than in 1922, were very much above the average of former years, owing chiefly to the large shipments of wheat, wool, and milk and cream. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods .. .. .	1,555,509	651,196	887,606	690,178	788,842
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	78,102	41,334	87,486	23,733	26,949
Chinaware .. .. .	62,849	49,725	55,605	26,433	26,701
Hosiery and Knitted Articles .. .. .	23,855	7,628	28,928	25,976	27,021
Fancy Goods .. .. .	65,133	37,281	41,022	20,870	46,328
Oils .. .. .	9,088	12,534	21,637	13,685	14,344
Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .. .	25,632	27,937	33,345	12,665	21,048
Timber .. .. .	16,987	13,288	21,816	7,409	13,658
Socks and Stockings .. .. .	48,345	28,637	37,917	4,574	5,194
Electrical and Gas Appliances .. .. .	19,188	8,360	45,422	3,859	6,652
Sulphur—Brimstone .. .. .	114,747	17,078	6,078	1,833	..
Cosies, Cushions, &c. .. .. .	27,537	10,280	2,499	1,100	1,331
Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, &c. .. .. .	22,902	3,959	4,883	943	1,818
Grass Straw, &c. .. .. .	33,431	48,652	26,223	310	15,765
Cable and Wire, covered .. .. .	79,608	19,661	326	14	299
All other Articles .. .. .	888,375	332,477	436,318	222,647	202,185
Total .. .. .	3,071,288	1,310,027	1,737,111	1,061,238	1,203,135
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	196,347	1,110,379	26,251	1,522,437	519,919
Wool .. .. .	37,275	229,993	443,940	636,404	1,050,369
Milk and Cream .. .. .	18,435	13,520	60	72,443	481,161
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	28,015	145,165	30,500	56,015	40,525
Fertilizers .. .. .	1,366	44,838	2,314	20,034	26,495
Butter .. .. .	991	22,549	4,357	4,734	2,197
Tallow Oil .. .. .	11,453	4,419	..	..	..
All other Articles .. .. .	87,706	152,217	121,226	187,367	33,295
Total .. .. .	381,588	1,723,080	628,648	2,499,434	2,153,961

Trade with the United States in 1923 amounted to £10,678,148, or 13·3 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade. As compared with the year 1922 this trade had increased by £2,199,965, there having been an increase in imports of United States origin of £1,864,239 and in exports of £335,726. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>					
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	660,018	691,871	1,314,129	1,186,239	1,336,229
Oils .. .. .	709,873	592,669	1,389,584	790,096	1,025,939
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	367,570	612,987	716,674	672,857	555,589
Vehicles, and Parts .. .. .	418,380	649,043	843,173	474,371	1,095,199
Timber .. .. .	223,578	197,422	672,815	264,011	698,791
Piece Goods .. .. .	847,384	431,894	736,013	231,426	307,954
Socks and Stockings .. .. .	453,344	247,751	464,181	146,950	171,004
Leather, &c. .. .. .	212,175	308,828	285,989	121,825	222,271
Paper .. .. .	912,890	354,054	319,198	108,081	95,074
Tools of Trade .. .. .	129,284	114,717	193,041	96,095	128,930
Instruments—Musical .. .. .	97,963	97,265	219,517	95,431	116,850
Iron and Steel .. .. .	681,642	260,442	406,482	87,779	114,331
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	154,309	114,018	219,821	70,584	158,889
Stationery .. .. .	106,584	111,075	137,107	65,556	111,315
Gloves .. .. .	108,903	85,332	142,998	61,559	65,336
Sausage Casings .. .. .	21,470	39,458	67,269	59,794	76,851
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	103,129	74,790	231,989	54,818	73,564
Wire (all kinds) .. .. .	243,892	212,441	309,763	47,150	80,830
Hosiery and Knitted Articles .. .. .	66,363	42,379	98,757	41,700	37,455
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. .. .. .	54,318	49,182	53,155	33,958	47,583
Gums and Resins .. .. .	41,718	65,646	63,095	15,202	12,296
Fancy Goods .. .. .	23,291	20,553	26,590	14,293	30,579
Corsets .. .. .	73,892	36,813	36,036	14,192	37,687
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	121,245	102,940	82,079	12,328	28,441
All other Articles .. .. .	2,284,195	1,543,797	2,493,028	1,369,260	1,370,807
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,116,410</b>	<b>7,057,365</b>	<b>11,552,483</b>	<b>6,135,555</b>	<b>7,999,794</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Wool .. .. .	925,908	310,376	1,422,716	1,969,796	2,154,892
Sausage Casings .. .. .	52,015	160,952	61,770	95,105	78,672
Hides and Skins .. .. .	37,726	787,914	117,285	76,485	351,732
Platinum—Bars, Blocks, &c. .. .. .	5,311	24,419	51,678	21,639	374
Fruits, dried .. .. .	.. .. .	5,474	87,093	4,984	6
Flour .. .. .	44,373	20	1	.. .. .	.. .. .
Wheat .. .. .	387,921	24,554	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
All other Articles .. .. .	180,503	242,595	240,956	174,619	92,678
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,633,757</b>	<b>1,556,304</b>	<b>1,981,499</b>	<b>2,342,628</b>	<b>2,678,354</b>

Wool, wheat and flour, butter, meats, hides and skins, and milk and cream were the six principal articles exported from Victoria in 1923—their value being equal to about 87 per cent. of the total exports. The countries which received these products are shown in the following statement :—

Destination of principal articles exported.

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED  
IN 1922-23.

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Butter.	Meats.	Hides and Skins.	Milk and Cream.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	10,087,573	1,172,682	2,586,722	2,471,348	738,385	50,025
Canada .. ..	52,022	..	..	11,237	25,212	..
Egypt .. ..	..	883,370	14,682	2,186	..	2,252
Hong Kong ..	..	63,980	1,437	1,079	500	18,334
India and Ceylon ..	11,485	52,122	15,215	20,492	..	45,727
Mauritius .. ..	..	78,492	7,065	588	..	40
New Zealand ..	1,249	..	..	443	1,675	907
South African Union ..	450	488,090	194	2,281	..	78,505
Straits Settlements ..	..	100,938	59,684	7,663	19	314,024
Other British Countries	..	54,798	1,640	5,122	..	816
Africa, Portuguese East	..	40,414	..	32	..	13,263
Belgium .. ..	248,366	..	..	..	53,113	..
Canary Islands ..	..	129,621	..	..	..	..
Cape Verde Islands ..	..	152,912	..	..	..	..
China .. ..	3,366	1,105	19,971	1,344	767	3,803
France .. ..	1,809,489	..	16,863	..	372,094	..
French Indo-China ..	..	15,460	175	646	..	20,949
Germany .. ..	195,397	9	..	503	11,933	..
Italy .. ..	461,673	365,849	..	548	2,512	..
Japan .. ..	1,050,369	519,912	2,197	319	945	481,161
Netherlands ..	1,766	640	..	..	3,243	..
Netherlands East Indies	..	340,568	459,033	16,185	17	137,666
Norway .. ..	10,371	63	..	..	..	..
Pacific Islands ..	..	6,884	..	..	..	45
Peru .. ..	..	28,695	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	2,081	18,713	954	2,006	..	30,314
Spain .. ..	455	..	..	..	5	..
Sweden .. ..	19,784	50	..	12	420	..
United States of America	2,154,892	..	..	78,672	351,732	865
Other Foreign Countries	5,183	7,620	4,973	251	..	7
Total ..	16,115,971	4,522,987	3,190,805	2,622,957	1,562,572	1,198,708

## SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, except in the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 404) and at the port of Melbourne (page 406) where coastal shipping is included.

The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

## OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. ..	1,730	1,792	2,246	2,442	2,634
Tons .. ..	2,870,974	3,987,262	4,663,126	5,506,127	6,611,352
Average tonnage ..	1,660	2,225	2,076	2,255	2,510
Crews .. ..	82,214	116,873	134,671	148,879	*
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. ..	1,709	1,809	2,248	2,436	2,634
Tons .. ..	2,815,938	4,021,188	4,651,818	5,518,393	6,618,968
Average tonnage ..	1,648	2,223	2,069	2,265	2,513
Crews .. ..	81,181	117,352	132,728	148,644	*

\* Not available.

The figures in the above table for the year 1923 show a large increase in the tonnage of vessels as compared with each of the preceding four years. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1923, steamers numbered 2,465 of the vessels entered, and 2,464 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 6,550,992 and 6,558,628 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1923 included 46 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 125,422, whilst the outward shipping included 366 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 655,127.

Shipping with  
principal  
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1922-23 are set out in the following statement :—

### SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1922-23.

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 .. ..	1,748	3,570,420	138	11,151	1,955	4,345,723	150	30,002
United Kingdom .. ..	225	1,384,997	..	..	230	1,342,635	6	10,738
New Zealand .. ..	49	83,716	4	720	29	59,072	4	664
India .. ..	22	74,087	..	..	11	37,253	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	38	108,680	..	..	38	101,537	..	..
Other British .. ..	98	256,211	3	5,873	51	121,417	1	1,314
<b>Total British Countries</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>5,478,111</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>17,744</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>6,007,637</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>42,718</b>
Japan .. ..	48	156,422	..	..	45	144,542	..	..
Dutch East Indies .. ..	14	38,326	..	..	10	27,631	..	..
United States .. ..	121	489,650	5	7,893	16	60,341	..	..
Other Foreign .. ..	102	388,483	19	34,723	79	318,477	9	17,622
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1,072,881</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>42,616</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>550,991</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17,622</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>6,550,992</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>60,360</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>6,558,628</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>60,340</b>

Nationality of  
vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1922-23 was as shown hereunder :—

### NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1922-23.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
<b>British—</b>				
Australian .. ..	1,649	2,350,185	1,646	2,333,208
United Kingdom .. ..	607	3,198,881	607	3,212,467
Canadian .. ..	32	107,773	32	106,756
New Zealand .. ..	76	54,546	77	55,767
South African .. ..	11	15,861	11	15,861
Other British .. ..	15	29,244	15	29,244
<b>Total British .. ..</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>5,756,490</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>5,753,303</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>				
Dutch .. ..	41	159,823	44	172,444
French .. ..	18	83,180	19	88,947
Italian .. ..	23	80,552	23	80,552
Japanese .. ..	50	167,696	49	163,439
Norwegian .. ..	24	83,171	22	80,630
Swedish .. ..	23	63,363	23	62,897
United States .. ..	38	138,023	37	134,187
Other Foreign .. ..	27	79,054	29	82,569
<b>Total Foreign .. ..</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>854,862</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>865,665</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>6,611,352</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>6,618,968</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, 1923 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1922-23.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Oversea—										
Steam	704	2,932,894	..	..	13	47,678	..	..	..	..
Sailing	31	49,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter-State—										
Steam	1,723	3,529,239	..	..	21	29,713	3	10,514	1	954
Sailing	132	10,511	..	..	5	418	1	222	..	..
Oversea <i>vid</i> Ports—										
Steam	7	21,684	..	..	3	16,335	..	..	..	..
Sailing	1	1,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter-State <i>vid</i> Ports—										
Steam	57	136,583	..	..	3	2,966	..	..	..	..
Sailing	1	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local (within the State)—										
Steam	1,342	326,419	39	7,995	645	449,103	114	131,193	150	53,134
Sailing	172	6,832	..	..	15	7,476	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Steam	3,833	6,946,819	39	7,995	685	545,795	117	141,707	151	54,088
Sailing	337	68,211	..	..	20	7,894	1	222	..	..
Grand Total	4,170	7,015,030	39	7,995	705	553,689	118	141,929	151	54,088

NOTE.—“Ports” mean Victorian ports.

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The number of vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1922, their net tonnage, and the ports of registration are given in the statement which follows.

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1922.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ..	209	142,188	135	32,040	344	174,228
Geelong ..	2	419	1	16	3	435
Port Fairy ..	3	621	..	..	3	621
Total ..	214	143,228	136	32,056	350	175,284

During 1922 there were added to the register 6 steamers with net tonnage of 14,401, and 4 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 1,461;



whilst 7 steamers having net tonnage of 1,901, and 5 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 960, were taken off the register.

### PORT OF MELBOURNE.

**Port of Melbourne.** The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 10·8 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 68 acres, of which 26 acres are under sheds. The constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure are shown in part "Municipal Statistics." The *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contains, on page 430, a statement of works recently undertaken by the Trust in the river and Victoria Dock, and information relating to that dock and the Coode Canal.

**Port Improvement.** A new railway pier at Port Melbourne (called Prince's Pier) was completed in 1915, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet. The total cost of the pier and superstructures is £214,666. Dredging has been completed to 37 feet, to provide for four berths for vessels drawing 35 feet. Two shelter sheds are provided, which are connected with vessels by movable gangways bridging the railway lines. Passengers are thus enabled to board and disembark from vessels clear of the railway traffic.

Another modern pier is being constructed on the site of the old railway pier at Port Melbourne, to be called "Station Pier." This new structure will be similar in design to the Princes Pier, and will have a length of 2,110 feet and a width of 191 feet. The extra width will allow for the installation of electric travelling cranes when required. The pier will ultimately provide four berths for oversea steamers with a depth of 37 feet below low water, at an estimated cost (including dredging) of £492,800. The construction of two inner berths, as a provision for bay excursion steamers, is in progress.

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 has been completed and a channel with this depth is now open for the full width of 600 feet.

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, 1922, including the erection of six cargo sheds, was £201,117.

The widening of the swinging basin on the south side of the river, and the erection of a timber wharf around the basin, have been completed. This work makes the width of the river at the basin 700 feet for a length of 1,000 feet. The river below the swinging basin as far as the Coode Canal, viz., for 4,480 feet, is being widened by 100 feet; 1,930 feet has been completed, leaving 2,550 feet still to be put in hand. The works being carried out in this connexion are:—Construction of reinforced concrete sheet piling, erection of wharf in front of sheet piling, demolition of the old wharf and sheet piling and dredging to a depth of 27 feet. The swinging basin has been dredged to 27 feet O.L.W. The cost of these works to 31st December, 1922, was £206,690; the estimated total cost is £341,158.

**Dredging.** The material dredged and disposed of during 1922 amounted to 2,704,470 cubic yards, viz., 1,478,174 cubic yards from the Bay within the Harbor Trust boundary, and 1,226,296 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 39,201,022, and the Bay dredgings to 34,798,126 cubic yards, making a total of 73,999,148 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 60,574,429 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,424,719 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1922 was 14·10d. per cubic yard.

**Berthing Accommodation.** There is a berthing space of 49,010 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water—7,780 feet at Williamstown, 9,150 feet at Port Melbourne, 20,320 feet in the River Yarra, and 11,760 feet in the Victoria Dock.

**Trade of the Port.** In the year 1922 vessels to the number of 5,139, comprising 4,196 steamers, 8 ships, 2 barques, 3 barquentines, 263 ketches, 105 schooners, and 562 lighters, with registered gross tonnage aggregating 11,089,415, berthed within the port. The tonnage of imports in 1922 was 3,026,917, and that of exports, 1,494,939. These figures include New Zealand and Inter-State tonnage, which amounted to 1,853,297 in the case of imports, and 566,656 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Inter-State imports. Exclusive of transshipments, 1,169,614 tons of coal were imported in 1922. The exports of goods in that year (1,494,939 tons) were the second highest on record, being only 193,002 tons below the quantity for the year 1919. The exports in 1919 were the greatest in the history of the port. This was owing to the exports of wheat and flour, which accounted for 863,000 tons, as compared with an average yearly export of 500,000 tons.

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

## Rates of postage.

The following are the principal postal charges within the Commonwealth, as from 1st October, 1923 :—

Letters .. .. .	..	1½d. per ounce
Letter-cards .. .. .	..	Single, 1½d. each
Post-cards .. .. .	..	Single, 1d. each
Printed papers (other than newspapers)	..	1d. per 4 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 .. .. .	..	1d. 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 to all places within the British Empire is the same as applies to places within the Commonwealth, viz., 1½d. per ounce. To the United States of America and all foreign countries the rate of postage is 3d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each additional ounce.

**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 now 7½d. per word, with a minimum charge of 12s. 6d. Week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday. These messages are also available to Canada at a charge of 7d. per word, with a minimum charge of 11s. 8d. per message. A new service *viâ* either "Pacific" or "Eastern" has been instituted, and is known as "Daily Letter Telegram." The rate to the United Kingdom is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s. per message. Messages by this service are accepted any day except Sunday, and are subject to a normal delay of 48 hours.

## Postal Returns.

The following table shows the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted in Victoria, whether for delivery inside the Commonwealth or to oversea countries. The recording of the numbers of letters, &c., received from other States

has been discontinued, only those received in Victoria from outside the Commonwealth being given :—

### POSTAL RETURNS : 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Service.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<b>LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.</b>					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth ..	145,970,371	153,562,848	139,011,219	149,921,631	157,552,117
Outside the Commonwealth	9,762,076	5,911,404	5,308,217	4,743,414	5,246,566
Total .. .. .	155,732,447	159,474,252	144,319,436	154,665,045	162,798,683
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	12,656,760	15,323,262	14,064,345	13,946,384	14,102,942
<b>REGISTERED LETTERS AND ARTICLES.</b>					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth ..	1,301,919	1,444,537	1,527,973	1,529,748	1,566,130
Outside the Commonwealth	72,920	68,775	77,330	77,182	81,966
Total .. .. .	1,374,839	1,513,312	1,605,303	1,606,930	1,648,096
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	153,109	118,383	126,591	119,567	132,574
<b>NEWSPAPERS.</b>					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth ..	28,841,405	26,543,271	26,554,335	27,631,937	33,120,157
Outside the Commonwealth	2,899,892	1,334,776	1,336,918	1,264,932	1,368,343
Total .. .. .	31,741,297	27,878,047	27,891,253	28,896,869	34,488,500
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	1,225,321	1,446,886	1,550,950	2,396,421	2,775,606
<b>PACKETS.</b>					
Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth ..	8,599,579	8,219,981	8,507,077	10,386,880	11,947,310
Outside the Commonwealth	807,523	364,029	364,962	344,987	310,219
Total .. .. .	9,407,104	8,584,010	8,872,039	10,731,867	12,257,529
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	333,831	414,335	439,090	642,793	588,805
<b>PARCELS.</b>					
Posted for delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth ..	835,797	1,102,601	1,454,853	1,909,355	2,072,153
Outside the Commonwealth	279,065	47,586	56,610	48,211	53,504
Total .. .. .	1,114,862	1,150,187	1,511,463	1,957,566	2,125,657
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	151,414	92,865	97,956	90,154	122,929

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., 1921-22 AND 1922-23.

How dealt with.	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Letters and Post Cards.	Packets and Newspapers.	Letters and Post Cards.	Packets and Newspapers.
<i>Inland.</i>				
Returned to writers or delivered	370,925	136,895	311,866	157,958
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	36,394	258,974	40,538	200,685
<i>Inter-State.</i>				
Originally addressed to other States—				
Returned to writers ..	30,948	41,057	26,412	63,542
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	9,723	136,369	7,803	102,790
Returned to other States as unclaimed .. .. .	33,660	10,388	36,516	8,481
<i>International.</i>				
Originally addressed to other Countries—				
Returned to writers ..	15,239	11,848	14,529	13,866
Destroyed in accordance with Act .. .. .	4,978	117,713	2,965	142,163
Returned to other Countries as unclaimed .. .. .	22,684	6,035	24,516	14,779
Total .. .. .	524,551	719,279	465,145	704,264

The above return includes for 1922-23 letters containing money to the amount of £45,355; letters containing other articles of value to the number of 552; and letters, &c., irregularly posted, 32,013. In the figures for that year are also included 13,734 registered letters, viz.:—12,156 inland, 545 interstate, and 1,033 international.

**Money Orders  
and Postal  
Notes.**

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in Victoria in each of the last five years :—

**MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.**

—		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Number of Money Order Offices open		534	536	554	573	582
Money Orders issued—						
Inland ..	{ Number ..	359,807	323,175	350,958	389,926	422,505
	{ Amount £	2,296,601	2,021,270	2,211,109	2,103,788	2,119,437
Inter-State ..	{ Number ..	52,189	58,120	64,520	65,461	74,021
	{ Amount £	270,042	322,610	363,681	370,498	429,524
International ..	{ Number ..	49,168	48,428	57,776	59,046	65,560
	{ Amount £	145,869	192,146	258,158	210,161	222,570
Total ..	{ Number ..	461,164	429,723	473,254	514,433	562,086
	{ Amount £	2,712,512	2,536,026	2,832,948	2,684,447	2,771,531
Money Orders Paid—						
Inland ..	{ Number ..	334,211	319,808	356,891	388,795	400,109
	{ Amount £	2,041,856	1,996,139	2,212,045	2,110,891	2,118,513
Inter-State ..	{ Number ..	111,196	116,361	122,188	124,343	125,990
	{ Amount £	555,494	611,509	676,755	663,754	666,065
International ..	{ Number ..	31,136	34,653	34,567	32,465	32,322
	{ Amount £	104,942	147,375	146,004	123,089	124,938
Total ..	{ Number ..	476,543	470,822	513,646	545,603	558,421
	{ Amount £	2,702,292	2,755,023	3,034,804	2,897,734	2,909,516
Postal Notes—						
Sold ..	{ Number ..	2,888,387	2,992,955	3,275,352	3,774,184	4,013,977
	{ Amount £	912,938	923,269	1,044,786	1,180,819	1,240,935
Inland, Issued and Paid ..	{ Number ..	2,100,515	2,138,623	2,198,170	2,340,742	2,456,462
	{ Amount £	698,606	737,698	777,706	834,474	879,054
Victorian—Paid in ..	{ Number ..	769,377	844,108	1,075,914	1,433,442	1,531,548
	{ Amount £	193,660	215,206	268,329	346,345	357,147
Of other States—	{ Number ..	330,390	322,697	330,274	338,118	353,203
	{ Amount £	120,167	117,859	125,800	129,707	134,432

Of the orders issued in 1922-23, 6,172 for £27,573 were payable in New Zealand, and 48,190 for £145,212 in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 17,913 for £60,749 issued in New Zealand, and 9,975 for £48,353 issued in the United Kingdom.

**Telegraphs  
and  
telegrams.**

There are 1,858 telegraph offices in the State, 136 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, 1918-19  
TO 1922-23.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland .. .. .	2,538,632	2,977,725	2,703,781	2,593,954	2,687,030
Inter-State .. ..	1,132,989	1,359,122	1,240,840	1,177,108	1,227,522
International .. .	132,613	153,809	152,222	169,105	180,311
Total .. .. .	3,804,234	4,490,656	4,096,843	3,940,167	4,094,863
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State .. ..	1,175,771	1,405,875	1,277,836	1,215,826	1,228,851
International .. .	158,111	154,858	150,207	161,345	175,429
Total .. .. .	1,333,882	1,560,733	1,428,043	1,377,171	1,404,280

**Telephones.** There were 708 telephone exchanges in Victoria on 30th June, 1923. Formerly, the connexion of one subscriber to a telephone office constituted an exchange, but the rule now followed is that at least two subscribers must be connected before an office becomes an exchange. The actual number of subscribers' lines on the date mentioned was 61,201, with 84,452 telephones connected which represented 5·28 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 on 30th June, 1923, was 1,480.

RAILWAYS.

**Victorian Railways, length and cost.** All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on pages 419 and 420, 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, and the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Tramways—all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The usual motive power is steam, but electric traction is used on the suburban lines (with the exception of a portion of the Outer Circle line), and on the 7½ miles of tramways referred to above. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·8 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 tramway, 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,  
1918-19 TO 1922-23.**

—	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Length of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles) .. ..	330·41	330·41	330·41	332·04	336·25
Single Lines (miles) .. ..	3,914·64	3,939·12	3,991·70	4,040·35	4,052·46
Total .. ..	4,245·05	4,269·53	4,322·11	4,372·39	4,388·71
Cost of Construction .. ..	£ 38,945,068	£ 39,148,873	£ 39,681,760	£ 40,408,014	£ 40,743,821
Average Cost per mile .. ..	9,174	9,169	9,181	9,242	9,284

In addition to the lines embraced in this table the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1923 :—

	Miles.
5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	
Red Cliffs to Millewa North .. ..	35
Annuello to Bumbang .. ..	20
Kerang to Gonn Crossing .. ..	17
Total .. ..	72

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced :—

	Miles.
4 ft. 8½ in. Gauge.	
Black Rock to Beaumaris (electric street tramway) ..	2·25
5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	
Port Fairy to Yambuk .. ..	11·50
Hopetoun to Patchewollock .. ..	27·25
Moama to Balranald .. ..	120·00
Gonn Crossing to Stony Crossing .. ..	44·00
Euston Extension .. ..	30·00
Mildura to Murray River .. ..	10·00
Gol Gol Extension .. ..	20·00
Total .. ..	265·00

**Electrification of suburban lines.** Parliament sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways in the year 1912, and the whole suburban system is now conducted under electric traction with the exception of a small section of the Outer Circle line (between Ashburton and Deepdene). Since electric traction was commenced in May, 1919, there has been a large development in the suburban passenger traffic—the number of passenger journeys having increased



from 104,000,000 in 1918-19 to 146,000,000 in 1922-23, an increase of 40 per cent. It is estimated that the additional traffic due solely to electrification amounts to about 20,000,000 passenger journeys per annum.

As most lines are now carrying heavy traffic, it is intended to increase the length of trains—in fact, seven-car trains are now being run on the St. Kilda line during the maximum loading hours. One of the two electric locomotives, which will be used in the suburban area for passenger yard shunting and the more expeditious handling of goods traffic, has been completed, and the other one is being constructed. Parcels traffic on most of the suburban lines is now being conducted by electric parcels coaches.

The original project of establishing an electrification scheme has developed in another highly important direction, viz., the supply of power for industrial purposes. The revenue from this source in 1922-23 was £179,033.

The total expenditure debited to the Electrification Capital Account to 30th June, 1923, was £6,270,155.

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, 1919 TO 1923.

30th June—	£
1919 .. .. .	57,658,557
1920 .. .. .	58,496,357
1921 .. .. .	60,012,250
1922 .. .. .	63,186,759
1923 .. .. .	64,938,085

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1923, £3,943,103 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£60,994,982) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £62,922,790, on which the annual interest payable is £2,624,900, or at the average rate of 4·172 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,927,808—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, 1923, was 4·172 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 4·303 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred to 30th June, 1923, in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £383,407, and, for surveys of lines not constructed, £372,884. Both of these items are included in the totals shown above.

**Railway  
traffic.**

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1918, are given in the following table:—

**RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.**

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Miles Constructed ..	4,245·05	4,269·53	4,322·11	4,372·39	4,388·71
" Dismantled ..	36·13	36·13	36·13	36·13	36·14
" Closed to Traffic	11·83	11·83	11·83	11·83	11·62
" Open for Traffic	4,197·09	4,221·57	4,274·15	4,324·43	4,340·95
Train Mileage ..	13,587,968	15,687,177	16,583,638	16,522,658	17,023,611
Passenger Journeys..	117,467,159	143,251,216	140,850,933	149,223,529	163,120,037
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	6,515,470	7,770,694	7,572,993	7,491,031	7,517,216

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, 1923, was 4,720·89 miles of main tracks, and 937·12 miles of sidings.

The number of passengers carried in 1922-23 constituted a record, and exceeded the best total previously recorded by 9 per cent. Of the passenger journeys in 1922-23, 153,072,979 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 10,047,058 by country passengers, the former being an increase of 13,660,176, and the latter of 236,332, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 26,185 more than in 1921-22. The items of goods carried in 1922-23 showing greatest tonnage were stone, gravel, and sand, 1,162,317 tons; wheat, 866,096 tons; and firewood, 614,080 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 574,205 tons, and comprised 43,995 horses, 420,082 cattle, 8,535,753 sheep, and 326,707 pigs.

The daily average number of passengers who travel to and from Flinders-street and Prince's-bridge—which are connected and may be considered as one station—is 241,139. But for the system of "through routing," which was made practicable by the introduction of electrification, this number would have been greater, as the new method of working has had the effect of transferring a large portion of the traffic from Flinders-street to Spencer-street.

An analysis of the total traffic for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1922, gives the following approximation to the average number of passengers who travel to and from the three metropolitan stations:—

Station.	Average Number of Passengers per Day—	
	Week Days.	Sundays.
Flinders-street .. .. .	209,181	52,295
Prince's-bridge .. .. .	31,958	7,990
Spencer-street .. .. .	44,469	11,117
Total .. .. .	285,608	71,402

The figures for Flinders-street and Prince's-bridge include both suburban and country travellers, but only suburban passengers are included in the numbers for Spencer-street.

The number of trains handled on an ordinary week-day at Flinders-street is 2,640, and at Prince's-bridge 374.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1918-19 TO 1922-23.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ..	2,938,139	3,841,844	4,453,408	4,880,595	5,160,256
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	2,977,069	3,746,375	4,440,071	4,848,245	4,990,420
Sundries ..	560,868	698,844	958,429	1,129,013	1,263,106
Total ..	6,476,076	8,287,063	9,851,908	10,857,853	11,413,782
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works ..	1,028,871	1,296,418	1,599,761	1,718,955	1,770,997
Rolling-stock ..	1,889,360	2,721,091	3,418,674	3,183,084	3,093,780
Transportation ..	1,260,362	1,839,998	2,508,790	2,664,486	2,685,068
General Charges* ..	296,178	408,247	566,644	720,621	892,369
Total ..	4,474,771	6,265,754	8,093,869	8,287,146	8,442,214
Net Receipts ..	2,001,305	2,021,309	1,758,039	2,570,707	2,971,568
Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts	69·10	75·61	82·16	76·32	73·97

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts of 1922-23 were the highest recorded for any year, and exceeded those of 1921-22, which were the best previously recorded, by about 5 per cent. The increase in the revenue was mainly accounted for by the heavier traffic on the suburban lines, the much larger numbers of live stock carried, and increased sales of electric power—the increases due to these three causes having been £256,991, £124,393, and £86,493 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Small increases were shown in most classes of goods traffic, but there was a substantial reduction of £277,135 in the amount received for the carriage of wheat.

Railway  
interest  
charges  
compared with  
net revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

### RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Interest, &c.		Net Revenue.
	£		£
1918-19 .. .. .	2,164,902		2,001,305
1919-20 .. .. .	2,234,202		2,021,309
1920-21 .. .. .	2,409,674		1,758,039
1921-22 .. .. .	2,589,816		2,570,707
1922-23 .. .. .	2,951,385		2,971,568

The figures show that in four 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 1922-23 resulted in a surplus of £20,183.

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, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. .. .	4,165	4,202	4,244	4,287	4,330
Gross Earnings per Mile .. .. .	£ 1,555	£ 1,972	£ 2,321	£ 2,533	£ 2,636
Expenses per Mile .. .. .	1,074	1,491	1,907	1,933	1,950
Net Profits per Mile .. .. .	481	481	414	600	686

This table does not take account of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

Railway  
Rolling-stock.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1923, showed that there were at that time 14 steam cranes, 789 locomotives, 2,587 coaching stock including 649 luggage

vans, 19,211 goods vehicles, and 728 service stock, of which 17 locomotives, 55 coaching stock, and 243 goods vehicles were narrow-gauge stock. Electric railway rolling-stock are included in the above figures. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £11,985,209, of the narrow-gauge stock £105,373, and of the electric street railway stock £91,876.

**Railway staff.** The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

### RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year.	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1918-19 ..	12,034	7,892	19,926	£ 3,284,779
1919-20 ..	12,580	12,117	24,697	4,683,707
1920-21 ..	12,094	15,139	27,233	5,895,347
1921-22 ..	19,273	7,688	26,961	6,388,508
1922-23 ..	19,450	7,295	26,745	6,293,720

**St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Tramways.** The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Tramways for 1922-23 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

### ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1922-23.

	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Tramway.
Average Mileage of Railway Worked .. .. .	5·18	2·41
Car Mileage .. .. .	504,098	125,274
Number of Passengers Carried .. .. .	5,750,912	1,411,885
	£	£
Gross Revenue .. .. .	54,194	12,531
Working Expenses .. .. .	42,598	9,607
Interest Charges .. .. .	8,893	4,783
Net Result .. .. .	Profit 2,703	Loss 1,859
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1923—	£	£
Construction of Line .. .. .	119,128	64,393
Rolling-stock .. .. .	69,295	22,581

Railway  
accidents.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in each of the last ten years in railway accidents, the amounts paid in compensation, damages, &c., and the yearly averages for the period:—

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS AND AMOUNTS PAID IN COMPENSATION, DAMAGES, ETC.: 1913-14 TO 1922-23.

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.					
1914 .. ..	..	33	8	199	1	61	11	233	25	38	45	564	£ 13,567
1915 .. ..	..	40	6	185	2	36	8	253	32	44	48	558	14,359
1916 .. ..	..	29	11	198	2	28	10	242	31	37	54	534	20,766
1917 .. ..	..	46	5	133	1	35	4	225	22	26	32	465	15,556
1918 .. ..	..	33	4	197	2	46	9	246	29	39	44	561	18,221
1919 .. ..	..	41	6	174	1	31	7	222	38	42	52	510	18,303
1920 .. ..	..	32	8	174	..	33	8	164	22	48	38	451	18,161
1921 .. ..	..	18	3	187	2	46	7	282	29	64	41	597	14,803
1922 .. ..	..	10	10	135	1	35	13	191	34	37	58	408	17,848
1923 .. ..	..	5	6	140	1	33	9	150	35	44	51	372	14,887
Yearly Average ..	..	28·7	6·7	172·2	1·3	38·4	8·6	220·8	29·7	41·9	46·3	502·0	16,647

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 £5,903 in 1913-14, £7,008 in 1914-15, £17,143 in 1915-16, £12,925 in 1916-17, £11,480 in 1917-18, £13,035 in 1918-19, £10,815 in 1919-20, £10,468 in 1920-21, £13,387 in 1921-22, and £10,739 in 1922-23.

