

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1932-33.

*O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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# Victorian Year-Book

## 1932-33

*By*

O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,  
GOVERNMENT STATIST

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FIFTY-THIRD ISSUE

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## P R E F A C E.

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THIS is the fifty-third issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, and is the first issue with which I have been associated. During the course of its preparation Mr. A. M. Laughton, F.I.A., F.F.A., who was Editor of the *Year-Book* for a continuous period of 25 years, retired from the position of Government Statist at the close of February last, having reached the statutory age of retirement. During his long and successful term of editorship, Mr. Laughton further enhanced the world-wide reputation of the *Year-Book* as a complete and reliable work of reference in regard to information relating to the condition and development of Victoria.

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 welfare of the people.

The first part contains a reference to a description of the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed during 1932 by the State Parliament, and lists of members of Parliament. Parts V., VIII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, the growth of the population and the increase in volume of trade, &c. In Parts VII. and IV. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. Parts II., III., and VI. contain statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, pastoral, dairying, 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 1933, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes :—

1. An article on "The Mammals of Victoria," by C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria.
2. Synopses of the provisions of the Transport Regulation Acts 1932 and 1933.
3. Tables showing—  
     The quantities and values of the principal primary products exported from this State, 1929-30 to 1932-33.  
     The wholesale and retail prices in Melbourne of the principal products of primary industries.  
     Particulars of the Poultry Census taken on 30th June, 1933.
4. A classification of sheep flocks in Victoria at the end of June, 1933.
5. Information relating to population based on the Census of 30th June, 1933.
6. Causes of Death classified according to the International Abridged Classification.

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 this book. I also wish to thank the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them, and in particular I desire to express my appreciation of the work performed by Mr. J. S. Macdermott, Assistant Government Statist, in supervising the preparation of the parts.

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

O. GAWLER,  
 Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
 Melbourne, 16th June, 1934.

# VICTORIA

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Showing WATER SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, RAILWAYS AND OTHER FEATURES



TABLE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION FOR SEASONS

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Wool (in million bales)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Wool (in million pounds)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Food (in million tons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million bushels)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million head)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million head)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

EXTENSIVE PRODUCTION

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Wool (in million bales)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Wool (in million pounds)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Food (in million tons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million bushels)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million head)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million head)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

QUANTITIES AND METRIC TONNES VALUES OF PRINCIPAL PRIMARY PRODUCTS

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Wool (in million bales)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Wool (in million pounds)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Food (in million tons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million bushels)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million head)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food (in million head)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS (SELECTED METROPOLIS, 1922-28)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Quantity of Supply (in million gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Quantity of Supply (in million gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Quantity of Supply (in million gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Quantity of Supply (in million gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Quantity of Supply (in million gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Quantity of Supply (in million gallons)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000



- REFERENCE
- NATURAL WATER RESOURCES
  - IRRIGATION DISTRICTS
  - MINERAL RESERVE AND STOCK SUPPLY DISTRICTS
  - ADMINISTERED BY STATE, RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION
  - ADMINISTERED BY WATERWORKS TRUSTS
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  - ADMINISTERED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION
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  - PAVED AND UNPAVED AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
  - AREAS RESERVED BY HIGHWAY
  - AREAS LIES IN MILES FROM RAILWAYS
  - WOODS TRUSTS
  - STRANGES
  - MAPS CHANNELS
  - TANKS
  - BORES
  - DISTRIBUTING CHANNELS

Boundaries of Counties and Parliamentary Divisions

GIANT

## INTRODUCTION.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; Elizabeth, 64; Snake, 11,500; Little Snake, 1,240; Sunday, 2,640; and Lady Julia Percy, 650. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. 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 miles, its greatest breadth about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, 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 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 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 seventy-seven years ended with 1932 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 does the thermometer rise above 100 deg. in the shade, and on nineteen days the temperature reaches 90 deg. or over; generally, on about two nights during the year it falls below freezing point. Sultry nights are of rare occurrence. It is only occasionally that a high minimum is recorded. The minimum reading approximates to 70 deg. on an average on only two nights in any one year. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (i.e., since 1859) was 178·5 deg., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at the Observatory 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was, during the seventy-five years ended with 1932, 30·012 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 139, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·61 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 64 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent. The severity of the heat is not felt so much as it would be if there were a relatively high wet bulb, as the temperature by such bulb seldom exceeds 75 deg. The average number of hours of sunshine daily is 6·2, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 20 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.

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

**Rivers** With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Murray; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; and the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, 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. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, which is connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers and lakes in Victoria appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This was compiled by the late 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 Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), appeared in the *Year-Book*, 1927-28, on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto appeared in the *Year-Books* of 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1931-32.

## FURTHER ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

*Added to the List of Victorian Flora.*

*Thelymitra Holmesii*, W. H. Nicholls (Orchidaceae).

## EXOTICS.

Fifteen plants have been recorded as naturalized in Victoria during 1932-33, viz. :—

*Sclerochloa dura* Beauv, "Hard Meadow Grass" (Gramineae).

*Polypogon lutosus* Hitchcock, "Perennial Beard Grass" (Gramineae).

*Agrostis palustris* Hudson, "Red-top Grass" (Gramineae).

*Agrostis tenuis* Vasey, "Brown-top Grass" (Gramineae).

*Brachiaria distachya* (L) A. Camus, "Two-finger Grass" (Gramineae).

*Aloe arborescens* Mill., "Tree Aloe" (Liliaceae).

*Allium sphaerocephalum* L., "Round-headed Onion" (Liliaceae).

*Carduus tenuiflorus* Curtis, "Slender Thistle" (Compositae).

*Centaurea paniculata* L., "Purplish Cornflower" (Compositae).

*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., "White Hawthorn" (Rosaceae).

*Lythrum flexuosum* Lag., "Wiry Loosestrife" (Lythraeae).

*Medicago confinis* Koch, "Tubercle Burr-Medick" (Leguminosae).

*Trifolium suffocatum* L., "Suffocated Clover" (Leguminosae).

*Trifolium Bocconi* Savi, "Boccone's Clover" (Leguminosae).

*Rumex luxurians* L., "Elegant or Luxuriant Dock" (Polygonaceae).

## NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Additional List of Plants proclaimed under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1922* (No. 3195) for the whole of the State of Victoria :—

Scientific Name.	Common Name.	Gazetted.
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dun. ..	Buffalo Burr .. ..	22.4.31
<i>Salvia Verbenaca</i> L. ..	Wild Sage .. ..	16.11.32
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L. ..	Common Horehound ..	14.12.32
<i>Onopordium Illyricum</i> L. ..	Illyrian Thistle .. ..	29.3.33

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

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

## THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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

The following article on "The Mammals of Victoria" has been contributed by Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria.

### INTRODUCTION.

From the viewpoint of zoology, Australia is a land of primitives. The Australian continent has long been separated from other land masses, and at the time of its severance it was populated with primitive stocks which have persisted, unchanged fundamentally, to the present day except for the arrival of winged creatures—to which wide seas are no deterrent—and a few forms of life which have reached the continent on natural driftwood rafts. This cannot be better exemplified than by the mammals.

Mammals may be defined as warm-blooded, vertebrate creatures, usually covered with hair, which suckle their young. From the mammary or milk glands the great class *Mammalia* takes its name.

This class is divided into three sub-classes :—

1. *Ornithodelphia*, or *Prototheria* ; egg-laying mammals.
2. *Didelphia* or *Metatheria* ; pouched mammals.
3. *Monodelphia* or *Eutheria* ; placental or higher mammals.

The fundamental differences between the sub-classes lies in the reproductive organs. *Ornithodelphians* have no placenta and, though possessing the mammalian diaphragm and mammary glands, they lay eggs. *Didelphians* are born while in an early embryonic stage, and in the pouch of the mother they develop to the stage at which the higher mammals are born.

Australia, New Guinea and adjacent islands, and Tasmania are the only places where all three sub-classes now survive.

No mammal, except *Gymnobelideus*, is confined to Victoria. The terms common, rare, and extinct apply only to the present position in our own State.

## ORNITHODELPHIA (ORDER MONOTREMATA).

Monotremes are the most primitive mammals existing to-day, and their skeletal structure, as well as their egg-laying habit, is reminiscent of reptiles. Though they have, through the ages, become specialized, basically they remain living relics of the distant past when the mammals were evolving from reptiles. The mammary glands are without nipples, milk for the nourishment of the young being expressed through minute ducts in the skin. There are only two kinds (families) of monotremes, and, thanks to rigid protection, both are fairly common in Victoria.

The Echidna, *Tachyglossus aculeata* (Shaw), commonly though wrongly called Anteater, Porcupine, or Hedgehog, is very fond of rough, rocky country, and like most Australian mammals is essentially nocturnal. Its long snout and spine-covered body are too well known to need detailed description. The Echidna lays one egg. At the beginning of the breeding season the female develops a rudimentary pouch, little more than a depression, in the abdominal region, and in this the egg is brooded. The principal diet consists of ants, which are gathered up by the long, mucous-covered tongue, and are drawn into the animal's remarkably small mouth, situated at the extreme end of the snout.

The Platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw), sometimes called the Duckbill or Watermole, is also a familiar animal. It has a flattened body covered with dense brown fur, a broad duck-like bill, webbed feet, and a paddle-like tail. Its form is obviously adapted to life in the water. It inhabits many rivers and creeks in Victoria, including the Yarra River near Melbourne. Preferring the banks of deep pools, it makes a burrow, sometimes 40 feet in length, which twists and winds a foot or so below the surface. The female excavates a large nesting chamber, and lines it with leaves and grass; in this she lays her eggs. On both entry and exit she closes the burrow with earth. Generally two eggs are laid, each a little over half an inch in diameter; the leathery shell resembles that of eggs of many reptiles, and the two eggs are often conjoined. On emerging, the young are almost shapeless, pink, grub-like creatures, less than half an inch long, and they remain in the nest until covered with fur and able to fend for themselves. The food of the Platypus consists chiefly of small fresh water crustaceans, insect larvae, and small molluscs.

## DIDELPHIA (ORDER MARSUPIALIA).

The marsupials include many diverse forms of animals, some living in trees, some on the surface, and some below the surface of the ground. All, however, possess a pouch. In some the pouch is well developed, in others rudimentary; but it is always present. That firmly-rooted fallacy, that young marsupials grow from the nipple of the female, is disproved by simple dissection. The embryo, born in the normal

mammalian manner, is placed in the pouch by its mother where it attaches itself to a nipple, which then distends until the attached creature cannot be removed without injury. This difficulty of removing the young gave rise to the fallacy.

Marsupials are divided into two groups :—

1. *Diprotodontia*, or herbivorous section, which have teeth adapted for feeding on grass, leaves, &c.
2. *Polyprotodontia*, or carnivorous section, which have teeth adapted for feeding on a flesh and insectivorous diet.

#### HERBIVOROUS SECTION.

##### 1. *Saltatory Herbivorous Animals.*

Kangaroos and wallabies (Family Macropodidae) are herbivorous marsupials specialized for a modified bipedal, hopping gait. The hind limb is greatly developed, and the hind foot elongated, but the fore limbs are small. The tail, long, thick, and tapering, serves as a balance when the animal leaps and as a support when it is at rest. The well-formed pouch opens towards the head of the animal.

The Red Kangaroo, *Macropus rufous* (Desm.), is the largest of the genus, and may stand more than six feet high when erect. Essentially an animal of the open plain, it is slender and graceful. It has short thick fur. The colour of the male is earthy red on the dorsal surface, white or grey on chest and throat; the female has no red coloration, but is of that smoky hue known as "blue." Some doubt exists as to whether it still survives in Victoria, but the series of skins in the National Museum prove that it was formerly taken in some numbers, and stragglers still occasionally enter the State. The species differs from the Grey Kangaroo in having a naked rhinarium (tip of nose between nostrils).

The Grey Kangaroo, *M. giganteus* (Zimm.), is the common kangaroo of Victoria which, only last year (1932), caused much trouble to farmers by destroying crops. It almost equals the Red Kangaroo in size, but both sexes are greyish-brown and the rhinarium is clothed with hair. It is gregarious and is usually to be found in "mobs" of up to 40 animals. Its home is the open forest, though it comes at night to the flats for food.