Freights on Victorian railways.

A statement of freights, operative on 1st October, 1923, in respect of commodities affecting rural producers, has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended hereto.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

Commodities.	50 Miles.	100 Miles.	150 Miles.	200 Miles.	250 Miles.	300 Miles.	350 Miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rate per Ton.							
Agricultural Produce, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.*	7 0	10 10	12 10	14 4	15 6	16 6	17 8
Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese (boxed), Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton), and Eggs† ..	13 6	25 2	33 8	42 4	48 4	54 2	60 2
Fresh Fruit† ..	9 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	29 6	33 4	37 0
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Milk, in 4-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 8 or 12 tons ..	11 10	21 4	28 0	34 6	39 4	44 4	49 2
Poultry (living)† ..	18 10	34 10	46 8	58 10	67 2	75 4	83 8
Wool (greasy)† ..	24 6	47 9	61 6	70 3	79 6	88 3	97 3
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine† ..	26 3	51 0	76 3	94 9	113 6	126 0	138 9
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 and 8 tons	16 9	32 0	46 9	57 9	69 0	74 3	79 9
Wire Netting, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent. ..	6 2	10 10	15 0	17 6	20 6	22 8	24 10
Manures, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent. ..	3 6	5 4	6 8	7 10	9 2	10 6	11 0
Rate per Truck.							
Live Stock ..	57 6	111 0	130 0	171 0	213 0	254 0	296 0

\* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Onions, Hay, Straw, Chaff, Compressed Fodder, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Peas, Potatoes, Sharps, Molasses and Treacle for cattle food (on declaration), Pig Feed, unrefined Salt, and Malt; also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export. The minimum loadings for Chaff, Hay and Straw, and Pig Feed are as follows:—

	Per 10 or 12-ton Truck.	Per 15-ton Truck.
	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and Straw .. ..	8	8
Chaff .. ..	7	10
Pig Feed .. ..	8	12

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

Municipal railway.

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length, and, up to the end of 1922, cost £36,401 for construction and equipment. For the year 1922 the gross receipts were £7,592, and the working expenses, £7,348. The train mileage for the same year was 10,500, the number of passengers was 16,224, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 21,579.

**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, 1923, the cost of construction was £61,780, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £12,240 and £6,880 respectively. The above construction cost includes the cost of about 8 miles of steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown, which is used for haulage of the Company's logs and sawn timber of other sawmillers, but not for passenger traffic. The freights on this extension line are included in the above receipts. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 22,000 and the passengers carried numbered 31,500.

**Fares on Victorian railways.**

A summary of passenger fares, operative on 1st October, 1923, has been obtained from the Railway Department, and is given below.

## VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	Single.		Return.*	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Holiday Excursion.	2nd Class Holiday Excursion.
Miles.	<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 at week-ends and on dates specially advertised.

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per mile for first class return and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th October to the 30th April each year return tourist tickets are issued to various holiday resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.



## TRAMWAYS.

**Victorian tramways.** The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45·900 miles of cable lines, double track; 100·606 miles of electric lines, of which 59·266 miles are double, and 41·340 miles single track; and ·625 of a mile of horse-line, double track.

The electric street tramways, 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," page 417.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria for each of the last five years:—

## VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Black Rock Electric Street Tramways).

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1918-19	{ 98·56 double 36·33 single }	19,902,007	179,405,472	£ 1,384,206	£ 908,404	1,354	3,563
1919-20	{ 100·46 double 40·188 single }	20,368,507	204,807,815	1,572,176	1,099,272	1,392	4,193
1920-21	{ 99·46 double 40·188 single }	21,494,747	221,908,333	1,730,521	1,305,727	1,426	4,417
1921-22	{ 100·016 double 44·148 single }	22,369,483	226,738,318	1,943,805	1,472,296	1,470	4,586
1922-23	{ 105·791 double 41·340 single }	22,775,563	234,588,628	1,999,633	1,492,031	1,465	5,070

**Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Acts.** 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 assumed control of the Melbourne Cable Tramways and the Royal Park Horse Tramway on 1st November, 1919. 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; and Footscray Tramways; also the Cable Tramway of the Northcote Council.

Authority was given by the Act to acquire the Electric Tramways of the North Melbourne Electric Tramway and Lighting Company Limited (Essendon) by agreement or by compulsory acquisition, and they were taken over by the Board as from 1st August, 1922.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £3,000,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £200,000. The Board has exercised its power to borrow to the extent of £500,000.

The Board has prepared a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis, which has been approved by the Railways Standing Committee. The scheme includes provision for the construction of about 100 single track miles of electric tramway, but, before the Board can actually construct any of such tramways, a "Special construction scheme" dealing with the proposed route must be approved by the Railways Standing Committee and authorized by Parliament. Authority is, however, given to the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor in Council or Parliament, without further formality.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year a sum equivalent to the Government's contributions to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and certain specified municipalities pursuant to the *Licensing Act* 1916. (The payments under this obligation for the year ended 30th June, 1923, amounted to about £93,000.) The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. of the capital cost of the undertaking to Reserve Funds and carrying to the credit of the succeeding year such sum, not

exceeding £10,000, as the Board thinks fit, is to be distributed amongst 28 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with a scheme of distribution to be adopted by the Board. Any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of this arrangement is to be applied only to such purposes as the Governor in Council shall approve. No distribution to the Municipalities has been made since 30th June, 1920.

Pursuant to the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1923*, municipal councils may require the Board to submit a special construction scheme to the Railways Standing Committee dealing with any route included in the general scheme. In the event of such route being approved by the Committee, and its construction being authorized by Parliament, the Board shall construct the line under a guarantee against loss on operation from the council or councils concerned for a period of five years. The council or councils shall pay each year from the Municipal fund any losses in respect of which a guarantee has been given, and a council may, if not forbidden by the ratepayers, recoup itself by the levy of a "tramway betterment rate" over the whole or a portion of the district served.

**Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
Tramways.**

The lines controlled by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have been grouped as follows:—

- (a) The "Cable System," *i.e.*, the Metropolitan Cable Tramways (43·677 miles of cable and ·625 of a mile horse-line, double track), and the Northcote Cable Tramway (2·223 miles, double track).
- (b) The "Eastern System," *i.e.*, the Prahran and Malvern Electric Tramways (34·361 miles, double track, and 1·397 miles, single track), and the Hawthorn Electric Tramways (6·826 miles, double track, and 4·351 miles, single track).
- (c) The "Northern System," *i.e.*, the Melbourne and Coburg Electric Tramways (5·260 miles, double track, and 1·77 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 (1·590 miles, double track, and 2·877 miles, single track) was opened for traffic on 6th September, 1921. The electric tramway which extends from North Melbourne to Essendon was purchased by the Board on 1st August, 1922. It is 7·259 miles in length (3·921 double and 3·338 single track).

The capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £4,547,027 on 30th June, 1923, as follows:—Melbourne Cable Tramways, £2,308,222; Prahran and

Malvern, £1,185,744; Hawthorn, £326,419; Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg, £212,039; Fitzroy, Northcote, and Preston, £144,285; Footscray, £152,541; North Melbourne and Essendon, £69,823; West Brunswick, £5,287; South Melbourne, £2,401; Northcote Cable Tramway, £53,531; Holden-street shop, £1,490; and general expenditure (unallotted), £85,245.

The length of tramway lines open for traffic on 30th June, 1923, in the metropolitan area comprised 45·900 miles of cable lines, double track; 71·513 miles of electric lines, of which 53·871 were double, and 17·642 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, 1918-19  
TO 1922-23.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
1918-19	{ 93·575 double } { 13·452 single }	18,766,868	173,080,746	£ 1,321,723	£ 860,920	1,277	3,376
1919-20	{ 95·475 double } { 17·31 single }	19,253,929	197,708,685	1,501,381	1,050,707	1,315	3,997
1920-21	{ 95·475 double } { 17·31 single }	20,333,033	213,872,064	1,648,058	1,246,973	1,358	4,228
1921-22	{ 96·021 double } { 21·26 single }	21,208,879	218,450,712	1,857,469	1,406,127	1,402	4,399
1922-23	{ 100·396 double } { 17·642 single }	21,584,652	226,631,546	1,911,278	1,427,955	1,397	*4,875

\* Including 99 employees at Head Office and 46 at Holden-street Carbuilding Shop.

The passenger revenue per tram mile of the metropolitan tramways for 1922-23 was 21·251d., and the average fare per passenger was 2·02d. The percentage of working expenses to traffic receipts for that year was 73·73 for the cable, and 76·59 for all the electric lines. The average distance which a passenger was allowed to travel for a fare of a penny on the tramways under the Board's control was 1·44 miles over the cable, and 1·104 miles over the electric system.

In 1922-23 the tram mileage of the Melbourne cable cars was 14,430,060, of the Royal Park horse-line cars 9,808, and of the Northcote cable cars 402,356; and the numbers of passengers carried by these cars were 150,383,977, 202,802, and 5,233,374 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 7·13 miles of electric lines (2·17 double and 4·96 single track).

Country  
Tramways.

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below :—

## COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed
1918-19	{ 4·985 double 22·878 single }	1,135,139	6,324,726	£ 62,483	£ 47,874	77	187
1919-20	{ 4·985 double 22·878 single }	1,114,578	7,099,130	70,795	48,565	77	196
1920-21	{ 3·985 double 22·878 single }	1,161,714	8,036,269	82,463	58,754	68	189
1921-22	{ 3·995 double 22·888 single }	1,160,604	8,287,606	86,336	66,169	68	187
1922-23	{ 5·395 double 23·638 single }	1,190,911	7,957,032	88,355	64,076	68	195

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

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, 1918 TO 1922.

	1918.	1919	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs, Drags (4 wheel) .. ..	458	464	472	470	423
„ (Hansoms) .. ..	149	166	165	157	135
Tram Cars .. ..	443	458	—	—	—
„ Dummies .. ..	442	447	—	—	—
Motor Cars .. ..	173	337	401	480	483
„ Omnibuses .. ..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Chars-a-bancs .. ..	25	24	23	37	60
Total .. ..	1,690	1,896	1,061	1,144	1,104
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed .. ..	2,719	2,911	3,151	3,253	3,322

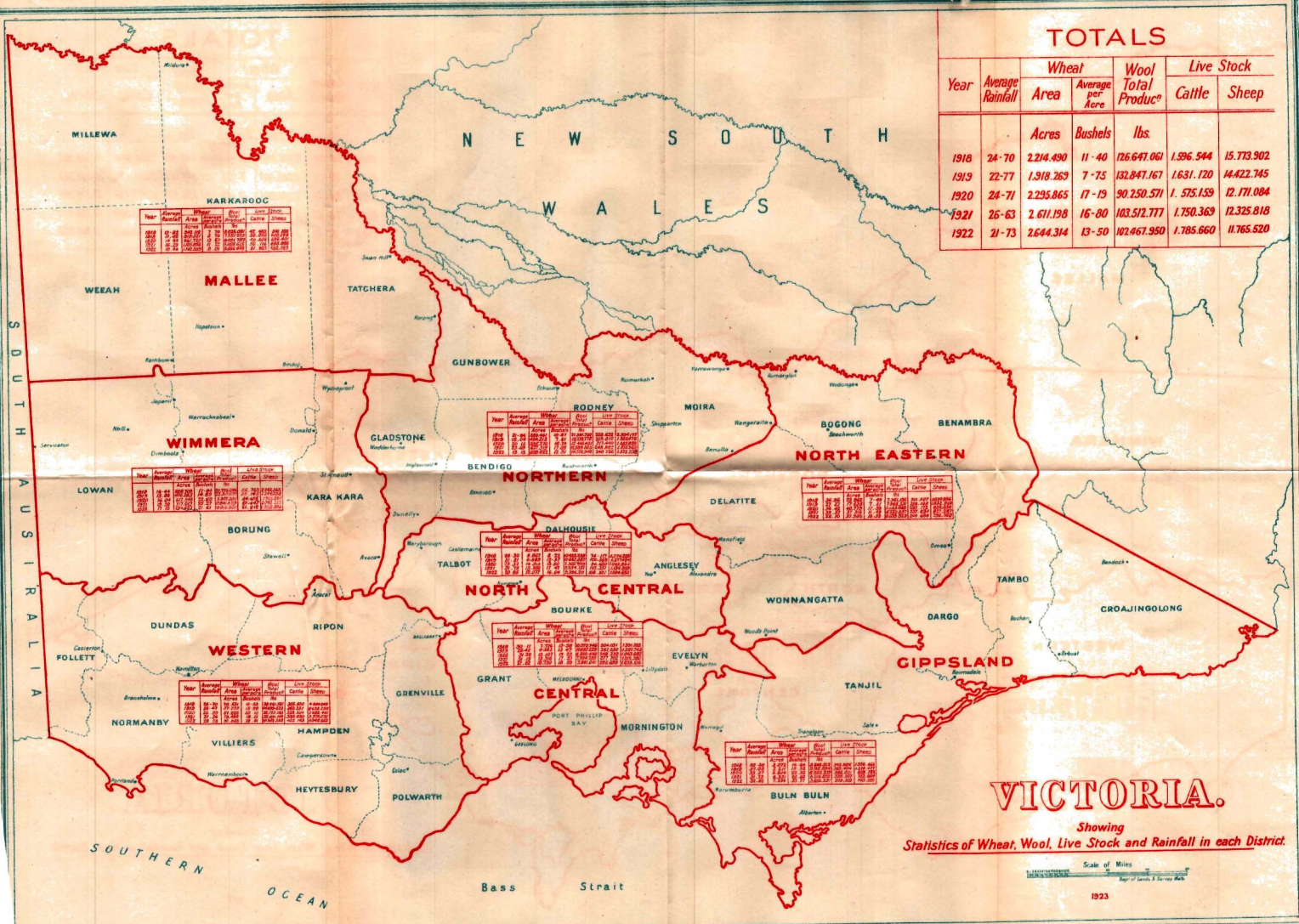
NOTE.—Tram cars and dummies under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have not since 1919 been included in the vehicles which require to be licensed.

**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, 1922, the number of motor cars registered was 30,875, on which fees were payable at the following annual rates:—204 at six guineas each, 2,595 at five guineas each, 20,764 at four guineas each, 5,208 at three guineas each, 1,937 at two guineas each, and 167 at one guinea each. On the same date, 13 282 motor cycles, which are subject to an annual fee of 5s. each, and 322 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, 1922, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 49,060. There were also 88 dealers registered.

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# TOTALS

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per Acre	Prod <sup>c</sup>	Cattle	Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544	15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120	14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159	12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369	12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660	11,765,520



**KARKAROO**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**ROONEY**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**WIMMERA**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**NORTH EASTERN**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**NORTHERN**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**NORTH CENTRAL**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**CENTRAL**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**WESTERN**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

**BULN BULN**

Year	Average Rainfall	Area	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock
			Acres	Per Acre	Cattle Sheep
1918	24-70	2,214,490	11-40	126,647,061	1,596,544 15,773,902
1919	22-77	1,918,263	7-75	132,847,167	1,631,120 14,422,745
1920	24-71	2,295,865	17-19	90,250,571	1,575,159 12,171,084
1921	26-63	2,611,198	16-80	103,512,777	1,750,369 12,325,818
1922	21-73	2,644,314	13-50	102,467,950	1,785,660 11,765,520

# 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 .. ..	25,009,594
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	8,456,871
Crown lands .. ..	22,779,295
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	56,245,760
	<hr/>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) .	3,382,485
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	734,555
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act) .. ..	329,600
Water reserves .. ..	315,546
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	85,590
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	397,881
Other reserves .. ..	301,917
Roads .. ..	1,767,170
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; (unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs)	2,143,017
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases .. ..	121,191
Other leases and licences .. ..	93,672
Temporary grazing licences .. ..	9,053,128
Unoccupied .. ..	4,053,543
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	22,779,295
	<hr/>



Alienation  
of land.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1912.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

#### ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1913 TO 1922.

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.	£
1913 .. ..	4,205	171,449	153,051	164,065
1914 .. ..	3,710	166,026	129,525	145,003
1915 .. ..	3,287	129,232	117,257	113,167
1916 .. ..	2,061	140,341	89,203	80,238
1917 .. ..	2,075	89,164	82,042	79,992
1918 .. ..	1,760	74,514	76,064	78,235
1919 .. ..	1,166	70,729	102,294	114,654
1920 .. ..	3,125	102,534	187,228	192,861
1921 .. ..	1,800	99,519	110,056	100,890
1922 .. ..	2,658	186,686	106,485	118,698

\* Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1922 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £34,171,544, which represents an average of £1 0s. 8d. 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.



**Pastoral occupation of Crown lands.** The particulars of Crown lands for which licences had been issued for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1922, are as follows:—

Number of Licences .. .. .	6,276
Area (acres) .. .. .	9,053,128
Annual Rental .. .. .	£29,016

**Persons who may select land.** Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to apply to select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

**Concessions to land seekers.** The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information to intending applicants and issues concession warrants for half fares on Victorian Railways to persons travelling to make inspection or take possession of land.

**Area that may be selected.** An applicant may select in the Mallee, under Selection Purchase Lease, 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, 1,280 acres of third class, or 1,600 acres of fourth class land, or 4,000 acres of land classed 4A; and, in addition, may acquire privately an area equivalent to that which he selects from the Crown.

**Grazing licences.** Grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act.

**Land Laws.** A conspectus of the provisions of the Victorian Land Acts appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17 and previous issues.

**Transfer of Land Act.** The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1922 there were submitted 458 applications to have brought under the

Act land amounting to 11,252 acres in extent, and to £603,536 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 27,796 acres valued at £772,671. Up to the end of 1922 there had been brought under the Act 3,085,187 acres valued at £62,891,335.

**Assurance Fund.** When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts during 1922-23 comprised contributions £2,447, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073—advanced under *The Protection of Public Buildings Act 1885*—£3,003. During the year £30 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims and £5,927 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act 1920*, No. 3067. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1923, was £163,012. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1923, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,953.

### 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. The agreement with full details and an application on the proper form must be filled in and lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4. Where the agreement is submitted on behalf of more than one applicant an additional fee of £2 must be lodged in respect of each additional applicant. 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  $36\frac{1}{2}$  years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 73 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications for extension of payments under a lease to  $46\frac{1}{2}$  years, the payments being by 93 half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at 5 per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by him. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrear or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered

personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first three 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.

**Farm allotments.** Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas, of which none must exceed in value £2,500 except in the case of blocks mainly consisting of grazing land, when the value may be increased to £3,500; 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 made in excess of requirements during the first three years, 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*, during the first six years of the term of the leases.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, *Land Act 1915*.

Advances of money to assist in effecting improvements may be granted by the Board up to 80 per cent. of the value of the permanent improvements effected, such advances to be repaid by half-yearly instalments

extending over twenty years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Advances to acquire stock and for the purchase of seed, manure, and implements can also be made. The total advances for all purposes must not exceed £625.

Advances not exceeding £250 may be made to persons holding approved share-farming or leasing agreements for the purchase of stock and implements, and for such other purposes as the Board thinks fit to carry out the share-farming or leasing agreement.

The period for repaying the advances on improvements is usually limited to twenty years, and for live stock, seed, manure, and implements, to three years, interest at 5 per cent. per annum being charged on the unpaid balance of the amount advanced.

**Group Settlement in Mountainous Areas.** Land may be acquired by the Board in mountainous areas for disposal to any group of settlers (not being less than five), and provision is made for freedom from payment of instalments for any period not exceeding ten years, subject to certain improvement conditions. Special provision is also made to enable the Board to provide road access to such areas. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the free period fixed by the Minister of Lands will be added to the capital value of the allotment, and will be repaid as part of the instalments of purchase money.

The Board may authorize an advance to be made for the purpose of clearing and improving the land, and may make progress payments to the lessee as the work for which the advance is intended progresses.

The Board will also assist in the erection of the dwelling-house and out-buildings required for the allotment.

**Wire netting advances.** Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Acts 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, 1½-in. mesh, 42 inches wide, 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.** Apart from the estates purchased for discharged soldiers' settlement (*vide* page 439) the following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June 1923, including

those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, i.e., estates in irrigable areas:—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1923.

Estates.	Area.	Estates.		No. of Lessees.			Areas Unallotted.
		Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock or Debentures	Total Cost to Date.	Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£				acres.
<b>Dry Areas.</b>							
<b>Farms—</b>							
Allambee ..	5,025	31,794	35,107	24	..	..	1,083
Allendale ..	1,108	9,728	9,750	7	..	..	..
Bature ..	183	1,463	1,494	..	..	10	..
Bamawm ..	168	1,391	1,391	..	..	..	..
Bellarine ..	204	5,457	7,009	..	6	..	..
Belmont ..	113	3,161	5,766	..	..	..	65
Boisdale ..	2,521	72,174	74,763	42	..	17	..
Bona Vista ..	2,060	28,832	33,208	23	..	..	..
Cohuna ..	223	2,215	2,238	2	..	4	..
Colbinabbin ..	19,163	110,198	114,754	87	..	..	..
Condah ..	157	1,725	1,725	..	..	..	..
Cornelia Creek ..	29,567	121,034	125,444	86	..	1	..
Cremona ..	1,292	20,140	21,923	1	..	1	..
Daylesford ..	70	2,957	5,312	14	..	..	..
Deepdene ..	2,964	35,742	36,711	13	..	..	..
Doogalook ..	4,640	29,002	29,753	16	..	..	..
Dunrobin ..	18,814	119,779	123,372	56	..	23	..
Dura ..	331	3,200	3,258	7	..	..	..
Englefield ..	11,242	33,302	33,534	1	..	..	..
Ercildoune ..	1,190	12,199	12,211	1	..	..	10,166
Eumeralla ..	10,034	57,570	60,012	34	..	6	..
Enurack ..	5,109	53,640	57,216	45	..	..	..
Exford ..	8,005	64,039	67,584	43	..	6	..
Glenaladale ..	2,110	28,787	29,464	16	..	..	..
Glendinning and Melville Forest ..	43,800	153,479	153,748	5	..	..	39,132
Greenvale ..	304	7,298	7,335	4	..	..	..
Heart ..	3,793	56,322	58,567	38	..	..	..
Highton ..	424	11,032	15,467	18	..	..	..
Hogan's ..	444	6,197	6,345	9	..	..	..
Hurstwood ..	6,493	31,311	31,498	14	..	..	..
Inverary ..	1,258	7,548	7,647	26	..	..	..
Keayang ..	1,497	14,966	16,389	12	..	..	..
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,321	56,286	29	..	12	..
Kilmany Park ..	8,746	106,080	108,496	70	..	..	..
Kongbool ..	32,018	111,148	111,228	1	..	..	31,084
Konongwootong ..	10,180	104,363	106,657	62	..	15	..
Koyuga ..	790	3,914	3,914	2	..	..	..
Laidlaw's ..	1,047	7,325	7,331	*	..	..	1,047
Lara ..	8,332	45,825	47,766	32	..	7	..
Leslie Manor ..	18,005	121,085	121,203	23	..	..	7,334
Mackey ..	1,078	20,626	20,635	..	..	..	..
Marathon and Willowgrove ..	14,782	58,752	60,550	26	..	..	..
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	11,068	12	..	2	..
Meadowbank ..	313	9,085	9,608	4	..	..	..
Memsie ..	10,028	57,159	57,525	45	..	..	..
Moralla ..	17,199	60,197	63,036	26	..	..	..
Mordialloc ..	460	7,850	13,303	31	..	..	..
Morven ..	8,029	39,533	39,944	20	..	..	..
Mount Widderin ..	8,332	48,634	49,878	22	..	..	..
Moyhu ..	2,417	19,581	20,337	11	..	..	..
Nanneella ..	738	7,767	7,842	6	..	13	..
Nathalia ..	30	362	388	..	..	5	..
Nerrin Nerrin ..	7,740	67,915	69,242	28	..	1	..
Numurkah ..	2,363	18,901	19,004	12	..	1	..

\* Estate not yet subdivided.



## CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1923—continued.

Estates.	Area.	Estates.		No. of Lessees.			Areas Un-allotted
		Purchase Money including Discount on Stock or Debentures	Total Cost to Date.	Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£				acres.
<b>Dry Areas—continued.</b>							
<b>Farms—continued.</b>							
Oaklands ..	8,050	26,309	26,749	10	..	..	..
Overnewton ..	11,485	71,492	73,330	67	..	..	..
Pannoo ..	15,101	98,455	100,609	42	..	..	..
Pirron Yallock ..	1,059	23,796	25,108	21	..	..	..
Restdown ..	17,893	60,391	61,409	52	..	..	..
Richmond Vale ..	1,539	11,000	11,137	10	..	1	..
Section 20 ..	46,559	304,488	307,000	207	..	2	3,50
Shepparton (Ascot Park) ..	488	3,671	3,671	..	..	..	..
Springs ..	398	2,290	2,318	8	..	..	..
Springvale ..	3,396	25,895	26,318	22	..	..	..
Staughton Vale ..	9,847	66,466	68,023	41	..	..	..
Strathkellar ..	10,228	74,150	76,458	56	..	6	..
Tandarra ..	4,559	21,083	21,240	19	..	..	..
Thomastown ..	581	11,230	15,783	26	..	1	..
Walmer ..	13,770	44,751	46,827	41	..	2	..
Wando Vale ..	10,446	63,985	66,840	67	..	..	..
Wangaratta ..	794	9,659	15,530	29	..	..	..
Warragul ..	98	2,060	3,295	7	..	1	..
Waubra ..	47	1,042	1,164	10	..	3	..
Wein Wein Gurd ..	3,022	8,684	8,964	13	..	..	..
Werneth ..	6,589	31,043	31,653	21	..	..	..
Werribee ..	15,218	148,802	163,777	35	..	..	..
Whitfield ..	4,247	36,096	38,366	34	..	1	..
Willows ..	380	5,131	5,165	3	..	..	..
Wootong Vale ..	11,560	57,474	57,474	..	..	10	11,56
Wyuna ..	23,024	120,876	124,681	113	..	..	..
Land purchased for Discharged Soldiers, but granted to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts ..	25,956	254,474	254,474	123	..	..	..
Land disposed of under Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts ..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..
	602,819	3,704,740	3,832,599	2,314	..	151	104,9
<b>Crown Lands (Farms)—</b>							
Inverloch ..	220	692	693	1	..	..	..
Leongatha ..	53	1,325	1,325	3	..	..	..
Mortlake ..	2,350	10,945	10,945	10	..	17	..
Newtown ..	157	1,955	3,496	4	..	..	..
	2,780	14,917	16,459	18	..	17	..
<b>Workmen's Homes—</b>							
Brunswick ..	91	2,792	3,349	..	..	56	..
Cadman's ..	18	844	1,502	..	..	42	..
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,358	3,433	..	..	63	..
Footscray ..	31	2,494	3,794	..	..	85	..
Glenhuntly ..	74	7,040	12,049	..	..	158	..
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,337	33,243	..	..	259	..
Phoenix ..	23	968	2,285	..	..	47	..
Tooronga ..	101	17,675	27,601	..	..	210	..
Thornbury ..	11	5,625	7,086	..	..	47	..
	627	63,133	94,342	..	..	967	..

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1923—continued.

Estates.	Area.	Estates.		No. of Lessees.			Areas Un-allotted.
		Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock or Debentures	Total Cost to Date.	Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
<b>Dry Areas—continued.</b>	acres.	£	£				acres.
<b>Crown Lands (Workmen's Homes)—</b>							
Dowling Forest ..	225	1,350	1,376	..	15	..	..
Geelong ..	3	300	2,347	..	9	..	2
Maddingley ..	13	1,300	1,300	..	13	..	..
Warrnambool ..	46	1,188	1,188	..	25	..	..
Werribee Police Paddock ..	57	1,680	1,701	..	16	..	..
	344	5,818	7,912	..	78	..	2
<b>Irrigable Areas.</b>							
<b>Farms—</b>							
Banawm ..	13,362	122,944	133,978	141	..	11	..
Berrys' ..	343	3,426	3,428	10	..	..	..
Cohuna ..	11,543	114,856	120,072	102	..	6	811
Cornelia Creek ..	2,507	16,501	19,569	7	..	..	194
Dingee ..	470	4,160	4,617	5	..	7	19
Dennis' ..	1,362	17,026	17,038	*	..	..	..
Echuca ..	3,235	29,142	31,789	26	..	..	..
Koondrook ..	3,423	23,202	23,964	32	..	..	..
Koyuga ..	4,173	36,228	40,590	36	..	14	6
Kyabram ..	3,049	36,091	38,558	17	..	7	209
Nanneella ..	8,565	78,654	84,080	86	..	2	30
Nyah ..	21	85	570	1	..	..	..
Section 20 ..	850	10,078	10,122	9	..	..	..
Shepparton ..	9,242	136,839	153,306	190	..	40	..
Stanhope ..	20,889	228,630	233,256	67	..	12	1,217
Swan Hill ..	6,878	71,717	82,461	119	..	1	..
Tongala ..	15,228	172,395	190,545	158	..	21	146
Werribee ..	7,996	153,871	167,370	102	..	21	434
Land purchased for Discharged Soldiers, but granted to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts ..	3,357	55,150	55,150	79	..	..	..
Land disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	..	..	..	441	..	..	..
Purchases for Immigration ..	14,339	197,512	197,707	3†	..	..	441
	130,832	1,508,507	1,608,170	1,631	..	142	3,507
<b>Crown Lands—</b>							
Swan Hill No. 3 ..	480	1,920	1,997	‡	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>737,882</b>	<b>5,299,035</b>	<b>5,561,479</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>108,025</b>

\* Estate not yet subdivided.

† Partly subdivided.

‡ Included in Swan Hill Estate.

NOTE.—The total cost to date of estates comprises the following items :—Purchase money, expenses prior to disposal, public works, and interest capitalized.

Up to 30th June, 1923, the Board had acquired 122 properties, with a total area of 737,882 acres, of which 108,502 acres were then available for allotment. Of the estates acquired for purposes of immigration (14,339 acres) only an area of 556 acres had been made available for closer settlement at 30th June, 1923. Portions of estates, amounting in the aggregate to 42,165 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, 1923, 560 allotments, containing 47,020 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 1919 to 1923 is summarized in the next statement.

Extent of  
Closer  
Settlement.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS, 1919 TO 1923.

	At 30th June—				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.*
In occupation—					
Number of Holdings ..	4,477	4,921	5,019	5,076	5,318
Area .. .. acres	508,463	547,087	560,450	570,531	577,026
Resident Population ..	17,616	19,392	19,973	20,304	21,272
Area unallotted .. acres	28,689	21,069	10,979	7,922	108,502

\* Including 560 soldiers' holdings with an area of 47,020 acres.

The sum of £4,794,906 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1923. Of that amount £2,212,704 had been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £80,000 had been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, £100,000 had been placed in securities under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts, and £2,263,023 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, 1923, being £139,178. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £4,392,753, on which the interest payable amounts to £168,857 per annum. Up to

the 30th June, 1923, 13,265 applications for advances aggregating £1,225,946 had been approved, and that amount had been advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected by lessees.

**Discharged Soldiers Settlement.** By Acts 2916 of 1917, 2988 of 1918, and 3039 of 1919 provision was made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land and for other matters. The operation of these acts is under the control of the Closer Settlement Board, with the limitation that the closer settlement areas under irrigation conditions, and situated within an Irrigation and Water Supply District within the meaning of the *Water Act*. 1915, are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Up to the 31st October, 1923, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had specially purchased for the settlement of soldiers 1,737,139 acres at a cost of £13,135,134. The number of soldiers settled up to that date was as follows:—

On land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	5,962
On land specially purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	1,395
On Closer Settlement old estates—Dry areas .. .. .	119
On Closer Settlement old estates—Irrigable areas .. .. .	565
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas .. .. .	1,230
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas .. .. .	186
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and freehold land .. .. .	840
Total .. .. .	10,297

In addition to the above there were available or in process of being made available 36 allotments, of which 13 were on land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board, and 23 on Crown land.

Up to the end of October, 1923, the amount of assistance rendered by the Board to soldier settlers by way of advances was £5,990,973.

### 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 includes practically all waterworks in the

State other than minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds:—

**WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES  
BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1922.**

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	1,283,572
Broken River Works ..	Stock and Domestic	..	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	330,000	1,672,787
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	88,500	17,676
Kow Swamp Works ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	40,860	187,453
Loddon River Works ..	" " ..	14,000	167,636
Sugarloaf Reservoir (under construction) ..	" " ..	300,000	728,327
Glenmaggie Reservoir ..	" " ..	150,000	100,012
		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 ..	" " ..	186,000,000	27,346
Bacchus Marsh and Werribee Scheme ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	Acre feet. 31,850	166,262
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20)	" " ..	..	2,069,349
Waterworks Districts (23)	Stock and Domestic	..	1,866,190
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	Irrigation .. ..	..	116,353
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (98) ..	Stock and Domestic	1,180,000,000	1,256,973
Municipal Corporations (29)	" " ..	3,110,000,000	785,602
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation .. ..	..	32,724
Miscellaneous Expenditure	" " .. ..	..	173,220
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Domestic .. ..	6,460,000,000	5,390,920
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	" " .. ..	2,703,967,000	626,914
Total ..	.. .. ..	..	16,741,781

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £2,251,752 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £1,451,752 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of

Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1922, was £938,182. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 216, Part V., of this volume.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage 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., £155,577, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £206,337.

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, 1922.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works .. ..	4,423,535	..	2,798*	..	..	4,423,535
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20) .. ..	2,069,349	..	15,406	575,152	19,120	1,475,077
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	116,353	..	..	..	6,093	110,260
Waterworks Districts (23) ..	1,866,190	..	46,349	175,055	41,336	1,649,799
Waterworks Trusts (98) ..	1,219,559	6,871	37,414	125,861	164,457	936,112
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. ..	455,812	..	..	..	300,235	155,577
Municipal Corporations (20)	776,059	43,633	..	165,870	144,464	509,358
" (9)	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System ..	3,189,934	..	..	..	2,251,752	938,182
Abolished Trusts (8) ..	31,710	..	243	31,680	30	..
Flood Protection Districts ..	168,381	..	..	..	..	168,381
Miscellaneous .. ..	173,220	..	..	..	..	173,220
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>14,499,645</b>	<b>50,850</b>	<b>102,210</b>	<b>1,073,618</b>	<b>2,937,376</b>	<b>10,539,501</b>

\* 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, 1922, amounted to £20,961, viz., £8,029 against the First Mildura Trust, £11,342 against Waterworks Trusts, and £1,590 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 .. ..	..	14,451
Rodney .. ..	32,356	51,712
Stanhope .. ..	2,000	6,237
Tongala .. ..	3,000	11,452
Rochester .. ..	500	24,666
Echuca North (one year) ..	..	2,856
Dingee .. ..	..	2,462
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	32,359
Supplied from the Murray—		
Cohuna .. ..	12,000	16,717
Gannawarra .. ..	7,825	19,703
Koondrook .. ..	5,029	16,533
Swan Hill .. ..	5,410	11,561
Nyah .. ..	569	2,266
Merbein .. ..	202	7,128
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	2,599
Werribee .. ..	..	4,457
Total .. ..	88,922	227,159

The area under irrigated culture in the whole State, in 1922-23, for all kinds of crop, was 350,727 acres, being an increase of 62,820 acres on the area irrigated in the previous year, and 44,765 acres above the average of the previous four years.



**Total area irrigated.**

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

### IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	44,765	76,810	26,546	25,039	60,304
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	64,131	71,364	72,338	82,226	92,679
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	19,083	32,955	25,963	28,112	35,591
Pastures .. ..	50,541	88,986	117,263	100,424	88,195	88,787
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	38,260	43,586	50,281	55,601	61,061
Fallow .. ..	4,988	5,575	8,502	3,465	4,867	8,850
Miscellaneous ..	785	3,559	2,768	3,517	3,867	3,455
	129,771	264,359	353,248	282,534	287,907	350,727
Details not available (private diversions)	8,000	17,800	18,000	From 1st July, 1920, included in detail areas above		
Total .. ..	137,771	282,159	371,248	282,534	287,907	350,727

Of the total area irrigated in 1922-23—350,727 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 25 ; cereals, 17 ; lucerne, 27 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 18 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 10 ; fallow, 2 ; and miscellaneous, 1.

**Closer Settlement in Irrigation Districts.**

The Commission after having met the requirements of the remaining soldier applicants has again made irrigation lands available under closer settlement conditions. The number of applicants for irrigable blocks whose applications were granted in 1922-23 was 312 ; of these 103 were discharged soldiers and 209 civilians.

In the districts supplied by the Goulburn Irrigation System 4,100 acres were made available as follows:—1,860 acres at Tongala, which were subdivided into 31 holdings, and 2,240 acres at Shepparton, and in Rodney district, Stanhope district and Echuca North, which provided holdings for 23 settlers. In the districts served by the River Murray schemes, 3,400 acres were subdivided—1,200 acres at Swan Hill into 38 allotments, and 510 acres at Koondrook which yielded 17 blocks. The balance for the year is represented by two further subdivisions of the irrigable portion of the Red Cliffs Estate, which contributed 79 holdings. The five subdivisions of the Red Cliffs Estate settlement, which have been made up to the present, have provided 701 allotments. These, with the exception of 35 blocks, have been allotted to soldiers.

Since the commencement of the repatriation of Victoria's soldiers, the Commission has found irrigable closer settlement holdings for a total of 2,145 duly qualified soldier settlers. Some of the latter whose health was impaired by the war, and others for various reasons, have transferred their blocks. Notwithstanding this, there are 610 settled in the Goulburn districts, while in the Murray areas and Southern districts there are 1,260 of whom 666 are at Red Cliffs.

The Commission has also anticipated the demand for irrigation blocks by oversea land seekers under the new immigration policy recently adopted by the State. Over 40 properties in various districts embracing 17,500 acres have been acquired for subdivision, which, added to an area held in reserve, makes a total of 34,500 acres.

In addition to the provision made for new settlers in the established irrigation districts of the north, considerable areas of fertile lands have been acquired in Gippsland, which, when served by the irrigation works now in progress, will provide holdings suitable for the cultivation of sugar beet and the growing of lucerne.

The following statement shows the lands purchased for civilians and discharged soldiers by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the extent of settlement on each estate after subdivision. The portions of these estates which have been subdivided are already supporting twenty times as many families as were

living on them previously. The statement contains also particulars of settlement effected under section 20 of the *Closer Settlement Act* 1915, outside the large estates subdivided by the Commission :—

Closer Settlement Estate.	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 .. .. .	14,100	11,200	27	25	337	32	326	301
East Goulburn .. .. .	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rodney .. .. .	900	900	3	1	10	88	6	5
Stanhope .. .. .	21,500	21,500	7	13	315	63	295	282
Kyabram .. .. .	3,000	3,000	7	10	56	53	55	45
Tongala .. .. .	18,300	18,100	37	34	294	59	283	249
Koyuga .. .. .	4,200	4,200	..	..	52	77	52	52
Cornelia Creek .. .. .	2,500	2,500	} Pt. 1	..	{ 14	176	14	14
Nanneella .. .. .	9,000	9,000	17	7	105	83	105	98
Echuca .. .. .	3,600	3,600	8	4	30	116	29	25
Bamawm .. .. .	13,400	13,400	28	21	179	71	179	158
Dingee .. .. .	500	500	3	1	15	30	13	12
Calivil .. .. .	3,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cohuna .. .. .	12,000	12,000	29	10	134	86	127	117
Koondrook .. .. .	7,600	3,900	7	4	51	74	41	37
Swan Hill .. .. .	12,500	12,500	34	16	295	40	289	273
Nyah .. .. .	3,800	3,800	8	1	208	17	207	206
Merbein .. .. .	8,300	8,300	..	..	384	21	384	384
Red Cliffs .. .. .	33,000	17,700	1	3	701	16½	694	691
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	70	70	1	..	2	34	2	2
Werribee .. .. .	10,000	10,000	Pt. 1	11	238	38	232	221
Maffra .. .. .	7,700	4,900	7	4	107	41	69	65
Properties under Section 20, <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1915, outside above Estates	198,270 18,710	161,070 ..	226 ..	165 ..	3,527 ..	42 ..	3,402 204	3,237 ..
	216,980							

**Progress of Irrigated Closer Settled Districts.** During the past year the development of the holdings in the irrigated areas has been steadily continued, and a considerable increase in the value of the stock, implements, and permanent improvements owned by the settlers has been reported. In Red Cliffs, the largest soldier settlement in the State, a number of blocks will this year reach a producing stage, though they have been less than three years under cultivation. At Merbein, Nyah, Woorinen, Swan Hill, Kerang, Shepparton, and other irrigation centres small fruit and citrus orchards are coming into full bearing. In the districts of Cohuna, Rochester, Stanhope, Tongala, and Swan Hill, where the settlers favour dairying, pig-raising, and sheep-fattening, good progress has been made, and the returns from pig-raising have been particularly satisfactory. The quality of the dairy herds has much improved—many of the cattle now being prize-takers at various shows.

Much progress in irrigation is anticipated in the Kerang and Koon-drook districts owing to the increased water supplies provided by the new Torrumbarry Weir, and to railway facilities guaranteed by the new border Railway to Gonn Crossing. Settlers at Bacchus Marsh and Werribee have obtained good returns from the growing of lucerne, which is becoming more recognized as stock and poultry feed.

At Kyabram centre a large co-operative fruit cannery was erected last year, while the cannery at Shepparton, one of the most important centres for large fruit growing under irrigation, was again used to its full capacity during the last fruit season. The output of these two canneries last season represented 50 per cent. of the total Victorian pack.

A gratifying feature of the development of the various irrigation districts is the establishment by settlers and others of factories to treat their products. In Werribee a Milk Products factory has been established; in Rochester, Stanhope, Tatura, and Tongala new or enlarged butter factories have been provided. Sales of lands in new townships in irrigation districts have been most successful, showing unmistakably the confidence of business men in the future of these districts.

**Water Supply Construction Works.** The construction of storage works by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was continued during the year. Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of Sugarloaf Reservoir on the Upper Goulburn River, and a volume of some 40,000 acre-feet of water is already held in store. The enlargement of Waranga Reservoir has been completed and has increased the full capacity of this storage to 333,400 acre-feet.

**Wimmera Storages.** Progress was made with the works for supplementing the domestic and stock supplies to the districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system. The work of the embankment at Taylor's Lake has now advanced sufficiently to enable this storage to be filled to practically its maximum capacity—30,000 acre-feet. Considerable progress has been made with the construction of the valve tower and outlet structures of Pine Lake Reservoir, and a start will be made with the earthwork of the storage in 1923-24. The embankment will be built in two stages, the first of which will enable 34,000 acre-feet of water to be impounded. The ultimate holding capacity of this storage will be 62,000 acre-feet. The new main channel connecting the Wimmera River with Taylor's Lake and Pine Lake Storage is completed and in operation. Its capacity is 1,200 acre-feet per day.

The storage provision for the Wimmera-Mallee Supply Scheme now reaches 148,000 acre-feet as against 69,000 acre-feet a few years ago. Storage works now in course of construction will carry the capacity to no less than 210,000 acre-feet. The water is distributed throughout a total area of about 11,000 square miles by main and distributary channels aggregating over 4,500 miles in length (exclusive of an approximately equal length of farmers' connecting branches). This system also supplies water to 29 towns.

**Total Storages in State.** In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre-feet. The present capacity is about 792,000 acre-feet, and, when the Sugarloaf, Wimmera, and Maffra Storages are completed, the total capacity will exceed 1,264,000 acre-feet. The Hume Reservoir, which is in course of construction, will also contain fully 1,100,000 acre-feet, half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria.

**Northern Mallee Water Supply.** In the Walpeup portion of the Northern Mallee, comprising an area of about 1,250,000 acres, which adjoins the Wimmera-Mallee districts but is generally too high for inclusion in the gravitation channel system, the Commission has met the water supply needs of settlers by sinking bores, and excavating large public tanks. There are now 94 successful bores in this area with an average depth of 460 feet, and 176 tanks with a total storage capacity of 160,440,000 gallons.

**Millewa Water Supply.** A scheme has been prepared for the supply of water to an area of about 1,000,000 acres in the extreme north-western portion of the State, which will be opened up by the 55 miles of railway from Red Cliffs that is projected for the service of that territory. The scheme will comprise two main lifts, of about 125 feet and 150 feet, the first being from Lake Cullulleraine—a depression on the edge of the river flats about 5 miles from the River Murray. Nineteen miles of main channels have already been constructed, and distributary channels are in progress which will serve 136 Mallee blocks recently allotted to settlers. The works will be constructed in successive stages to meet the requirements of the gradually extending settlement.

**Mornington Peninsula Scheme.** The important scheme of reticulated supply to the Naval Base, the inland towns of Berwick, Beaconsfield, Dandenong, Somerville, and Bittern, and the bayside towns of Mornington, Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, Edithvale, and Aspendale, is in full working order. The reservoirs at Beaconsfield, Frankston, South Frankston, Mornington,

and Bittern were kept fully supplied during the past year. Besides carrying out large extensions of mains in all existing districts, the work of reticulating the townships of Bittern, Somerville, and Berwick (lower level) was completed and these townships are now receiving the benefits of reticulated supplies.

A reinforced concrete service basin of 250,000 gallons capacity has been constructed on the race-course hill at Cranbourne, and another, of a similar capacity, at Berwick.

The new storage of 36,000,000 gallons capacity, on Heywood's Hill, 2 miles north of Dandenong, was filled and kept fully supplied throughout the year, thus providing an ample supply of water at adequate pressures for all parts of Dandenong. The work of connecting this storage with the Beaconsfield Reservoir by means of a large main supply race with syphons of ample size is now well advanced.

**Maffra  
District  
Irrigation  
Scheme.**

Good progress was made during the year with the construction of the cyclopean concrete dam on the Macallister River, some 31,000 cubic yards of concrete having been placed in position. It is expected that all outlet pipes will be in position during the coming year, enabling all necessary volumes to be diverted for the summer of 1924-25. These will be used for irrigating the greater portion of the Boisdale flats and portion of the Newry flats—the areas for the service of which the scheme was originally launched, though it was subsequently enlarged to provide for a much greater area of very suitable adjacent lands.

The design for the dam now being carried out provides for water being raised to a maximum height of 100 feet above the foundations. The storage thus created will have a capacity of over 150,000 acre-feet. This, with the large unregulated flow of the river, which can be drawn on during the first portion of an irrigation season, will give ample water for the irrigation of some 80,000 acres of very suitable land in this important district.

**Red Cliffs  
Irrigation  
District.**

Practically the whole of the area of 14,700 acres subdivided has now been cleared, including almost the whole of the 12,500 acres allotted in the five subdivisions. The first, second, and portion of the third subdivisions have been planted, and were supplied with water for irrigation during the year. The main and re-lift pumping plants are practically complete. The settlement now has 104 miles of channels, which involved 620,000 cubic yards of excavation, and of which  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles are lined with cement. In Red Cliffs township 192 blocks have been sold at prices ranging up to £15 per foot. The township is being reticulated, and consumers are now making their connexions.

**Kooweerup  
and Cardinia  
Flood  
Protection  
Scheme.**

In addition to works of water supply, the Commission has under construction a comprehensive scheme of works for the reclamation of the extensive swamps in West Gippsland, known as Kooweerup and Cardinia, and for the protection from periodical flooding of the surrounding low-lying lands aggregating in all 100,000 acres. These areas have been constituted Flood Protection Districts under the provisions of the Water Acts. The construction of the huge main drains, feeders and subsidiary works have reached the stage that enables the landholders affected to realize the full benefits of the scheme, and flood protection charges have been levied accordingly.

**River Murray  
Waters.**

The scheme of works provided in the River Murray Waters Acts passed by the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia comprises storages on the Upper River Murray and at Lake Victoria, locks and weirs in the course of the River Murray from its mouth to Echuca, and also locks and weirs on the lower part of the River Darling or the River Murrumbidgee, as may be decided by the Government of New South Wales. The Acts provide that for purposes of construction the Minister for Public Works of New South Wales shall be the Constructing Authority for that State; that, for the State of South Australia, the Commissioner of Public Works shall be the Constructing Authority; and that the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission shall be the Constructing Authority for Victoria.

Under the River Murray Agreement of 1914 the estimated total cost of the whole of the works is set down at £4,663,000. It is now clear, from the experience gained in connexion with the works which have been put in hand to date, that the total cost of the works will be considerably in excess of the estimate. The four contracting Governments have agreed to share equally in the total cost of the works. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1923, on the portion of the scheme completed and in course of construction was £2,333,000.

The site of the Hume Reservoir, which has been designed to provide for a capacity of 1,100,000 acre-feet, is a little below the junction of the rivers Murray and Mitta Mitta. The work is being carried out by the Constructing Authorities for the States of New South Wales and Victoria. On the New South Wales section of the work considerable progress has been made in connexion with the excavations for foundations for the concrete structure, and with the construction of the concrete wing walls. The construction of the concrete core wall, which will form the centre of the earthen embankment on the Victorian side of the river, is proceeding steadily. The Torumbarry Weir and Lock (near Echuca) has been completed and brought into operation.

The site for a Lock-Weir—No. 11 from the river mouth—has been selected about half a mile downstream from Mildura. This work will form a lock pool for about 40 miles upstream from its site; and, besides

reducing the suction lift at the Mildura and Red Cliffs Pumping Stations, will form a local storage of great value in time of extreme low flow in the river. The work, which is actually in hand, is expected to take between two and three years to complete.

The question of providing for the use of the Hume Reservoir for the generation of electricity having been raised by the Electricity Commission for Victoria, it was agreed between the contracting Governments that their representatives on the River Murray Commission should act as their representatives on a Conference respecting the use of the waters of the Hume Reservoir for the purpose named. At the request of the Government of Victoria this Conference also investigated a suggestion that the capacity of the Hume Reservoir should be considerably increased above the 1,100,000 acre-feet which had previously been regarded as the volume provided for in the Agreement.

The Report of the Conference, in which are included the recommendations set out below, has been submitted to the four contracting Governments, and now awaits consideration by a conference of Ministers representing those Governments.

Recommendations :—

1. That provision be made for outlet works at the Hume Reservoir suitable for the purpose of hydro-electric generation in addition to the purposes set out in the River Murray Agreement, at an estimated additional cost of £40,000, and that the cost of such works be borne by the interested parties.
2. That the Hume Dam be carried to a height sufficient at present for a reservoir of a capacity of 1,100,000 acre-feet only, but that the work be constructed in such a manner as will permit of the dam being raised later to provide for a capacity of 2,000,000 acre-feet.
3. That the question of the benefits to be derived by each State from any increased storage provided, and the proportion of the additional cost of same which is to be borne by each party to the River Murray Agreement, be a matter for discussion and agreement by a Conference of responsible Ministers at an early date.
4. That the Governments concerned concur in the River Murray Commission at once approving of the expenditure during the next six months of a sum of approximately £20,000 in connexion with foundation work included in the estimate of cost of widening the base of the dam to permit of subsequently increasing the capacity of the reservoir ; this matter to be treated as one of special urgency, as the work is being delayed pending decision as to the width of the base of the dam.



**Artesian Bores.**

The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission :—

**ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING (MALLEE).**

Number of Bores Sunk.		Total Depth of Bores.	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
94	232	Fect. 43,600	Fect. 47,000

**Mildura Irrigation Settlement.**

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the Murray River, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement :—

**POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 TO 1922.\***

1891 April (Census)	..	2,321	1921 April (Census)	..	13,183
1901 March (Census)	..	3,325	1922 December	..	13,760
1911 April (Census)	..	6,119			

\* Including the population of the town of Mildura, which up to 1920 was part of the shire.

The capital value of property in the Shire of Mildura in 1912 was £731,780. In 1922 in the same area it had risen to £3,145,140. The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1922, were as follows :—

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1921-22.**

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>Payments.</i>		<i>£</i>
Horticultural Rates	..	43,375	Wages and Salaries	..	14,752
Special Waterings, &c.	..	6,214	Firewood	..	17,748
Miscellaneous	..	5,538	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	..	7,626
			Miscellaneous	..	9,005
Total	..	55,127	Total	..	49,131

The extent of watering done represented 22,876 water acres in 1917-18, 39,895 acres in 1918-19, 41,808 acres in 1919-20, 35,632 acres in 1920-21, and 44,150 acres in 1921-22.

## 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 1920, 1921, and 1922, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1922, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

## RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During the Year—			Yearly Average to December, 1922.
	1920.	1921.	1922.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	25.80	24.77	24.42	25.63
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	25.97	28.89	27.06	28.23
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek..	24.11	23.63	23.27	25.01
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	22.19	24.56	23.43	24.59
Cape Otway Forest ..	45.87	39.56	43.74	41.60
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	20.46	25.61	23.17	24.15
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	24.36	25.21	21.61	23.67
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	37.97	34.77	35.37	33.79
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	35.80	34.47	37.29	35.99
South Gippsland ..	36.51	35.97	38.52	38.93
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	35.47	33.18	35.94	36.24
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	21.80	19.45	24.18	23.84
Mitchell River ..	27.06	22.54	25.09	26.84
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	30.28	23.30	25.62	27.73
Snowy River ..	40.09	27.69	28.64	34.88
Murray River ..	16.43	20.66	11.66	16.71
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	36.50	39.71	26.54	35.15
Ovens River ..	35.73	42.62	25.05	33.55
Goulburn River ..	27.07	30.69	21.25	26.84
Campaspe River ..	26.21	28.07	16.05	23.03
Loddon River ..	22.24	24.53	14.21	20.21
Avoca River ..	17.51	20.74	13.26	17.16
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	15.87	18.80	15.30	15.93
Eastern Wimmera ..	23.43	23.47	21.11	21.33
Western Wimmera ..	21.46	19.97	20.28	19.92
Mallee ..	15.03	14.96	9.09	12.65
Weighted Averages ..	25.43	25.35	21.35	24.33

The wettest portion of the State is the Cape Otway Forest, which is closely followed by the South Gippsland district and the Latrobe and Thomson Basin. The lowest rainfall occurs in the Mallee district, where it averages 12.65 inches per annum, as compared with 24.33 inches for the whole State.

The actual areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall are as shown in the following statement:—

### DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15	..	..	..	..	..	19,912
15 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	12,626
20 to 25	..	..	..	..	..	14,070
25 to 30	..	..	..	..	..	15,247
30 to 40	..	..	..	..	..	14,029
40 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	7,055
50 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	3,348
Over 60	..	..	..	..	..	1,597

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1922 and the quarterly averages up to 1922 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
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	190	355	641	746	892	899	719	563
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	288	432	761	828	955	945	702	618
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	224	430	586	702	846	797	671	572
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	210	436	628	696	733	754	772	573
Cape Otway Forest ..	497	644	1,226	1,235	1,486	1,378	1,165	703
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	194	464	677	659	692	700	754	592
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers	346	518	560	606	688	650	567	593
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	699	638	748	875	1,173	924	912	892
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	634	680	859	1,000	1,254	1,007	982	912
South Gippsland ..	819	779	883	1,091	1,126	1,126	1,024	897
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	725	705	825	922	986	1,024	1,053	973
Macallister and Avon Rivers	456	617	605	528	735	594	622	645
Mitchell River ..	616	677	451	628	757	691	685	688
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	749	710	427	666	742	675	644	722
Snowy River ..	742	827	467	902	1,017	907	638	852
Murray River ..	133	312	308	489	467	487	258	383
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	490	637	620	966	1,088	1,103	456	809
Ovens River ..	295	537	627	984	1,141	1,106	442	728
Goulburn River ..	256	457	507	784	864	844	498	599
Campaspe River ..	212	415	462	684	577	726	354	478
Loddon River ..	116	349	469	607	493	620	343	445
Avoca River ..	142	277	405	525	478	547	301	367
Avon and Richardson Rivers	120	249	492	482	584	523	334	339
Eastern Wimmera ..	136	302	670	644	804	720	501	467
Western Wimmera ..	163	250	622	613	682	701	561	428
Mallee ..	63	233	347	354	304	393	195	285
The whole State ..	295	441	557	684	748	745	535	563

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	29·924	30·081	30·078
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·887	0·768	0·815	0·979
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·6	66·6	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. .. .	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	70	76
Mean rainfall in inches .. .. .	7·33	5·91	6·62	5·79
Mean number of days of rain .. .. .	38	23	33	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. .. .	10·20	17·25	7·79	3·63.
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 .. .. .	6·0	5·2	6·0	6·4
Mean number of days of fog .. .. .	1	1	5	11

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1922 and for the past 67 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 1922.	Average for 67 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 67 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	29·971	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest „ „ „ ..	30·551	30·605	30·762	30·488
Lowest „ „ „ ..	29·220	29·258	29·495	28·942
Range (inches) .. .. .	1·331	1·347	1·719	1·104
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. .. .	58·7	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	67·6	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum .. „	49·7	49·5	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. „	104·5	105·2	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. „	32·1	30·8	34·0	27·0
Mean daily range .. „	17·9	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. „	72·4	74·4	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ,,	113·4	117·9	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. .. (°Fahr.)	43·9	45·6	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches) .. .. .	25·02	25·65	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days .. .. .	151	136	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. .. .	40·87	38·87	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100) .. .. .	65	68	76	62
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. .. .	5·8	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog .. .. .	30	18	39	5

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

**Department of Agriculture.** This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instructions to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

**Government Experimental Farms.** 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 in private farms throughout the State, but in 1912 the great majority of these plots were discontinued, and a commencement was made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. In furtherance of this policy a Central Research Farm has been established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work is undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen and Longerenong are used as district experimental stations for the North-East and the Wimmera respectively. The problems investigated on these farms are fully described in the 1915-16 issue of this work.

**Agricultural Colleges.** An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,460 acres, comprising 5,957 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah 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, and is 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 50 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. In 1923 the students enrolled numbered 162.

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, 1922.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff .. .. .	1	2	12	7	4
Hands employed .. .. .	48	36	50	15	10
Students .. .. .	12	14	115	60	162
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of plant and machinery .. .. .	3,208	2,365	6,000	2,714	150
Value of produce for year .. .. .	12,000	5,600	5,000	7,600	1,200
Receipts—					
Government Grant .. .. .	11,920	8,550	2,239	1,000	2,000
Fees .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,086	1,518	109
Sale of produce, &c. .. .. .	10,440	4,233	5,630	5,901	1,143
Other .. .. .	617	174	..	..	25
Total receipts .. .. .	22,977	12,957	10,955*	8,419	3,277
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Professional Staff .. .. .	372	709	3,270	1,783	1,116
General Staff .. .. .	6,511	6,213	4,502	1,797	1,073
Buildings and maintenance .. .. .	1,789	1,236	11,879	4,673	278
Other .. .. .	6,596	2,004	..	..	448
Total expenditure .. .. .	15,268	10,162	19,651	8,253	2,915

\* Excluding grant received from the Council of Agricultural Education.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL  
COLLEGES, 1922—continued.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under—					
Cereals for Grain .. .. .	545	200	450	503	..
Hay .. .. .	240	200	200	108	..
Fruit trees, &c. .. .. .	..	1½	10	20	14
Vines .. .. .	..	130	20	8	½
Green fodder .. .. .	350	11	70	97	..
Other crops .. .. .	100	47	..	..	½
Total area under crop .. .. .	1,235	589½	750	736	14½
Area of land in fallow .. .. .	750	200	400	504	..
Area under artificially sown grasses .. .. .	80	33	..	4	9
Area resting .. .. .	100	230	500	375	½
Total area of arable land .. .. .	2,165	1,052½	1,650	1,619	24½
Balance of area .. .. .	44	260½	4,263	767	8½
Total area of farm .. .. .	2,209	1,313	5,913	2,386	33
Live Stock—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses .. .. .	116	43	100	47	1
Dairy cows .. .. .	64	19	45	24	8
All other cattle .. .. .	97	19	130	59	15
Sheep .. .. .	1,200	680	1,700	870	..
Pigs .. .. .	..	80	120	72	..

**Inspection of  
Orchards,  
Nurseries, &c.**

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas on which experimental and demonstration works have been concentrated.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their subsequent treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *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 will 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 Forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 8,000,000 acres, of which some 4,162,000 acres are set aside as timber and climatic reserves. The wooded area consists of :—

1. Three million acres of merchantable forest, mainly situated along the Dividing Range with its spurs and foothills and also including the red gum forests of the northern river basins and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district.

2. Three million acres of forest in the more rugged portions of the mountain region. These forests are not at present accessible for practical working, owing to difficulties of transport; their protection, however, is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs.

3. Two million acres in the north-west of the State, known as Mallee, bearing at intervals a thick growth of stunted eucalypts and interspersed with belts of cypress pine and belar.

The forests of Victoria may be divided into four main classes :—

(a) The coastal region, extending from the shore line some fifty miles northward, carries chiefly messmate and three species of stringybark. In Cape Otway district, however, bluegum, mountain ash, and spotted gum predominate; whilst, in the extreme south-east of the State, silvertop, small-fruited bluegum, bastard mahogany, bloodwood, and Gippsland grey box are found.

(b) The mountain region. In the western half of the State the predominant species in the hill forests are messmate, bluegum, manna gum, brown and red stringybarks, and yellow box. In the eastern half of the State the prevailing species are mountain ash, spotted gum, messmate, peppermint red ash or woollybutt, and bluegum, with stunted snow gums on the steep granitic slopes near the mountain summits.



- (c) The foothills, stretching from the Dividing Range northward down to the plains, bear three valuable species, red ironbark, white ironbark or yellow gum, and grey box.
- (d) The river basins of the Murray and the streams flowing over the northern plain, and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district, bear broad belts of river redgum.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number some twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. In addition, there are about forty woods of fine grain, many of them, however, being small trees confined to limited areas.

With careful conservation and management Victoria's forests are capable of yielding considerable amounts of timber for all time, despite the ravages made upon them in the past by bush fires, settlement, and mining.

The State is notably deficient in softwoods or conifers, though over extensive areas the conditions are suitable for their growth once they are introduced. To encourage their growth, both in State and in private plantations, three large nurseries have been established, at Creswick, Macedon and Broadford, and a number of plantations have been formed, the principal ones being situated at Creswick, Mount Macedon, Frankston, French Island, Port Campbell, Bright, Castlemaine, Harcourt, Scarsdale, and Mount Disappointment. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1922-23 was £163,076, and the expenditure was £138,716. It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1922-23 was 129,700,000 super feet. In addition, 375,862 tons measurement of fuel timber was produced.

A Forest School for training cadets is maintained at Creswick, and the Commission also controls Timber Seasoning Works at Newport, from which seasoned weatherboards, cabinet stock, floorings and linings are supplied, largely for use in the building of State schools and for other public works.

**Agriculture—  
expenditure  
and revenue  
connected  
with.**

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue

received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export :—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH  
AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1918-19 TO 1922-23.**

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture ..	25,365	28,278	33,282	34,610	35,063
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ..	675	675	975	675	675
Development of Export Trade ..	49,550	93,971	58,785	61,151	60,316
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ..	4,600	5,000	6,112	6,881	6,334
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	38,870	46,805	42,159	59,791	75,291
Advances to Settlers for losses by bush fires, floods, &c. ..	5,752	1,755	2,008	91	7,300
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ..	23,138	23,095	28,518	26,136	26,123
Publishing Agricultural Reports	200	250	249	227	329
Rabbit and Vermin Extermination .. .. .	39,460	36,672	36,158	40,766	47,410
Stock and Dairy Branch	23,327	28,396	35,731	42,442	43,887
Labour Colonies .. .. .	375	..	..	..	..
State Forests and Nurseries ..	64,192	86,142	145,790	154,023	157,347
Miscellaneous .. .. .	8,451	3,172	2,999	2,428	3,104
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>283,955</b>	<b>354,211</b>	<b>392,766</b>	<b>429,221</b>	<b>463,179</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ..	91,430	181,753	100,715	72,505	78,017
State Forests .. .. .	67,526	96,889	138,679	154,611	163,038

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 expenditure from Loan Funds in 1922-23 was £2,444,495—£1,959,231 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £461,533 on closer settlement, and £23,731 on wire netting.

**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 26 per cent. in 1922-23, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 2,198,855 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1922-23 was 7,049,429 acres, as against an annual average of 5,928,170 acres for the previous five seasons, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. 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 £1,252,277 in 1900 to £3,213,760 in 1922-23, while the value of oversea exports of meats increased from £502,285 to £2,622,957 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 68 years :—

#### ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1923.

Period ended March.	Annual Average.		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-65 .. .. .	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75 .. .. .	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85 .. .. .	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95 .. .. .	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905 .. .. .	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15 .. .. .	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915-16 .. .. .	5,711,265	1,358,343	7,069,608
1916-17 .. .. .	4,851,335	1,899,559	6,750,894
1917-18 .. .. .	4,110,225	1,672,729	5,782,954
1918-19 .. .. .	3,942,899	1,548,121	5,491,020
1919-20 .. .. .	4,000,815	1,357,536	5,358,351
1920-21 .. .. .	4,489,503	1,935,747	6,425,250
1921-22 .. .. .	4,530,312	2,052,964	6,583,276
1922-23 .. .. .	4,862,548	2,186,881	7,049,429

Areas under Principal Crops.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The average annual acreage of these for ten-year periods from 1855 to 1915 and the acreage for each of the last eight seasons are given in the next table :—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1923.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Area of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-16 ..	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	56,910	1,330,455
1916-17 ..	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	73,618	897,186
1917-18 ..	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	66,966	748,808
1918-19 ..	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	51,620	984,479
1919-20 ..	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	53,918	1,116,998
1920-21 ..	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	62,687	1,333,397
1921-22 ..	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	63,895	1,159,135
1922-23 ..	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	61,741	1,261,408

Production of Principal Crops.