The Black-faced or Mallee Kangaroo, *M. melanops* Gould, inhabits north-west Victoria. It is more lightly built than the Grey Kangaroo, and its back is a rich deep brown, almost chocolate, in colour. A solitary animal, seldom seen in more than pairs, it lives in scrub or thick grass. This species is considered by some authorities to be a variety of the preceding.

The Black-tailed Wallaby, *M. ualabatus* (Less. & Garn.), the common wallaby of Victoria, is a coarse-furred, dark greyish-brown animal, with a black tail which is slightly crested towards the tip. Standing erect it is about two and a half feet. It frequents scrubby country, where its well-defined "runs" traverse almost impenetrable thickets.

The Red-necked Wallaby, *M. ruficollis* (Desm.), is uncommon, though still found in south-western Victoria. Smaller and lighter in colour than *ualabatus* it is distinctly rufous on the nape of the neck. Much of the thick timber it formerly inhabited has been destroyed by settlement.

The Rufous-bellied Wallaby, *M. billiardieri* (Desm.), the Paddy-melon of bushmen, was once common, but has not been recorded for some years. Possibly it may survive in swampy country in the extreme eastern coastal district.

The Rock-wallabies (genus *Petrogale*) are specialized for life in rough, rocky, country. The hind foot is heavy and the pads roughened, and the tail is long and does not taper. The only Victorian representative of the genus, the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby, *P. penicillata* (Gray), is now very rare. Its distinguishing features are a black stripe behind the shoulder, and a long, bushy tail.

The Brown Hare-wallaby, *Lagorchestes leporoides* (Gould), which once inhabited the extreme north-west of Victoria, has not been seen for many years.

The Rat-kangaroos are the smallest of *Macropodidae*, the largest Victorian species being not bigger than a rabbit.

The Rufous Rat-kangaroo, *Aepyprymnus rufescens* (Gray), was once common in the north-eastern district, and may survive in more inaccessible parts. It is reddish-brown and is remarkably fast.

The Jerboa Rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia cuniculus* (Ogil.), is no longer to be found in Victoria.

The Dark Rat-kangaroo, *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr), though very uncommon, still persists. Dark brownish-grey (almost black) in colour, with a rather long and pointed nose and a tail little more than half the length of its body, it is the least kangaroo-like animal of the family. It survives in the north-eastern district, in the Grampians, and probably in the Otway Ranges.

## 2. Arboreal Herbivorous Animals.

The Phalangers (family Phalangeridae), or Australian Opossums, include those herbivorous marsupials which are adapted to life in tree-tops. Some have a lateral flying membrane, extending from wrist to ankle, by means of which they volplane from the top of one tree to the base of another. All have a well-formed pouch.

The Silver-Grey or Long-eared Opossum, *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr), is common even in parks adjacent to Melbourne. Like most of the family it spends the daylight hours in hollow trees, and is active at night. Its natural food consists of young shoots of the Eucalypts, but it will eat fruit, flowers (particularly rose petals), and even some green vegetables.

The Mountain or Short-eared Opossum, *T. caninus* (Ogilby), is found only in the mountain ranges. Larger and more densely furred than the typical Silver-grey, it is darker and has much shorter ears.

The Ring-tail Opossum, *Pseudochirus laniginosus* (Gould), is smaller and has softer, more woolly fur. It is greyish-brown in general colour, usually with a suffusion of rufous on the fore and hind limbs. The tail is long and tapering, with a conspicuous white tip two to four inches in length. The Ring-tail is common in scrubby forest country, principally at low altitudes. The female builds a large globular nest of twigs and leaves. Except in breeding season, however, it usually lives in hollows in trees.

The Flying Phalangers, often wrongly called Flying Squirrels, have the lateral skin flap before mentioned. They have long and, usually, bushy tails, which are not prehensile.

The Greater Flying Phalanger, *Petauroides volans* (Kerr), is as big as a cat. It is usually black on the dorsal surface and white below, but is subject to considerable variation. The long tail (longer than its head and body) is more bushy at the base than at the tip. In heavily timbered country it is not rare, though seldom seen. The Blue Gum is its favorite domicile, though it does not eat the leaves of this tree, but prefers above all else the tender shoots of the Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*E. amygdalina*).

The Yellow-bellied Flying Phalanger, *Petaurus australis* Shaw, is a rare animal found in the mountainous parts of eastern Victoria. It is almost as large as the Greater Flying Phalanger; the upper side of the body and flying membrane is a yellowish-grey with a black dorsal stripe, the under side a golden yellow. The fore and hind feet and the lower part of the limbs are black, and the tail is long and very bushy. The animal appears to feed largely on eucalypt blossoms.

The Squirrel Flying Phalanger, *P. sciureus* (Shaw), also rare, is not more than half the size of the last species. Its soft, silky, pale grey fur, boldly marked on the mid-dorsal line with a black stripe, and its pure white underside, combined with a very full tail, make it, perhaps, the most beautiful Victorian mammal. Its tail tapers slightly towards the tip.

The lesser Flying Phalanger, Flying Squirrel or Sugar Squirrel, *P. breviceps* Waterh., is very similar to the last-mentioned species, but its fur is shorter and less silky and its underside is grey. It is commonly found in open forest throughout the State. Both this and the last-named species are nectar feeders, but they largely supplement their diet with insects.



The Pigmy Flying Phalanger, *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw), a tiny creature no larger than a mouse, is brown on the dorsal surface and white below. Its tail has lateral fringes of hair, giving it a feather-like appearance (hence the popular name "Feathertail") and this peculiar appendage assists the little animal in its parachute flights. All the Flying Phalangers are nocturnal, and make nests of leaves in hollow trees.

Leadbeater's Opossum, *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* McCoy, is peculiar to Victoria, and only five specimens have ever been taken. In colour, size, and appearance, it is very similar to the Lesser Flying Phalanger except that it has no flying membrane and the tail is more bushy at the tip than at the base. Nothing is known of its habits.

The Dormouse Phalanger or Mouse Opossum, *Dromicia nana* (Desm.), is the only marsupial that truly hibernates. During the cold weather this small creature, no larger than a mouse, curls up in its nest in a hollow limb and remains dormant. During the summer it becomes very fat, the tail, as well as the body, swelling to almost unhealthy-looking proportions. From this store of fat the animal derives its nourishment when in a dormant state. It is very fond of the flowers of native shrubs and trees, and also devours insects with avidity. It is silver-grey above, white beneath.

The Koala or Native Bear, *Phascolarctus cinereus* (Goldfuss), is placed in a sub-family (Phascolarctinae) of its own. It is too well known to need general description. It is an example of over-specialization, having become so adapted to life in the tree tops that it is more or less helpless on the ground. Once very common, it is now rare in its truly wild state, though it is holding its own in sanctuaries. It will feed only upon a few species of Eucalypt, preferring Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*), but it will also take Peppermint (*E. amygdalina*) and Giant Gum (*E. regnans*); but rather than eat unpalatable food it will starve to death. It never enters a hollow, but spends the whole of its existence among the branches of trees.

### 3. Burrowing Herbivorous Animals.

Wombats form the only genus of this family (Phascolomyidae). These animals construct a burrow of 12 or more feet in length.

The Naked-nosed Wombat, *Phascolomys mitchelli* Owen, the only Victorian representative of the genus, is common in the western part of the State. It is a coarse-furred, thickly-built animal, with a short, blunt head, and varies in colour from fawn-grey to black. Wombats are principally root-feeding creatures, though they also eat grass and certain kinds of fungi.

### CARNIVOROUS SECTION.

The Native Cats, Phascogales, and Pouched Mice (family Dasyuridae) comprise the truly carnivorous marsupials. The pouch is generally rudimentary and opens ventrally.

The Tiger Cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), was thought to be extinct in Victoria, but several specimens have recently been captured. It is the largest of the genus, being about the size of a small terrier dog. The dorsal surface of the body is dark-brown, almost black, spotted freely with round white spots. The under-side is white. The long tail is also spotted. This animal lives in thick forest amid the tangled undergrowth. It is very ferocious.

The Native Cat, *D. viverrinus* (Shaw), is smaller and its tail is not spotted. There are two colour forms, olive-grey and black. Though more numerous than the Tiger Cat, to which it is similar in habits, this species, also, is uncommon. It was once very abundant.

Geoffroy's Native Cat, *D. geoffroyi* Gould, has been recorded from Northern Victoria, but there is little doubt that it has now disappeared.

The Brush-tailed Phascogale, *Phascogale penicillata* (Shaw), often called Tree Rat, is a silvery-grey, wiry-haired animal about the size of a large rat. It has a pointed nose and short ears. The basal half of the tail is short haired, but the distal half is clothed with long black hairs which the animal can erect when frightened or annoyed. Living in forest country, it makes its home in hollow trees, and feeds upon small mammals, birds, and insects.

The Yellow-footed Phascogale, *P. flavipes* Waterh., is a terrestrial form, though it will make a nest in an old stump, or in a hollow at the base of a dead tree. It is about half the size of the Brush-tail, and is greyish-brown above, usually tending to ochraceous on the sides of the body; the under-side is buffy-yellow. The appearance of the fur is crisp.

Swainson's Phascogale, *P. swainsoni* Waterh., closely resembles the last-named species. Its fur is softer and is usually suffused with a deep rufous tint. It is a terrestrial form and does not climb trees. Though both species will eat meat, their diet consists principally of insects. Both are found in forest country.

The Fat-tailed Pouched Mouse, *Sminthopsis crassicaudata* (Gould), lives on the plains. It is about the size and colour of a common house mouse, but like all the Phascogales has a pointed nose and many sharp pointed teeth. The tail is short and more or less swollen according to abundance of food supply. In winter it makes a nest of grass among stones, but in summer usually forsakes this domicile for a crack in the ground.

The Common Pouched Mouse, *S. murina* (Waterh.), has rather a misleading name, for it is not nearly as common in Victoria as the above species, which it resembles in colour and size, but it has a long, slender tail and is even more mouse-like in appearance. Specimens are desired by the National Museum, Melbourne. Both species live entirely on insects.

The Bandicoots and Rabbit-bandicoots (family Peramelidae) are not entirely carnivorous, taking roots and bulbs as well as meat, insects, earthworms, etc. The pouch is not entirely enclosed, the ventral opening being towards the posterior end.

The Rabbit-bandicoot, *Thalacomys lagotis* (Reid), is now extinct in Victoria.

The Short-nosed Bandicoot, *Isodon obesulus* (Shaw), is a compact, short-legged little animal, somewhat larger than a rat. Although called "Short-nosed" its muzzle is long, though less so than the following species. The tail is short and the hair on the body is coarse and spiny. The upper surface is grizzled yellowish-brown, and the under surface yellowish-white. This is the commonest species in Victoria, and is found in numbers quite close to Melbourne. It feeds upon insects and their larvae and earthworms, and will also eat roots and bulbs. It makes its home among the roots of trees, or by scratching a depression under clumps of grass or low bushes. The species may be identified by its short, rounded ears.

The Long-nosed Bandicoot, *Perameles nasuta* Geoff., is very similar in appearance and habits to the foregoing animal. It is usually a little darker in colour, and its nose is longer. The ears are long and pointed at the tips.

Gunn's Bandicoot, *Perameles gunni* Gray, is similar in build, but has soft fur without spines. It is yellowish-brown on the upper surface, with four vertical stripes on each flank. The under surface is white.

## MONODELPHIA.

The placental mammals form the bulk of the mammals of the world. Though the Victorian species are comparatively few, it is a great mistake to imagine that there are no placental mammals indigenous to Australia, for in this State are Bats, Rodents, Seals, and Whales, as well as the Dingo, concerning whose advent to the continent there has been much discussion. It is, perhaps, advisable to deal with them under two headings:—

- (a) Those indigenous to the country.
- (b) Those introduced in comparatively recent years.