The average annual production of the five principal crops for decennial periods, from 1855 to 1915, and the production for each of the last eight seasons were as follows :—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1923.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Production of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-16 ..	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	173,821	2,342,094
1916-17 ..	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	187,992	1,232,721
1917-18 ..	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	182,195	949,545
1918-19 ..	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	137,533	1,113,861
1919-20 ..	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	145,888	1,242,489
1920-21 ..	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	171,628	1,984,854
1921-22 ..	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,246	173,660	1,548,453
1922-23 ..	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	148,354	1,665,089

**Principal crops in Districts.** The percentage in each district of the total area under each principal crop during last season was as given below :—

**PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP, 1922-23.**

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. .. .	0·41	4·24	32·32	51·80	18·70	32·80
North-Central .. .. .	0·46	2·76	3·75	19·42	6·28	2·68
Western .. .. .	3·43	10·06	16·29	13·41	13·94	5·57
Wimmera .. .. .	27·78	21·16	11·68	0·28	16·42	1·98
Mallee .. .. .	43·20	35·03	9·40	0·00	15·06	12·40
Northern .. .. .	23·01	23·41	14·54	0·10	18·40	16·61
North-Eastern .. .. .	1·44	2·42	0·67	1·69	5·29	7·74
Gippsland .. .. .	0·27	0·92	11·35	13·30	5·91	20·22

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 468.

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, 1922-23.**

District.	Percentage of Total Area of all Crops under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. .. .	2·49	4·84	7·71	7·42	54·72	22·82
North-Central .. .. .	9·38	10·55	2·99	9·31	61·53	6·24
Western .. .. .	25·39	13·84	4·68	2·31	49·11	4·67
Wimmera .. .. .	69·04	9·79	1·13	0·02	19·46	0·56
Mallee .. .. .	73·62	11·12	0·62	0·00	12·24	2·40
Northern .. .. .	59·61	11·29	1·46	0·01	22·75	4·88
North-Eastern .. .. .	26·82	8·42	0·49	0·73	47·14	16·40
Gippsland .. .. .	4·35	2·71	6·98	4·92	44·67	36·37
Total for Victoria .. .. .	54·38	10·13	2·11	1·27	25·94	6·17

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 468.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for each of the past five years :—

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year ended March—			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Area per Head of Population.				
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1919	..	..	1·56	·24	·07	·04	·69
1920	..	..	1·29	·38	·06	·04	·75
1921	..	..	1·52	·29	·06	·04	·88
1922	..	..	1·70	·21	·07	·04	·75
1923	..	..	1·67	·31	·07	·04	·80
			Produce per Head of Population.				
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1919	..	..	17·76	3·71	1·43	·10	·78
1920	..	..	10·02	4·46	1·03	·10	·84
1921	..	..	26·16	7·23	1·65	·11	1·32
1922	..	..	28·54	3·96	1·52	·11	1·01
1923	..	..	22·61	5·13	1·55	·09	1·05

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, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the last five years.

## VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1918-19 .. ..	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	1,079,496	4,622,523
1919-20 .. ..	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	1,328,640	8,304,475
1920-21 .. ..	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	586,458	5,259,863
1921-22 .. ..	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	555,111	4,413,091
1922-23 .. ..	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,235	1,040,662	6,327,338
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value per acre 1918-19	2 14 2	3 8 7	4 12 0	20 18 3	4 13 11
„ „ 1919-20	2 19 7	3 6 1	5 11 11	24 12 10	7 8 8
„ „ 1920-21	6 4 8	2 18 5	4 15 3	9 7 1	3 18 11
„ „ 1921-22	4 0 6	2 18 5	4 0 3	8 13 9	3 16 2
„ „ 1922-23	3 0 9	2 17 6	4 4 11	16 17 1	5 0 4

The value of the five principal crops was £17,252,465 in 1922-23, against £16,811,093 in the previous year, £21,896,279 in 1920-21, £17,686,258 in 1919-20, and £13,333,426 in 1918-19.

**Wheat production.** On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 54 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 decennial periods from 1860 to 1920, and for each of the last three seasons :—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1923.

Season ended March.	Annual Average.		
	Area under Crop.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1860-70 .. .. .	194,714	3,480,765	17·87
1870-80 .. .. .	431,444	5,510,125	12·77
1880-90 .. .. .	1,077,575	10,793,936	10·02
1890-1900 .. .. .	1,563,403	12,610,595	8·07
1900-10 .. .. .	1,983,874	19,242,402	9·70
1910-20 .. .. .	2,570,540	30,632,514	11·92
1921 .. .. .	2,295,865	39,468,625	17·19
1922 .. .. .	2,611,198	43,867,596	16·80
1923 .. .. .	2,644,314	35,697,220	13·50

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 thirteen seasons was 12·79 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for decennial periods of earlier date back to 1870. 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, 213,219 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area sown under wheat in 1922-23 was 2,857,533 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1922-23 was as follows :—New South Wales, 28,594,000 bushels; South Australia, 28,784,767 bushels; Western Australia, 13,857,432 bushels; Queensland, 1,877,836 bushels; and Tasmania, 450,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 109,261,255 bushels.



The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the area they are not 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.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	3,881	3,212	3,598	82,061	58,403	69,281	21·14	18·18	19·26
Grant ..	8,728	9,759	6,028	162,414	170,429	120,755	18·61	17·46	18·22
Mornington ..	320	277	396	4,500	3,591	7,429	14·06	12·96	18·76
Evelyn ..	178	68	108	3,033	999	1,959	17·04	14·69	18·14
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	908	963	768	14,656	12,422	12,486	16·14	12·90	16·26
Dalhousie ..	2,284	1,936	2,224	36,487	29,305	39,904	15·98	15·14	17·94
Talbot ..	11,123	12,657	9,085	219,375	230,027	148,533	19·72	18·17	16·35
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	10,218	14,438	12,473	189,796	225,576	186,168	18·57	15·62	14·93
Polwarth ..	92	48	78	1,409	683	1,025	15·32	14·23	13·14
Heytesbury ..	8	3	4	206	90	46	25·75	30·00	11·50
Hampden ..	8,175	10,262	14,367	182,773	176,714	263,621	22·36	17·22	18·35
Ripon ..	30,883	45,863	55,351	671,503	900,393	1,085,819	21·74	19·63	19·62
Villiers ..	1,709	2,075	2,097	30,894	32,066	32,907	18·08	15·45	15·69
Normanby ..	1,008	1,413	1,225	18,741	20,116	21,254	18·59	14·24	17·35
Dundas ..	4,823	4,889	4,730	51,413	68,023	73,606	11·28	13·91	15·56
Fullett ..	309	303	540	5,269	7,946	8,357	17·05	15·80	15·48
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	144,897	175,753	186,281	3,034,396	3,784,022	3,942,804	20·94	21·53	21·17
Borong ..	358,865	399,993	402,825	8,537,731	11,218,679	9,151,897	23·79	28·05	22·72
Kara Kara ..	113,783	141,267	145,521	2,417,404	3,115,212	2,783,428	21·25	22·05	19·12
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	2,200	2,950	2,435	30,851	18,849	7,884	14·02	6·33	3·24
Weeah ..	201,682	196,845	197,049	2,880,518	1,749,843	1,725,094	14·28	8·89	8·75
Karkaroc ..	463,758	558,420	572,498	6,223,977	6,077,599	4,661,460	13·42	10·88	8·14
Tatchera ..	294,080	347,611	370,377	4,013,077	4,563,124	2,743,941	13·65	13·13	7·41
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	28,383	34,583	35,891	433,345	545,183	384,385	15·27	15·76	10·71
Gladstone ..	96,200	118,395	115,209	1,800,765	2,208,515	1,689,102	18·72	18·65	14·66
Bendigo ..	105,988	128,715	121,520	1,543,657	2,219,737	1,529,560	14·56	17·25	12·59
Rodney ..	86,521	89,237	80,871	1,366,042	1,407,542	1,104,218	15·79	15·77	13·65
Moira ..	268,278	266,383	254,931	4,683,835	4,483,925	3,145,685	17·46	16·83	12·34
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	8,007	6,793	8,129	145,092	83,112	136,692	18·12	12·23	16·82
Bogong ..	32,471	30,306	29,646	556,550	341,831	441,893	17·14	11·28	14·91
Benambra ..	301	217	205	5,933	3,808	3,570	19·71	17·55	17·41
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gippsland—</b>									
Croajingolong ..	63	63	51	1,297	1,108	752	20·59	17·59	14·75
Tambo ..	163	95	43	2,606	1,174	767	15·99	12·36	17·84
Dargo ..	121	95	167	1,976	1,583	3,672	16·33	16·66	21·99
Tanjil ..	4,797	4,507	6,121	99,378	95,366	150,295	20·72	21·16	24·55
Bulu Bulu ..	660	571	872	12,665	10,601	16,971	19·19	18·56	19·46
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,295,865</b>	<b>2,611,198</b>	<b>2,614,314</b>	<b>39,468,625</b>	<b>43,867,596</b>	<b>35,697,220</b>	<b>17·10</b>	<b>16·80</b>	<b>13·50</b>

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years :—

**AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT GROWING COUNTIES, 1913-14 TO 1922-23.**

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>Western District—</b>										
Ripon .. ..	15.50	5.03	21.58	13.33	13.27	10.06	16.26	21.74	19.63	19.62
<b>Wimmera District—</b>										
Lowan .. ..	16.24	1.84	16.78	17.93	16.52	15.78	13.47	20.94	21.53	21.17
Borong .. ..	18.16	.95	19.27	22.49	22.62	20.01	15.76	23.79	28.05	22.72
Kara Kara ..	17.23	1.09	19.36	19.66	17.68	14.39	14.10	21.25	22.05	19.12
<b>Mallee District—</b>										
Weeah .. ..	4.89	.18	12.26	14.56	10.21	6.38	3.43	14.28	8.89	8.75
Karkaroo ..	5.44	.35	10.62	14.78	10.94	7.15	3.29	13.42	10.88	8.14
Tatchera ..	8.66	.37	10.09	15.80	12.30	9.44	4.60	13.65	13.13	7.41
<b>Northern District—</b>										
Gunbower ..	12.26	.23	15.33	15.89	14.23	8.74	8.96	15.27	15.76	10.71
Gladstone ..	17.38	1.52	17.94	19.10	14.17	11.52	12.08	18.72	18.65	14.66
Bendigo .. ..	15.60	.72	19.18	17.11	13.85	11.33	9.30	14.56	17.25	12.59
Rodney .. ..	14.75	1.05	20.15	14.69	12.67	10.80	6.85	15.79	15.77	13.65
Moir .. ..	16.14	1.74	17.88	14.44	11.38	10.70	4.79	17.46	16.83	12.34

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was 61.1 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 1912-13 :—

**F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1914 TO 1923.**

Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March.			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1914	..	..	62½	1919	..	..	62½
1915	..	..	62	1920	..	..	62
1916	..	..	61	1921	..	..	60½
1917	..	..	60¼	1922	..	..	60
1918	..	..	60	1923	..	..	60¼

A table giving the estimated stocks of wheat and flour on hand in the State on 30th June in each year from 1913 to 1922 inclusive appears on page 464 of the *Year Book* for 1921-22.

**Stocks of wheat and flour.**

**Oats.** In 1922-23 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 492,356 acres, from which a yield of 8,093,459 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 16·44 bushels to the acre. The following statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the past eight seasons and for ten-year periods prior thereto back to 1865 :—

## OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1923.

Period ended March.	Annual Average.		
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1865-75 .. .. .	129,384	2,636,747	20·38
1875-85 .. .. .	147,343	3,297,468	22·38
1885-95 .. .. .	210,901	4,649,393	22·05
1895-1905 .. .. .	340,957	6,649,453	19·50
1905-15 .. .. .	390,643	7,342,468	18·79
1916 .. .. .	353,932	9,328,894	26·36
1917 .. .. .	441,598	8,289,289	18·77
1918 .. .. .	293,214	6,141,287	20·94
1919 .. .. .	342,867	5,274,984	15·38
1920 .. .. .	559,547	6,603,067	11·80
1921 .. .. .	443,636	10,907,191	24·59
1922 .. .. .	318,681	6,082,258	19·09
1923 .. .. .	492,356	8,093,459	16·44

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 1,021,216 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1922-23 was 1,513,572 acres. During 1922-23 there were exported from Victoria to oversea countries 26,980 bushels of oats and 54,260 lbs. of oatmeal.

**Barley.** The area under barley in 1922-23 was 102,773 acres, of which 64,648 were under malting, and 38,125 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production and yield per acre for each of the last five years :—

## CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1919 ..	52,222	47,976	1,081,256	947,379	20·70	19·75	20·25
1920 ..	50,049	35,274	917,274	611,380	18·33	17·33	17·92
1921 ..	50,297	43,657	1,306,210	1,189,552	25·97	27·25	26·56
1922 ..	47,686	52,441	1,103,039	1,233,207	23·13	23·52	23·33
1923 ..	64,648	38,125	1,525,744	916,297	23·60	24·03	23·76

During 1922-23, 1,548,163 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,536,955 bushels of malt.

**Potatoes.** The area planted with potatoes in 1922-23 was 61,741 acres, and the production was 148,354 tons, which represented a yield of 2·40 tons per acre, as compared with 2·72 tons in the previous season and 2·74 tons in 1920-21. The following table shows the potato returns for the past thirty-three years :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1923.

Period ended June.	Annual Average.		
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1890-1900 .. .. .	47,738	155,432	3·26
1900-10 .. .. .	48,857	142,307	2·91
1910-20 .. .. .	60,127	166,677	2·77
1921 .. .. .	62,687	171,628	2·74
1922 .. .. .	63,895	173,660	2·72
1923 .. .. .	61,741	148,354	2·40

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £1,040,662, as against £555,111 in the preceding year, £586,458 in 1920-21, and £1,328,640 in the year 1919-20.

**Hay.** In 1923 the production of hay amounted to 1,665,089 tons, as against 1,548,453 tons in the previous year and 1,984,854 tons in 1921. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1922-23 was 51,096 tons as against 48,119 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for decennial periods from 1890 to 1920, and each of the last three seasons, are shown in the following table :—

HAY PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1923.

Period ended March.	Annual Average.		
	Area cut for Hay.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1890-1900 .. .. .	467,668	576,618	1·23
1900-10 .. .. .	664,387	894,108	1·35
1910-20 .. .. .	984,797	1,269,767	1·29
1921 .. .. .	1,333,397	1,984,854	1·49
1922 .. .. .	1,159,135	1,548,453	1·34
1923 .. .. .	1,261,408	1,665,089	1·32

The estimated value of the hay crop was £6,327,338 for 1923, as compared with £4,413,091 for 1922 and £5,259,863 for 1921. Of the total hay produced in 1923, 1,369,928 tons were oaten, 247,168 tons were wheaten, and 47,993 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1·34, 1·16, and 1·78 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.

Prices of  
agricultural  
produce

The following table gives the average price of each product for each of the last ten years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1914 TO 1923.

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.
1914 ..	3 3	1 9	3 1½	2 0½	38 0	81 0	62 0
1915 ..	7 0¾	4 11¼	5 8¾	4 10¼	147 0	80 0	85 0
1916 ..	3 9	2 0¼	3 11½	2 10	35 0	201 0	106 0
1917 ..	4 0	2 0	3 11¼	2 10	33 0	114 0	53 0
1918 ..	4 0	3 1¾	4 2¾	3 4½	59 0	79 0	55 0
1919 ..	4 9	4 5½	5 0½	3 11¾	83 0	210 0	149 0
1920 ..	7 8½	5 7½	6 7¾	5 8	134 0	219 0	178 0
1921 ..	7 3	2 4½	4 0½	3 1	53 0	101 0	64 0
1922 ..	4 9½	3 0¾	4 0½	2 11	57 0	94 0	60 0
1923 ..	4 6	3 6	3 11	3 0	76 0	170 0	136 0

**Other Crops.** The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1920, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1920-21 TO 1922-23.

Crop.	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize .. ..	24,149	1,065,880	23,227	951,960	25,846	879,915
Rye .. ..	1,717	21,359	1,320	14,442	1,291	15,718
Peas .. ..	6,654	125,547	8,659	166,474	11,149	214,544
Mangel-wurzel ..	524	6,742	560	7,768	684	8,120
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	410	2,289	401	2,134	433	1,878
Onions .. ..	8,000	42,985	6,158	31,586	6,954	44,409
Green Forage ..	79,524	..	89,410	..	102,451	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,872	Bushels. 11,555	1,800	Bushels. 12,226	1,468	Bushels. 7,859
Hops .. ..	93	1,199	104	1,812	194	2,071
Tobacco .. ..	95	908	604	3,735	890	†
Vines—Grapes	29,255	1,072,767	33,175	1,314,839	38,892	1,879,964
Flax .. ..	1,350	938 fibre 3,658 seed 99 tow 662 tons of straw	1,640	440 fibre 4,187 seed 20 tow 960 tons of straw	590	435 fibre 1,725 seed 25 tow
Gardens and Orchards ..	87,768	..	89,491	..	86,014	..
Minor Crops ..	6,709	..	7,145*	..	8,992*	..
Land in Fallow	1,935,747	..	2,052,964	..	2,186,881	..
Artificial Grasses	1,051,299	..	1,032,104	..	957,454	..

\* For details see page 482.

† Not available.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1922-23 was 25,846 acres, and the production was 879,915 bushels, which represented a yield of 34·04 bushels per acre, as compared with 40·99 bushels in the preceding season and 44·14 bushels in 1920-21. Of the total production for last season 86 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 three seasons and for periods prior thereto back to 1890 :—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1923.

Period ended June.	Annual Average.		
	Area under Maize for Grain	Production.	Produce per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890-1900 .. .. .	8,688	452,907	52·13
1900-10 .. .. .	12,082	716,158	59·27
1910-20 .. .. .	20,811	922,461	44·33
1921 .. .. .	24,149	1,065,880	44·14
1922 .. .. .	23,227	951,960	40·99
1923 .. .. .	25,846	879,915	34·04

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 37·6 bushels, as against 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods.

**Rye.** The area under rye in 1922-23 was 1,291 acres, from which 15,718 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 14,442 bushels in the previous season, and 21,359 bushels in 1920-21. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Grant, Delatite, Ripon, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the four counties mentioned was about 68 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Peas.** The area under peas in 1922-23 was 11,149 acres, and the return 214,544 bushels, the former being 2,490 acres more and the latter 48,070 bushels more than in the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts with the exception of the Mallee. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained were Grant 71,975 bushels, Bourke 25,931 bushels, Tanjil 23,650 bushels, Buln Buln 17,422 bushels, and Mornington 16,242 bushels. The production of peas in the five counties mentioned was equal to 72 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

In 1922-23 there were 684 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 560 in the previous season, 524 in 1920-21, 547 in 1919-20, 581 in 1918-19, and 690 in 1917-18. The production last year was 8,120 tons, as compared with an annual average of 7,708 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Tanjil, Grenville, Mornington, Grant, and Buln Buln. The production during last season in the counties mentioned represented 84 per cent. of the total for the State.

**Beet, carrots,  
parsnips, and  
turnips.**

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed an increase in area as compared with the previous season. In 1922-23 the extent of land sown was 433 acres, as against 401 in the preceding year, 410 in 1920-21, 460 in 1919-20, 407 in 1918-19, and 500 in 1917-18. The produce for last year was 1,878 tons, as compared with 2,134 tons in the previous season, and 2,289 tons in 1920-21.

**Onions.** Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 11,294 tons from 1,545 acres; in Villiers, 7,389 tons from 971 acres; in Polwarth, 6,942 tons from 898 acres; in Buln Buln, 5,439 tons from 1,052 acres; in Bourke, 4,729 tons from 753 acres; in Grant, 4,287 tons from 920 acres; and in Mornington, 3,358 tons from 642 acres. The following is a statement showing the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

#### ONION CULTIVATION, 1918-19 to 1922-23.

Year.				Area.	Produce.
				Acres.	Tons.
1918-19	..	..	..	5,512	24,211
1919-20	..	..	..	6,863	27,032
1920-21	..	..	..	8,000	42,985
1921-22	..	..	..	6,158	31,586
1922-23	..	..	..	6,954	44,409

The value of onions grown was £139,888 in 1922-23, as compared with £150,033 in the previous season, £131,104 in 1920-21, and £274,375 in 1919-20.

**Green forage.** The area devoted to green forage in 1922-23 was 102,451 acres, as compared with 89,410 in the previous season, 79,524 in 1920-21, 89,802 in 1919-20, 73,641 in 1918-19, and 55,903 in 1917-18.

**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 five seasons are given in the next table.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Materials used.
1919 .. .. .	95	157	Tons. 8,249
1920 .. .. .	74	117	6,072
1921 .. .. .	99	175	9,702
1922 .. .. .	107	141	5,873
1923 .. .. .	103	138	5,674

**Grass and clover seed.** The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 1,468 acres, as compared with 1,800 in the previous year, 1,872 in 1920-21, 1,235 in 1919-20, 2,152 in 1918-19, and 2,312 in 1917-18. The production in 1922-23 was 7,859 bushels, as against 12,226 in the previous year, 11,555 in 1920-21, 8,625 in 1919-20, 15,443 in 1918-19, and 22,059 in 1917-18.

**Hops.** The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1922-23 the return from 194 acres was 2,071 cwt. Delatite, Bogong, Bourke, Polwarth, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.** The area sown to flax in 1922-23 was 590 acres, as compared with 1,640 acres in the previous season, and 1,350 acres in 1920-21. The Commonwealth Flax Committee purchased the whole of the flax grown in the last two seasons. For the 1921-22 crop there was a Government guarantee of £5 per ton for unthreshed flax of standard quality delivered at the nearest mill. This guarantee



was increased to £6 per ton for the 1922-23 crop. The values of the fibre, linseed, and tow obtained from the last two flax crops were estimated at £8,760 and £8,630 respectively. Particulars of the crop for each of the last five years are given in the following statement:—

FLAX, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Tow Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
	Acres.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
1918-19 .. ..	1,420	5,200	1,800	2,000	..
1919-20 .. ..	1,611	4,970	1,053	394	1,653
1920-21 .. ..	1,350	3,658	938	99	662
1921-22 .. ..	1,640	4,187	440	20	960
1922-23 .. ..	590	1,725	435	25	..

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 85 acres of New Zealand flax were harvested in 1921-22.

In 1922-23 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £1,678, linseed oil worth £79,460, and fibre worth £147,470.

**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 890 acres, of which 464 were in Delatite, and 390 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Cwt. (dry).
1918-19 .. ..	167	1,825
1919-20 .. ..	406	2,669
1920-21 .. ..	95	908
1921-22 .. ..	604	3,735
1922-23 .. ..	890	†

† Not available.

**Vine Production.** During the period 1904-15 the area under vines decreased by 6,712 acres, or by nearly 24 per cent., and the number of growers decreased by 521, or by 23 per cent. Since 1915 there has been a fairly large increase in the area and the number of growers. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, and there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 1,503,740 cwt. of grapes; Swan Hill, 152,409 cwt.; Rutherglen, 78,236 cwt.; Rodney, 29,555 cwt.; Stawell, 13,642 cwt.; Chiltern, 12,855 cwt.; and Shepparton, 12,635 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below :—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1919 TO 1923.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.	Currants made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1919 ..	1,826	26,072	1,019,379	1,349,309	135,060	68,234
1920 ..	1,919	27,441	1,324,437	1,634,680	211,307	55,661
1921 ..	2,066	29,255	1,072,767	2,222,305	116,887	62,919
1922 ..	2,422	33,175	1,314,839	1,335,066	190,451	75,042
1923 ..	2,775	38,892	1,879,964	1,717,490	285,520	98,081

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1923, 272,462 cwt. was used for making wine, 1,541,418 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 66,084 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 285,520 cwt. of raisins made, 217,670 cwt. were sultanas of which all but 25,418 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 265,000 cwt. of the production in 1923 was available for interstate or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 68,000 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 7,758 in 1922-23, as against 8,286 in the previous season, 7,705 in 1920-21, 7,719 in 1919-20, and 7,620 in 1918-19. The area under orchards in each of those years was 83,880, 86,959, 84,718, 83,574, and 82,151 acres respectively. The orchards are distributed fairly evenly over the whole State. The counties having

the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 14,350 acres; Mornington, 14,275 acres; Bourke, 13,947 acres; Rodney, 10,302 acres; Moira, 6,960 acres; and Talbot, 3,621 acres.

The following table contains a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1919-20 and 1922-23:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS,  
ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS  
GROWN FOR SALE, 1919-20 AND 1922-23.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1919-20.			1922-23.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	1,006,728	2,016,972	3,023,700	854,643	2,302,089	3,156,732
Pears ..	416,608	660,913	1,077,521	360,403	729,775	1,090,178
Quinces ..	53,639	76,377	130,016	33,041	72,316	105,357
Plums ..	184,909	369,784	554,693	153,020	368,355	521,375
Cherries ..	45,742	196,110	241,852	33,802	182,093	215,895
Peaches ..	332,001	750,834	1,082,835	341,485	778,650	1,120,135
Apricots ..	121,995	331,627	453,622	130,114	349,242	479,356
Nectarines ..	3,023	15,698	18,721	1,645	15,295	16,940
Oranges ..	147,105	240,297	387,402	224,117	279,146	503,263
Lemons ..	72,994	82,472	155,466	96,207	100,544	196,751
Loquats ..	1,778	4,202	5,980	1,138	3,337	4,475
Medlars ..	86	106	192	27	55	82
Figs ..	14,663	29,667	44,330	7,069	29,149	36,218
Guavas ..	61	134	195	92	182	274
Pomegranates ..	39	89	128	243	107	350
Persimmons ..	319	403	722	427	384	811
<b>Total Large Fruits ..</b>	<b>2,401,690</b>	<b>4,775,685</b>	<b>7,177,375</b>	<b>2,237,473</b>	<b>5,210,719</b>	<b>7,448,192</b>
Raspberries ..	..	316,498	316,498	..	308,647	308,647
Loganberries ..	..	158,431	158,431	..	139,084	139,084
Strawberries ..	..	2,148,044	2,148,044	..	2,432,038	2,432,038
Gooseberries ..	..	323,037	323,037	29,418	185,922	215,340
Mulberries ..	326	1,133	1,459	355	901	1,256
Olives ..	310	2,372	2,682	208	1,577	1,785
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	9,033	27,707	36,740	6,939	29,779	36,718
Passion-fruit ..	19,902	26,969	46,871	27,133	41,148	68,281
Almonds ..	9,423	20,378	29,801	9,792	21,987	31,779
Walnuts ..	7,812	4,819	12,631	7,019	5,223	12,242
Filberts ..	288	804	1,092	246	628	874
Chestnuts ..	269	380	649	262	692	954
<b>Total Nuts ..</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>26,381</b>	<b>44,173</b>	<b>17,319</b>	<b>28,530</b>	<b>45,849</b>

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1922-23—83,880 acres—showed a reduction of 3,079 acres as compared with the previous year. Details of the produce from such orchards in the past five years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1918-19  
TO 1922-23.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1919 ..	7,620	82,151	807,573	756,688	65,885	220,546
1920 ..	7,719	83,574	2,227,317	723,857	96,115	274,329
1921 ..	7,705	84,718	1,451,069	759,148	63,194	297,055
1922 ..	8,286	86,959	1,768,800	681,024	76,946	207,432
1923 ..	7,758	83,880	2,089,017	666,631	63,837	258,117

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

		Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Other.
1919 ..	109,298	569,639	127,131	100,553	80,521	18,492	23,097	
1920 ..	89,604	960,773	301,009	137,184	74,427	19,255	44,225	
1921 ..	81,619	728,272	251,996	169,335	87,867	23,386	33,024	
1922 ..	66,969	905,477	208,215	237,949	103,127	22,359	43,897	
1923 ..	92,407	966,952	290,876	259,330	109,347	15,313	32,246	

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1918-19 TO 1922-23—  
*continued.*

Year ended March.	SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.			
	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants, Red, Black, & White.	Other	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1919 ..	3,272	2,317	3,723	305	3,876	84,313	36,976	1,098	12,164
1920 ...	3,844	2,724	6,958	439	4,010	75,438	51,448	1,610	12,712
1921 ..	3,105	3,024	6,388	399	6,239	32,519	16,557	374	12,947
1922 ..	3,112	2,784	5,543	378	4,940	72,006	33,452	1,504	13,104
1923 ..	2,682	3,321	5,243	401	5,236	74,588	43,064	1,031	10,713

The following return shows the average produce per bearing tree for the seasons 1913-14, 1916-17, 1919-20, and 1922-23:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER BEARING TREE.			
	1913-14.	1916-17.	1919-20.	1922-23.
	Bushels	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples ..	1·03	·34	1·10	·91
Pears ..	1·07	1·14	1·10	·91
Quinces ..	1·03	1·11	1·26	·88
Plums ..	·83	·65	·74	·70
Cherries ..	·80	·17	·46	·51
Peaches ..	1·02	1·35	1·28	1·24
Apricots ..	1·21	·78	·91	·83
Nectarines ..	1·18	1·41	1·53	·96
Oranges ..	1·16	·59	·57	·93
Lemons ..	1·49	1·11	·90	1·09
Loquats ..	·24	·29	·52	·34
Medlars ..	·29	·07	·28	·20
Figs ..	·85	·87	·65	·53
Passion Vines	·75	·44	·65	·39
Guavas ..	·02	·42	·24	·13
Pomegranates	·54	·32	·31	·17
Persimmons ..	·68	·82	·69	·61
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds ..	4·87	2·51	3·70	3·39
Walnuts ..	5·35	1·34	10·68	8·25
Filberts ..	·56	3·60	2·00	1·64
Chestnuts ..	18·94	26·66	33·45	15·48

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 1922-23:—Melons, 2,370 cwt. ; rhubarb, 7,234 dozen bundles ; and tomatoes, 122,241 bushels. There were also 2,134

acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £10,670.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £868,000 in 1918-19, £1,248,500 in 1919-20, £1,029,700 in 1920-21, £1,184,100 in 1921-22, and £1,172,300 in 1922-23. 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 1922-23 was 14,108 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 £493,780. 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 (exclusive of Raisins and Currants).** The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was first collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned. During 1922-23 the quantity produced was 1,435,528 lbs., which was the largest amount ever recorded. The production of the various kinds of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins and currants the particulars of which appear on page 477, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year ended Junc.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.*
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1919 ..	3,229	131,684	73,638	45,002	36,866	28,654	319,073
1920 ..	52,759	211,714	226,498	69,125	46,711	139,634	746,441
1921 ..	72,530	388,729	451,525	338,617	30,811	118,857	1,410,080
1922 ..	10,689	298,068	232,003	221,297	32,578	149,000	948,649
1923 ..	5,354	376,491	454,899	518,196	29,632	36,915	1,435,528

\* Including nectarines, of which there were 9,011 lbs. in 1921, 4,414 lbs. in 1922, and 14,041 lbs. in 1923.

The large increase in the returns for 1922-23, as compared with the previous year, is accounted for by the very much larger quantities of peaches and apricots dried.

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, 1921-22 AND 1922-23.

Crop.	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Beans .. ..	764	16,105 bushels	1,138	24,008 bushels
Chicory .. ..	615	468 tons (dry)	739	640 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	278	..	263	..
Garlic .. ..	21	51 tons	17	68 tons
Herbs .. ..	9	..	25	..
Flax—New Zealand ..	85	*	..	..
Millet—Broom .. ..	801	{ 1 cwt. seed } { 3,105 cwt. fibre } { 2,003 cwt. seed }	1,304	{ 4,200 cwt. fibre } { 3,200 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese .. ..	153	680 cwt. seed	756	4,660 cwt. seed
Nurseries .. ..	1,064	..	996	..
Pumpkins .. ..	1,514	8,445 tons	1,549	4,551 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden .. ..	145	..	47	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	1,600	{ 16,577 tons } { clean beet, pro- } { ducing 1,872 } { tons marketable } { sugar. }	2,045	{ 20,444 tons } { clean beet, } { producing } { 2,784 tons mar- } { ketable sugar } { 739 cwt. }
Sunflowers .. ..	96	503 cwt.	113	..
Total .. ..	7,145	..	8,992	..

\* Awaiting treatment.

## Land in fallow.

The practice of fallowing has become very popular in recent years. This is no doubt due to the more enlightened methods adopted, especially in wheat farming, where results have justified the introduction of extensive fallowing in conjunction with heavy manuring. The acreage in fallow in the years 1901, 1906, 1911, and each of the last eight years was as follows:—

## LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March.	Acres.	Year ended March.	Acres.
1901 .. ..	602,870	1919 .. ..	1,548,121
1906 .. ..	1,049,915	1920 .. ..	1,357,536
1911 .. ..	1,434,177	1921 .. ..	1,935,747
1916 .. ..	1,358,343	1922 .. ..	2,052,964
1917 .. ..	1,899,559	1923 .. ..	2,186,881
1918 .. ..	1,672,729		

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,186,881 acres in fallow last season 748,497 were in the Wimmera, 647,167 in the Mallee, and 550,310 in the Northern District. The total for these three districts represented, therefore, 89 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure **Manure used.** indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 40,037, as compared with 26,159 in 1911, 11,439 in 1901, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used, in 1901, 1906, and 1911, and each of the last seven years:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1922.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
			Tons.	Tons.
1901	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1906	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1911	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1916	33,165	3,870,742	181,268	117,812
1917	30,109	3,336,418	167,114	106,119
1918	32,589	3,222,822	162,165	104,993
1919	32,114	3,249,768	164,491	115,627
1920	36,073	3,576,940	156,978	135,205
1921	37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150,012
1922	40,037	4,148,780	173,343	172,897

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 1922, 85 per cent. During 1922-23 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 96,443 tons valued at £288,600. This included 48,215 tons of rock phosphates valued at £105,573, and 40,552 tons of guano valued at £91,860, all of which came from the Pacific Islands.