### INDIGENOUS PLACENTAL MAMMALS.

#### *Bats (order Chiroptera).*

Bats are the only mammals which have the power of true flight. The bones of the fore limbs are elongated, especially the phalanges or fingers which form the framework of the wings. The open wing of a bat may be likened to a spread hand, the fingers of which are connected by a strong thin membrane.

The Grey-headed Fruit Bat or Flying Fox, *Pteropus poliocephalus* Temm., the only Victorian representative of the fruit-bats, has a wing-spread of over 3 feet. It is easily recognized by its large size. It lives in huge colonies of thousands of individuals, is nocturnal, and feeds principally upon fruit.

The Yellow-bellied Bat, *Saccolaimus flaviventris* (Peters), is, like the remainder of the bats, insectivorous. It is not common. The body is a very deep brown (black) above and pure white below. The wing-spread is about 14 inches.

The Long-eared Bat, *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, has long ears and a nose-leaf on its muzzle. It is brown in colour and is a little smaller than the preceding animal.

The Little Bat, *Eptesicus pumilis* (Gray), is the smallest of the Victorian bats, the wing-spread being less than 9 inches.

Gould's Bat, *Chalinolobus gouldi* (Gray), has short ears, the lobe of which is carried forward below the angle of the mouth, which is thickened and has an outward projection. The bat is brown, has a black head, and a wing-spread of about 12 inches.

The White-striped Bat, *Nyctinomus australis* (Gray), has a white stripe on each side of the body directly under the wing. It is a little larger than the foregoing animal.

#### *Seals (Order Carnivora : Sub-order Pinnipedia).*

The Australian Sea-bear, *Arctocephalus doriferus* Wood Jones, lives in considerable numbers at Seal Rocks, off Westernport Bay and at Julia Percy Island. When wet this seal appears almost black, but a dry skin is grey on the dorsal surface and brown below. Statements concerning the destruction of fish by these animals are often made. They probably do very little damage to fishing grounds, their principal food being squid and other creatures of no commercial value. In South Australia the disappearance of the seals has caused no increase in the numbers of fish caught.

The Leopard Seal, *Ogmorhinus leptonyx* de Blainville, which is spotted, and the Crab-eating seal, *Lobodon carcinophagus* Homb. & Jaq., which is mottled brown in summer and white in winter, are occasional visitors from antarctic waters.

#### *Rats and Mice (Order Rodentia).*

Indigenous rats and mice are an interesting group, and some show considerable specialization. Unfortunately, many have been exterminated by introduced species.

The Golden-bellied Water Rat, *Hydromys chrysogaster* Geoff., is a large rat, reddish-brown on the dorsal surface, yellowish below, and the last 3 inches of the black tail is shining white. The head and body are about 12 inches in length. It is found in many streams and rivers in Victoria, and lives upon fish, crustaceans, and molluscs.

The Allied Rat, *Rattus assimilis* (Gould), is very common in unsettled areas. It must not be confused with the introduced Black Rat (see introduced animals). It is a short, stumpy little animal with long and almost fluffy fur, greyish-brown on the back, and a lighter grey below. Its tail is not quite as long as the head and body.

The Eastern Swamp-rat, *R. lutreola* (Gray), is very similar in appearance to *R. assimilis*, but is slightly smaller and has a shorter tail. It is found in swampy country and is not as common.

Mitchell's Jerboa Mouse, *Notomys mitchelli* (Ogil.), is a saltatory form with the hind limb greatly developed and the feet elongated; it is tawny with a white under-surface. It has now disappeared from its former habitat, the northern Mallee, but a greyer sub-species, *N. mitchelli macropus* Thos., may still exist.

#### Whales and Dolphins (Order Cetacea).

Cetaceans are rovers of the sea with a very wide distribution, but specimens are from time to time washed ashore. They are true mammals, with modified fore limbs and relics of a pelvic girdle. They are divided into two sub-orders, one toothless when adult, the other possessing teeth at all ages.

#### Toothless or Whalebone Whales (Sub-order *Mystacoceti*).

The Hump-back Whale, *Megaptera nodosa* Bonn., is black above and white below, and has a number of longitudinal furrows on the lower jaw and throat. Length to more than 50 feet.

#### Toothed Whales (Sub-order *Odontoceti*).

The Beaked Whale, *Mesoplodon grayi* Haast, is recorded only by skeletal remains. Length to 20 feet.

The Killer Whale or Grampus, *Orca gladiator* Bonn., has from 20 to 26 teeth in each jaw. Length to 20 feet.

The Yellow-sided Dolphin, *Delphinus delphis* Linn., is the common porpoise of fishermen. Length to 8 feet.

The Bottle-nosed Dolphin, *Tursiops tursio* (Fabr.), has been recorded several times. A small specimen of this species was stranded in the Yarra River last year (1932).

#### INTRODUCED MAMMALS.

Foreign animals introduced into Australia have probably done more to exterminate small native creatures than trapping, hunting, settlement, and all other agencies put together. The European rabbit is responsible for the decrease in numbers, almost to extermination, of Rat-kangaroos, Rabbit-bandicoots, and other native animals whose food it eats; rats, cats, and foxes are also very destructive.

The Dingo, *Canis familiaris dingo* Bulm., has been claimed to be indigenous to Australia, but the general opinion of zoologists is that the dingo and the aboriginal came to the country together.

The Fox, *Vulpes vulpes* (Linn.), was brought to Australia by Victorian sportsmen for fox-hunting. It has spread with alarming rapidity, and is responsible for much havoc amongst native game.

The Domestic Cat, *Felis cattus* Linn., is perhaps the most destructive enemy of native animals, for it climbs trees and preys upon birds and arboreal mammals. In the bush, where it is now unfortunately common, it grows to a large size, and many of the stories of "Tigers" and other strange creatures have their origin in this animal.

The Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Linn.), and the Hare, *Lepus europaeus* Pallas, are too well known to need more than mention. Both flourish only too well.

The Brown or Norway Rat, *Rattus norvegicus* (Erxl.), lives in sewers and burrows and never far from settlement. It has coarse, spiny fur, short ears, and a tail shorter than head and body.

The European Black Rat, *Rattus rattus* (Linn.), and its grey variety, the Alexandrine Rat, *R. rattus alexandrinus* (Geoff.), have adapted themselves to life in the bush, and are responsible for the extermination of many native rodents. The Black Rat is dark grey or black both above and below; the Alexandrine Rat is usually lighter grey above and white or yellowish-white below. Both have long ears and tails longer than head and body. They climb trees with ease, and sometimes build nests in tree-tops. They are a pest to orchardists, for they eat the growing fruit from the branches, but they can flourish far from cultivated areas. On numerous occasions their numbers have reached plague proportions.

The European House-mouse, *Mus musculus* Linn., is to be found everywhere in Victoria. Often it sweeps the country in swarms, and does enormous damage at these times. It is often called "Field Mouse," but it is the same animal that is found in town houses.

The National Museum, Melbourne, is always pleased to identify, or give advice regarding, any unusual animal, and donations of native fauna are welcomed.

### THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

An article on this subject contributed by Professor 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 Victoria and other history for the years 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The leading events in the fifteen years 1917 to 1931 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history during 1932 were as follows :—

1932—17th January	..	Death in Melbourne of Captain Albert Jacka, first Australian to be awarded a V.C. in the Great War.
5th February	..	Bush fires raged in many districts in Victoria. Six men were overtaken by flames at Erica and all perished.
19th March	..	Sydney Harbour Bridge opened.
13th April	..	Hogan Ministry defeated on a vote of the Legislative Assembly.
14th May	..	Legislative Assembly Elections held and Labour Party defeated.
19th May	..	New Ministry, with Sir Stanley Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., as Premier, assumed office.
10th July	..	Coastal Steamer <i>Casino</i> capsized and sank in Apollo Bay. Ten lives were lost.
26th July	..	Death announced of Sir William McPherson, a former Premier of this State.

### CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

#### The Present Constitution.

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

#### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1931.

**Elections for the Legislative Council.** At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 6th June, 1931, nine seats were contested, eight members being returned unopposed. A statement showing the number of electors on the rolls for each province; also the number and proportion who voted in the provinces where elections were held, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1930-31, page 7.

#### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1932.

**Elections. Legislative Assembly.** At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 14th May, 1932, there were contests in 44 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,055,301—510,809 males and 544,492 females. In contested districts 94·16 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 94·56 per cent. and for females 93·77 per cent.

A statement was published in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, page 11, which shows the number of electors on the rolls of each electoral district, also the number of votes polled at the election in each contested district and the percentage of such votes to the number on the rolls.

**Preferential Voting.** The preferential system of voting adopted in 1911 for Assembly elections, and in 1921, for Council elections, is still in force. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 20 of the 44 contested districts in the election of 14th May, 1932, there were more than two candidates. In twelve of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In three of the other eight contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

**Absent Voting.** The legislation providing for absent voting was assented to on the 10th November, 1927, and was applied generally for the first time at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in November, 1929.

**Compulsory Voting.** Compulsory voting was again in operation at the general election for the Legislative Assembly on 14th May, 1932, this being the third general election at which it has been in operation.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1932.

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

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	%		%		%
1856	*	1883	64·96	1911	63·61
1859	*	1886	64·70	1914	53·92
1861	*	1889	66·58	1917	54·21
1864	*	1892	65·12	1920	63·70
1866	55·10	1894	70·99	1921	57·26
1868	61·59	1897	70·33	1924	59·24
1871	65·02	1900	63·47	1927	91·76†
1874	61·00	1902	65·47	1929	93·72
1877	62·29	1904	66·72	1932	94·16
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1907	61·26		
1880 (July)	65·85	1908	53·64		

\* Not available.

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



DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,  
1856 TO 1932.

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

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		%
Twenty-ninth .. ..	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth .. ..	1929-32	864	596	69·0

**STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1932.**

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during 1932:—

Act No.	Date.	
4018	20th April	.. This Act applies a sum not exceeding £3,499,682 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1931-32 and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting to £15,283,362 granted out of the Consolidated Revenue by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act.
4019	20th April	.. The <i>Unemployed Occupiers Act 1932</i> amends certain provisions of Part I. of the <i>Unemployed Occupiers and Farmers Relief Act 1931</i> relating to declaration that may be required on application for foreclosure and to the limit of duration of protection orders for tenants or mortgagors.
4020	30th June	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act 1932</i> extends the period for reduction of salaries of public servants and of certain non-contributory pensions, &c.
4021	30th June	.. The <i>Judgments (Reciprocity) Act 1932</i> amends Division 12 of Part VIII. of the <i>Supreme Court Act 1928</i> so far as relating to certain awards not enforceable under Commonwealth Acts.
4022	30th June	.. The <i>Public Service Payments Reduction Act 1930 Amendment Act 1932</i> provides that pensions paid under the provisions of Part III. of the <i>Police Regulation Act 1928</i> shall not be subject to reduction under the <i>Public Service Payments Reduction Act 1930</i> .

Act No.	Date.	
4023 ..	30th June	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief (Amendment) Act 1932</i> makes provision for the establishment of the Employment Council of Victoria and for the payment out of the Unemployment Relief Fund for shelter, clothing and firewood for persons out of employment. ( <i>Repealed by Act No. 4079</i> ).
4024 ..	30th June	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,306,453 to the service of the year 1932-33.
4025 ..	30th June	.. The <i>Unemployed Occupiers Act 1932</i> (No. 2) amends certain provisions of Part I. of the <i>Unemployed Occupiers and Farmers Relief Act 1931</i> relating to declaration that may be required on application for foreclosure and to the limit of duration of protection orders for tenants and mortgagors.
4026 ..	30th June	.. The <i>Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1932</i> amends and continues the operation of the Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts until 5th November, 1932.
4027 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief Works (Commonwealth and States) Act 1932</i> authorizes the raising of money by the State for the purposes of the Commonwealth Acts known as the <i>Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Acts 1932</i> and relates to the provision by the State as to moneys required in respect of interest on amounts borrowed in accordance with the said Acts by certain authorities and bodies of persons.
4028 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Moorabbin Loans Act 1932</i> authorizes the Shire of Moorabbin to expend balances of certain moneys for purposes other than the purposes for which the said moneys were borrowed.
4029 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Local Government Act 1932</i> gives authority to municipal councils to add a limited sum, for preparation of specifications, plans, &c., to the actual cost of the work of forming and making streets, roads, lanes, and drains under certain provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1928</i> .
4030 ..	11th July	.. The <i>State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal Act 1932</i> provides for the establishment of an industrial tribunal, consisting of a County Court judge and representatives of the Victorian Railway Commissioners and employees of the State Coal Mine, with power to determine rates of pay and conditions of employment at or in connexion with the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi.
4031 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1932</i> gives power to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital Board to borrow, on the credit of the contributing municipalities, a sum not exceeding £25,000 for the purpose of erecting and equipping suitable buildings.
4032 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Motor Omnibus (By-laws) Act 1932</i> makes a retrospective amendment of the <i>Motor Omnibus Act 1928</i> as to publication of by-laws.

Act No.	Date.	
4033 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Entertainments Tax Act</i> 1932 provides for the imposition of increased rates of entertainment tax.
4034 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Freezing Works (Overdraft Guarantee) Act</i> 1932 authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the payment to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia by the Amalgamated Freezing Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited of moneys advanced by way of overdraft for the purposes of the undertakings by the company at Ballarat and Bendigo during 1932-33.
4035 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Income Tax (Amendment) Act</i> 1932 amends the provisions of the <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act</i> 1931 as to alterations to assessments.
4036 ..	11th July	.. The <i>Buchan Lands Exchange Act</i> 1932 provides for the exchange of certain Crown lands in the town of Buchan for certain other lands.
4037 ..	19th July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £570,555 to the service of the year 1931-32.
4038 ..	19th July	.. The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act</i> 1932 provides <i>inter alia</i> for the payment into the Consolidated Revenue out of Country Roads Board Fund of the sum of £150,000 in respect of the financial year 1931-32.
4039 ..	19th July	.. The <i>Daylesford Land Act</i> 1932 provides for the revocation and the reservation of certain Crown land in the Borough of Daylesford for markets purposes and for the use of portions thereof for market, municipal, educational and fire brigade purposes.
4040 ..	8th September	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £971,627 to the service of the year 1932-33.
4041 ..	26th September	.. The <i>Brunswick Loan Act</i> 1932 authorizes the municipality of the City of Brunswick to expend the balance of certain moneys for purposes other than the purposes for which the moneys were borrowed.
4042 ..	26th September	.. The <i>Charlton Land Act</i> 1932 provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the township of Charlton and for the issue of a Crown grant of the said portion to the Country Fire Brigades Board.
4043 ..	26th September	.. The <i>Government Advances (Reduction of Interest) Act</i> 1932 provides for the temporary reduction of the rate of interest payable to the State under certain enactments.
4044 ..	26th September	.. The <i>Gormandale Land Act</i> 1932 makes provision for the revocation of the reservation and for the sale of certain Crown land in the township of Gormandale.

Act No.	Date.	
4045	.. 30th September	.. The <i>Motor Car Act 1932</i> provides that motor cars registered in other States may under certain conditions be used in Victoria for carrying passengers for hire or goods for hire or in the cause of trade.
4046	.. 30th September	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Railway Construction Trusts) Act 1932</i> provides for any railway construction trust to be a public or local authority in respect of reduction of interest under Part III. of the <i>Financial Emergency Act 1931</i> .
4047	.. 30th September	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Moratorium) Act 1932</i> extends the period of restriction of mortgagees' rights under the <i>Financial Emergency Act 1931</i> .
4048	.. 3rd October	.. The <i>Melbourne and Geelong Debentures and Inscribed Stock Act 1932</i> relates to the issue of debentures or inscribed stock in respect of moneys borrowed by the corporations of the City of Melbourne and the City of Geelong respectively.
4049	.. 6th October	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £960,255 to the service of the year 1932-33.
4050	.. 13th October	.. The <i>Country Roads (Traction Engine Fees) Act 1932</i> fixes the registration fees for traction engines for haulage of agricultural machinery and for road-making machinery.
4051	.. 13th October	.. The <i>Treasury Overdrafts Act 1932</i> extends the duration of the <i>Treasury Overdrafts Act 1930</i> until 31st December, 1934.
4052	.. 13th October	.. The <i>Pensions Reduction Act 1932</i> provides for the reduction until the 6th July, 1933, of amounts contributed by the State in respect of certain pensions.
4053	.. 13th October	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief (Amendment) Act 1932</i> (No. 2) relates to rates of pay for work on any works for the relief of unemployment. ( <i>Repealed by Act No. 4079</i> ).
4054	.. 13th October	.. The <i>Stamps (Betting Tax) Act 1932</i> requires every bookmaker to furnish periodically statements of particulars of all booked bets and of all cash bets where the amount wagered by the backer is £5 or over made in Victoria by him and provides for the imposition of stamp duties on such statements on a scale of rates with a minimum of 1s. on every amount so wagered of £5 and up to but not including £10 and a maximum of 10s. on every amount wagered of and over £250.
4055	.. 31st October	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Moratorium) Act 1932</i> (No. 2) further extends the period of restriction of mortgagees rights under the <i>Financial Emergency Act 1931</i> .
4056	.. 31st October	.. The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1932</i> provides for the payment by instalments by employees of taxes on income.

Act No.	Date.	
4057	.. 31st October	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief (Taxation) Act</i> 1932 provides for imposing a graduated tax on income for raising further moneys for the relief of unemployment. Every person whose gross income for the year ending 30th June, 1932, amounted to £50 and upwards is required to furnish a return of such income.
4058	.. 3rd November	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £954,906 to the service of the year 1932-33.
4059	.. 7th November	.. The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1932 declares the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1932.
4060	.. 7th November	.. The <i>Farmers Relief Act</i> 1932 amends Part II. of <i>Unemployed Occupiers and Farmers Relief Act</i> 1931 relating to the temporary relief of farmers in respect of debts.
4061	.. 22nd November	.. The <i>Marriage (Validating) Act</i> 1932 provides facilities for enabling certain "marriages in fact" to be declared not to be invalid.
4062	.. 28th November	.. The <i>Blackburn and Mitcham Loan Act</i> 1932 authorizes the Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham to construct and provide certain permanent works and undertakings in lieu of certain other permanent works and undertakings.
4063	.. 30th November	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,027,969 to the service of the year 1932-33.
4064	.. 30th November	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Moratorium) Act</i> 1932 (No. 3) extends the period of restriction of the rights of mortgagees.
4065	.. 5th December	.. The <i>Fisheries (Trout Licences) Act</i> 1932 provides for the issue of licences to fish for non-indigenous trout to persons over 17 years of age on payment of fee.
4066	.. 5th December	.. The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1932 provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1933, of the additional duties payable under Part III. of the <i>Finance Act</i> 1930.
4067	.. 5th December	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1932 authorized the issue of Treasury Bonds.
4068	.. 5th December	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1932 declares the rate of land tax for the year ending 31st December, 1933, and provides that interest on unpaid tax shall be payable from due date of payment of tax.
4069	.. 5th December	.. The <i>Betting Tax (Shooting Contests) Act</i> 1932 provides that bookmakers shall obtain from the Comptroller of Stamps authority duly stamped before betting at shooting contests on sports grounds.

Act No.	Date.	
4070 ..	5th December	.. The <i>Wrongs Act</i> 1932 amends Part III. of the <i>Wrongs Act</i> 1928 and provides that at the trial of an action for a libel contained in any newspaper the defendant shall be at liberty to give evidence in mitigation of damages or compensation in respect of a libel or libels to the same purport or effect as the libel for which such action has been brought.
4071 ..	9th December	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1932 amends the <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1928 and approves and provides for the carrying into effect an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria for the termination of an agreement made in 1927 relating to war service homes.
4072 ..	12th December	.. The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1932 provides <i>inter alia</i> for the continuance to specified dates of increased stamp duties previously imposed, for the imposition of new stamp duties on powers of attorney and for an increase in the stamp duty on cheques from 1½d. to 2d.
4073 ..	19th December	.. The <i>Cultivation Advances Act</i> 1932 enables government advances to be made on certain terms to farmers who through the existence or consequences of drought or other adverse climatic conditions would not be able without advances to fallow or crop their farms or a reasonably sufficient area thereof.
4074 ..	19th December	.. The <i>Police Offences (False Advertisements) Act</i> 1932 provides that proceedings may be taken against any person who publishes or causes to be published any statement which to his knowledge is false in any material particular and is intended to promote the sale of any real or personal property.
4075 ..	19th December	.. The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act</i> 1932 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State forests.
4076 ..	19th December	.. The <i>Theatres Act</i> 1932 provides that every advertisement with respect to a film or the exhibition of any cinematograph feature shall contain a statement to the effect that the censor has approved the film for general exhibition or suitable only for exhibition before adult persons as the case may be.
4077 ..	19th December	.. The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1932 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for public works and other purposes.

Act No.	Date.	
4078	.. 19th December	.. The <i>Albert Park Land Act 1932</i> revokes the Crown grant of certain land, known as Albert Park, situated in the municipalities of South Melbourne and St. Kilda and reserved from sale permanently as a site for a public park and validates certain matters relating to the irregular appointment and acts of the committee of management.
4079	.. 21st December	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932</i> consolidates and amends the Unemployment Relief Acts in operation and provides that work of a prescribed class shall be performed for municipalities by every male person who receives sustenance; for the appointment by every municipal council of a public assistance committee for the local administration of certain provisions of this Act; and for the control by the issue of licences of all collections of money or goods for the relief of unemployment.
4080	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Act 1932</i> provides for the continuance in office of members of the Board.
4081	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Local Government (Debentures) Act 1932</i> gives power to municipalities to enter into agreements with debenture holders whereby the terms and conditions of debentures may be varied by the postponement for a period of not more than ten years of the date for the payment of principal or of interest on debentures and to agree with certain owners liable to contribute by instalments to the cost of works for which moneys were borrowed to the postponement of the date for the payment of the whole or any part of any of the instalments.
4082	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Education (Fees) Act 1932</i> provides for the making of regulations for the payment of fees for instruction in secondary school subjects.
4083	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Country Sewerage Loan Application Act 1932</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for sewerage works in country districts.
4084	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1932</i> sanctions the issue and applications of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for irrigation works water supply works drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Works Acts.
4085	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1932</i> provides that any male officer who has attained the age of 60 years and any female officer who has attained the age of 55 years may retire from the public service before 1st July, 1933, on full pension if the Treasurer of Victoria is of opinion that such retirement will result in a reduction of expenditure out of the consolidated revenue or railways revenue.

Act No.	Date.	
4086 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act</i> 1932 (No. 2) provides that all fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines paid under the Motor Car Acts less the cost of collection of such fees and fines shall be placed to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund, and for the suspension for the year 1931-32 of the annual payment of the amount of £50,000 out of the consolidated revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund.
4087 ..	29th December	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission (Borrowing) Act</i> 1932 authorizes the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to raise moneys by the issue of debentures and inscribed stock for the payment of moneys to the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Limited and the Electric Supply Company of Victoria Limited under agreements relating to the purchase of electrical and tramway undertakings.
4088 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Dried Fruits Act</i> 1932 gives power to the Government to purchase by agreement or acquire compulsorily dried fruits in Victoria.
4089 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Deutgam Land Act</i> 1932 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Deutgam and provides for the grant of the said land to the Commonwealth of Australia as a site for a base for seaplanes of the Australian Air Force.
4090 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Superannuation and Other Trust Funds Validation Act</i> 1932 removes doubts as to the validity of certain superannuation and other funds.
4091 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1932 provides for the appointment of the Closer Settlement Commission consisting of five members to succeed the Closer Settlement Board. The members of the Commission are entitled to hold office for a period of five years. Provision is made for the annual adjustment of liabilities of settlers for a period of five years. In making any such adjustment the Commission shall have regard to (a) ruling prices of farm products (b) seasonal conditions (c) requirements for the maintenance of the settler and of his family (d) the means and ability of the settler to make any adjusted payment (e) efforts made by the settler to meet his liabilities (f) any other factors which in the opinion of the Commission are proper to be considered. Provision is also made for the assessment of the liabilities of settlers at the end of five years, and for the writing off of the difference between the amount of the valuation of the land and improvements and the sum of the capital value at which the land was sold, the amount of advances for improvements and the arrears of interest. Discretionary power is given to the Commission to reduce the amount to be written off if the Commission is satisfied that the value of the land and improvements has been adversely affected by the failure of the settler to work the land or maintain the improvements in a proper manner.