**Characteristics of Victorian soils.** This subject is fully dealt with in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 740.



Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings.

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last five years the numbers were as follows :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS. 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918 .. ..	95,584	52,548	148,132
1919 .. ..	98,308	54,318	152,626
1920 .. ..	100,236	51,014	151,250
1921 .. ..	106,369	53,059	159,428
1922 .. ..	107,872	48,978	156,850

Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks; but females partly engaged in outdoor duties in connexion with the holdings are included therein. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 30,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages—agricultural and pastoral.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1922-23. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1922-23.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. to 72s. per week ..	50s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Threshing machine hands .. ..	12d. to 18d. per hour ..	15d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	10s. to 15s. per day ..	12s. per day
Milkers .. ..	25s. to 60s. 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 ..	25s. per week
Men cooks .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week ..	50s. per week
Stockmen .. ..	£78 to £182 per annum ..	£120 per annum
Shearers, hand* .. ..	30s. to 40s. per 100 sheep	35s. per 100 sheep
„ machine* .. ..	30s. to 40s. per 100 sheep	35s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	45s. per week
„ orchard .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	30s. to 70s. per week ..	45s. per week

\* It is believed that in the case of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

**PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.**

**Live Stock.** The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile, in each of the last seven census years, also in the year 1923.

**LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1923.**

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
1923 .. ..	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962
<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
1923 .. ..	·31	·50	·62	7·35	·18
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861 .. ..	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871 .. ..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881 .. ..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891 .. ..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901 .. ..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911 .. ..	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79
1921 .. ..	5·55	7·05	10·87	138·49	1·99
1923 .. ..	5·63	9·04	11·27	133·88	3·36

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 312 sheep in 1923, as compared with 302 in 1921, 306 in 1911, and 237 in 1881—an increase of 32 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 42 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.)	Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunc- tion with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
	Year.	Number of Hold- ings.	Area Occupied.			Cultiva- tion.	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	1,490,478	5,780,156
641 "	{ 1913	5,221	4,187,010	1,241,667	5,428,677	1,075,000	4,353,677
	{ 1919	5,709	4,523,331	1,071,162	5,594,493	1,105,867	4,488,626
1,000 "	{ 1913	4,544	6,748,985	1,852,529	8,601,514	1,546,611	7,054,903
	{ 1919	5,010	7,291,675	2,300,465	9,592,140	1,379,247	8,212,893
2,500 "	{ 1913	820	2,803,419	1,085,769	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
	{ 1919	855	2,825,855	716,245	3,542,100	270,426	3,271,674
5,000 "	{ 1913	297	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
	{ 1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	88,014	2,292,469
10,000 and upwards	{ 1913	151	2,652,966	404,710	3,057,676	39,606	3,018,070
	{ 1919	152	2,638,307	124,045	2,762,352	35,979	2,726,373
Total	{ 1913	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,428	30,469,682
	{ 1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608

The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 152 in 1919, as compared with 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the years mentioned were 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres respectively. The reduction in the period of thirteen years between March, 1906, and March, 1919, was equivalent to 22 per cent. in the number and 36 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the thirteen years referred to.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1913 and 1919, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1913 AND 1919.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of —				Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.		
		Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.	
1 and under	100	1913	3·57	4·33	3·43	7·08	1,766,873	1·69
		1919	3·46	4·47	3·29	6·50	1,909,552	1·82
100 "	321	1913	13·94	15·44	13·66	17·67	4,410,283	1·06
		1919	12·91	14·91	12·57	17·40	5,107,256	1·28
321 "	641	1913	18·45	25·12	17·21	17·14	4,278,079	·82
		1919	19·53	27·53	18·17	17·48	5,132,920	·89
641 "	1,000	1913	15·02	18·95	14·29	12·15	3,031,015	·70
		1919	15·03	20·43	14·11	12·37	3,630,165	·81
1,000 "	2,500	1913	23·80	27·27	23·15	20·34	5,076,868	·72
		1919	25·76	25·47	25·81	22·28	6,539,378	·80
2,500 "	5,000	1913	10·76	6·22	11·61	9·22	2,300,276	·65
		1919	9·51	5·00	10·28	8·84	2,594,808	·79
5,000 "	10,000	1913	6·00	1·98	6·75	6·95	1,735,240	·84
		1919	6·38	1·53	7·20	6·85	2,011,066	·88
10,000 and upwards		1913	8·46	·69	9·90	9·45	2,358,478	·78
		1919	7·42	·66	8·57	8·28	2,431,720	·89
Total ..	..	1913	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,957,112	·82
		1919	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	29,356,865	·92

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 92 sheep in 1919, as compared with 82 in 1913 and 78 in 1910. The carrying capacity of holdings of all sizes increased during the nine-year period 1910-19.

Particulars of the number of holdings of different sizes and of the cultivation and live stock thereon in March, 1919, are given in greater detail than in the above tables in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 510 and 511.

Land occupied  
in different  
districts.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1923, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

### LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1923.

(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 ..	18,562	516,401	151,261	2,037,619	134,831	2,840,112
North-Central ..	5,923	148,533	45,538	1,862,300	63,662	2,120,033
Western ..	13,130	456,799	191,782	5,765,924	361,957	6,776,462
Wimmera ..	6,813	1,812,505	1,185	4,081,482	96,682	5,991,854
Mallee ..	7,959	2,198,855	7,593	2,692,720	526,614	5,425,782
Northern ..	12,949	1,570,959	75,271	3,625,570	50,029	5,321,829
North-Eastern ..	5,706	172,456	5,306	3,853,865	297,930	4,329,557
Gippsland ..	9,481	172,921	479,518	3,764,204	717,980	5,134,623
Total ..	80,523	7,049,429	957,454	27,683,684	2,249,685	37,940,252
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ..	..	18·18	5·33	71·74	4·75	100·00
North-Central ..	..	7·01	2·15	87·84	3·00	100·00
Western ..	..	6·74	2·83	85·09	5·34	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	30·25	0·02	68·12	1·61	100·00
Mallee ..	..	40·53	0·14	49·63	9·70	100·00
Northern ..	..	29·52	1·41	68·13	0·94	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	3·99	0·12	89·01	6·88	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	3·36	9·33	73·33	13·98	100·00
Total ..	..	18·58	2·52	72·97	5·93	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ..	23·05	7·32	15·80	7·36	5·99	7·49
North-Central ..	7·36	2·11	4·76	6·73	2·83	5·59
Western ..	16·31	6·48	20·03	20·83	16·09	17·86
Wimmera ..	8·46	25·71	0·13	14·74	4·30	15·79
Mallee ..	9·88	31·19	0·79	9·73	23·41	14·30
Northern ..	16·08	22·30	7·86	13·09	2·22	14·03
North-Eastern ..	7·09	2·44	0·55	13·92	13·24	11·41
Gippsland ..	11·77	2·45	50·08	13·60	31·92	13·53
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the largest areas under cultivation and the largest proportions of cultivation to land occupied are

found in the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts. Of the occupied land, about 30 per cent. in the Northern, 41 per cent. in the Mallee, and 30 per cent. in the Wimmera district are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 79 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention is given to the cultivation of grasses, 50 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1923.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1923.

District.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	acres.	acres.			
Central .. ..	516,401	2,188,880	101,950	295,688	1,038,616
North-Central .. ..	148,533	1,907,838	23,432	108,521	1,084,650
Western .. ..	456,799	5,957,706	65,014	403,143	4,048,662
Wimmera .. ..	1,812,505	4,082,667	69,657	61,612	1,928,590
Mallee .. ..	2,198,855	2,700,314	66,546	51,903	552,023
Northern .. ..	1,570,959	3,700,841	93,454	240,726	1,572,938
North-Eastern .. ..	172,456	3,859,171	32,184	244,688	796,760
Gippsland .. ..	172,921	4,243,722	42,710	379,379	743,281
Total .. ..	7,049,429	28,641,139	494,947	1,785,660	11,765,520

The area occupied does not include 2,249,685 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1922, cattle increased by 2 per cent., and sheep decreased by 4½ per cent., while the number of horses remained practically unaltered.

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 498 of this volume.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1919 TO 1923.

Live Stock.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Horses (including foals) .. ..	523,788	513,500	487,503	496,124	494,947
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows .. ..	592,079	623,652	620,005	719,473	794,898
Other (including calves) .. ..	1,004,465	1,007,468	955,154	1,030,896	990,762
Sheep .. ..	15,773,902	14,422,745	12,171,084	12,325,818	11,765,520
Pigs .. ..	267,819	186,810	175,275	230,770	294,962

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1921-22 AND 1922-23.

Stock.	Prices in 1921-22.			Prices in 1922-23.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	31 18 0	30 0 0 to 34 2 6		33 7 6	30 0 0 to 40 0 0	
Medium draught ..	23 0 0	20 0 0 to 30 0 0		25 19 0	25 0 0 to 27 0 0	
Delivery cart ..	16 7 0	14 0 0 to 24 0 0		20 6 0	18 0 0 to 22 0 0	
Saddle and harness	5 6 0	5 0 0 to 6 10 0		5 4 0	4 10 0 to 6 0 0	
Ponies ..	8 18 0	8 0 0 to 10 5 0		8 7 0	7 15 0 to 9 0 0	
Order cart ..	10 15 0	10 0 0 to 12 5 0		10 15 0	10 0 0 to 12 0 0	
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	13 10 0	11 1 0 to 17 7 0		17 14 0	14 9 0 to 27 15 0	
Prime ..	11 14 0	9 12 0 to 15 5 0		15 3 0	12 16 0 to 23 15 0	
Good ..	9 19 0	8 3 0 to 13 0 0		12 8 0	10 7 0 to 18 12 6	
Good light and handy weights	8 2 0	6 5 0 to 10 17 0		10 4 0	8 2 6 to 14 2 0	
Second ..	6 5 0	4 14 0 to 8 2 0		7 2 0	5 11 0 to 10 11 0	
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	8 7 0	6 14 0 to 11 1 0		10 10 0	8 2 0 to 17 17 0	
Others ..	5 2 0	3 17 0 to 7 7 0		5 16 0	4 12 6 to 9 5 0	
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Best milkers ..	19 2 0	16 5 0 to 24 1 0		11 2 6	8 12 0 to 14 0 0	
Springers, best ..	11 4 0	8 7 0 to 17 18 0		10 10 0	8 8 0 to 14 5 0	
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 4 3	0 17 3 to 1 14 4		1 16 6	1 7 5 to 2 19 6	
Prime ..	1 1 3	0 15 10 to 1 9 11		1 12 3	1 4 3 to 2 13 1	
Good ..	0 18 6	0 14 6 to 1 5 6		1 7 8	1 1 1 to 2 5 10	
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 19 5	0 14 4 to 1 8 0		1 7 1	0 19 1 to 2 7 9	
Prime ..	0 16 8	0 11 7 to 1 4 3		1 3 2	0 16 1 to 2 2 3	
Good ..	0 14 1	0 9 10 to 0 19 9		0 18 11	0 13 0 to 1 15 4	
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 2 4	0 15 7 to 1 14 6		1 14 3	1 3 6 to 2 18 8	
Prime ..	1 0 4	0 14 6 to 1 11 3		1 10 2	1 1 7 to 2 10 0	
Good ..	0 17 2	0 11 9 to 1 5 8		1 5 3	0 17 7 to 2 2 6	
Ewes (merino) best	0 16 8	0 11 3 to 1 3 0		1 2 3	0 14 2 to 2 1 1	
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 2 6	0 15 9 to 1 10 8		1 9 9	1 4 9 to 2 6 0	
Prime ..	0 19 6	0 13 11 to 1 6 6		1 5 4	1 2 0 to 1 18 7	
Good ..	0 16 3	0 11 10 to 1 1 0		1 0 6	0 17 0 to 1 13 0	
Second ..	0 12 6	0 9 5 to 0 14 7		0 14 10	0 12 0 to 1 4 1	
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	12 5 0	10 5 0 to 14 6 0		9 4 0	8 0 0 to 10 5 0	
Extra prime and weighty ..	9 6 0	6 11 0 to 11 9 0		6 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 16 0	
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	5 18 0	4 9 0 to 7 16 0		4 13 0	4 3 0 to 5 12 0	
Prime ..	5 4 0	3 19 0 to 6 18 0		4 1 0	3 12 0 to 4 16 0	
Porkers ..	3 4 0	2 10 0 to 4 9 0		2 7 0	2 1 0 to 2 13 0	

**Stock Slaughtered.** The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during each of the last five years :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1918 .. ..	3,581,460	223,340	377,390
1919 .. ..	6,324,490	362,475	329,190
1920 .. ..	4,244,798	374,545	240,557
1921 .. ..	4,005,587	331,707	239,638
1922 .. ..	5,863,195	424,199	308,172

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1918 .. ..	2,773,298	195,328	174,689	248,825	3,520	615
1919 .. ..	3,136,059	281,636	126,509	2,854,059	44,437	1,000
1920 .. ..	1,835,419	353,429	82,315	2,385,966	14,912	5,465
1921 .. ..	2,794,790	310,428	55,521	1,186,704	16,694	7,335
1922 .. ..	3,184,411	413,650	107,022	2,657,515	4,251	..

Year.	For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1918 .. ..	553,090	23,580	201,900	6,247	912	186
1919 .. ..	283,966	32,580	201,480	50,406	3,822	201
1920 .. ..	2,067	1,133	152,556	21,346	5,071	221
1921 .. ..	20,622	2,740	176,451	3,471	1,845	331
1922 .. ..	9,763	2,955	200,901	11,506	3,343	249

\* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the 5,863,195 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1922, 2,657,515 or 45 per cent. were frozen, as compared with



651,914, or 23 per cent., in 1906. In 1922-23 the oversea exports included 94,104,264 lbs. of mutton and lamb, valued at £2,373,628.

**Mutton and  
Lamb frozen  
for Export.**

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and, as there is practically no limit to the demand for these products in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses exported in each of the past ten years. In the four years 1915-16 to 1918-19 the quantity exported was small in comparison with earlier years. The chief reasons for this were, in 1915-16, a drought in 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, due mainly to the accumulations of the previous three years. The quantities exported in 1920-21 were below the average, owing to the dry condition which had prevailed in the previous year. After a world-wide fall in values, which occurred in 1921 following the termination of the Imperial Government contracts, the season 1922-23 opened early, with improved prices, which caused activity among exporters and a large export—both of mutton and lamb.

**FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.**

Year.	Number of Carcasses Exported.		
	Mutton.	Lamb.	Total.
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
1921-22 .. ..	314,564	872,140	1,186,704
1922-23 .. ..	989,456	1,668,059	2,657,515

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1923 was £10,381,310, as compared with £9,512,980 in the previous year, £11,816,670 in 1921, £9,262,710 in 1920, and £8,521,590 in 1919. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows at

the end of, and the total production of butter and cheese in each of the last five years:—

DAIRYING, 1918-19 to 1922-23.

Year ended March.			Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
1919	..	..	58,766	592,079	66,240,403	6,055,964
1920	..	..	56,659	623,652	60,218,945	7,735,023
1921	..	..	58,117	620,005	64,938,458	3,636,571
1922	..	..	60,882	719,473	82,981,570	5,675,909
1923	..	..	62,424	794,898	84,355,939	3,754,958

\* Year ended 30th June.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the past five years:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS.

Year ended June.				Butter.	Cheese.
				lbs.	lbs.
1919	..	..	..	5,116,733	1,031,514
1920	..	..	..	4,743,906	937,030
1921	..	..	..	5,086,723	492,952
1922	..	..	..	5,480,421	316,249
1923	..	..	..	5,582,469	418,873

Butter and cheese made in factories.

The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk made, and of cream sold, in factories during the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1918-19 to 1922-23.

Year ended June.			Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made.
			lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
1919	..	..	61,123,670	77,830	5,024,450	45,251,710
1920	..	..	55,475,039	147,736	6,797,993	44,219,389
1921	..	..	59,851,735	153,124	3,143,619	42,643,871
1922	..	..	77,501,149	160,490	5,359,660	48,354,210
1923	..	..	78,773,470	213,170	3,336,085	38,314,261

NOTE.—In addition, 2,639,240 lbs. of casein and 410,155 lbs. of milk sugar were made in 1922-23.

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 157,814,940 in 1918-19, 147,455,930 in 1919-20, 154,042,550 in 1920-21, 193,507,110 in 1921-22, and 196,171,380 in 1922-23.

**Exports of  
butter and  
cheese.**

In 1922-23 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 41,653,344 lbs. of butter, valued at £3,190,805, all of which, except 323,122 lbs., was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 35,115,042 lbs., valued at £2,586,722. The quantity of cheese exported to overseas countries was 548,364 lbs., and the value thereof, £22,955.

**Wool  
production.**

Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1922-23 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

### VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

District.	Wool Clip, 1922-23.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	5,043,775	426,958	5,470,733	
North-Central .. ..	6,173,859	449,070	6,622,929	
Western .. ..	25,228,586	1,885,224	27,113,810	
Wimmera .. ..	13,410,548	883,865	14,294,413	
Mallee .. ..	4,113,295	217,278	4,330,573	
Northern .. ..	9,546,776	681,884	10,228,660	
North-Eastern .. ..	4,138,398	313,052	4,451,450	
Gippsland .. ..	3,433,682	247,700	3,681,382	
Total Clip	{ 1922-23	71,088,919	5,105,031	76,193,950
	{ 1921-22	72,829,509	5,365,837	78,195,346
	{ 1920-21	67,617,476	3,532,465	71,149,941
	{ 1919-20	91,282,613	7,096,976	98,379,589
	{ 1918-19	92,094,437	8,891,994	100,986,431
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..	98,379,589	71,149,941	78,195,346	76,193,950
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	34,467,578	19,100,630	25,317,431	26,274,000
Total production ..	132,847,167	90,250,571	103,512,777	102,467,950
Total value .. ..	£7,908,007	£4,729,400	£4,662,750	£6,380,600

In 1922-23 there were 9,920,239 sheep and 2,278,303 lambs shorn, as compared with 10,072,358 sheep and 2,471,431 lambs in 1921-22, 10,595,458 sheep and 1,725,305 lambs in 1920-21, and 12,275,005 sheep and 3,141,655 lambs in 1919-20.

Weight of a fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn for each of the last five years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1918-19 .. .. .	7·41	2·31	6·21
1919-20 .. .. .	7·44	2·26	6·38
1920-21 .. .. .	6·38	2·05	5·77
1921-22 .. .. .	7·23	2·17	6·23
1922-23 .. .. .	7·17	2·25	6·25

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 five years, were as follows :—

WOOL PRODUCTION : HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1918-19	126,647,061	7,621,413	7,823,050	423,748	118,824,011	7,197,665
1919-20	132,847,167	7,908,007	11,300,400	612,105	121,546,767	7,295,902
1920-21	90,250,571	4,729,400	12,799,590	639,980	77,450,981	4,089,420
1921-22	103,512,777	4,662,750	13,293,010	553,875	90,219,767	4,108,875
1922-23	102,467,950	6,380,600	15,926,225	995,389	86,541,725	5,385,211

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, 1920-21 to 1922-23.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	30d. to 36d.	28d. to 36d.	34d. to 36d.
Super .. .. .	24d. to 28d.	22d. to 24d.	27d. to 30d.
Good .. .. .	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 18d.	23d. to 25d.
Average .. .. .	12d. to 14d.	12d. to 14d.	18d. to 20d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	6d. to 8d.	8d. to 10d.	14d. to 16d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 20d.	24d. to 26d.	28d. to 30d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	13d. to 15d.	16d. to 18d.	20d. to 22d.
Good Lambs .. .. .	10d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.	16d. to 17d.
Average Lambs .. .. .	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	13d. to 14d.
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	2d. to 4d.	3d. to 5d.	6d. to 9d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks .. .. .	22d. to 24d.	22d. to 24d.	29d. to 31d.
Super Comebacks .. .. .	19d. to 21d.	17d. to 19d.	24d. to 26d.
Fine Crossbred .. .. .	9d. to 11d.	13d. to 15d.	18d. to 20d.
Medium Crossbred .. .. .	5d. to 7d.	8d. to 10d.	14d. to 16d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	2d. to 3½d.	3d. to 5d.	7d. to 9d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	11d. to 14d.	14d. to 16d.	20d. to 22d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	6d. to 7d.	8d. to 10d.	12d. to 14d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. .. .	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 5d.	8d. to 10d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece .. .. .	45d. to 51d.	42d. to 46d.	46d. to 50d.
Super Fleece .. .. .	38d. to 41d.	34d. to 38d.	40d. to 44d.
Good Fleece .. .. .	29d. to 32d.	26d. to 30d.	32d. to 36d.
Average Fleece .. .. .	23d. to 27d.	18d. to 22d.	24d. to 26d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. .. .	49½d.	42½d.	40½d.
„ Comeback Fleece .. .. .	37½d.	31d.	38½d.
„ Merino Lambs .. .. .	26d.	32½d.	41½d.
„ Comeback Lambs .. .. .	27d.	24½d.	28d.
Scoured Fleece .. .. .	64d.	51d.	57½d.

**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 to 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-year period 1913-19.

Sizes of  
Flocks.

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.

Live Stock  
in Australia  
and  
New Zealand

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated June, 1923, for New South Wales, Federal Capital Territory, and

South Australia ; March, 1923, for Victoria and Tasmania ; January, 1923, for New Zealand ; and December, 1922, for Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory :—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria .. ..	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,932
New South Wales ..	653,686	3,244,905		34,723,684	340,579
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	1,345	6,275		139,063	274
Queensland .. ..	713,015	563,683	6,391,780	17,641,071	160,617
South Australia ..	264,150	170,362	255,449	6,305,133	75,520
The Northern Territory .. ..	39,845	760,766		6,161	361
Western Australia ..	181,159	58,387	881,209	6,664,135	67,561
Tasmania .. ..	37,313	69,991	148,206	1,558,494	46,056
New Zealand .. ..	330,818	1,248,643	2,232,051	23,081,439	400,889

**Bee-keeping.** The returns for 1922-23 show that there were in that year 3,756 bee-keepers, who owned 44,676 frame and 7,384 box hives, producing 2,208,684 lbs. and 76,316 lbs. of honey respectively, and 27,182 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 584, as compared with 571 in the previous season. The quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera, the chief producing district, was 855,364 lbs. in 1922-23, as compared with 1,172,403 lbs. in the previous season. The more important particulars of the industry for the past five years are given below :—

BEE-KEEPING, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Season ended May.	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
1919 .. ..	4,374	52,782	1,644,447	25,286
1920 .. ..	3,914	40,970	1,396,704	24,735
1921 .. ..	3,408	37,075	1,724,942	24,222
1922 .. ..	4,046	50,147	2,712,675	32,737
1923 .. ..	3,756	52,060	2,285,000	27,182



**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

It is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1922-23 was about £4,316,000.

**State expenditure on rabbit destruction.** Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1830, and from that date to 30th June, 1923, sums amounting to £966,350 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879 :—

**EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.**

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9	.. 142,963	1919-20 .. ..	.. 36,672
1889-90 to 1898-9	.. 208,638	1920-21 .. ..	.. 36,158
1899-1900 to 1908-9	.. 170,050	1921-22 .. ..	.. 40,766
1909-10 to 1918-19	.. 283,693	1922-23 .. ..	.. 47,410

In addition to the expenditure of £966,350 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums were advanced in later years from Loan Funds for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities and land owners. The amounts of these advances in the last five years were as follows :—£3,766 in 1918-19, £13,540 in 1919-20, £44,380 in 1920-21, £15,447 in 1921-22, and £23,731 in 1922-23. 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 five years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE  
MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Year.				Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
				pairs.	brace.	brace.
1918-19	..	..	..	622,896	50	19,224
1919-20	..	..	..	444,456	..	20,022
1920-21	..	..	..	405,564	40	7,158
1921-22	..	..	..	429,372	8	21,708
1922-23	..	..	..	431,196	21	16,428

Frozen  
rabbits, &c.,  
exported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to overseas countries, the numbers and values for each of the last five 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.	£		
1918-19	..	..	1,176,106	87,333	1,932,217	134,900
1919-20	..	..	2,725,692	224,737	3,266,621	780,038
1920-21	..	..	1,094,689	131,130	1,893,827	326,681
1921-22	..	..	454,052	35,385	2,623,228	201,921
1922-23	..	..	141,312	10,176	2,140,915	237,853

## 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 1922-23:—

## VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1922-23.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	10	8	263	134
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. .. .	10	6	945	71
Brighton .. .. .	9	5	400	200
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin .. .. .	89	63	8,245	3,636
Dromana .. .. .	30	21	1,113	288
Frankston .. .. .	9	9	437	120
Geelong .. .. .	77	39	3,621	1,382
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	204	146	12,486	7,385
Kerang .. .. .	8	7	35	116
Lorne .. .. .	4	3	152	40
Mallacoota .. .. .	6	6	500	75
Mentone .. .. .	12	9	180	195
Mordialloc, Chelsea and Carrum .. .. .	54	37	2,213	636
Mornington .. .. .	38	28	1,993	637
Portarlington and St. Leonards .. .. .	91	56	3,746	1,335
Portland .. .. .	51	36	3,788	539
Port Albert .. .. .	36	23	2,468	1,071
Port Fairy .. .. .	59	39	7,345	621
Port Melbourne .. .. .	68	41	3,119	671
Queenscliff .. .. .	139	83	13,682	752
Sandringham .. .. .	38	21	1,903	203
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. .. .	55	32	2,130	626
St. Kilda .. .. .	12	8	204	230
Torquay .. .. .	8	5	134	100
Warrnambool .. .. .	19	14	748	228
Werribee .. .. .	13	7	381	90
Waranga Basin .. .. .	22	12	185	224
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) .. .. .	112	87	8,096	2,394
Williamstown .. .. .	36	19	1,396	586
Total .. .. .	1,319	870	81,908	24,585

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 were as shown in the next table.

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,  
1921-22 AND 1922-23.**

	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,481,420	124,900	9,458,170	135,170
Crayfish .. doz.	32,748	24,561	32,729	30,274
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs.	2,183,328	45,486	2,195,598	54,890
Oysters .. bags	7,189	26,101	8,876	36,563
Total .. ..	..	221,048	..	256,897

In addition to the above, 7,264 cwt. of smoked fish, and 361 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1922-23.

**Victorian fish sold.** The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1922-23 were as follows:—

**VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1922-23.**

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..	9,458,170	15,490	135,170	14,328
Ballarat .. ..	468,864	2,610	6,720	1,760
Other .. ..	75,291	308	1,076	285
Total .. ..	10,002,325	18,408	142,966	16,373

**Fish imported.** In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the last two years are given in the following statement:—

**FISH IMPORTED, 1921-22 AND 1922-23.**

	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fish—</b>		£		£
Fresh or Frozen .. .. lbs.	1,548,863	53,585	1,679,684	50,216
Smoked .. ..	43,943	2,705	30,564	2,569
Fresh Oysters .. .. cwt.	2,297	3,675	2,924	4,081
Potted or Concentrated, &c. ..	..	12,156	..	10,281
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	6,356,000	290,308	6,090,118	256,514
N.E.I. .. ..	2,600	9,955	3,835	13,455
Total .. ..	..	372,384	..	337,116

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 1,128,975 lbs. came from the United Kingdom, and 2,744,241 lbs. from Canada, in 1922-23.

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 values of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for each of the years 1920, 1921, and 1922:—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM  
FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1920, 1921, AND 1922.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	1920	3,282,376	4,384,351	16,852,021	24,518,748
	1921	11,479,626	9,261,866	21,598,455	42,339,947
	1922	6,996,678	10,944,134	19,374,724	37,315,536
Cheese .. .. .	1920	514,923	17,976,327	1,783,169	20,274,419
	1921	501,912	15,408,725	1,314,320	17,224,957
	1922	434,118	10,364,632	1,236,855	12,035,605
Wheat .. .. .	1920	18,635,968	15,626,563	112,490,819	146,753,350
	1921	17,783,123	15,540,733	37,282,212	70,606,068
	1922	10,265,586	14,344,172	34,184,425	58,794,183
Wheatmeal and Flour .. .. .	1920	2,325,722	4,560,046	14,360,213	21,245,981
	1921	1,627,426	7,168,404	10,268,195	19,064,025
	1922	1,378,076	5,312,521	3,981,133	10,671,730
Meat .. .. .	1920	16,073,668	32,202,453	92,221,984	140,498,105
	1921	8,097,492	26,664,727	97,513,808	132,276,027
	1922	6,680,141	18,845,151	76,393,599	101,968,891
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, etc. .. .. .	1920	1,539,749	6,864,323	46,971,395	55,375,467
	1921	2,179,189	6,677,162	35,801,498	44,657,849
	1922	3,182,570	6,839,648	34,137,246	44,159,464
Wine .. .. .	1920	317,365	37,250	12,418,796	12,773,411
	1921	183,370	56,836	5,077,769	5,317,975
	1922	147,913	46,485	5,437,293	5,631,691
Wool .. .. .	1920	51,702,095	23,633,162	12,288,705	87,623,962
	1921	18,914,465	18,638,851	3,997,569	41,550,885
	1922	27,379,129	25,494,379	5,977,176	58,850,684
Hides and Skins, Undressed .. .. .	1920	4,101,449	13,954,244	13,911,419	31,967,112
	1921	1,045,668	4,455,351	5,413,727	10,914,746
	1922	1,981,563	6,018,370	6,936,602	14,936,535
Tallow and Stearine .. .. .	1920	1,275,503	1,359,695	1,424,064	4,059,262
	1921	509,408	907,119	793,281	2,209,808
	1922	718,445	880,617	735,393	2,334,455
Leather .. .. .	1920	906,819	5,714,418	13,024,179	19,645,416
	1921	336,236	2,166,417	5,842,849	8,345,502
	1922	386,075	2,682,734	7,658,216	10,727,025
Total—Eleven Articles .. .. .	1920	100,675,637	126,312,832	337,746,764	564,735,233
	1921	62,657,915	106,946,191	224,903,683	394,507,789
	1922	59,550,294	101,822,843	196,052,662	357,425,799

**Agriculture in  
Victoria and  
Great Britain.**

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1922 are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows :—

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND  
GREAT BRITAIN, 1922.**

				Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	..	..	bushels	35,697,220	63,832,000
Oats	..	..	"	8,093,459	112,808,000
Barley	..	..	"	2,442,041	46,432,000
Peas	..	..	"	214,544	2,093,520
Potatoes	..	..	tons	148,354	5,203,000
Turnips and swedes	..	..	"	1,878*	17,788,000
Mangolds	..	..	"	8,120	8,594,600
Hay	..	..	"	1,665,089	6,691,000
Horses	..	..	No.	494,947	1,308,396
Cattle	..	..	"	1,785,660	6,869,468
Sheep	..	..	"	11,765,520	20,122,117
Pigs	..	..	"	294,962	2,449,820

\* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

**MINING.**

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

**Miners'  
Rights.**

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1922-23 from miners' rights was £2,233.

**Mining Leases.**

Leases for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1922-23 was £3,369.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1922, was 49,178 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,  
31st DECEMBER, 1922 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE  
LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	acres.
Gold .. .. .	37,344
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	3,747
Coal (brown) .. .. .	894
Aluminium .. .. .	37
Bluestone .. .. .	24
Clay Slum .. .. .	176
Copper .. .. .	214
Copper and Silver .. .. .	71
Dolomite and Clay .. .. .	1
Eurite and Gold .. .. .	9
Felspar .. .. .	25
Granite .. .. .	27
Gypsum .. .. .	1,043
Hematite and Iron Ores .. .. .	8
Infusorial Earth .. .. .	9
Iron .. .. .	336
Iron Oxides .. .. .	5
Kaolin .. .. .	81
Limestone .. .. .	90
Limestone and Clay .. .. .	27
Magnesite .. .. .	133
Manganese .. .. .	166
Manganese and Cobalt .. .. .	19
Marble .. .. .	106
Molybdenite .. .. .	431
Molybdenite, Copper, and Silver .. .. .	28
Ochre .. .. .	3
Oxide .. .. .	11
Pigments .. .. .	5
Pigments and Clay .. .. .	21
Pigments and Limestone .. .. .	65
Porphyry .. .. .	12
Sand .. .. .	49
Shale .. .. .	17
Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	63
Silver and Gold .. .. .	30
Silver and Lead .. .. .	187
Slate .. .. .	53
Sulphates and Oil .. .. .	224
Tin .. .. .	2,286
Wolfram and Tin .. .. .	454
Water-right Licences .. .. .	647
Total .. .. .	49,178

**Mining development.** The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys amounting to £510,454 (including £239,432 expended on the State Coal Mine), and portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000, were expended or advanced for developmental purposes from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1923.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING, 1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department .. ..	22,030	24,423	27,359	26,785	27,085
State Coal Mine .. ..	266,244	367,733	385,105	499,076	436,753
Brown Coal Mine .. ..	34,516	98,053	75,186	44,426	48,886
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	17,107	56,613	22,419	82,786	22,342
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	11,728	11,703	10,992	9,809	9,411
Testing plants .. ..	3,813	4,028	4,643	3,212	3,148
Geological and underground surveys of mines .. ..	2,186	2,138	2,443	2,506	3,071
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	17,871	16,993	9,006	8,161	6,963
Miscellaneous .. ..	4,061	5,347	1,702	2,024	1,806
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>379,556</b>	<b>587,031</b>	<b>538,855</b>	<b>678,785</b>	<b>559,465</b>

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 320 of this work. Since 1st July, 1899, £510,454 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; details of this 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 .. ..	239,432
Miscellaneous .. ..	9,740
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>£510,454</b>



The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1923, for the development of mining, totalled £251,903, of which sum £39,725 had up to that date been repaid, £42,825 realized, and £124,269 written off, leaving £45,084 outstanding. Interest received during 1922-23 amounted to £320, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1923, to £3,249.