Act No.	Date.	
4092 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Boy Scouts Association Act</i> 1932 incorporates the Boy Scouts Association, Victorian Branch.
4093 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Carriages Act</i> 1932 gives power to the councils of the cities of Melbourne and Geelong to limit the number of hackney carriages plying for hire.
4094 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Thornbury Land Act</i> 1932 authorizes the granting of a lease, for a period of fifteen years, of certain Crown lands situated at Thornbury to the Glen Iris Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Company Proprietary Limited.
4095 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Land Act</i> 1932 amends the <i>Land Act</i> 1928 and provides <i>inter alia</i> for the modification of the requirements with regard to improvements in residential or non-residential selection purchase leases or in perpetual leases.
4096 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Forest Act</i> 1932 gives power to exchange forest lands for unoccupied Crown lands.
4097 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act</i> 1932 authorizes the raising of money for the relief of unemployment and for the advancing of such money by way of loan to public authorities for approved works for the relief of unemployment.
4098 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1932 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for railways and other purposes.
4099 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Firearms Act</i> 1932 revokes and cancels every pistol certificate and pistol permit granted and every registration of a pistol effected before the coming into operation of this Act, and makes a fresh application to the Chief Commissioner of Police necessary for the registration of any pistol.
4100 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Transport Regulation Act</i> 1932 provides for the appointment of a Board with power to report and make recommendations with respect to the better and more economic co-ordination or better regulation and control of railway tramway motor sea and air transport.
4101 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Wheatgrowers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act</i> 1932 makes provision for applying for the benefit and assistance of wheatgrowers in Victoria certain moneys paid to the State pursuant to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act known as the <i>Financial Relief Act</i> 1932, and also provides for the distribution of such moneys amongst the wheatgrowers in the ratio which the acreage of the wheat crop sown by such wheatgrower in the year 1932 bears to the whole acreage of the wheat crops in Victoria sown by all wheatgrowers in the year 1932.
4102 ..	29th December	.. The <i>Factories and Shops (Sundays) Act</i> 1932 prohibits the employment of any person on a Sunday in clothing, boot or knitting factories, and provides such prohibition may be suspended by the Secretary for Labour in order to meet exigencies of trade.

Act No.	Date.	
4103	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Police Offences (Race-meetings) Act</i> 1932 makes provision for the payment of interest on unpaid balance of compensation that may be due in respect to the closing of certain racecourses.
4104	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Milk Board Act</i> 1932 provides for the appointment of a Milk Board for the purpose of reporting and making recommendations as to the regulation and control of the supply of milk to the metropolis and the better and more economic collection transportation treatment, and distribution of milk including the prices paid to producers and the prices paid by consumers.
4105	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Landlord and Tenant Act</i> 1932 amends the law relating to distress for rent by providing for the sale of hire purchase goods by landlord in certain cases and for the application of the proceeds of sale.
4106	.. 29th December	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Act</i> 1932 provides <i>inter alia</i> for the continuance to 1st October, 1934, of the period of restriction of rights of mortgagees, and that any provisions in certain mortgages and agreements renewing mortgages negating or excluding any of the provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts or restricting rights of mortgagors shall be void.

### OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The following statement 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 September, 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ..	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George 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

\* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting)	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 .. 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting) }	9th March, 1889 .. 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, { LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893.. 27th March, 1895 ..	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. { (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ..	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900..	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) }	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 .. 19th May, 1911 .. 28th August, 1913 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908 24th May, 1911 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, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.*	23rd February, 1914	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)†	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
	1st April, 1923 ..	24th October, 1923
	8th April, 1926 ..	27th June, 1926
	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.‡	24th February, 1921	7th April, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.§	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor	24th June, 1931	

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

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

† Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 11th May, 1918.

‡ On leave of absence from 1st April, 1923, to 24th October, 1923.

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, the number of Ministries was 45. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries appears in the

*Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth and forty-seventh Ministries is contained in the following statement :—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889

The forty-eighth and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle is Premier, assumed office on 19th May, 1932. This Ministry consists of the following members :—

#### ARGYLE MINISTRY.

Argyle, Sir Stanley S., K.B.E., M.R.C.S., M.L.A.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Health.
Macfarlan, Ian, M.L.A. .. ..	Chief Secretary and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
Menzies, Robert Gordon, K.C., M.L.A.	Minister of Railways, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Allan, John, M.L.A. .. ..	Minister of Agriculture and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Dunstan, Albert Arthur, M.L.A. ..	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests.
Pennington, John Warburton, C.B.E., M.L.A.	Minister of Public Instruction.
Jones, John Percy, M.L.C. .. ..	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in charge of Immigration, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Goudie, George Louis, M.L.C. .. ..	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour.
Chandler, Alfred Elliott, M.L.C. ..	Minister without Portfolio.
Cohen, Harold Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.L.C.	Minister without Portfolio.
Kent-Hughes, Wilfrid Selwyn, M.L.A.	Minister without Portfolio.
Manifold, Thomas Chester, M.L.A.	Minister without Portfolio.

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, 1933.**

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

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

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo .. ..	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, V.D. .. ..	1934
	Hon. H. Keck .. ..	1937
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. C. H. A. Eager .. ..	1934
	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1937
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. M. McGregor .. ..	1934
	Hon. G. M. Davis .. ..	1937
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. H. H. Smith .. ..	1934
	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C. .. ..	1937
Melbourne East .. ..	Hon. J. P. Jones (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1934
	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. ..	1937
Melbourne North .. ..	Hon. E. L. Kiernan .. ..	1934
	Hon. H. H. Olney .. ..	1937
Melbourne South .. ..	Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (Minister without Portfolio)	1934
	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) .. ..	1937
Melbourne West .. ..	Hon. R. Williams .. ..	1934
	Hon. J. H. Disney .. ..	1937
Nelson .. ..	Hon. H. A. Currie, M.C. .. ..	1934
	Hon. E. G. Bath .. ..	1937
Northern .. ..	Hon. R. Kilpatrick .. ..	1934
	Hon. G. J. Tuckett .. ..	1937
North-Eastern .. ..	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris .. ..	1934
	Hon. A. M. Zwar .. ..	1937
North-Western .. ..	Hon. H. Pye .. ..	1934
	Hon. G. L. Goudie (Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour)	1937
Southern .. ..	Hon. W. C. Angliss .. ..	1934
	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. ..	1937
South-Eastern .. ..	Hon. W. Tyner .. ..	1934
	Hon. A. E. Chandler (Minister without Portfolio)	1937
South-Western .. ..	Hon. H. F. Richardson .. ..	1934
	Hon. G. S. McArthur .. ..	1937
Wellington .. ..	Hon. F. W. Brawn .. ..	1934
	Hon. A. J. Pittard .. ..	1937
Western .. ..	Hon. M. Saltau .. ..	1934
	Hon. W. J. Williamson .. ..	1937

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

Clerk Assistant, Clerk of Committees, and Usher: H. B. Jamieson.

Clerk of the Records and Clerk Assistant at the Table: R. S. Sarah.

Clerk of the Papers: L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1933—*continued*.

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. M. M. Blackburn.\*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park ..	H. V. Drew.
Allandale ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.†
Ballarat ..	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon ..	T. K. Maltby.
Benalla ..	E. F. Cleary.
Benambra ..	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo ..	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara ..	T. D. Oldham
Brighton ..	Hon. I. Macfarlan (Chief Secretary, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Brunswick ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie ..	H. O. White.
Carlton ..	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton ..	C. Shields, M.B.
Caulfield ..	Sir. H. D. Luxton, K.B.
Clifton Hill ..	Hon. M. M. Blackburn (Speaker).
Coburg ..	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood ..	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong ..	Hon. F. Groves.
Dundas ..	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon ..	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn ..	W. H. Everard.
Flemington ..	J. J. Holland.
Footscray ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Geelong ..	E. A. Austin.
Gippsland East ..	A. E. Lind.
Gippsland North ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ..	H. J. T. Hyland.
Gippsland West ..	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley ..	Colonel Hon. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Grant ..	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower ..	Hon. H. Angus.
Hampden ..	Hon. T. C. Manifold (Minister without Portfolio).
Hawthorn ..	J. A. Gray.
Heidelberg ..	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong ..	Hon. J. W. Pennington, C.B.E. (Minister of Public Instruction).

\* Elected 11th October, 1933, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., who died 7th October, 1933.

† Died 7th October, 1933.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1933—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Kew .. .. .	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes (Minister without Portfolio).
Korong-Eaglehawk .	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests).
Lowan .. .. .	Hon. M. E. Wettenhall.
Maryborough-Daylesford ..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. .. .	T. Hayes.
Mildura .. .. .	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington .. .. .	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote .. .. .	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading .. .. .	Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C. (Minister of Railways, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Oakleigh .. .. .	J. T. V. Smith.
Ouyen .. .. .	A. L. Bussau.
Polwarth .. .. .	Hon. J. McDonald.*
Port Fairy-Glenelg .. .. .	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne .. .. .	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. .. .	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond .. .. .	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. .. .	Hon. J. Allan (Minister of Agriculture and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
St. Kilda .. .. .	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat .. .. .	Hon. R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill .. .. .	Hon. F. E. Old.
Toorak .. .. .	Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S. (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Health).
Upper Goulburn .. .. .	Hon. E. J. Mackrell.
Upper Yarra .. .. .	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.
Walhalla .. .. .	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta-Ovens .. .. .	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga .. .. .	E. A. Coyle.
Warrenheip-Grenville .. .. .	Hon. E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool .. .. .	J. V. Fairbairn.†
Williamstown .. .. .	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi .. .. .	W. G. McKenzie.

\* Died 15th August, 1933, succeeded by A. McK. McDonald.

† Resigned 13th October, 1933.



MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1933—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Clerk of Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : W. R. Alexander,  
C.B.E., J.P.

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Private Bills : G. R. Webb.

Clerk of Committees and Serjeant-at-Arms : F. E. Wanke.

Reader : T. J. Landy.

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

Clerk of the Papers : H. K. McLachlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : A. H. Angel.

Librarian : E. L. Frazer, B.A.

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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, and the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist are *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. Since the present system was instituted approximately 4,749,800 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,280,100 relate to marriages, 2,355,400 to births, and 1,114,300 to deaths.

On the 1st August, 1932, 55 metropolitan registration offices were closed, and a branch for the registration of births and deaths occurring within the area of Greater Melbourne was established at the office of the Government Statist. This change will result in a considerable financial saving annually, and will facilitate the working of the registration section of the office.

Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, and the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. Searches are charged for at the following rates:—2s. 6d. for the first five years and an additional 2s. 6d. for every five years or part of five years thereafter. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry, but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable, except where application is made within three months of the registration of the event, when the extra charge is only 2s. 6d. 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.

As evidence of the extent by which the information in the records is availed of, the number of transactions which took place in 1932 was 39,197, yielding £4,726 revenue. Included in the above number were 4,536 free ordinary searches and 419 free certificates.

**Law relating to Marriages, Births, and Deaths.** The various Acts relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths in Victoria were consolidated in 1928.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion ordinarily officiating as such in one of the religious denominations, and whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, also by the Government Statist, an Assistant Government Statist or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. Three clear days notice must precede all marriages; where the parties are being married by a minister this notice may be dispensed with, in cases of emergency, on the written permission of a Justice of the Peace. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardian, or in certain circumstances by permission of a Guardian of Minors who is usually a police magistrate. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the law relating to marriages, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. Certificates of such marriages must, however, be lodged with the Government Statist for record purposes. No marriage is invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity.