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 1922.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1922.		Recorded during 1922.		Total Recorded to end of 1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£
Gold .. ..	70,860,259	300,994,473	106,872	453,962	70,967,131	301,448,435
Silver .. ..	1,441,855	219,306	6,978	1,080	1,448,833*	220,386
	30,577	7,880	..	..	30,577	7,880
Platinum .. ..	311	1,671	..	..	311	1,671
Coal, black .. ..	9,170,628	5,615,077	559,284	664,251	9,729,912	6,279,328
„ brown .. ..	543,541	186,974	90,402	31,179	633,943	218,153
Ore—copper .. ..	18,730	218,590	..	..	18,730	218,590
„ tin .. ..	16,595	903,523	115	12,071	16,710	915,594
„ antimony .. ..	100,382	555,055	2,612	22,966	102,994	578,021
„ silver-lead .. ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
„ iron .. ..	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. ..	257	1,019	150	920	407	1,949
Wolfram .. ..	118	11,785	..	..	118	11,785
Diamonds .. ..	..	128	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum .. ..	43,764	31,095	6,945	4,662	50,709	35,757
Magnesite .. ..	1,384	4,200	97	291	1,481	4,491
Kaolin .. ..	20,218	26,858	2,340	2,375	22,558	29,233
Diatomaceous earth .. ..	8,057	33,137	..	..	8,057	33,137
Pigment clays .. ..	1,647	2,059	..	..	1,647	2,059
Phosphate rock .. ..	11,072	11,822	1,096	1,096	12,168	12,918
Molybdenite .. ..	109	4,366	591	2,550	700	6,916
Fluorspar .. ..	623	1,888	..	..	623	1,888
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c. † .. ..	..	6,449,129	..	468,468	..	6,917,597
Limestone, &c. ‡ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	315,298,965	..	1,665,881	..	316,964,846

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † From 1866 only. ‡ Record from 1900.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

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 1922 was £301,448,435, as shown in the preceding statement.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1922.

Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60 .. ..	23,334,263*	1901-10 .. ..	7,095,061
1861-70 .. ..	16,276,566*	1911-15 .. ..	2,161,349
1871-80 .. ..	10,156,297*	1916-20 .. ..	905,561
1881-90 .. ..	7,103,448*	1921 .. .. ..	104,512
1891-1900 .. ..	7,476,038*	1922 .. .. ..	106,872

\* Gross ozs.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for 1922 having been the lowest since 1851, with the exception of that for the year 1921. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1922 were 538,246 ounces in Western Australia, 80,584 ounces in Queensland, and 25,222 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1920, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 16,205,029 ozs.

The yield of gold for the past two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross

Mining district gold yields.

ounces, exceed the total output of 1921 by 251 ounces, and that of 1922 by 3 ounces.

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1921 AND 1922.**

Mining District.	1921.			1922.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	4,722	168	4,890	4,370	460	4,830
Ballarat .. ..	1,557	6,080	7,637	1,378	1,434	2,812
Beechworth .. ..	11,149	19,331	30,480	11,438	22,628	34,066
Bendigo .. ..	988	61,105	62,093	914	52,537	53,451
Castlemaine .. ..	2,820	2,998	5,818	3,105	15,582	18,687
Gippsland .. ..	2,285	548	2,833	2,231	463	2,694
Maryborough .. ..	748	380	1,128	510	897	1,407
Total .. ..	24,269	90,610	114,879	23,946	94,001	117,947

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:—

**Gold-mining dividends.**

**DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH  
MINING DISTRICT, 1918 to 1922.**

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballarat .. ..	..	..	..	13	..
Beechworth .. ..	34,050	19,220	36,690	13,455	18,450
Bendigo .. ..	..	..	44,226	6,750	20,250
Castlemaine .. ..	17,100	5,800	11,595	5,830	17,883
Gippsland .. ..	525	160	2,668	1,096	..
Maryborough .. ..	1,250	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	52,925	25,180	95,179	27,144	56,583

The average number of men employed in gold mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last five years are given below :—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.				Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1918	..	..	..	..	..	3,547
1919	..	..	..	1,155	1,910	3,065
1920	..	..	..	1,138	2,604	3,742
1921	..	..	..	1,073	1,977	3,050
1922	..	..	..	1,048	2,262	3,310

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1922 was as follows :—Ararat and Stawell, 173 ; Ballarat, 83 ; Bendigo, 1,705 ; Beechworth, 750 ; Castlemaine, 324 ; Gippsland, 123 ; and Maryborough, 152.

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder :—

Value of machinery on gold-fields.

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.				Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
				Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
				£	£	£
1918	..	..	..	..	..	650,600
1919	..	..	..	198,490	425,110	623,600
1920	..	..	..	181,400	703,416	884,816
1921	..	..	..	156,642	508,643	665,285
1922	..	..	..	135,295	508,630	643,925

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past twenty years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. In 1922 the

Dredging and sluicing.

number of bucket dredges at work was 6, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 2, 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, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				Acres.	Cub. yds.	Ozs.	Tons.
1918	..	..	67	230	7,626,581	33,983	124
1919	..	..	56	161	5,517,159	24,540	107
1920	..	..	43	130	4,179,778	19,855	78
1921	..	..	42	99	3,554,674	15,734	78
1922	..	..	32	41	1,736,735	11,939	115

These plants employed 244 men in 1922. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 3·3 grains, which was a large increase on the yield of the previous year. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,866,080 ounces of gold and 1,464 tons of tin have been won by this system.

**Cyanidation.** The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the past five years:—

#### CYANIDATION, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.				Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
					Tons.	Ozs.	£
1918	..	..	..	34	45,600	4,420	18,250
1919	..	..	..	33	44,581	4,361	16,484
1920	..	..	..	28	37,596	4,226	16,216
1921	..	..	..	20	39,937	5,326	17,212
1922	..	..	..	12	41,163	5,847	22,654

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,963,787 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,275,291 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, 1918 to 1922.

Year.					Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
						tons.	ozs.
1918	..	..	..	..	33	4,092	2,905
1919	..	..	..	..	34	2,941	3,778
1920	..	..	..	..	33	2,664	2,849
1921	..	..	..	..	34	1,748	1,367
1922	..	..	..	..	34	1,286	1,424

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 72,190 tons of ore have been crushed for 50,150 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 11,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 633,943 tons (valued at £218,153), of which 90,402 tons were obtained in 1922. Of the total output for that year 89,887 tons valued at £30,987 were obtained from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell.

**The State coal-field.** There is a State coal mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River Coal-field, the development of which was undertaken in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The

area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1922, was 511,174 tons, valued at £595,927. The total output up to the end of 1922 was 5,581,009 tons, valued at £3,748,492. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1922, was 1,554.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1922 was 9,729,912 tons, valued at £6,279,328. The total quantity raised prior to 1892, the average annual production for different periods from 1892 to 1920, and the production for each of the years 1921 and 1922, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table:—

#### COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Average Annual Production.			Average Annual Value per ton at pit's mouth.	
			tons.	s.	d.
Prior to 1892 .. ..			*77,914	18	8
1892-1900 .. ..			184,517	9	11
1901-10 .. ..			168,548	11	8
1911-15 .. ..			608,512	9	2
1916-20 .. ..			437,833	15	11
1921 .. ..			514,859	23	5
1922 .. ..			559,284	23	9

\* Total production up to date mentioned.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1922 were as follows:—New South Wales, 10,183,133 tons; Queensland, 958,519 tons; Western Australia, 438,443 tons; and Tasmania, 69,238 tons.

**Mining accidents.** The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five 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, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1918 .. ..	3,547	5	12	1,584	4	6
1919 .. ..	3,065	4	9	2,192	5	13
1920 .. ..	3,724	3	13	2,011	1	5
1921 .. ..	3,050	5	2	1,994	5	11
1922 .. ..	3,310	..	4	1,953	..	11

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past five years 17 persons were killed and 40 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1.02 and 2.40 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 15 deaths and 46 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1.54 and 4.73 respectively per 1,000 employees.

**Boring for gold and coal.** The record of boring operations conducted by the Mines Department during the past five years is as follows :—

GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Drills worked by—		Bores put down for—			Total Depth Bored.
	Steam.	Other Power.	Gold.	Coal.	Total.	
1918 .. ..	2	10	..	214	214	feet. 41,080
1919 .. ..	2	10	6	216	222	38,340
1920 .. ..	2	13	5	358	363	37,957
1921 .. ..	1	14	20	400	420	40,000
1922 .. ..	1	14	6	182	188	25,200



**Antimony.** Up to the end of 1922 the quantity of antimony ore produced in Victoria was 102,994 tons valued at £578,021. Nearly the whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. The production for 1922 yielded 1,283 tons of concentrates valued at £22,966. For the previous year the yield was 347 tons of concentrates of the value of £5,890.

**Tin.** The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1922 was 16,710 tons, valued at £915,594. In the year 1922 the quantity produced was 115 tons, as against 80 tons in the preceding year, and 85 tons in 1920. 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 1922 was 6,945 tons, nearly all of which was obtained at Lake Boga, Bolton, and Cowangie. The output for the previous year was 11,139 tons, which was obtained almost entirely at Boort, Lake Boga, and Lascelles. Up to the end of 1922 the quantity raised in Victoria was 50,709 tons, valued at £35,757.

**Kaolin.** The quantity of kaolin produced in 1922 was 2,340 tons, and in the previous year 2,142 tons. Up to the end of last year the total output was 22,558 tons, valued at £29,233.

**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, 1918-19 to 1922-23.

Year ended June.	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Free-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
1919 ..	99	c. yds. 837,080	c. yds. 1,282	c. yds. 1,760	c. yds. 47,854	£ 189,770
1920 ..	91	785,847	2,824	1,490	56,446	219,413
1921 ..	105	1,068,131	417	1,485	56,031	340,450
1922 ..	112	1,212,637	4,437	1,515	58,073	369,030
1923 ..	106	1,244,262	10,776	1,775	73,448	384,510

In 1922-23 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,582, and the wages paid amounted to £298,977. 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 1913 the number of factories has increased by 26 per cent., the number of persons employed by 29 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 138 per cent., the value of output by 132 per cent., the value of machinery and plant and premises by 123 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 106 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £318 12s. 3d. per person employed in 1922-23, as compared with £163 19s. 7d. in 1913. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1922-23, when 81 per cent. were so equipped, as against 71 per cent. in 1913, 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 children employed in factories to total employees has increased from 4.05 per cent. in 1913 to 4.95 per cent. in 1922-23.

Since 1913 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 12 per cent., and the number of hands employed by them has increased by 25 per cent. While factories of this size formed only 3.2 per cent. of the total number in the State in 1922-23, they employed 41.0 per cent. of the the total number of hands. The figures relating to distinct industries show that steady progress has been maintained in almost every class of factory during recent years. This is most noticeable in industries associated with the

manufacture of clothing and textile fabrics (including boots) and with the preparation of food, &c.

The appended table summarizes the position of the industries at various stages since 1871, but except for the period 1904 to 1922-23 the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

### GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons employed.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land and Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1871 ..	1,740	19,468	*	4,725,125	*
1881 ..	2,488	43,209	*	8,044,296	†13,370,836
1891 ..	3,141	52,225	*	16,472,859	‡22,390,251
1901 ..	3,249	66,529	*	12,298,500	§19,478,780
1904 ..	4,208	76,287	4,794,365	13,668,185	23,126,180
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ...	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343

\* Particulars not available.

† 1880.

‡ 1890.

§ 1900.

#### Factories and Wages Board Legislation.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 (No. 2650) consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

#### Production of different industries, 1922-23.

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 table shows for the year 1922-23 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, 1922-23.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>										
Boiling down .. .. .	13	206	10	162	..	..	£ 39,941	£ 10,894	£ 214,499	£ 274,827
Bone milling .. .. .	13	682	15	109	..	2	24,122	15,501	51,765	108,959
Tanning .. .. .	49	3,858	73	2,353	2	15	523,487	41,380	1,825,999	2,775,224
Fellmongering .. .. .	30	1,672	30	576	..	3	137,539	35,199	1,507,302	1,802,440
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	182	2,636	178	711	..	14	73,979	12,901	956,445	1,120,095
Other .. .. .	8	51	4	20	..	1	52,450	242	122,969	233,003
Total .. .. .	295	9,105	310	4,141	2	35	848,518	116,117	4,678,979	6,314,548
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	11	155	7	123	..	16	30,419	8,462	129,083	210,195
Soap and candle .. .. .	19	662	13	600	..	156	142,685	28,686	661,836	1,152,270
Total .. .. .	30	817	20	723	..	172	173,104	37,148	790,919	1,362,465

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1922-23—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1922-23.

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 III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &amp;c.</i>										
Brick, pottery, &c. ..	92	6,903	65	2,994	..	142	£ 631,454	£ 246,357	£ 91,683	£ 1,359,547
Cement, including cement pipes ..	20	3,022	12	726	..	2	171,989	94,157	121,944	612,348
Glass, including bottles .. ..	7	438	12	715	..	11	167,415	49,136	67,461	393,021
Glass bevelling .. ..	26	92	23	238	..	7	51,581	1,393	94,293	184,699
Marble and stone dressing .. ..	42	441	59	364	..	5	87,920	2,685	67,510	225,951
Modelling .. ..	25	293	28	364	..	7	75,938	4,682	98,613	241,028
Other .. ..	19	256	14	270	..	1	54,701	27,176	19,726	127,951
Total .. ..	231	11,445	213	5,671	..	175	1,240,998	425,586	561,230	3,144,545
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>										
Cooperage .. ..	9	99	8	180	..	..	48,173	1,418	38,021	110,013
Saw-milling (forest) .. ..	227	3,768	320	2,897	..	13	616,686	1,811	29,618	1,132,628
Saw-milling, moulding, &c. ..	336	10,813	325	5,317	2	103	1,126,637	33,365	2,097,173	3,856,533
Mantelpiece .. ..	10	69	11	217	..	4	40,884	608	50,513	107,148
Wood carving, turning .. ..	22	467	23	274	..	7	62,923	2,506	65,369	174,918
Other .. ..	9	157	10	173	..	55	42,199	1,407	66,256	137,221
Total .. ..	613	15,373	697	9,058	2	182	1,937,502	41,115	2,346,950	5,518,461

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement .. ..	61	1,723	63	2,517	2	72	555,394	36,935	626,561	1,511,724
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. ..	531	12,934	633	9,533	2	174	2,055,596	179,372	2,482,822	5,809,039
Railway workshop .. ..	18	3,233	..	5,699	..	7	1,211,233	35,777	1,663,131	3,213,280
Nail .. ..	9	362	6	144	..	3	29,642	2,012	162,572	219,565
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. .. ..	107	723	100	1,886	1	220	348,743	13,058	713,835	1,289,381
Brass, copper smithing .. ..	97	903	119	1,090	1	53	229,974	13,397	273,112	655,738
Wireworking .. ..	21	367	27	284	..	16	58,592	2,380	202,510	317,064
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide .. ..	11	90	15	66	..	..	14,379	5,391	101,008	141,321
Oven, range .. ..	18	105	21	153	..	..	36,197	1,815	42,924	106,753
Other .. ..	45	673	45	442	2	10	89,583	9,539	171,650	357,186
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>21,113</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>21,814</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>4,629,333</b>	<b>299,676</b>	<b>6,440,125</b>	<b>13,621,051</b>

*Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.*

Bacon curing .. ..	24	1,262	32	443	..	19	104,841	16,905	1,030,686	1,289,267
Butter, cheese, butterine .. ..	189	4,979	34	2,096	..	208	518,307	118,446	6,912,622	8,071,692
Meat freezing, preserving .. ..	16	5,050	7	1,354	..	26	315,381	47,231	1,820,034	2,466,632
Biscuit .. ..	8	515	7	787	..	570	194,112	22,244	662,725	1,079,128
Flourmilling .. ..	47	5,593	31	1,040	..	18	244,436	53,518	4,476,424	5,415,067
Jam, sauce, &c. .. ..	47	1,330	31	1,207	2	960	327,708	22,779	986,127	1,660,783
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	40	1,306	21	428	..	355	119,634	18,097	749,519	1,075,845
Sugar, confectionery, &c. .. ..	118	5,990	117	2,125	13	1,766	637,716	122,631	4,379,557	6,061,650
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. ..	124	531	121	805	9	95	182,163	6,020	313,151	702,647
Malt .. ..	22	433	12	252	1	7	63,334	14,706	338,588	550,070
Brewing .. ..	14	3,809	5	1,085	..	1	291,935	61,049	977,949	2,322,814
Distilling .. ..	10	325	3	107	..	3	24,957	7,533	81,256	140,345
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. ..	17	918	8	272	1	186	78,549	9,388	515,666	734,280
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	13	739	15	1,240	..	665	347,686	6,053	1,520,060	2,418,996
Other .. ..	42	3,332	35	377	1	34	87,977	33,948	77,023	280,705
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>36,113</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>3,538,736</b>	<b>560,548</b>	<b>24,841,387</b>	<b>34,269,930</b>

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1922-23—*continued.*

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1922-23.*

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 VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.</i>										
Woollen mill .. .. .	23	9,072	21	2,148	..	2,432	657,367	90,034	1,824,362	3,264,025
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. ..	531	541	505	1,769	50	7,693	1,178,820	21,345	2,132,059	3,914,120
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	505	448	136	281	322	8,413	824,802	12,154	1,618,128	3,000,713
Underclothing, shirt .. .. .	202	997	101	384	119	6,171	661,065	13,788	1,580,317	2,666,312
Hat, cap .. .. .	53	788	54	724	6	965	265,580	14,697	434,796	874,368
Hosiery .. .. .	169	1,018	113	486	80	3,946	470,741	10,921	1,307,024	2,201,783
Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. ..	4	29	2	49	..	122	27,839	1,022	64,899	114,987
Boot, shoe .. .. .	371	2,994	439	6,735	21	5,239	1,922,345	34,131	3,059,769	6,157,132
Fur .. .. .	40	78	33	152	10	328	57,848	1,361	263,640	418,644
Rope, twine, &c. .. .. .	8	1,486	7	549	..	347	130,451	11,276	300,301	592,155
Sail, tent, &c. .. .. .	16	33	14	96	1	87	29,070	389	163,590	236,828
Other .. .. .	37	244	41	233	9	465	93,386	5,059	204,936	358,930
Total .. .. .	1,959	17,728	1,466	13,606	618	36,208	6,319,314	216,177	12,953,821	23,799,997

<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &amp;c.</i>											
6924—27	Printing .. ..	406	4,718	472	5,772	10	1,590	1,667,786	43,497	1,940,466	5,086,340
	Account-book, stationery, &c. ..	30	602	28	661	1	655	194,448	5,124	313,736	665,962
	Fancy box .. ..	29	397	22	250	7	765	123,664	3,013	248,676	503,224
	Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	18	115	22	195	..	3	37,141	1,017	20,327	88,193
	Other .. ..	34	3,194	33	688	1	132	157,777	49,542	234,770	605,218
	Total .. ..	517	9,026	577	7,566	19	8,145	2,180,816	102,193	2,757,975	6,948,937
	<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> ..	18	355	11	416	..	17	90,659	1,727	111,824	250,804
	<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> ..	10	792	3	244	..	159	76,733	7,744	222,653	370,308
	<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>										
	Coachbuilding .. ..	301	1,088	355	2,257	..	28	433,644	15,093	514,677	1,185,775
	Bicycle, &c. .. ..	390	1,456	436	2,568	1	77	532,257	16,478	521,843	1,391,845
	Saddle, harness .. ..	40	54	44	341	..	76	73,339	637	110,606	216,044
	Other .. ..	19	84	25	188	..	11	34,997	916	54,007	117,421
	Total .. ..	750	2,682	860	5,354	1	192	1,074,237	33,124	1,201,133	2,911,085
	<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &amp;c.</i>	11	1,606	8	607	..	3	134,990	5,903	121,202	294,051
	<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
	Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	64	571	44	524	5	300	134,863	5,154	361,976	604,755
	Cabinet, including billiard table ..	308	2,374	399	2,716	1	118	508,397	13,156	668,743	1,462,627
	Picture frame .. ..	17	46	20	69	..	15	15,085	335	26,506	52,926
	Other .. ..	8	103	5	155	..	21	34,790	2,210	71,667	131,172
	Total .. ..	397	3,094	468	3,464	6	454	693,135	20,855	1,128,892	2,251,480



FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1922-23—*continued.*

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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 XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>							£	£	£	£
Blacking, blue, &c. .. ..	23	252	15	178	..	183	52,194	2,316	269,749	404,657
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	49	1,259	34	574	2	458	190,038	17,162	475,533	883,130
Fertilizers .. .. .	8	1,727	2	780	..	4	183,446	33,351	711,167	1,161,811
Other .. .. .	42	436	36	220	1	24	39,415	1,824	117,287	197,221
Total .. .. .	122	3,674	87	1,752	3	669	465,093	54,653	1,573,736	2,646,819
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances</i> .. .. .	38	60	32	159	1	11	29,880	1,168	25,013	76,867
<i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Plated-ware</i> .. .. .	111	479	125	925	1	100	180,605	6,694	242,188	558,436

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*Class XVII.--Heat, Light, and Energy.*

Electric apparatus .. ..	69	386	67	684	..	33	126,801	4,603	150,498	372,944
Electric light .. ..	88	72,106	4	1,381	..	66	377,048	398,393	1,686	1,614,139
Gas, coke .. ..	45	1,969	5	2,350	..	89	639,954	5,534	883,700	1,941,808
Other .. ..	7	1,418	1	235	..	449	95,523	8,655	204,436	480,952

Total .. .. 209 75,879 77 4,650 .. 637 1,239,329 417,185 1,240,320 4,409,843

*Class XVIII.--Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness) .. ..*

64	476	71	645	2	406	164,810	5,330	407,283	696,008
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*Class XIX.--Wares, not elsewhere included.*

Umbrella .. ..	7	14	5	50	..	141	24,770	292	74,983	124,182
Rubber goods .. ..	18	6,412	16	1,525	..	574	415,060	88,751	799,144	1,434,236
Brush, broom .. ..	19	183	19	297	1	92	61,410	1,645	113,600	216,463
Basket, wickerware .. ..	28	1	32	203	..	2	28,160	130	24,806	65,827

Total .. .. 72 6,610 72 2,075 1 809 529,400 90,818 1,012,533 1,840,708

Grand Total .. .. 7,096 216,427 6,605 96,487 691 48,842 25,547,192 2,443,681 62,658,163 111,286 343

*Production.*

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 1917-18 and 1922-23 is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value :—

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1917-18 AND 1922-23.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1917-18.	1922-23.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Butter, cheese, and butterine	5,180,833	8,071,692	2,890,859	55·8
Boot and shoes .. .. .	3,442,302	6,157,132	2,714,830	78·9
Engineering, iron foundries, &c.	3,096,090	5,809,039	2,712,949	87·6
Sugar, confectionery, &c. ..	3,523,998	6,061,650	2,537,652	72·0
Printing .. .. .	2,650,127	5,086,340	2,436,213	91·9
Woolen mills .. .. .	1,036,081	3,264,025	2,227,944	215·0
Sawmills, moulding, &c. ..	1,875,000	3,856,533	1,981,533	105·7
Railway workshops .. .. .	1,295,640	3,213,280	1,917,640	148·0
Hosiery .. .. .	714,053	2,201,783	1,487,730	208·3
Flour mills .. .. .	3,989,510	5,415,067	1,425,557	35·7
Clothing, tailoring, &c. ..	2,648,371	3,914,120	1,265,749	47·8
Meat preserving, freezing ..	1,231,560	2,466,632	1,235,072	100·3
Dressmaking and millinery ..	1,821,898	3,000,713	1,178,815	64·7
Underclothing, shirt .. ..	1,580,033	2,666,312	1,086,279	68·7
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,414,934	2,418,996	1,004,062	71·0
Bicycle, &c. .. .. .	394,839	1,391,845	997,006	25·3
Brewing .. .. .	1,334,344	2,322,814	988,470	74·1
Brick, pottery, &c. .. .. .	445,729	1,359,547	913,818	205·0
Electric light .. .. .	760,117	1,614,139	854,022	112·4
Cabinet, including billiard table	614,586	1,462,627	848,041	138·0
Agricultural implements ..	830,876	1,511,724	680,848	81·9
Gas, coke .. .. .	1,263,030	1,941,808	678,778	53·7
Sawmills, forest .. .. .	460,510	1,132,623	672,118	146·0
Sheet iron, tin, &c. .. ..	675,750	1,289,381	613,631	90·8
Chaffcutting and grainerushing	534,777	1,120,095	585,318	109·4
Coachbuilding .. .. .	664,700	1,185,775	521,075	78·4
Cement, including cement pipes	159,006	612,348	453,342	285·1
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	672,368	1,075,854	403,486	60·0
Tanning .. .. .	2,385,512	2,775,224	389,712	16·3
Brass, copper .. .. .	266,078	655,738	389,660	146·4
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	494,229	883,130	388,901	78·7
Fertilizers .. .. .	780,672	1,161,811	381,139	48·8
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	250,092	604,755	354,663	141·8
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c.	405,775	734,280	328,505	81·0
Fur .. .. .	107,171	417,772	310,601	289·8
Electric apparatus .. .. .	88,511	372,994	284,483	321·4
Biscuit .. .. .	800,626	1,079,128	278,502	34·8
Aerated waters, cordials, &c. ..	444,536	702,647	258,111	58·1
Leatherware (except saddlery)	442,763	696,008	253,245	57·2
Rubber goods .. .. .	1,197,260	1,434,236	236,976	19·8

## OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1917-18 AND 1922-23--continued.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1917-18.	1922-23.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Hat, cap .. .. .	637,482	874,368	236,886	37·2
Fancy box .. .. .	275,447	503,224	227,777	82·7
Modelling in plaster, &c. .. .	21,875	241,028	219,153	1001·8
Bacon curing .. .. .	1,084,440	1,289,267	204,827	18·9
Wireworking .. .. .	113,530	317,064	203,534	17·9
Soap, candle .. .. .	951,114	1,152,270	201,156	21·2
Other .. .. .	12,008,540	13,767,500	1,758,960	14·6
Total .. .. .	67,066,715	111,286,343	44,219,628	65·9

## INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features in connexion with the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

The development of the tanning and fellmongering industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables :—

Tanneries,  
&c.

## TANNERIES, ETC., 1913 TO 1922-23.

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.
			£			£
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	490,110	3,299	85	631,920
1920-21 .. .. .	80	4,707	436,395	2,764	87	575,132
1921-22 .. .. .	78	5,341	504,355	2,902	93	625,443
1922-23 .. .. .	79	5,530	518,815	2,947	105	658,027

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1922-23 was 13,683 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

#### OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC., 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Number Tanned—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).	Value of Articles produced or Work done.
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.			
1913 ..	538,117	181,643	863,580	1,128,302	7,424,263	1,961,653
1914 ..	554,242	210,894	936,975	1,639,161	7,816,250	2,132,935
1915 ..	765,088	166,197	1,150,449	1,463,775	12,224,184	3,201,455
1916-17 ..	722,649	230,380	1,027,847	1,538,178	13,843,439	3,962,202
1917-18 ..	601,950	217,605	1,418,595	1,641,000	24,560,590	5,061,236
1918-19 ..	670,956	234,548	1,742,388	2,354,487	34,483,316	6,918,270
1919-20 ..	738,907	251,973	2,780,017	5,030,438	38,191,912	8,896,091
1920-21 ..	694,322	308,542	1,406,472	2,604,413	14,619,943	4,200,077
1921-22 ..	792,974	512,515	2,042,817	2,214,980	17,453,847	3,953,049
1922-23 ..	780,221	663,813	2,403,940	2,407,830	19,939,785	4,577,664

The value of the leather, &c., imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1923, was £288,322.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below:—

#### SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1913 TO 1922-23.

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.	£
1913 ..	18	117,692	561	60,703	223,598	39,099	610,881
1914 ..	17	120,215	604	65,155	243,558	37,564	641,104
1915 ..	17	121,946	627	71,282	267,426	41,031	721,845
1916-17	18	128,100	670	84,036	214,526	38,746	802,179
1917-18	17	130,795	756	91,604	228,310	37,290	951,114
1918-19	15	140,600	669	92,663	206,429	39,680	957,295
1919-20	16	143,310	725	103,333	243,156	40,908	1,321,112
1920-21	16	164,110	696	115,749	225,748	32,662	1,134,820
1921-22	17	174,460	726	139,519	267,858	31,613	1,096,955
1922-23	19	196,355	756	142,685	296,888	39,519	1,152,270

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 3,564 cwt. in 1913, 3,489 cwt. in 1914, 1,664 cwt. in 1915, 927 cwt. in 1916-17, 1,134 cwt. in 1917-18, 1,054 cwt. in 1918-19, 907 cwt. in 1919-20, 996 cwt. in 1920-21, 859 cwt. in 1921-22, and 1,346 cwt. in 1922-23.

The quantity of tallow used in 1922-23 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 192,786 cwt. in factories, and 413 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1922-23 included 394,083 lbs. of soap valued at £24,513, and 77,519 lbs. of candles valued at £3,716.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1913 to 1922-23 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1922-23 was £826,045 :—

**BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1913 TO 1922-23.**

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1913 ..	106	1,974	233,157	175,645,000	132,709	32,839
1914 ..	109	2,117	260,877	188,238,000	124,826	47,948
1915 ..	89	1,839	230,969	142,601,000	134,623	52,732
1916-17 ..	79	1,636	200,781	108,444,000	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	203,425,000	362,495	177,410
1921-22 ..	93	2,583	495,288	169,715,000	355,784	185,293
1922-23 ..	92	3,136	631,454	227,183,000	439,159	203,828

\* In addition, there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1922-23 was £716,560, being an increase of £258,254 on the value of those made in the preceding year.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the ten years 1913 to 1922-23 is given in the table which follows :—

**Forest Saw-mills.**

**FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1913 TO 1922-23.**

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.	£
1913 ..	167	262,964	2,118	211,454	81,770,000	290,280
1914 ..	167	273,086	2,127	232,305	84,374,000	316,400
1915 ..	138	233,343	1,564	169,027	62,589,000	234,710
1916-17 ..	151	235,140	1,678	206,709	70,038,000	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	99,142,000	693,995
1920-21 ..	246	473,275	3,181	563,627	113,215,000	905,720
1921-22 ..	239	517,725	3,014	627,432	112,008,000	896,070
1922-23 ..	227	516,800	2,910	616,680	118,366,000	946,930

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 386 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1922-23 are given on page 520.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year 1922-23 was £928,000. In addition, there were supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained

**Firewood, &c.**

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 1913 the number of factories has increased by 54 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 11 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 100 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 94 per cent., the value of materials used by 106 per cent., and the value of the output by 123 per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1913 to 1922-23 are given in the next table:—

ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Horse-power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of—		
						Materials Used.	Fuel and Light Used.	Output.
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	7,990	784,447	8,552	1,056,075	1,349,270	104,334	3,029,713
1916-17 ..	364	7,964	809,940	7,726	1,008,627	1,365,280	106,483	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	1,207,630	10,265	1,984,834	2,882,847	206,806	6,206,289
1921-22 ..	517	11,872	1,325,500	9,632	2,067,009	2,511,800	196,239	5,897,158
1922-23 ..	531	12,934	1,389,075	9,707	2,055,596	2,482,822	179,372	5,809,030

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1922-23 numbered 18, and gave employment to 5,706 hands who were paid £1,211,233; the value of the materials dealt with by such workshops in that year was £1,663,131, and the value of the output was £3,213,280, of which 65 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Value of—		
				Fuel, &c., Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
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	1,750,704
1921-22 ..	58	2,851	643,874	43,794	806,066	1,567,843
1922-23 ..	61	2,589	555,394	36,935	626,561	1,511,724

The wages averaged for each employee £124 2s. 9d. in 1913 and £214 10s. 5d. in 1922-23. 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 1913 to 1922-23. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £145,637 in 1913 and £272,425 in 1922-23.