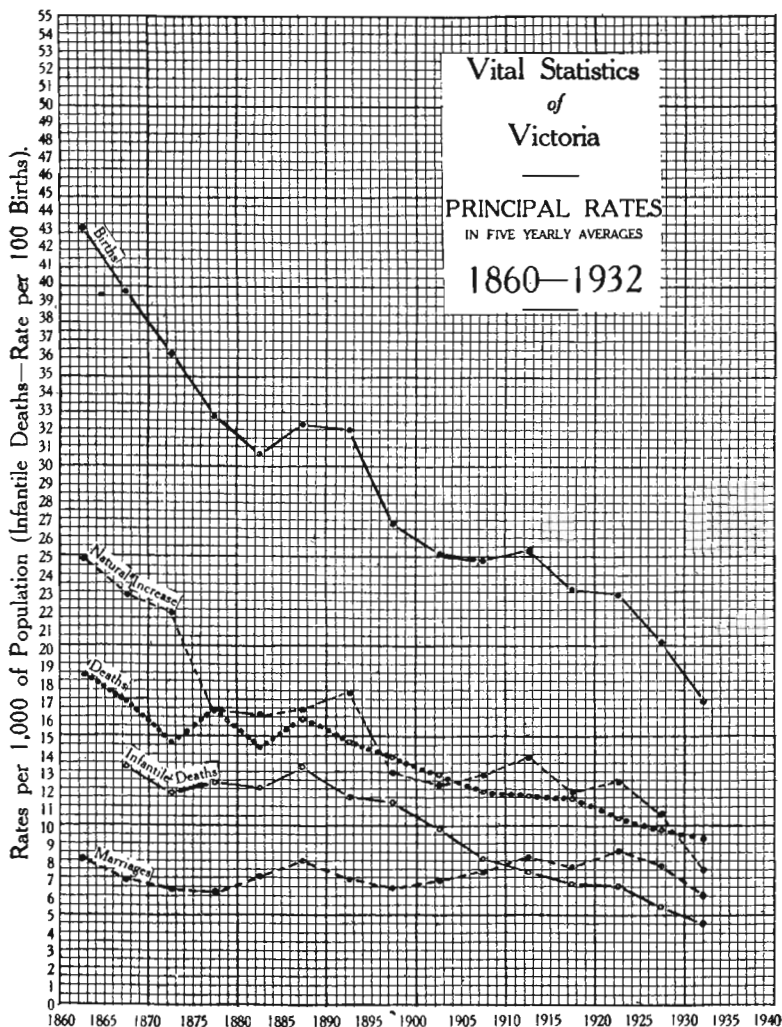
Births of live children must, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for default without reasonable cause, be registered within 60 days. After 60 days and within twelve months, registration may be effected on the payment of a fee of 5s., after twelve months and under seven years, only by authority of the Government Statist (fee 20s.), and after seven years by order of a Judge of the County or Supreme Court (fee 30s.) Births (and deaths under five years of age) of illegitimate children must, in addition to being registered, be notified to the local registrar, by the occupier of the house within 3 or 7 days according to locality. If the mother is the occupier the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Legitimation of an illegitimate child may be effected at any time after the marriage of the father and mother provided there was at the time of the birth of the child no legal impediment to the marriage.

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

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

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



The principal numbers and rates—male and female—  
**Summary of Vital Statistics, 1932.** relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1932, are given in the following table:—

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1932.

Division.	Sex.	Mean Population.	Number of—			Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births
			Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Greater Melbourne	Males	466,270	6,803	5,044	362	14·59	10·82	53·21
	Females	527,965	6,383	4,685	267	12·09	8·87	41·83
	Total	994,235	13,186	9,729	629	13·26	9·79	47·70
Rest of the State	Males	430,030	7,273	3,954	330	16·91	9·20	45·37
	Females	381,841	7,005	3,122	222	18·35	8·18	31·69
	Total	801,871	14,278	7,076	552	17·81	8·82	38·66
Victoria	Males	*896,300	14,076	8,998	692	15·70	10·04	49·16
	Females	*909,806	13,388	7,807	489	14·72	8·58	36·52
	Total	1,806,106	27,464	16,805	1,181	15·21	9·30	43·00

NOTE.—Particulars of marriages are available only for the whole State.

\* Subject to revision.

The birth and infantile death rates for 1932 were the lowest recorded in Victoria.

## MARRIAGES.

**Marriages—Numbers and Rates.**

Marriages in Victoria in 1932 numbered 11,744, corresponding to a rate of 6.50 per 1,000 of the population. Rates for previous years were 5.67 in 1931, 6.52 in 1930 and 7.31 in 1929, the rate for 1931 being the lowest in the history of the State. The highest number of marriages, 14,898, and also the highest rate since 1857—9.85 were recorded in 1920. The high rate of 1920 was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of returned soldiers after their return to civilian life.

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

## MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1932.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	4,362	*	*	*	*	10·24
1860-64..	4,418	1,068	1,166	1,079	1,105	8·16
1865-69..	4,533	1,123	1,144	1,113	1,153	6·94
1870-74..	4,823	1,168	1,299	1,131	1,225	6·40
1875-79..	5,023	1,239	1,307	1,207	1,270	6·21
1880-84..	6,296	1,528	1,611	1,483	1,674	7·07
1885-89..	8,208	1,899	2,196	1,915	2,198	8·04
1890-94..	7,945	1,995	2,100	1,838	2,012	6·88
1895-99..	7,627	1,816	2,074	1,778	1,959	6·44
1900-04..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6·78
1905-09..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7·36
1910-14..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8·29
1915-19..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7·62
1920-24..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8·64
1925 ..	13,370	3,064	3,594	3,201	3,511	8·00
1926 ..	13,405	3,012	3,757	3,085	3,551	7·90
1927 ..	13,608	3,152	3,835	3,000	3,621	7·88
1928 ..	13,186	3,162	3,524	3,148	3,352	7·53
1929 ..	12,935	3,292	3,303	2,801	3,539	7·31
1930 ..	11,641	2,837	3,323	2,630	2,851	6·52
1931 ..	10,182	2,346	2,638	2,425	2,773	5·67
1932 ..	11,744	2,915	2,866	2,626	3,337	6·50

\* Not available.

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

**Marriage rates in Australasia.** Marriage rates in each of the other Australasian States in 1932 were as follows:—New South Wales, 6·86; Queensland, 6·61; South Australia, 6·20; Western Australia, 6·87; Tasmania, 6·79; and New Zealand, 6·80. The rate for Australia was 6·66 in 1932, as compared with 5·98 in 1931, 6·71 in 1930, 7·45 in 1929, 7·73 in 1928, and an average annual rate of 8·38 in the period 1920 to 1924, 7·75 in 1915 to 1919, and 8·72 in 1910 to 1914.

**Marriages. (Census and standardized rates.)**

Census rates and explanations of factors affecting the crude marriage rate will be found in previous editions of this work.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1932 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

### AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1932.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.														Total Bridegrooms.					
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.		50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.
16 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17 ..	..	..	2	3	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
18 ..	..	1	1	7	15	25	11	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
19 ..	..	..	1	10	34	50	44	22	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
20 ..	..	..	..	..	21	34	42	56	43	60	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
21 to 25	..	1	8	45	151	270	327	356	1,605	354	40	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3,163
25 to 30	..	..	5	19	41	87	162	206	1,868	1,595	202	37	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	4,230
30 to 35	..	..	2	4	13	18	32	53	401	755	365	99	27	4	3	1	..	..	..	1,807
35 to 40	..	..	..	..	3	6	10	13	108	216	212	121	41	16	1	1	..	1	..	749
40 to 45	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	6	38	88	118	98	65	27	4	..	..	..	..	453
45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	37	46	61	66	28	12	4	1	..	..	271
50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	17	34	37	32	15	9	3	1	..	159
55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	8	23	17	21	17	14	5	2	..	114
60 to 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	9	16	20	12	7	6	4	3	84
65 to 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	9	6	9	6	4	..	58
70 to 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	6	4	..	35
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	10
Total Brides	..	2	19	110	300	503	650	708	4,226	3,074	1,016	489	284	165	83	53	29	24	9	11,744

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 739 were older and 164 younger than their brides, and 97 were of the same age as their partners.

The following table shows the proportions of both sexes marrying in various age groups for 1932:—

### PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1932.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	1.79	35 to 40 ..	63.78	41.64
16 to 17 ..	0.09	9.37	40 to 45 ..	38.57	24.18
17 to 18 ..	1.36	25.54	45 to 50 ..	23.08	14.05
18 to 19 ..	6.47	42.83	50 to 55 ..	13.54	7.07
19 to 20 ..	16.52	55.35	55 to 60 ..	9.71	4.51
20 to 21 ..	22.48	60.29	60 and over	15.92	5.28
21 to 25 ..	269.33	359.84	Total ..	1,000.00	1,000.00
25 to 30 ..	360.18	261.75			
30 to 35 ..	158.97	86.51			

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

## MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Bachelors.	All Bridegrooms.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.	Spinsters.	All Brides.	Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1928 ..	28·12	29·55	28·66	25·34	26·34	25·42
1929 ..	28·07	29·59	28·71	25·31	26·23	25·35
1930 ..	28·16	29·72	28·81	25·19	26·22	25·29
1931 ..	27·89	29·52	28·65	25·02	26·02	25·03
1932 ..	28·02	29·50	28·66	25·19	26·05	25·18

In 1932 the mean marrying age of divorced men was 40·15 years and of widowers 47·88, while for divorced women the age was 35·31 and for widows 43·19.

**Birthplaces of persons marrying.** Marriage records for 1932 show that 84·9 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 90·6 per cent. of the brides were Australian born while 11·9 per cent. of the grooms and 7·5 per cent. of the brides were born in Great Britain and Ireland. Of all persons married 87·8 per cent. were born in Australia, .8 per cent. in New Zealand, 9·7 per cent. in Great Britain and Ireland, and .5 per cent. in other British Possessions, and only small proportions, about 1·8 per cent. of the bridegrooms and .8 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1913 and 1932 :—

## BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1932.

Where Born	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1932.	1913.	1932.
Australia .. .. .	9,628	9,969	10,274	10,643
New Zealand ... ..	155	95	82	89
England and Wales ...	972	1,019	644	660
Scotland .. .. .	213	276	141	181
Ireland ... .. .	126	101	83	40
Other British Possessions ...	40	71	24	36
Germany ... .. .	46	26	19	14
Russia ... .. .	17	12	3	4
Italy ... .. .	15	48	12	12
United States ... .. .	30	16	14	8
Other Foreign Countries and unspecified ... .. .	82	111	28	57
Total .. .. .	11,324	11,744	11,324	11,744



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 TO 1932.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1891-1900.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1932.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	87·22	90·31	90·70	91·55
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·23	3·15	2·95	2·27
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·07	4·81	4·57	4·71
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	2·48	1·73	1·78	1·47

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

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria in 1932, 917 were bachelors, 62 widowers and 21 divorced men as compared with 946 spinsters, 37 widows and 17 divorced women.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1932 was 444, which was 70 more than the number for the preceding year. Of the 119,376 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 2,296, or 1 in every 52 persons, as compared with 1 in every 98 in the period, 1916-20. The following are the numbers of divorced and deserted persons who have re-married during the years 1928 to 1932 :—

### DIVORCED AND DESERTED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Divorced.			Deserted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1928 .. ..	248	255	503	2	5	7
1929 .. ..	236	276	512	3	5	8
1930 .. ..	236	227	463	7	10	17
1931 .. ..	184	190	374	4	18	22
1932 .. ..	243	201	444	3	13	16

The proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 years of age are given in the subjoined table for the years 1928 to 1932 :—

Year.	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1928 .. ..	4·02	18·11
1929 .. ..	4·31	18·34
1930 .. ..	4·70	19·57
1931 .. ..	5·45	20·30
1932 .. ..	4·69	19·52

Marriages of minors.