## BACON CURING, 1913 to 1922-23.

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.	£
1913 ..	28	423	49,305	179,710	16,345,955	726,906
1914 ..	26	442	57,965	181,756	16,298,474	772,318
1915 ..	25	362	49,672	129,259	11,451,031	767,778
1916-17 ..	23	405	58,191	167,003	15,376,600	972,477
1917-18 ..	21	433	65,870	197,880	17,908,100	1,084,440
1918-19 ..	21	482	76,308	201,770	18,343,400	1,107,910
1919-20 ..	21	529	99,736	182,320	16,675,090	1,384,351
1920-21 ..	22	421	90,394	139,881	13,369,107	1,335,186
1921-22 ..	22	445	103,783	163,917	15,583,960	1,366,832
1922-23 ..	24	462	104,841	186,524	17,293,395	1,239,267

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 666 in 1913, 974 in 1914, 439 in 1915, 379 in 1916-17, 140 in 1917-18, 130 in 1918-19, 145 in 1919-20, 150 in 1920-21, 164 in 1921-22, and 116 in 1922-23; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured in these works was 51,620 in 1913, 87,258 in 1914, 45,030 in 1915, 31,300 in 1916-17, 12,970 in 1917-18, 9,790 in 1918-19, 11,500 in 1919-20, 14,000 in 1920-21, 12,010 in 1921-22, and 9,600 in 1922-23.



In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,943,303 lbs. in 1913, 2,476,023 lbs. in 1914, 2,208,943 lbs. in 1915, 2,738,428 lbs. in 1916-17, 3,403,776 lbs. in 1917-18, 3,859,205 lbs. in 1918-19, 2,698,919 lbs. in 1919-20, 1,755,993 lbs. in 1920-21, 1,812,838 lbs. in 1921-22, and 1,975,729 lbs. in 1922-23. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1922-23 was thus 19,278,724 lbs.—an increase of 1,869,916 lbs. as compared with 1921-22.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1922-23 was 182. Of these 143 were making butter, 24 cheese, 4 concentrated milk, 7 condensed milk, 9 powdered milk, 13 casein and 1 milk sugar. There were also 27 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings, the number of employees and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1913 to 1922-23 were as follows:—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1913 to 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1913 .. ..	197	649,931	1,311	159,529	3,562,057
1914 .. ..	197	643,677	1,290	161,740	3,228,640
1915 .. ..	190	644,960	1,145	139,543	2,715,784
1916-17 .. ..	182	647,128	1,398	185,024	4,815,833
1917-18 .. ..	181	683,140	1,642	226,050	5,086,238
1918-19 .. ..	180	786,275	1,885	273,335	6,056,342
1919-20 .. ..	181	1,025,325	2,026	338,507	6,365,927
1920-21 .. ..	184	1,238,745	2,093	414,420	9,194,654
1921-22 .. ..	188	1,395,425	2,293	492,446	7,115,642
1922-23 .. ..	182	1,509,545	2,188	497,816	7,899,377

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 493.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered sixteen in 1922-23, and gave employment to 1,380 hands and 7 working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £315,381. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,285,570. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table :—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1913 .. ..	126,568	2,107,180	4,674,588	25,284
1914 .. ..	212,520	1,710,152	3,778,164	30,504
1915 .. ..	..	47,546	3,584,388	8,652
1916-17 .. ..	28,492	418,418	2,846,904	4,900
1917-18 .. ..	3,832	196,267	7,394,140	4,620
1918-19 .. ..	8,640	668,970	2,335,990	2,700
1919-20 .. ..	177,230	4,001,500	5,385,854	2,736
1920-21 .. ..	49,372	786,086	2,189,378	9,468
1921-22 .. ..	55,355	1,186,704	903,400	8,856
1922-23 .. ..	17,006	2,657,515	282,624	5,284

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1913 .. ..	49,445	8,793	63	3,321
1914 .. ..	49,103	7,316	2,368	5,936
1915 .. ..	38,835	2,092	422	3,448
1916-17 .. ..	15,591	4,484	5,245	2,693
1917-18 .. ..	17,810	28,530	9,530	15,110
1918-19 .. ..	75,790	118,520	9,625	9,850
1919-20 .. ..	104,725	60,850	7,580	1,860
1920-21 .. ..	3,641	443	1	764
1921-22 .. ..	8,808	4,419	29	30
1922-23 .. ..	9,500	2,092	16	3,925

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 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; 2,569 calves and 5,465 pigs in 1920-21; and 2,855 calves and 7,335 pigs in 1921-22.

Imports and exports of meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th

June, 1923 :—

### MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1922-23.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Mutton .. ..	..	..	43,883,318 lbs.	880,472
Lamb .. ..	..	..	50,220,946 „	1,493,156
Beef .. ..	..	..	3,238,741 „	41,890
Rabbits and Hares .. ..	..	..	141,312 prs.	10,176
Game .. ..	896 lbs.	106	300 lbs.	13
Other .. ..	..	..	..	22,349
Potted and Concentrated .. ..	..	20,401	..	5,128
Preserved in tins .. ..	..	7,495	2,337,492 lbs.	48,750
Sausage Casings.. ..	..	81,795	..	97,339
Not elsewhere included .. ..	..	527	..	193
Total value .. ..	..	110,324	..	2,599,466

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £486,151 in 1913, and at £706,735 in 1922-23. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1913 to 1922-23 are as follows :—

### FLOUR MILLS, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	busheis.	tons.	£
1913 ..	61	790	102,882	12,459,988	252,763	2,633,604
1914 ..	57	836	109,910	12,173,943	246,136	2,726,878
1915 ..	51	608	70,982	6,574,753	134,401	2,739,730
1916-17 ..	54	857	126,280	12,483,990	263,095	3,458,633
1917-18 ..	55	988	155,330	15,034,990	311,450	3,989,510
1918-19 ..	53	1,029	169,233	16,621,290	347,840	4,656,403
1919-20 ..	51	1,028	189,224	16,920,890	353,683	6,082,741
1920-21 ..	51	911	191,688	12,387,960	260,032	5,745,507
1921-22 ..	45	963	228,195	14,697,290	308,532	5,759,281
1922-23 ..	47	1,058	244,436	16,601,530	352,002	5,415,067

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1922-23 produced 7,643,408 bushels of bran and 6,372,741 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 39,826 bushels in 1913, 38,992 bushels in 1914, 43,618 bushels in 1915, 44,150 bushels in 1916-17, 31,960 bushels in 1917-18, 40,113 bushels in 1918-19, 39,235 bushels in 1919-20, 40,094 bushels in 1920-21, 65,788 bushels in 1921-22, and 44,363 bushels in 1922-23.

**Exports of bread-stuffs.**

During the year 1922-23, 1,418,978 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £52,036, and 178,812 tons of flour, valued at £2,024,921, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

**Jam, pickle, and sauce works.**

In 1922-23 there were 47 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,200 of whom 33 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £327,708, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £391,820. 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, 1913 to 1922-23.**

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
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
1921-22..	384,214	148,886	157,712	239,656	100,317	6,600,530	1,056,430
1922-23..	450,199	177,334	206,966	221,157	114,615	8,439,440	2,106,950

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 5,519 cwt. in 1913, 6,892 cwt. in 1914, 4,628 cwt. in 1915, 3,360 cwt. in 1916-17, 9,330 cwt. in 1917-18, 8,449 cwt. in 1918-19, 10,466 cwt. in 1919-20, 13,306 cwt. in 1920-21, 10,743 cwt. in 1921-22, and 6,831 cwt. in 1922-23. The value of the output in 1922-23 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £1,660,783.

**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 Government has decided to remodel the plant, and the preliminary arrangements in connexion with this work are now in hand. A sum of £65,000 has been voted for the purpose.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is well advanced with an irrigation scheme on the Macallister River, which will provide water for the whole district. Under irrigation it is anticipated that the beet supply will at least double itself, and that the industry will expand on more favorable and economical lines than in the past.

The following particulars summarize the results of the industry for the last ten seasons:—

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
1913-14 .. .. .	acres. 1,000	tons. 7,432	tons. 920
1914-15 .. .. .	990	8,843	1,182
1915-16 .. .. .	461	4,928	560
1916-17 .. .. .	1,320	15,159	1,948
1917-18 .. .. .	1,200	14,487	1,650
1918-19 .. .. .	1,009	12,289	1,263
1919-20 .. .. .	1,080	13,084	1,551
1920-21 .. .. .	1,180	7,147	833
1921-22 .. .. .	1,602	16,578	1,872
1922-23 .. .. .	2,045	20,444	2,784

The last season was a favorable one, the sugar content being high. Growers were paid 42s. 6d. per ton for their beets, and a profit of £13,290 was realized.

**Breweries.** Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1913 to 1922-23 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £351,319 in 1913 and at £630,425 in 1922-23, whilst land and buildings were valued at £383,267 and £435,135 respectively in those years. The wages paid in 1922-23 amounted to £291,935.

BREWERIES, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Employees.	Materials Used—			Beer Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1913 ..	26	966	123,073	586,375	653,803	20,925,000	1,024,708
1914 ..	25	1,036	133,707	678,526	738,953	23,865,000	1,196,306
1915 ..	22	893	111,363	600,333	661,299	20,340,000	1,061,196
1916-17	19	857	105,238	616,630	710,470	20,112,000	1,118,288
1917-18	18	866	109,640	650,500	748,840	21,021,000	1,334,344
1918-19	17	932	112,080	625,770	722,590	20,963,000	1,476,335
1919-20	17	1,008	110,020	720,515	769,765	22,810,000	1,830,548
1920-21	16	1,048	104,140	753,260	736,580	22,257,000	2,098,720
1921-22	15	1,047	107,160	688,090	717,950	22,388,000	2,200,882
1922-23	14	1,086	110,051	723,511	768,870	23,212,000	2,322,814

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1922-23 was 10, and the persons employed numbered 113, of whom three were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £279,855. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

DISTILLERIES, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	
	gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gal.
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	1,041,890	125,414	1,422	2,682,960	572,671
1921-22	671,162	58,848	..	1,167,600	390,840
1922-23	1,100,568	77,717	..	85,120	473,152

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:—13,357 gallons in 1913, 12,256 gallons in 1914, 9,955 gallons in 1915, 9,937 gallons in 1916-17, 5,134 gallons in 1917-18, 2,232 gallons in 1918-19, 5,141 gallons in 1919-20, 15,486 gallons in 1920-21, 23,020 gallons in 1921-22, and 14,930 gallons in 1922-23.

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1922-23 was thirty, of which seventeen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 521. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen employed 1,905 hands who were paid £347,686 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £337,080. 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, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1913 ..	254,561	5,113,935	5,605,566	500	25,019,435	103,382,600
1914 ..	340,296	4,708,548	5,140,695	746	23,533,572	140,100,500
1915 ..	515,969	4,414,921	5,022,910	565	22,676,586	138,111,000
1916-17 ..	656,320	5,254,110	6,089,929	446	26,268,733	123,480,200
1917-18 ..	558,278	4,598,364	5,479,191	313	27,920,180	126,883,970
1918-19 ..	405,625	5,096,176	5,842,142	1,049	27,973,908	125,372,900
1919-20 ..	573,932	5,189,098	6,164,126	426	35,232,399	143,374,400
1920-21 ..	751,137	5,290,854	6,443,480	228	35,549,722	109,686,950
1921-22 ..	535,590	5,250,641	6,345,508	232	33,893,695	152,908,600
1922-23 ..	540,322	5,628,555	6,709,060	231	32,699,019	99,771,650

There were twenty-three woollen mills working in 1922-23, and the number of persons employed therein was 4,601 of whom twenty-one were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £657,367, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £2,496,995. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £1,824,362, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period was £3,264,025.

The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1913 to 1922-23.

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.	pairs.	No.	£
1913	3,489,150	1,068,214	1,017,776	4,965,527	287,814	19,443	513,252
1914	3,607,690	1,075,666	1,036,079	5,546,841	258,859	22,455	577,434
1915	6,521,130	702,653	1,331,137	5,136,258	347,988	6,418	931,774
1916-17	5,114,320	599,288	1,238,363	5,250,093	259,080	3,661	1,006,635
1917-18	4,332,420	832,400	1,429,050	5,411,990	214,410	8,560	1,036,081
1918-19	4,614,585	513,800	1,429,200	5,047,490	191,130	19,430	1,126,119
1919-20	7,285,570	578,542	2,212,202	3,667,816	165,794	51,637	1,976,428
1920-21	7,702,055	553,282	2,509,198	4,035,298	224,745	47,179	2,397,610
1921-22	8,015,650	586,836	1,872,512	5,759,987	297,700	51,598	2,482,761
1922-23	9,640,760	621,490	1,714,460	6,622,350	314,803	71,073	3,264,025

During the period 1913 to 1922-23 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 536 per cent. The articles manufactured showed a considerable increase in quantity in the ten-year period. The amount of tweed and cloth was, however, less in 1922-23 than in the preceding year.

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited in the following tables :—

Boot factories.

BOOT FACTORIES, 1913 to 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1913	.. ..	162	426,573	578,503
1914	.. ..	172	6,924	603,318
1915	.. ..	174	6,847	625,886
1916-17	.. ..	201	8,494	843,772
1917-18	.. ..	231	8,565	858,874
1918-19	.. ..	238	8,961	987,203
1919-20	.. ..	264	10,357	1,252,004
1920-21	.. ..	304	9,212	1,208,760
1921-22	.. ..	334	11,714	1,760,589
1922-23	.. ..	371	12,434	1,922,345



## OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1913 to 1922-23.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	pairs.	pairs.	£	£
1913 .. ..	5,013,143	254,844	1,230,725	2,094,866
1914 .. ..	4,913,593	272,866	1,281,352	2,160,500
1915 .. ..	5,257,415	191,044	1,502,285	2,436,673
1916-17 .. ..	6,210,866	212,582	2,171,812	3,460,404
1917-18 .. ..	6,049,510	205,614	2,093,803	3,442,302
1918-19 .. ..	6,073,117	243,383	2,563,423	4,040,550
1919-20 .. ..	6,774,267	552,652	3,909,570	5,996,639
1920-21 .. ..	5,447,504	559,213	2,911,852	4,964,462
1921-22 .. ..	7,571,231	903,992	3,109,863	6,043,172
1922-23 .. ..	7,591,946	851,289	3,059,769	6,157,132

\* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, *i.e.*, clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £13,354,238 in 1922-23, as compared with £5,430,240 in 1913. During the period 1913 to 1922-23 the persons employed increased by 11 per cent., the wages paid by 125 per cent., the value of materials used by 160 per cent., and the value of the output by 146 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1913 to 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1913 ..	1,296	4,221	25,955	30,176	1,579,957	2,868,302	5,430,240
1914 ..	1,298	4,019	25,660	29,679	1,591,133	3,001,379	5,568,744
1915 ..	1,198	3,833	24,126	27,959	1,554,921	3,295,009	5,901,238
1916-17	1,196	3,744	25,739	29,483	1,747,478	3,919,333	6,765,326
1917-18	1,209	3,730	24,630	28,360	1,788,136	4,512,648	7,674,705
1918-19	1,210	3,776	23,505	27,281	1,915,096	5,205,460	8,599,603
1919-20	1,252	4,123	25,490	29,613	2,490,549	6,628,276	11,407,324
1920-21	1,346	4,383	25,980	30,363	2,872,171	7,804,264	12,994,011
1921-22	1,424	4,674	27,370	32,044	3,328,326	7,689,101	13,429,230
1922-23	1,526	4,951	28,595	33,546	3,554,303	7,456,539	13,354,238

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are shown in the next table :—

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1913 to 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	British Units.	£
1913 ..	51	26,213	1,165,020	860	114,874	35,638,000	400,192
1914 ..	58	28,485	1,418,511	924	131,854	44,890,000	473,918
1915 ..	63	33,127	1,569,553	957	135,045	53,210,000	536,251
1916-17	74	42,144	1,787,477	1,144	178,430	71,622,000	673,769
1917-18	75	48,526	1,889,550	1,167	183,948	79,486,000	760,117
1918-19	77	48,777	2,135,310	1,149	190,280	83,778,000	835,190
1919-20	78	49,241	2,632,665	1,215	217,995	100,838,000	953,039
1920-21	79	54,189	2,660,945	1,242	283,309	115,105,000	1,131,331
1921-22	84	57,481	3,166,750	1,350	334,805	136,021,000	1,407,268
1922-23	88	72,106	4,042,910	1,451	377,048	157,728,000	1,614,139

The electricity supplied in 1922-23 represented an increase of 343 per cent. on that supplied in 1913.

The particulars relating to the power house at Newport under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners are not included in the above table. The quantity of electricity generated there in the year under review was 221,775,000 units.

## 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 the 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 has under construction a coal winning and electrical undertaking 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. This station is rapidly nearing completion.

In addition, a plant is being installed, which will be capable, in the initial 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 installed at Newport a station with an initial capacity of 14,000 kilowatts. It is intended that this station shall take only the "peak" loads when the Morwell station comes into operation.

Supply of electricity from the Commission's temporary station at Yallourn is already being given to the following towns in the Gippsland district (in addition to the Commission's township of Yallourn):—Morwell, Traralgon, Moe, Trafalgar and Yarragon. Ultimately, supply will be given to other towns throughout Gippsland and on the route of the main transmission line.

A transmission line has been built from Geelong, stretching through the south-western district of Victoria to the town of Warrnambool (a distance of 117 miles), giving supply to the latter town and to the following towns en route:—Colac, Camperdown and Terang. Supply from this source will shortly be made available also to the towns of Winchelsea,

Birregurra, Cobden, Beac, Alvie, etc. This transmission line (operating at 44,000 volts) is believed to be among the longest in the British Empire.

Supply has also been given to the towns of Point Lonsdale, Queenscliff, Portarlington and Drysdale by another transmission line from Geelong.

The energy is generated at the Melbourne Electric Supply Company's Power House at Geelong under an agreement between that body and the Electricity Commission until such time as energy is available from the Commission's main power station at Yallourn.

The Commission is supplying energy in bulk to the Melbourne City Council, the Melbourne Electric Supply Company, the Mornington Peninsula and many large industrial users. This energy is at present being generated at the Newport Station. The Commission has also taken over the supply and retail distribution of energy to Dandenong.

The Commission is empowered to develop hydro-electric resources, and with this object to maintain survey parties constantly in the field for the purpose of obtaining data relative to stream, flow, volume, etc.

Plans are complete for the building of hydro-power stations at Royston, Rubicon, Rubicon Lower, Snobbs Creek and Sugarloaf—all to feed into a common Sub-station about eight miles from Sugarloaf. The total capacity of hydraulic turbines to be installed in these stations is 25,800 brake horse power. The construction of the transmission line from Sugarloaf to Thomastown has been commenced.

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 £1,784,490 in 1913, and £2,005,675 in 1922-23. The gas made in the latter year was 56 per cent. in excess of that made in 1913. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

## GASWORKS, 1913 to 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1913 ..	47	1,973	302,354	294,541	3,480,180,000	176,810	935,910
1914 ..	47	2,117	332,971	300,152	3,806,380,000	195,178	979,229
1915 ..	47	2,175	347,434	307,902	4,107,578,000	204,957	1,035,941
1916-17 ..	47	2,093	365,777	317,450	4,449,230,000	200,673	1,181,096
1917-18 ..	47	2,089	375,181	318,560	4,505,847,000	200,660	1,263,030
1918-19 ..	46	2,270	420,597	353,584	4,904,351,000	220,287	1,373,603
1919-20 ..	45	2,267	472,855	331,149	4,592,305,000	206,245	1,395,320
1920-21 ..	45	2,213	576,515	339,250	4,499,088,000	216,771	1,608,999
1921-22 ..	45	2,309	609,600	383,092	5,151,380,000	239,755	1,953,936
1922-23 ..	45	2,444	639,954	402,537	5,443,993,000	260,526	1,941,808

\* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only, which has not worked since 1919-20.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 348,385 in 1913, 332,586 in 1914,

328,230 in 1915, 345,272 in 1916-17, 396,717 in 1917-18, 355,933 in 1918-19, 343,764 in 1919-20, 360,876 in 1920-21, 300,188 in 1921-22, and 248,481 in 1922-23.

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 1913, and each of the last three years, is exhibited in the following statement :—

### NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.							
	Metropolis.				Remainder of State.			
	1913.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1913.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	86	95	89	87	275	207	204	208
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	14	18	19	21	12	9	9	9
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	98	126	130	140	111	82	85	91
Working in wood . .	201	250	265	289	250	330	322	324
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	484	654	671	705	237	209	213	213
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	197	271	277	289	459	429	431	442
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	1,137	1,361	1,460	1,589	374	348	358	370
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	274	328	345	356	173	155	162	161
Musical instruments, &c. . .	5	15	14	17	..	1	1	1
Arms and explosives	8	11	10	9	3	..	1	1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	249	329	365	371	275	345	361	379
Ship and boat building and repairing..	12	10	10	10	1	2	1	1
Furniture, upholstery and bedding . .	247	353	337	367	23	33	29	30
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . .	52	83	88	91	39	39	27	31
Surgical and other scientific appliances	20	32	35	36	1	2	2	2
Jewellery, time-pieces and plated-ware . .	87	100	101	105	5	7	8	6
Heat, light, and power . .	41	69	80	88	85	111	117	121
Leatherware, n.e.i. . .	35	53	58	61	..	..	2	3
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	42	62	63	68	1	3	3	4
Total . .	3,289	4,220	4,417	4,699	2,324	2,312	2,336	2,397

Since 1913 the number of factories in the State has increased by 1,483, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that

of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 448 more in 1922-23 than in 1913.

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.	1913.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	3,246	4,759	4,045	4,329	4,488
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	656	878	835	880	915
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	4,137	4,828	5,486	5,391	6,059
Working in wood . . .	7,653	8,802	9,529	9,537	9,939
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	20,138	19,079	23,276	22,868	23,406
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	15,153	20,545	17,673	17,974	19,037
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	40,140	44,245	44,341	48,844	51,898
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	9,118	9,487	10,281	10,465	11,307
Musical instruments, &c. . .	181	285	384	390	444
Arms and explosives . . .	856	839	650	756	406
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	5,230	5,707	6,087	6,173	6,407
Ship and boat building and repairing . . .	433	938	900	684	618
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery . . .	3,240	3,657	3,917	3,709	4,392
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . .	1,931	2,447	2,564	2,465	2,511
Surgical and other scientific appliances. . .	102	174	199	203	203
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . .	951	1,347	1,397	1,183	1,151
Heat, light, and power . . .	3,419	4,466	4,738	5,090	5,364
Leatherware, n.e.i. . .	568	1,045	1,057	1,065	1,123
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	1,592	2,994	3,384	2,870	2,957
Total . . .	118,744	136,522	140,743	144,876	152,625

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 33,881, which represented an advance of about 29 per cent. The greatest development had taken place in clothing factories, industries connected with food, drink, &c., and metal works, which showed increases of 11,758, 3,884, and 3,268 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1922-23 as compared with the number in 1913.

An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1913 and 1922-23 shows that there has been a substantial increase in the last ten years both in the number of factories and in the number of hands employed. These increases have been most pronounced in the smallest sized factories, and in those employing from 51 to 100 hands. Particulars of factories of different sizes in 1913 and 1922-23 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.		
	1913.	1922-23.	Increase.	1913.	1922-23.	Increase.
			%			%
Under 4 hands..	944	1,547	63·9	2,168	3,418	57·7
4	636	687	8·0	2,544	2,748	8·0
5 to 10 .. ..	1,981	2,237	12·9	13,761	15,394	11·9
11 to 20 .. ..	940	1,144	21·7	13,770	16,544	20·1
21 to 50 .. ..	691	912	32·0	21,760	28,718	32·0
51 to 100 .. ..	216	340	57·4	14,875	23,325	56·8
Over 100 .. ..	205	229	11·7	49,866	62,478	25·3
Total .. ..	5,613	7,096	26·4	118,744	152,625	28·5

### PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.			
	Factories.		Hands.	
	1913.	1922-23.	1913.	1922-23.
Under 4 hands .. ..	16·8	21·8	1·8	2·3
4 .. ..	11·3	9·7	2·2	1·8
5 to 10 .. ..	35·3	31·5	11·6	10·1
11 to 20 .. ..	16·7	16·1	11·6	10·8
21 to 50 .. ..	12·3	12·9	18·3	18·8
51 to 100 .. ..	3·9	4·8	12·5	15·3
Over 100 .. ..	3·7	3·2	42·0	40·9
Total .. ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

**Occupations in factories.**

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

**OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.**

Occupations.	1913.	1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Working proprietors ..	5,649	5,471	5,898	6,645	6,904	7,296
Managers, overseers ..	3,314	3,793	4,130	4,354	4,454	4,673
Accountants, clerks ..	3,927	4,919	5,602	6,106	6,307	6,582
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,821	1,914	2,144	2,108	2,156	2,106
Workers in factory or works .. ..	98,112	101,608	113,276	116,650	119,598	126,791
Outworkers .. ..	1,910	1,022	1,492	1,151	1,476	1,228
Carters, messengers ..	2,925	2,816	3,056	2,964	3,115	3,316
Others .. ..	1,086	806	924	765	866	633
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>118,744</b>	<b>122,349</b>	<b>136,522</b>	<b>140,743</b>	<b>144,876</b>	<b>152,625</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 1913 to 1922-23, 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.
1913 ..	80,054	1,151	38,690	554	118,744	852
1914 ..	79,772	1,119	38,627	543	118,399	832
1915 ..	75,971	1,097	37,863	522	113,834	798
1916-17 ..	74,924	1,123	42,046	574	116,970	836
1917-18 ..	76,654	1,142	41,587	562	118,241	838
1918-19 ..	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
1919-20 ..	92,101	1,243	44,421	588	136,522	913
1920-21 ..	96,379	1,277	44,364	580	140,743	926
1921-22 ..	97,789	1,279	47,087	599	144,876	934
1922-23 ..	103,092	1,307	49,533	618	152,625	960



Males formed 67·4 per cent. in 1913 and 67·5 per cent. in 1922-23 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1913 to 1922-23 in the number of males employed was 23,038, or 23·8 per cent., and in the number of females employed 10,843, or 28·0 per cent.

**Employment of females.** Of the total females in factories 74·3 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·0 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table :—

### FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1922-23.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Oatmeal, &c. .. ..	449	355	79·06
Biscuit .. ..	794	570	71·79
Jam, pickle, and sauce .. ..	1,238	962	77·71
Confectionery .. ..	1,708	1,734	101·52
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	1,255	665	52·99
Woollen mills .. ..	2,169	2,432	112·13
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. ..	2,274	7,743	340·50
Dressmaking, millinery .. ..	417	8,735	2,094·72
Underclothing .. ..	485	6,290	1,296·91
Hats, caps, &c. .. ..	778	971	124·81
Hosiery .. ..	599	4,026	672·12
Waterproof clothing .. ..	51	122	239·21
Boots and shoes .. ..	7,174	5,260	73·32
Printing, &c. .. ..	6,244	1,600	25·62
Bookbinding, stationery, &c. .. ..	689	656	95·21
Fancybox, &c. .. ..	272	772	283·82
Rope, twine .. ..	556	347	62·41
Sail, tent.. ..	110	88	80·00
Ammunition .. ..	84	58	69·05
Match .. ..	205	449	219·02
Fancy leather .. ..	573	385	67·19
Rubber goods .. ..	1,541	574	37·25
All other factories .. ..	73,427	4,739	6·45
Total .. ..	103,092	49,533	48·05

**Child labour in factories.** A favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 represented 4·18 and 6·48 per cent. respectively in 1922-23, against 3·66 and 4·84 per cent. in 1913. The number of children

employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1913 to 1922-23 :—

## 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.
1913 ..	2,743	1,840	4,583	3·66	4·84	4·05
1914 ..	2,898	1,816	4,714	3·88	4·78	4·18
1915 ..	3,355	2,197	5,552	4·71	5·89	5·12
1916-17 ..	3,072	2,301	5,373	4·37	5·55	4·81
1917-18 ..	3,195	2,447	5,642	4·45	5·97	5·00
1918-19 ..	3,137	2,389	5,526	4·15	5·90	4·73
1919-20 ..	3,721	2,872	6,593	4·04	6·47	4·83
1920-21 ..	3,715	2,798	6,513	4·11	6·39	4·86
1921-22 ..	3,780	3,120	6,900	4·13	6·71	5·00
1922-23 ..	4,031	3,163	7,194	4·18	6·48	4·95

**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 1913 to 1922-23 :—

## MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1913 ..	3,990	10,022,429	105,224
1914 ..	4,106	10,727,526	110,055
1915 ..	4,089	11,068,949	117,815
1916-17 ..	4,226	11,732,062	136,985
1917-18 ..	4,371	12,612,797	149,095
1918-19 ..	4,470	13,645,220	153,408
1919-20 ..	4,737	15,846,935	166,803
1920-21 ..	5,161	18,179,385	182,143
1921-22 ..	5,473	21,182,110	191,881
1922-23 ..	5,762	23,994,715	216,427

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, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1913 .. ..	1,114	883	1,579	335	79	1,623
1914 .. ..	1,040	858	1,782	348	78	1,544
1915 .. ..	961	824	1,915	330	59	1,324
1916-17 .. ..	931	800	2,142	311	42	1,219
1917-18 .. ..	896	784	2,365	285	41	1,256
1918-19 .. ..	875	782	2,481	297	35	1,250
1919-20 .. ..	910	761	2,712	315	39	1,301
1920-21 .. ..	941	705	3,128	360	27	1,371
1921-22 .. ..	935	666	3,474	364	34	1,280
1922-23 .. ..	910	655	3,795	372	30	1,334

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1913 .. ..	67,262	16,759	18,732	2,471	105,224
1914 .. ..	67,649	17,432	22,584	2,390	110,055
1915 .. ..	71,223	17,935	26,385	2,272	117,815
1916-17 .. ..	81,611	18,651	34,348	2,375	136,985
19 7-18 .. ..	89,561	19,045	38,246	2,243	149,095
1918-19 .. ..	91,245	18,929	40,791	2,443	153,408
1919-20 .. ..	95,747	19,183	48,814	3,059	166,803
1920-21 .. ..	103,048	19,331	56,602	3,162	182,143
1921-22 .. ..	106,882	19,327	62,663	3,009	191,881
1922-23 .. ..	112,547	18,968	81,679	3,233	216,427

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 52 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1922-23, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1913 was used by 1,579, and in 1922-23 by 3,795 factories, the actual horse-power increasing from 18,732 to 81,679 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.
1913 ..	1,097,574	109,381	7,828,240	1,679,141	183 12 0	86 12 1	1113 6 10	45 12 11
1914 ..	1,187,114	125,610	8,065,222	1,721,994	198 9 7	97 18 1	1117 6 10	46 18 6
1915 ..	1,232,981	133,362	7,928,871	1,741,131	205 10 7	94 11 8	121 13 9	48 10 0
1916-17	1,364,269	171,675	8,226,582	2,070,991	220 3 0	97 3 1	128 7 8	52 2 7
1917-18	1,482,220	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	1,967,959	270,875	12,515,207	2,948,132	264 8 1	118 6 9	157 16 8	70 17 5
1920-21	2,384,372	310,024	15,284,545	3,398,275	298 19 7	124 15 2	185 12 4	82 5 11
1921-22	2,563,467	357,691	16,933,984	3,991,353	316 18 11	133 16 4	202 19 11	91 2 11
1922-23	2,761,045	394,366	18,038,101	4,353,680	331 10 9	134 14 8	204 12 2	94 16 5

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 1922-23, £25,547,192, represented an average payment for all employees of £175 15s. 9d., which was an increase of £2 19s. 0d. on the average wage for 1921-22, of £16 7s. 5d. on that for 1920-21, of £40 5s. 4d. on that for 1919-20, of £55 6s. 4d. on that for 1918-19, of £65 0s. 5d. on that for 1917-18, of £69 18s. 3d. on that for 1916-17, of £74 0s. 9d. on that for 1915, of £77 5s. 9d. on that for 1914, and of £81 1s. on that for 1913. 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 69 in 1920-21, 68 in 1915, 1919-20, 1921-22, and 1922-23, 67 in 1913, 1914, and 1918-19, 65 in 1917-18, and 64 in 1916-17. The above average wage for 1922-23 (£175 15s. 9d.) was 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 have been entitled if they had worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1922-23 are given in the subjoined statement:—

## FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1922-23.

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. ..	4,678,979	116,117	848,518	6,314,548
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	790,919	37,148	173,104	1,362,465
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	561,230	425,586	1,240,998	3,144,545
Working in wood ..	2,346,950	41,115	1,937,502	5,518,461
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	6,440,125	299,676	4,629,333	13,621,051
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	24,841,387	560,548	3,538,736	34,269,930
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	12,953,821	216,177	6,319,314	23,799,997
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	2,757,975	102,193	2,180,816	6,948,937
Musical instruments, &c. ..	111,824	1,727	90,659	250,804
Arms and explosives ..	222,653	7,744	76,733	370,308
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	1,201,133	33,124	1,074,237	2,911,085
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	121,202	5,903	134,990	294,051
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	1,128,892	20,855	693,135	2,251,480
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	1,573,736	54,663	465,093	2,646,819
Surgical and other scientific instruments ..	25,013	1,168	29,880	76,867
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware ..	242,188	6,604	180,605	558,436
Heat, light, and power ..	1,240,320	417,185	1,239,329	4,409,843
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	407,283	5,330	164,810	696,008
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	1,012,533	90,818	529,400	1,840,708
Total ..	62,658,163	2,443,681	25,547,192	111,286,343

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, 1922-23.

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. . . . .	74·1	1·8	13·5	10·6
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	58·1	2·7	12·7	26·5
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	17·8	13·5	39·5	29·2
Working in wood . . . . .	42·5	0·8	35·1	21·6
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	47·3	2·2	34·0	16·5
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	72·5	1·6	10·3	15·6
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	54·4	0·9	26·6	18·1
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	39·7	1·4	31·4	27·5
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	44·6	0·7	36·1	18·6
Arms and explosives . . . . .	60·1	2·1	20·7	17·1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	41·3	1·1	36·9	20·7
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	41·2	2·0	45·9	10·9
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	50·1	0·9	30·8	18·2
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	59·4	2·1	17·6	20·9
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	32·5	1·5	38·9	27·1
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	43·4	1·2	32·3	23·1
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	28·1	9·5	28·1	34·3
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	58·5	0·8	23·7	17·0
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	55·0	4·9	28·8	11·3
Total . . . . .	56·3	2·2	23·0	18·5

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in brickworks, &c., the sum paid in wages represents 40 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 18 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to 10 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 73 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of  
production,  
1913 to  
1922-23.

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 1913 to 1922-23 :— .

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF  
FACTORIES, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1913 .. ..	28,465,699	739,835	10,714,336	8,016,777	47,936,647
1914 .. ..	28,986,694	804,325	11,099,940	8,549,026	49,439,985
1915 .. ..	30,728,743	834,966	11,036,345	8,866,039	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	37,103,750	1,024,156	11,833,517	10,085,861	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	42,133,636	1,248,186	12,502,601	11,182,292	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	52,098,737	1,457,124	14,080,403	12,559,413	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	65,563,104	1,723,220	17,702,173	16,486,866	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	17,045,557	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	60,352,561	2,329,760	23,846,495	19,714,365	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	62,658,163	2,443,681	25,547,192	20,637,307	111,286,343

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,  
1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1913 .. ..	59·4	1·5	22·4	16·7	100·0
1914 .. ..	58·6	1·6	22·5	17·3	100·0
1915 .. ..	59·7	1·6	21·5	17·2	100·0
1916-17 ..	61·8	1·7	19·7	16·8	100·0
1917-18 ..	62·8	1·9	18·6	16·7	100·0
1918-19 ..	65·0	1·8	17·5	15·7	100·0
1919-20 ..	64·6	1·7	17·4	16·3	100·0
1920-21 ..	61·7	2·0	20·2	16·1	100·0
1921-22 ..	56·8	2·2	22·4	18·6	100·0
1922-23 ..	56·3	2·2	23·0	18·5	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 20·3 per cent. on the average of the past five years, as against 20·7

per cent. in the period 1913 to 1917-18. The cost of materials was 60·6 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1918-19 to 1922-23 as compared with 60·7 per cent. in the years 1913 to 1917-18. 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 £17 2s. 2d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1918-19 to 1922-23, as compared with £16 18s. 6d. 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 1922-23 :—

**VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1922-23.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	682,795	766,045
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	234,485	199,935
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	988,190	795,270
Working in wood . . . . .	1,027,445	815,430
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	2,908,200	2,755,985
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	4,689,135	4,644,725
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	3,432,905	5,068,015
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	2,162,270	1,971,175
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	31,770	112,920
Arms and explosives . . . . .	213,640	199,250
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	307,945	1,114,285
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	107,460	234,790
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	166,485	734,085
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	458,465	600,550
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	12,060	43,520
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	64,230	220,605
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	5,780,290	1,420,555
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	50,330	149,165
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	676,615	582,220
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>23,994,715</b>	<b>22,428,525</b>

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—food and drink; clothing and textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted to £25,035,625, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.



The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for the years 1913 to 1922-23 :—

VALUES OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1913 TO 1922-23.

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1913	..	..	..	..	..	10,022,429	10,753,309
1914	..	..	..	..	..	10,727,526	11,248,120
1915	..	..	..	..	..	11,068,949	11,460,123
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	11,732,062	12,052,227
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	12,612,797	12,847,485
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	13,645,220	13,673,515
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	15,846,935	14,957,585
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	18,179,385	17,313,350
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	21,182,110	19,810,170
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	23,994,715	22,428,525

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings more than doubled between 1913 and 1922-23.

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 since 1919 is 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, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1913	..	..	110,487	407	·368
1914	..	..	110,660	391	·353
1915	..	..	91,888	464	·505
1916	..	..	92,320	503	·544
1917	..	..	97,561	442	·453
1918	..	..	104,242	459	·440
1919	..	..	116,369	362	·311
1920	..	..	116,846	862	·737
1921	..	..	117,633	830	·705
1922	..	..	126,630	787	·621

**Manufactures—  
Penal  
Department.**

The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge. At this establishment the manufacture of clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, bread, &c., and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1922-23 was £23,690, and of the materials used £16,680. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments.

**Value of  
Victorian  
production.**

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

### VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1918-19 to 1922-23.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. .. .	5,994,469	5,726,667	14,307,377	10,509,945	8,031,875
Oats .. .. .	1,175,882	1,848,903	1,295,229	931,346	1,416,355
Barley, malting ..	272,567	304,377	263,963	221,757	298,792
" other .. ..	188,489	173,196	183,389	179,843	137,445
Maize .. .. .	190,522	336,920	186,529	194,358	205,314
Other Cereals ..	49,915	58,207	49,532	66,537	75,553
Grass and Clover					
Seed .. .. .	5,405	5,606	8,570	6,113	3,537
Potatoes .. .. .	1,079,496	1,328,640	586,458	555,111	1,040,662
Onions .. .. .	236,451	274,375	131,104	157,930	139,888
Other Root Crops	16,813	14,148	13,151	11,259	11,800
Hay .. .. .	4,622,523	8,304,475	5,259,863	4,413,091	6,327,338
Straw .. .. .	71,263	68,893	75,015	66,164	76,644
Green Forage* ..	368,205	449,010	397,620	447,050	512,255
Tobacco .. .. .	6,513	16,240	3,800	24,160	35,600
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. .. .. .	26,674	42,025	21,010	39,978	71,793
Raisins, ordinary ..	79,930	138,899	84,533	125,154	132,308
" sultanas ..	237,738	494,037	263,772	445,319	555,059
Currants .. .. .	139,880	139,153	157,298	187,605	171,642
Wine .. .. .	202,396	347,370	333,346	166,883	171,749
Hops .. .. .	3,654	10,365	14,988	22,650	23,195
Other Crops .. ..	79,526	71,859	57,027	68,536	81,447
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens .. .. .	893,108	1,274,715	1,054,491	1,184,069	1,172,325
Fruit in private orchards and gar- dens .. .. .	14,895	13,810	15,250	12,660	10,670
Market Gardens ..	405,790	442,155	427,035	500,640	493,780
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,362,104</b>	<b>21,884,045</b>	<b>25,190,350</b>	<b>20,538,158</b>	<b>21,197,026</b>

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1918-19 TO 1922-23—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in natural state ..	2,034,510	2,424,050	2,622,010	2,027,040	1,995,280
Butter made ..	4,868,670	4,945,480	7,043,950	5,127,570	6,660,600
Cheese made ..	257,880	344,210	189,070	203,620	163,180
Cream made (not for butter) ..	29,290	32,970	76,560	80,130	127,530
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	1,331,240	1,516,000	1,885,080	2,074,620	1,434,720
Horses ..	97,640	..	..	71,800	..
Cattle ..	5,383,660	4,856,100	5,269,650	3,099,300	3,384,270
Pigs ..	884,280	2,782,290	1,250,680	1,277,730	1,280,040
Sheep (without wool) ..	3,288,330	1,139,960	1,750,220	1,991,600	3,752,260
Wool ..	7,621,410	7,908,010	4,729,400	4,662,750	6,380,600
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>25,796,910</b>	<b>25,949,070</b>	<b>24,816,620</b>	<b>20,616,160</b>	<b>25,178,480</b>
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	674,655	575,260	648,969	443,938	453,962
Coal ..	367,640	406,620	528,919	634,397	695,430
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	189,770	300,100	383,002	434,520	468,468
Other Metals and Minerals ..	110,260	48,150	46,755	30,299	48,021
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,342,325</b>	<b>1,330,130</b>	<b>1,607,645</b>	<b>1,543,154</b>	<b>1,665,881</b>
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	503,470	693,995	905,720	896,070	946,930
Firewood (estimated) ..	604,650	790,140	923,200	918,550	927,860
Bark for Tanning ..	120,300	153,260	125,830	138,520	136,830
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,228,420</b>	<b>1,637,395</b>	<b>1,954,750</b>	<b>1,953,140</b>	<b>2,011,620</b>
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	37,639	35,930	45,346	48,075	40,122
Poultry production (estimated) ..	2,738,620	3,579,230	4,545,620	4,406,750	4,315,810
Rabbits and Hares ..	210,130	913,220	401,690	238,632	266,478
Fish ..	172,977	181,760	167,340	149,400	160,151
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,159,366</b>	<b>4,710,140</b>	<b>5,159,996</b>	<b>4,842,857</b>	<b>4,782,561</b>
Total Value of Primary Products ..	47,889,125	55,510,780	58,729,361	49,493,469	54,835,568
Manufacturing— Added Value* ..	26,880,485	34,259,060	38,330,232	43,592,856	46,355,804
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>74,769,610</b>	<b>89,769,840</b>	<b>97,059,593</b>	<b>93,086,325</b>	<b>101,191,372</b>

\* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Forest Produce," respectively.

The value of primary production was greater in the year 1922-23 than in the preceding year, the most noticeable increase being shown in "Dairying and Pastoral." There has been a marked improvement in the value of forest produce in recent

years, this having advanced from £863,810 in 1913 to £2,011,620 in 1922-23.

The total value of primary production in 1922-23 was £54,835,568, and that of manufactures (added value) was £46,355,804. The former exceeded by £5,342,099 and the latter by £2,762,948 the corresponding values 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,  
1918-19 TO 1922-23.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	11 8 9	14 12 7	16 11 6	13 4 10	13 6 7
Dairying and Pastoral	18 0 7	17 7 0	16 6 7	13 5 10	15 16 8
Mining ..	0 18 9	0 17 9	1 1 2	0 19 11	1 0 11
Forest ..	0 17 2	1 1 11	1 5 9	1 5 2	1 5 4
Miscellaneous ..	2 4 2	3 3 0	3 7 10	3 2 5	3 0 2
<b>Total Primary Produce ..</b>	<b>33 9 5</b>	<b>37 2 3</b>	<b>38 12 10</b>	<b>31 18 2</b>	<b>34 9 8</b>
<b>Manufactures ..</b>	<b>18 15 9</b>	<b>22 18 1</b>	<b>25 4 5</b>	<b>28 2 2</b>	<b>29 3 0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>52 5 2</b>	<b>60 0 4</b>	<b>63 17 3</b>	<b>60 0 4</b>	<b>63 12 8</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 55 per cent. higher in 1922-23 than in 1918-19.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 to 1922.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea)
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
<b>1836</b>	224	186	38	1	3	..	..	..
<b>1840</b>	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
<b>1850</b>	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
<b>1860</b>	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
<b>1870</b>	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087
<b>1880</b>	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
<b>1890</b>	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
<b>1900</b>	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
<b>1910</b>	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951
<b>1911</b>	1,339,893	668,818	671,075	33,044	15,217	11,088	106,349	93,246
<b>1912</b>	1,382,553	690,056	692,497	35,817	16,595	11,738	124,527	99,933
<b>1913</b>	1,415,416	707,444	707,972	35,978	15,475	11,324	114,586	101,718
<b>1914</b>	1,435,188	713,307	721,881	36,225	16,503	11,830	109,149	*99,043
<b>1915</b>	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	35,010	15,823	12,832	*85,977	*82,189
<b>1916</b>	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	34,239	16,489	11,341	*80,458	*76,687
<b>1917</b>	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	33,035	14,555	9,506	*58,976	*58,774
<b>1918</b>	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	31,601	15,177	9,156	*48,566	*51,631
<b>1919</b>	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	31,621	19,370	11,706	*33,621	*37,099
<b>1920</b>	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	36,214	16,832	14,898	*65,595	59,956
<b>1921</b>	1,550,686	764,905	785,781	35,593	16,165	13,676	66,537	63,944
<b>1922</b>	1,590,225	788,626	801,599	36,288	15,156	12,996	81,903	66,355

\* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds.	Loan Expenditure on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	†	†	†	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	†	†	†	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,435,376	1,209,892‡	37,982	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,188,934	3,260,244	427,186	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,033,588	594,484	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,945
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,000
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,202,697	1,231,113	256,724	569,473
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,282,386	2,468,338	239,963	273,189
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	4,912,585	3,172,444	304,766	211,636
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,047,651	2,440,317	347,135	81,490
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,306,627	1,266,352	287,561	92,700
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,901,747	761,705	284,020	282,970
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	2,627,716	577,356	414,459	1,105,541
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	7,502,756	1,146,593	484,325	5,221,221
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	11,099,694	1,413,434	810,437	6,936,252
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,880,927	3,886,534	968,047	4,287,132
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,764,306	1,674,643	1,210,485	2,420,764
Total to date	—	—	126,573,260	63,371,086	13,102,348	25,276,097

NOTE.—For expenditure by the Country Roads Board, see page 562.

\* Year ended 31st December.

† Details of Loan Expenditure for each year prior to 1872-3 are not available. The total loan expenditure up to 30th June, 1872, was £12,484,538, of which £9,790,526 had been expended on Railways, and £276,062 on Country Water Supply.

‡ Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

## 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.
	£		£	£		£	£
1857	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1860	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1870	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1880	20,056,600	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1890	41,377,693	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673
1900	49,324,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1910	55,576,721	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,983,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,737,000	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	73,083,927	52	149,235,137	1,378,006	141	169,724,979	827,466
1916	76,775,032	51	154,105,571	1,407,021	139	172,309,539	847,206
1917	78,125,395	52	158,777,843	1,487,526	139	172,558,872	875,940
1918	79,595,646	52	164,306,704	1,598,643	139	176,297,529	927,901
1919	82,031,929	52	172,838,636	1,857,884	139	184,599,186	1,022,241
1920	87,647,739	55	193,947,624	2,053,584	138	205,555,121	1,171,379
1921	97,317,831	53	210,501,055	2,314,017	139	215,984,328	1,279,099
1922	109,099,199	53	233,586,201	2,648,855	139	221,623,773	1,382,922

## EXPENDITURE BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Year.	Expenditure on Maintenance of Roads.*	Loan Expenditure on—		Total Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads.
		Construction Works.†	Developmental Roads.‡	
	£	£	£	£
1913-14	9,490	24,440	..	33,930
1914-15	49,888	342,681	..	392,569
1915-16	98,879	464,787	..	563,666
1916-17	130,537	226,603	..	357,140
1917-18	173,785	226,395	1,703	401,883
1918-19	179,133	284,734	47,561	511,428
1919-20	192,303	335,755	315,701	843,759
1920-21	221,395	271,850	693,245	1,186,490
1921-22	267,969	288,864	626,998	1,183,831
Total	1,323,379	2,466,109	1,685,208	5,474,696

\* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities affected annually.

† One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 3½ years.

‡ The municipalities pay, during the period of the loan, a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

BANKING.

Year.	Ordinary Banks.				Savings Banks.*			
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	423	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	422	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	433	674,542	21,508,125
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	445	705,029	23,258,775
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	451	721,936	24,874,811
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	461	746,597	26,143,908
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	459	780,139	28,344,042
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	464	813,031	30,756,929
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	468	850,486	34,104,110
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	473	886,344	37,232,543
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	484	928,009	42,956,461
1922	15	37,786,681	85,914,172	91,368,158	89,833,392	499	970,431	45,968,222

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865. Particulars relating to Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those relating to Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.



## CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.	Exports Oversea of--	
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Total Value.		Butter.	
						Quantity.	Value.
	acres.	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	15,079,512	..	572,770	16,240
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	12,962,704	11,061,076	705,040	27,974
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	12,470,014	9,103,323	137,475	4,704
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	15,954,559	11,220,467	1,096,401	29,996
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	13,266,222	10,291,821	1,297,777	47,972
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	17,422,552	13,918,556	32,087,739	1,243,260
1910	127,890	171,904	*	*	*	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911	121,062	136,277	*	*	*	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912	128,069	165,854	*	*	*	31,451,378	1,545,771
1913	152,989	164,065	*	*	*	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914	129,235	145,003	*	*	*	† 9,373,252	†475,898
1915	117,161	113,167	*	*	*	‡16,630,637	‡800,385
1916	89,177	80,238	*	*	*	‡11,417,311	‡719,653
1917	81,991	79,992	*	*	*	‡30,706,719	‡2,189,052
1918	76,039	78,235	*	*	*	‡24,323,648	‡1,664,299
1919	100,945	114,654	*	*	*	‡23,969,104	‡1,860,415
1920	187,228	192,861	*	*	*	‡24,170,187	‡2,089,296
1921	109,874	100,890	*	*	*	‡32,813,204	‡4,027,256
1922	106,286	118,698	*	*	*	‡45,985,904	‡3,026,447
1923	..	..	*	*	*	‡41,653,344	‡3,190,805

\* 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 period of six months to 30th June.

‡ For year ended 30th June.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land actually sold and the amount realized for sales effected and completed 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 1922, to 8,456 871 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years at £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.; but, except for this, lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1922, to 128,623 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

The figures for 1894 and 1895 which are referred to above appear on page 601 of the Year-Book for 1920-21.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Australian 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
1870 ..	*	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567
1880 ..	*	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336
1890 ..	*	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
1900 ..	11,855,052	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
1910 ..	17,388,708	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
1911 ..	17,936,017	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
1912 ..	18,366,092	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
1913 ..	16,750,278	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664
1914 (to 30th June) ..	8,746,861	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492
1914-15 ..	12,009,497	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972
1915-16 ..	14,279,482	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652
1916-17 ..	18,668,224	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985
1917-18 ..	20,270,842	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276
1918-19 ..	27,682,262	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470
1919-20 ..	42,236,835	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227
1920-21 ..	33,890,767	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738
1921-22 ..	33,681,068	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238
1922-23 ..	33,148,557	46,608,239	33,768,655	80,376,894

\* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
<b>1850</b>	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
<b>1860</b>	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
<b>1870</b>	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
<b>1880</b>	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
<b>1890</b>	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
<b>1900</b>	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
<b>1910</b>	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
<b>1911</b>	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
<b>1912</b>	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
<b>1913</b>	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
<b>1914*</b>	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
<b>1914-15</b>	115,234,566	5,251,177	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
<b>1915-16</b>	100,526,942	6,203,565	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
<b>1916-17</b>	84,127,550	6,149,212	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
<b>1917-18</b>	87,681,189	6,820,006	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
<b>1918-19</b>	146,762,561	10,968,651	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
<b>1919-20</b>	156,458,960	12,800,519	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
<b>1920-21</b>	118,862,086	8,909,004	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
<b>1921-22</b>	193,425,056	11,185,526	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
<b>1922-23</b>	204,143,606	16,115,971	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056

\* Period of six months 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.	£	£				
<b>1850 ..</b>	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
<b>1860 ..</b>	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
<b>1870 ..</b>	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
<b>1880 ..</b>	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
<b>1890 ..</b>	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
<b>1900 ..</b>	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
<b>1910 ..</b>	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
<b>1911 ..</b>	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
<b>1912 ..</b>	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
<b>1913 ..</b>	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,635	2,469	5,902,277
<b>1914*..</b>	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
<b>1914-15</b>	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
<b>1915-16</b>	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
<b>1916-17</b>	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
<b>1917-18</b>	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
<b>1918-19</b>	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
<b>1919-20</b>	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
<b>1920-21</b>	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
<b>1921-22</b>	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
<b>1922-23</b>	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968

\* Period of six months 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.
<b>1860</b>	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	*	166,803	..
<b>1870</b>	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598	..
<b>1880</b>	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
<b>1890</b>	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
<b>1900</b>	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
<b>1910</b>	1,657	143,483,191	*	1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236
<b>1911</b>	1,720	159,092,011	36,125,728	1,455	17,403	2,894,664	22,859
<b>1912</b>	1,730	175,588,805	37,826,929	1,538	18,649	2,969,237	26,562
<b>1913</b>	1,749	189,975,987	40,950,516	1,648	19,403	2,971,041	30,640
<b>1914</b>	1,816	188,440,698	40,737,663	1,748	26,146	3,267,195	34,071
<b>1915-16</b>	1,787	191,427,078	40,246,088	1,796	28,937	3,335,026	36,372
<b>1916-17</b>	1,782	201,093,447	43,175,024	1,711	29,446	3,428,871	38,025
<b>1917-18</b>	1,726	197,830,163	36,695,699	1,695	29,606	3,532,430	40,754
<b>1918-19</b>	1,715	188,526,047	34,982,384	1,671	30,860	3,804,234	44,035
<b>1919-20</b>	1,707	197,080,463	31,756,907	1,663	29,955	4,490,656	49,017
<b>1920-21</b>	1,712	180,797,030	31,660,611	1,703	31,243	4,096,843	52,791
<b>1921-22</b>	1,721	170,337,926	31,293,290	1,791	31,839	3,940,167	55,986
<b>1922-23</b>	1,736	178,682,295	37,264,106	1,858	32,594	4,094,863	61,201

\* Information not available.

† Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

‡ Telegrams on Railway service are not included in 1890 and subsequent years. There was a reduction in the rates for telegrams in 1885 which led to a large increase in their number.

§ The Telephone system was taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously it was worked as a private undertaking.

|| Exclusive of letters and newspapers posted in other States for delivery in Victoria, which are included in all previous years. In 1920-21 these numbered:—Letters, 20,681,335; newspapers, 2,218,408.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
<b>1880</b>	1,199	£ 18,041,295	£ 1,492,917	£ 814,075	4,380,802	3,307
<b>1890</b>	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
<b>1900</b>	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
<b>1910</b>	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
<b>1911</b>	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
<b>1912</b>	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946
<b>1913</b>	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489	4,993
<b>1914</b>	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098	5,173
<b>1915</b>	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677	5,134
<b>1916</b>	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357	5,059
<b>1917</b>	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775	5,042
<b>1918</b>	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896	5,010
<b>1919</b>	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968	4,953
<b>1920</b>	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177	4,720
<b>1921</b>	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638	4,997
<b>1922</b>	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	16,522,658	4,846
<b>1923</b>	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	17,023,611	..

## EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Direct Graduates.
<b>1860</b>	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
<b>1870</b>	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
<b>1880</b>	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
<b>1890</b>	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
<b>1900</b>	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
<b>1910</b>	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
<b>1911</b>	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
<b>1912</b>	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
<b>1913</b>	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
<b>1914</b>	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
<b>1915</b>	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
<b>1916</b>	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
<b>1917</b>	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
<b>1918</b>	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
<b>1919</b>	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
<b>1920</b>	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
<b>1921</b>	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
<b>1922</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	514

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).*		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1860	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	566	5,467	..
1870	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	1,579	17,630	..
1880	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	2,468	38,178	13,370,836
1890	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	3,104	56,369	22,390,251
1900	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	3,097	64,207	19,478,780
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
1921	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	6,753	144,876	106,243,181
1922	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	7,096	152,625	111,286,343

NOTE.—Until 1880 the figures given do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

\* The figures for 1916 and subsequent years relate to the financial years ending on the 30th June following, i.e., 1916-17, 1917-18, &c.



## LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.*	Committed for Trial.*	Convicted after Commitment.*	Executed.
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104	575	374	1
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	19,070	503	354	..
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	19,398	522	334	..
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	19,814	518	352	1
1913	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	21,554	568	352	..
1914	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	21,084	518	342	..
1915	493,779	1,043,604	10,545,632	192,002	20,276	561	391	..
1916	514,403	1,175,098	12,576,587	254,436	17,599	509	343	2
1917	514,061	1,371,049	14,760,013	323,159	12,689	440	276	..
1918	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902	267,819	10,346	340	209	2
1919	513,500	1,631,120	14,422,745	186,810	11,993	506	307	..
1920	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084	175,275	14,582	759	442	..
1921	496,124	1,750,369	12,325,818	230,770	15,249	715	483	..
1922	494,947	1,785,660	11,765,520	294,962	16,163	684	434	1

\* The figures prior to 1910 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; those for 1910 and subsequent years represent distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	oz. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
<b>1870</b>	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
<b>1880</b>	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
<b>1890</b>	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
<b>1900</b>	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
<b>1910</b>	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
<b>1911</b>	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
<b>1912</b>	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
<b>1913</b>	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
<b>1914</b>	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
<b>1915</b>	352,272	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
<b>1916</b>	276,188	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
<b>1917</b>	217,092	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
<b>1918</b>	171,271	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
<b>1919</b>	146,981	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
<b>1920</b>	165,115	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
<b>1921</b>	114,602	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
<b>1922</b>	117,944	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881

\* From 1900 the production of stone quarries is included in the value of mineral production.

## AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
<b>1850-51</b>	52,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,510 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,007 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,101 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	407,740 $\frac{1}{4}$	161,251 $\frac{3}{4}$	86,337 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,123 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,650	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	662
<b>1870-71</b>	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
<b>1880-81</b>	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
<b>1890-91</b>	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
<b>1900-01</b>	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
<b>1910-11</b>	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
<b>1911-12</b>	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
<b>1912-13</b>	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
<b>1913-14</b>	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
<b>1914-15</b>	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
<b>1915-16</b>	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
<b>1916-17</b>	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
<b>1917-18</b>	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
<b>1918-19</b>	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
<b>1919-20</b>	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
<b>1920-21</b>	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
<b>1921-22</b>	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
<b>1922-23</b>	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
<b>1850-51</b>	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
<b>1860-61</b>	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
<b>1870-71</b>	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
<b>1880-81</b>	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
<b>1890-91</b>	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
<b>1900-01</b>	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
<b>1910-11</b>	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
<b>1911-12</b>	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
<b>1912-13</b>	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
<b>1913-14</b>	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
<b>1914-15</b>	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
<b>1915-16</b>	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
<b>1916-17</b>	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
<b>1917-18</b>	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
<b>1918-19</b>	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
<b>1919-20</b>	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
<b>1920-21</b>	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
<b>1921-22</b>	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
<b>1922-23</b>	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354

\* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
<b>1850-51</b>	2,837 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
<b>1860-61</b>	24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,029	1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	90,920 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,020 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
<b>1870-71</b>	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
<b>1880-81</b>	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
<b>1890-91</b>	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
<b>1900-01</b>	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
<b>1910-11</b>	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
<b>1911-12</b>	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
<b>1912-13</b>	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
<b>1913-14</b>	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
<b>1914-15</b>	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
<b>1915-16</b>	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
<b>1916-17</b>	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
<b>1917-18</b>	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
<b>1918-19</b>	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
<b>1919-20</b>	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
<b>1920-21</b>	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
<b>1921-22</b>	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
<b>1922-23</b>	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739

AGRICULTURE--continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	161½	..	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	..	..	91	1,138	579¼	7,298¼	20,457½	11,640
<b>1870-71</b>	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
<b>1880-81</b>	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
<b>1890-91</b>	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
<b>1900-01</b>	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
<b>1910-11</b>	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
<b>1911-12</b>	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
<b>1912-13</b>	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
<b>1913-14</b>	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
<b>1914-15</b>	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
<b>1915-16</b>	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
<b>1916-17</b>	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
<b>1917-18</b>	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
<b>1918-19</b>	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
<b>1919-20</b>	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
<b>1920-21</b>	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
<b>1921-22</b>	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
<b>1922-23</b>	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454

\* Not included in land under cultivation.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons. ..	tons. ..	cwt. ..	tons. 20,971	tons. ..	bushels. ..	cwt. ..
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
<b>1870-71</b>	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
<b>1880-81</b>	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
<b>1890-91</b>	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
<b>1900-01</b>	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
<b>1910-11</b>	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	737
<b>1911-12</b>	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
<b>1912-13</b>	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387
<b>1913-14</b>	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	961
<b>1914-15</b>	9,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	903
<b>1915-16</b>	13,067	4,938	751,740	2,341,094	595	24,087	855
<b>1916-17</b>	10,307	2,025	563,260	1,232,721	515	13,174	975
<b>1917-18</b>	7,826	2,809	434,900	949,545	518	22,059	838
<b>1918-19</b>	9,818	2,412	484,220	1,113,861	485	15,443	522
<b>1919-20</b>	6,388	2,121	540,640	1,242,489	148	8,625	691
<b>1920-21</b>	6,742	2,289	859,700	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199
<b>1921-22</b>	7,768	2,134	631,720	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812
<b>1922-23</b>	8,120	1,878	888,180	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	4,621
1860-61 .. ..	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1870-71 .. ..	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1880-81 .. ..	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1890-91 .. ..	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1900-01 .. ..	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1910-11 .. ..	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12 .. ..	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13 .. ..	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14 .. ..	2,037	675,388	161,105	1,131,491
1914-15 .. ..	1,192	528,468	92,408	605,636
1915-16 .. ..	596	898,991	185,775	1,380,367
1916-17 .. ..	410	827,967	185,230	1,302,660
1917-18 .. ..	526	623,935	135,635	800,068
1918-19 .. ..	1,825	804,124	215,255	1,349,309
1919-20 .. ..	2,669	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680
1920-21 .. ..	908	717,069	355,698	2,222,305
1921-22 .. ..	3,735	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066
1922-23 .. ..	†	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490

\* The tobacco crops of 1890-91 and 1900-1 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.



## DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.		Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
<b>1891</b>	.. ..	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
<b>1900</b>	.. ..	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
<b>1910</b>	.. ..	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
<b>1911</b>	.. ..	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
<b>1912</b>	.. ..	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
<b>1913</b>	.. ..	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
<b>1914</b>	.. ..	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
<b>1915</b>	.. ..	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
<b>1916-17</b>	.. ..	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
<b>1917-18</b>	.. ..	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
<b>1918-19</b>	.. ..	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
<b>1919-20</b>	.. ..	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
<b>1920-21</b>	.. ..	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
<b>1921-22</b>	.. ..	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
<b>1922-23</b> •	.. ..	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939

\* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888

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	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158
1922	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026

## 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	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,940	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920	4,729,400	..	5,289,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620
1921	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,166
1922	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,280,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480

\* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

## OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, LIFE ASSURANCE, ETC.

Year.	Old-age and Invalid Pensions.*			Life Assurance Policies.		Amount Received from the Commonwealth Government by the State of Victoria.†
	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.	Number.	Sums Assured.	
	No.	No.	£		£	£
1894 ..	..	..	..	131,210	23,095,900	..
1900 ..	..	..	..	172,713	26,315,862	..
1910 ..	20,218	..	470,658	292,055	36,495,251	1,922,278
1911 ..	23,722	2,272	573,699	311,695	38,185,859	1,617,572
1912 ..	24,449	3,162	672,593	331,846	40,132,346	1,667,657
1913 ..	25,434	3,918	715,924	351,250	41,546,825	1,691,833
1914 ..	27,150	4,844	795,449	368,481	43,305,375	1,733,280
1915 ..	28,365	6,054	839,718	381,106	44,402,089	1,757,894
1916 ..	28,446	6,869	908,159	401,591	46,145,573	1,743,467
1917 ..	29,064	7,921	1,070,386	425,481	48,389,346	1,722,409
1918 ..	29,159	8,901	1,168,498	453,724	51,563,634	1,739,481
1919 ..	29,179	9,337	1,199,787	484,965	55,656,616	1,764,239
1920 ..	29,565	10,277	1,348,100	524,520	61,405,905	1,847,085
1921 ..	30,385	11,174	1,533,430	562,332	66,102,630	1,878,449
1922 ..	30,958	11,444	1,581,898	607,840	72,347,222	1,918,967
1923 ..	31,248	11,707	1,589,362	..	..	1,969,772

\* 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, MARCH, 1924.

Office.	Name.								
Premier and Treasurer .. .. .	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, M.L.A.								
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General	Hon. Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.								
Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labor and Minister of Forests	Hon. Sir Alexander J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.								
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health	Hon. S. S. Argyle, M.R.C.S., M.L.A.								
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Sur- vey and Minister of Immigration	Hon. D. S. Oman, M.L.A.								
Minister of Railways .. .. .	Hon. F. W. Eggleston, M.L.A.								
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C., M.L.C.								
Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply	Hon. J. Gordon, M.L.A.								
Ministers without office .. .. .	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">Hon. F. W. Brawn, M.L.C.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">Hon. F. Groves, M.L.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">Hon. H. Beardmore, M.L.A.</td> </tr> </table>	{	Hon. F. W. Brawn, M.L.C.	{	Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.	{	Hon. F. Groves, M.L.A.	{	Hon. H. Beardmore, M.L.A.
{	Hon. F. W. Brawn, M.L.C.								
{	Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.								
{	Hon. F. Groves, M.L.A.								
{	Hon. H. Beardmore, M.L.A.								

### PART II.—FINANCE.

#### FINANCIAL YEAR, 1922-23.

	£
Revenue .. .. .	21,634,677
Expenditure .. .. .	21,611,309
Public Debt, 30th June, 1923 .. .. .	118,562,029

### PART III.—POPULATION.

Estimated population of the State of Victoria, 31st December, 1923:—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	806,546
Females	..	..	..	..	..	818,834
Total						1,625,380

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