**Marriages in  
religious  
denomina-  
tions.**

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages, for the years 1913 and 1932, are shown in the following table:—

### MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1913.		1932.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England .. ..	3,179	28·07	3,096	26·36
Roman Catholic Church .. ..	1,922	16·97	2,158	18·38
Presbyterian Church .. ..	2,105	18·59	2,008	17·10
Methodist Church .. ..	1,633	14·42	1,680	14·30
Baptist Church .. ..	449	3·97	516	4·39
Church of Christ .. ..	257	2·27	279	2·38
Congregational Church .. ..	1,014	8·95	205	1·75
Lutheran Church .. ..	71	·63	73	·62
Salvation Army .. ..	47	·42	86	·73
Hebrew .. ..	43	·38	56	·48
Other Sects .. ..	314	2·77	72	·61
Registrars of Marriages .. ..	290	2·56	1,515	12·90
Total .. ..	11,324	100·00	11,744	100·00

**Civil  
marriages.**

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

### CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1923 TO 1932.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1923 ..	508	3·87	1928 ..	1,013	7·68
1924 ..	658	4·95	1929 ..	1,040	8·04
1925 ..	528	3·95	1930 ..	1,224	10·51
1926 ..	617	4·61	1931 ..	1,143	11·23
1927 ..	845	6·21	1932 ..	1,515	12·90

**Registered clergymen.** The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,787 on 31st December, 1932. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and civil registrars of marriages were as follows:—

## REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1932.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	445	New Church .. ..	2
Roman Catholic ..	403	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Presbyterian .. ..	302	Unitarian .. ..	1
Methodist .. ..	316	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Baptist .. ..	94	Latter Day Saints (Mormons) .. ..	1
Church of Christ ..	69	Open Brethren .. ..	3
Congregational ..	55	Pentecostal .. ..	1
Lutheran .. ..	31		
Salvation Army ..	42	Total Clergymen ..	1,787
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized) .. ..	3		
Seventh Day Adventist ..	10	Civil Registrars of Marriages .. ..	20
Catholic Apostolic ..	3		
Free Christian .. ..	1	Grand Total ..	1,807
Australian Church ..	2		
Ballarat Town Mission ..	1		

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

## BIRTHS.

**Births—Numbers and Rates.** The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1932 was 27,464. This was 2,868 less than the number registered for the preceding year, and the rate per 1,000 of the population was the lowest experienced in Victoria. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 794, and corresponded to a ratio of 28·9 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1932. There were 1,051 male to every 1,000 female births in 1932, as compared with 1,063 in 1931, 1,056 in 1930, 1,073 in 1929, and 1,066 in 1928.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods, when, owing to immigration, the population consists for

the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth rate.

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

## BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1932.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39·49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43·29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39·77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36·35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32·85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30·64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32·27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31·99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26·76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25·08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24·76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25·42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23·13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22·89
1925 ..	35,922	18,593	17,329	8,938	8,790	9,195	8,999	21·49
1926 ..	35,362	18,203	17,159	8,832	8,861	8,950	8,719	20·84
1927 ..	35,074	18,068	17,006	8,508	8,742	9,265	8,559	20·30
1928 ..	34,498	17,805	16,693	8,870	8,684	8,716	8,228	19·70
1929 ..	33,604	17,394	16,210	8,512	8,564	8,153	8,375	18·99
1930 ..	33,127	17,015	16,112	8,360	8,308	8,329	8,130	18·65
1931 ..	30,332	15,632	14,700	7,835	7,888	7,294	7,315	16·88
1932 ..	27,464	14,076	13,388	6,819	6,940	6,818	6,887	15·21

\* Not available.

Birth rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the other Australasian States in 1932 were as follows:—  
**Birth Rates in Australasia.** New South Wales, 17·75; Queensland, 17·89; South Australia, 14·54; Western Australia, 18·85; Tasmania, 20·25; and New Zealand, 17·09. The rate for Australia in 1932 was 16·94 as compared with 18·23 in 1931, 19·93 in 1930, 24·40 in 1920 to 1924, 25·89 in 1915 to 1919, and 27·73 in 1910 to 1914. The birth rate in England and Wales was 15·3 in the year 1932.

**Births.**  
(Census and  
Standardized  
rates.)

Census rates and explanations of factors affecting the crude birth rate will be found in previous issues of this work.

**Birthplaces  
of parents  
of nuptial  
children.**

The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1932, 80 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, the percentages born in the States or countries mentioned hereafter were as follows:—77·6 in Victoria; 86·1 in Australia; 0·7 in New Zealand; 8·0 in England and Wales; 2·1 in Scotland; 0·9 in Ireland; 0·5 in other British Possessions; and 1·7 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 79·9; Australia, 89·2; New Zealand, 0·5; England and Wales, 6·7; Scotland, 1·6; Ireland, 0·6; other British Possessions, 0·4; and foreign countries, 1·0.

**Ages of  
parents of  
nuptial  
children.**

The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1932 were 33·09 and 29·46 years respectively, which were 4·43 and 4·28 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same year. 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, 1932.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.		Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.	
Under 20 ... ..	64		Under 20 ... ..	4·89	
20 to 25 ... ..	11·71		20 to 25 ... ..	22·31	
25 to 30 ... ..	26·02		25 to 30 ... ..	23·87	
30 to 35 ... ..	26·42		30 to 35 ... ..	23·31	
35 to 40 ... ..	17·79		35 to 40 ... ..	14·58	
40 to 45 ... ..	10·66		40 to 45 ... ..	5·56	
45 to 50 ... ..	4·32		45 and over ... ..	48	
50 and over ... ..	2·44				
Total ... ..	100·00		Total ... ..	100·00	

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1932, 51·18 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 37·89 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 37·73 and 44·21 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 49 were due to mothers under 20 years, and about 5 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The following table, shows the number of births (allotted to the place of usual residence of the mother), and the births per 1,000 of the mean

population in Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and the last three years. :—

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population. (Corrected rates.)				
	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,812	1,348	1,475	1,220	1,069	18·39	14·29	15·64	12·99	11·67
Box Hill ..	*	259	285	234	214	*	18·31	19·99	16·16	14·09
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	187	202	186	149	*	22·28	24·00	21·75	17·16
Brighton ..	482	394	405	371	313	18·75	13·37	13·55	12·44	10·52
Brunswick ..	1,161	974	986	888	828	23·42	17·52	17·57	16·08	15·18
Camberwell ..	797	865	989	819	702	23·10	17·85	19·73	16·35	14·06
Caulfield ..	1,065	941	1,000	877	735	19·59	14·87	15·66	13·70	11·40
Chelsea ..		127	129	126	118		18·66	18·91	18·39	17·61
Coburg ..	703	742	770	696	640	25·15	20·80	21·60	19·27	17·34
Collingwood ..	690	532	518	505	469	20·35	16·63	16·17	16·06	15·18
Essendon ..	846	766	781	737	618	19·88	18·59	16·87	15·99	13·44
Fitzroy ..	683	517	515	465	450	19·92	15·96	15·83	14·68	14·49
Footscray ..	980	875	928	777	720	24·20	19·13	20·21	16·89	15·62
Hawthorn ..	325	424	462	387	362	16·63	12·70	13·63	11·52	10·76
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	413	452	366	338	*	16·93	18·08	15·00	14·02
Kew ..	379	339	356	319	262	17·96	13·97	14·47	13·03	10·81
Malvern ..	636	499	513	466	361	15·07	11·46	11·69	10·72	8·35
Moorabbin ..		398	456	360	359		23·14	25·55	19·93	19·67
Mordialloc ..		148	153	157	113		15·37	15·75	16·33	12·04
Northcote ..	898	727	740	698	625	24·51	17·27	17·57	16·59	14·73
Oakleigh ..	*	264	270	244	205	*	22·72	22·59	20·68	17·80
Port Melbourne ..	278	230	229	220	215	21·14	17·24	16·93	16·76	16·63
Prahran ..	877	696	717	637	593	17·02	13·26	13·56	12·19	11·47
Preston ..	558	703	767	647	568	31·33	23·87	25·64	21·55	18·38
Richmond ..	886	693	682	672	592	20·34	16·71	16·37	16·49	14·82
Sandringham ..	275	272	290	248	216	17·90	15·33	16·08	13·83	11·99
South Melbourne ..	865	660	658	592	575	19·01	15·06	15·01	13·61	13·32
St. Kilda ..	659	533	546	473	458	16·05	11·61	11·81	10·33	9·90
Williamstown ..	485	423	431	414	319	23·25	19·28	19·82	18·92	14·45
Remainder of Metropolis ..	1,364	..	..	..	..	25·88	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	728	664	654	681	584	18·40	17·14	16·85	17·85	15·45
Bendigo ..	609	550	558	523	506	18·10	17·10	17·37	16·36	15·91
Geelong ..	862	844	906	772	698	21·87	19·26	20·56	17·74	16·02
Chelsea ..	126	..	..	..	..	..	19·28	..	..	..
Castlemaine ..	132	105	105	116	72	18·50	15·16	14·83	17·50	10·93
Hamilton ..	144	138	146	146	105	27·69	24·47	25·80	25·61	18·29
Maryborough ..	114	118	106	128	120	23·57	21·35	19·24	23·15	21·43
Mildura ..	198	184	187	168	185	34·09	28·23	28·55	25·53	28·03
Mordialloc ..	150	..	..	..	..	..	19·70	..	..	..
Shepparton ..	†	151	168	136	160	†	27·51	30·55	24·46	23·27
Stawell ..	111	92	96	86	91	23·88	19·46	20·43	18·11	19·16
Warrambpool ..	183	176	163	162	185	22·75	20·17	18·65	18·41	20·90
Wonthaggi ..	159	141	161	150	116	25·06	22·44	24·39	24·59	20·00
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	17,904	15,949	16,705	14,801	13,186	20·14	16·03	16·65	14·84	13·26
Country Towns ..	3,516	3,163	3,250	3,068	2,822	20·88	19·22	19·66	18·70	17·34
Remainder of State ..	14,255	12,693	13,172	12,463	11,456	23·31	20·40	21·37	19·57	17·65
Victoria ..	35,675	31,805	33,127	30,332	27,464	21·37	17·85	18·56	16·88	15·21

\* Included in Remainder of Metropolis. † Not calculated.

NOTE.—Up to the end of 1928, Greater Melbourne was defined as that area within a radius of ten miles of the Elizabeth-street Post Office. At the beginning of 1929, the area was re-defined to conform to the expansion of the Metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and to include, as far as possible, complete Local Government areas. In the Heidelberg shire, the Greensborough Riding, and, in the Braybrook Shire, the Western Riding, are excluded.

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

#### CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1928 ... ..	361	1
1929 ... ..	348	3
1930 ... ..	350	Nil
1931 ... ..	343	3
1932 ... ..	250	2

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 95 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 17,484 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1917 were 1 in every 94 and 1 in every 9,538 respectively.

**Adoption of Children.** The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 makes provision for the legal adoption of children. An adopted child has the right of succession whether under an intestacy or disposition to the real and personal property of an adopter, but not of its natural parent or parents; it has no rights of succession to the property of adopting parents' relatives, but has rights in estate of natural parents' relatives. Marriage is prohibited between an adopter and an adopted child.

The first registration under the above Act was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1931, the adoptions of 211 male and 412 female children were registered. During 1932, adoptions registered comprised 91 male and 160 female children.

**Children legitimized.** The first provision for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock was made by the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1903. This Act was repealed in 1912 and an Act passed which provided for the legitimation of such children at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the

application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. An amending Act passed in 1916 allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother if the father were absent on war service or had died not more than two years previously. Up to the end of 1932 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 3,263 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, 101 in 1930, 85 in 1931, and 77 in 1932.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1932, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 6·4; New South Wales, 18·9; Queensland, 17·6; South Australia, 11·0; Western Australia, 23·4; Tasmania, 6·6; and New Zealand, 26·2.

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

Ex-nuptial  
Births in  
Victoria.

#### EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1910 TO 1932.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births.			Percentage of Total Births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910-14 .. ..	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5·77
1915-19 .. ..	33,101	941	912	1,853	5·60
1920-24 .. ..	36,022	869	821	1,690	4·69
1925 .. ..	35,922	809	734	1,543	4·30
1926 .. ..	35,362	818	785	1,603	4·53
1927 .. ..	35,074	811	745	1,556	4·44
1928 .. ..	34,498	845	780	1,625	4·71
1929 .. ..	33,604	744	717	1,461	4·35
1930 .. ..	33,127	751	729	1,480	4·47
1931 .. ..	30,332	748	668	1,416	4·67
1932 .. ..	27,464	640	561	1,201	4·37

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1932 were as follows:—Victoria, 4·37 per cent.; New South Wales, 5·23 per cent.; Queensland, 4·80 per cent.; South Australia, 3·32 per cent.; Western Australia, 4·18 per cent.; Tasmania, 5·39 per cent.; Australia, 4·78 per cent.; and New Zealand, 5·07 per cent.



**Ex-nuptiality in town and country.** A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne and of the principal country towns than in the rural districts of Victoria. During the year 1932, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 5·07 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 5·03 per cent. in the principal country towns, and 3·40 per cent. in the rural districts.

### DEATHS.

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

#### DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1932.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17·78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18·44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16·93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14·56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16·45
1880-84..	12,820	7,324	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14·40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15·87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14·62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13·81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12·84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,089	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11·57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11·38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,860	10·40
1925 ..	15,836	8,582	7,254	3,744	4,039	4,334	3,719	9·47
1926 ..	16,335	8,765	7,570	3,622	4,439	4,239	4,035	9·63
1927 ..	16,773	8,982	7,791	3,809	4,271	4,714	3,979	9·71
1928 ..	17,708	9,384	8,324	4,087	4,176	4,735	4,710	10·11
1929 ..	16,717	9,131	7,586	3,587	4,138	4,987	4,005	9·45
1930 ..	15,959	8,467	7,492	3,682	4,112	4,334	3,831	8·94
1931 ..	17,033	9,190	7,843	3,501	4,020	4,644	4,868	9·48
1932 ..	16,805	8,998	7,807	3,895	4,110	4,750	4,050	9·30

\* Not available.

The number of deaths in 1932 was 16,805, which was 33 below the average of the preceding five years.

In 1932 there were 1,153 male to every 1,000 female deaths as compared with an average of 1,157 in the last five years. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,063, there being an actual excess of 1,299 females in the natural increase for the period.

The death rates per 1,000 of population in each of the other Australian States during 1932 were as follows:—  
**Death rates in Australasia.** New South Wales, 8·44; Queensland, 8·05, South Australia, 8·46; Western Australia, 8·80; and Tasmania, 9·12. The rate for Australia was 8·66 in 1932, as compared with an average annual rate of 8·70 in 1931, 8·59 in 1930, 9·41 in 1925 to 1929, 9·79 in 1920 to 1924, 10·90 in 1915 to 1919, and 10·70 in 1910 to 1914. In the year 1932, the death rate in New Zealand was 8·02, and in England and Wales, 12·0.

The differences in the age and sex constitutions of the populations of the six States have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon a standard population, distributed according to sex, into eleven age groups. Mortality indexes for each State for the years 1928 to 1932 as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows:—  
**Index of mortality.**

## INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1928	10·45	10·40	9·91	9·21	11·14	10·76	10·24
1929	9·78	11·14	10·21	8·97	11·69	10·98	10·39
1930	9·31	9·54	9·03	8·69	11·16	9·66	9·38
1931	9·88	9·59	9·04	8·69	10·99	10·14	9·56
1932	9·72	9·55	9·31	8·79	11·12	9·88	9·54

Though the death rate is usually higher in Victoria than in any other Australian State, the figures in the above table show that, by taking an average over the last five years, only two States—Queensland and South Australia—had a lower index of mortality than Victoria.

Information relating to death rates for groups of ages at the decennial periods, 1891–1900, 1902–11, and 1912–21, will be found in previous issues of this publication.  
**Death rates at various ages.**

The following table, computed on the basis of allotment of all deaths to the place of usual residence, shows the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, the principal country  
**Death rates in town and country.**

towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and the last three years.

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population. (Corrected rates.)				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.
<b>Greater Melbourne—</b>										
Melbourne ..	1,264	1,091	1,028	1,111	1,023	12.83	11.57	10.90	11.83	11.17
Box Hill ..	*	125	132	99	132	*	8.81	9.26	6.84	8.69
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	56	61	59	68	*	6.70	7.25	6.90	7.83
Brighton ..	242	272	279	275	286	9.43	9.22	9.33	9.22	9.61
Brunswick ..	520	532	503	535	560	10.50	9.57	8.96	9.69	10.26
Camberwell ..	316	430	442	452	458	9.15	8.87	8.82	9.02	9.17
Caulfield ..	463	552	535	567	553	8.52	8.72	8.38	8.86	8.57
Chelsea ..	..	63	54	64	66	..	9.24	7.92	9.34	9.85
Coburg ..	232	287	270	319	259	8.29	8.06	7.58	8.83	7.02
Collingwood ..	422	363	336	377	354	12.45	11.36	10.49	11.99	11.46
Essendon ..	404	429	409	439	435	9.51	9.30	8.83	9.52	9.46
Fitzroy ..	457	446	394	447	441	13.33	13.77	12.11	14.11	14.20
Footscray ..	397	402	366	417	403	9.78	8.79	7.97	9.07	8.74
Hawthorn ..	331	357	327	381	385	10.51	10.67	9.65	11.34	11.44
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	193	187	199	207	*	7.91	7.48	8.16	8.59
Kew ..	191	220	217	220	212	9.06	9.08	8.82	8.99	8.74
Malvern ..	368	404	376	412	419	8.71	9.28	8.56	9.48	9.69
Moorabbin ..	..	130	121	129	150	..	7.55	6.78	7.14	8.22
Mordialloc ..	..	85	96	91	74	..	8.88	9.88	9.46	7.88
Northcote ..	349	369	332	398	378	9.53	8.77	7.88	9.46	8.91
Oakleigh ..	*	101	99	85	140	*	8.72	8.28	7.20	11.81
Port Melbourne ..	151	137	132	131	142	11.49	10.26	9.76	9.98	10.90
Prahran ..	608	628	600	600	612	11.80	11.98	11.34	11.48	11.83
Preston ..	168	242	231	231	242	9.44	8.20	7.72	7.69	7.83
Richmond ..	490	464	442	465	457	11.24	11.20	10.61	11.41	11.44
Sandringham ..	121	161	157	163	154	7.86	9.08	8.71	9.09	8.55
South Melbourne ..	539	486	470	471	451	11.85	11.09	10.72	10.83	10.44
St. Kilda ..	441	452	436	401	458	10.73	9.84	9.43	8.76	9.90
Williamstown ..	237	211	187	226	210	11.32	9.63	8.60	10.33	9.52
Remainder of Metropolis ..	520	..	..	..	..	9.86	..	..	..	..
<b>Country Towns—</b>										
Ballarat ..	482	475	430	525	444	12.19	12.28	11.08	13.76	11.75
Bendigo ..	444	421	386	397	408	13.20	13.08	12.02	12.42	12.83
Geelong ..	401	455	455	480	434	10.16	10.40	10.32	11.03	9.96
Chelsea ..	56	..	..	..	..	8.61	..	..	..	..
Castlemaine ..	73	73	75	77	60	10.19	10.61	10.59	11.61	9.10
Hamilton ..	63	59	64	59	53	12.21	10.35	11.31	10.35	9.23
Maryborough ..	59	59	62	53	57	12.25	10.66	11.25	9.58	10.18
Mildura ..	65	59	57	54	77	11.10	9.05	8.70	8.21	11.67
Mordialloc ..	70	..	..	..	..	9.20	..	..	..	..
Shepparton ..	†	55	53	45	66	†	9.96	9.64	8.09	11.66
Stawell ..	53	51	40	61	57	11.38	10.87	8.51	12.84	12.00
Warrnambool ..	80	91	92	95	88	10.00	10.46	10.53	10.80	9.94
Wonthaggi ..	49	47	39	51	50	7.74	7.45	5.91	8.36	8.62
<b>Summary—</b>										
Greater Melbourne ..	9,231	9,688	9,219	9,764	9,729	10.38	9.74	9.19	9.79	9.79
Country Towns ..	1,895	1,845	1,753	1,897	1,794	11.25	11.22	10.60	11.62	11.02
Remainder of State ..	5,407	5,311	4,987	5,372	5,282	8.87	8.53	8.09	8.44	8.14
Victoria ..	16,533	16,844	15,959	17,033	16,805	9.91	9.45	8.94	9.48	9.30

\* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

NOTE.—Up to the end of 1928, Greater Melbourne was defined as that area within a radius of ten miles of the Elizabeth-street Post Office. At the beginning of 1929, the area was re-defined to conform to the expansion of the Metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and to include, as far as possible, complete Local Government areas. In the Heidelberg Shire, the Greensborough Riding, and in the Braybrook Shire, the Western Riding, are excluded.

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

An examination of particulars of residence of persons who die in the public institutions of Victoria gives a definite indication of the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. The numbers and proportions of such deaths in the various municipalities are given below for 1932 :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1932.

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Greater Melbourne—						
Melbourne ..	377	113	36·85	11·05	47·90	5·35
Box Hill ..	19	5	14·39	3·79	18·18	1·58
Braybrook (Part) ..	21	4	30·88	5·88	36·76	2·88
Brighton ..	55	13	19·23	4·55	23·78	2·29
Brunswick ..	176	39	31·43	6·96	38·39	3·94
Camberwell ..	83	19	18·12	4·15	22·27	2·04
Caulfield ..	108	30	19·53	5·42	24·95	2·14
Chelsea ..	15	8	22·73	12·12	34·85	3·43
Coburg ..	81	15	31·28	5·79	37·07	2·60
Collingwood ..	146	31	41·24	8·76	50·00	5·73
Essendon ..	106	37	24·37	8·50	32·87	3·11
Fitzroy ..	159	56	36·05	12·70	48·75	6·92
Footscray ..	146	25	36·23	6·20	42·43	3·71
Hawthorn ..	77	24	20·00	6·23	26·23	3·00
Heidelberg (Part) ..	55	11	26·57	5·31	31·88	2·74
Kew ..	43	10	20·28	4·72	25·00	2·19
Malvern ..	60	16	14·32	3·82	18·14	1·76
Moorabbin ..	30	16	20·00	10·67	30·67	2·52
Mordialloc ..	14	2	18·92	2·70	21·62	1·70
Northcote ..	129	23	34·13	6·08	40·21	3·58
Oakleigh ..	41	6	29·29	4·28	33·57	3·97
Port Melbourne ..	57	12	40·14	8·45	48·59	5·34
Prahran ..	38	38	23·04	6·21	29·25	3·46
Preston ..	72	14	29·75	5·79	35·54	2·78
Richmond ..	160	39	35·01	8·53	43·54	4·98
Sandringham ..	38	8	24·68	5·19	29·87	2·55
South Melbourne ..	127	39	28·16	8·65	36·81	3·84
St. Kilda ..	90	38	19·65	8·30	27·95	2·77
Williamstown ..	58	8	27·62	3·81	31·43	2·99

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS  
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1932—*continued.*

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Country Towns—						
Ballarat .. ..	92	32	20·72	7·21	27·93	3·28
Bendigo .. ..	115	24	28·19	5·88	34·07	4·37
Geelong .. ..	119	22	27·42	5·07	32·49	3·24
Castlemaine ..	25	2	41·67	3·33	45·00	4·10
Hamilton .. ..	23	..	43·40	..	43·40	4·01
Maryborough ..	21	4	36·84	7·02	43·86	4·46
Mildura .. ..	37	6	48·05	7·79	55·84	6·52
Shepparton ..	22	4	33·33	6·06	39·39	4·59
Stawell .. ..	15	1	26·32	1·75	28·07	3·37
Warrnambool ..	34	6	38·63	6·82	45·45	4·52
Wonthaggi .. .	22	1	44·00	2·00	46·00	3·97
Summary—						
Greater Melbourne	2,684	699	27·59	7·18	34·77	3·40
Country Towns ..	525	102	29·26	5·69	34·95	3·85
Remainder of State	1,274	287	24·12	5·43	29·55	2·40
Victoria .. ..	4,483	1,088	26·68	6·47	33·15	3·08

Of the total deaths in the State in 1932, 26·7 per cent. occurred in public hospitals as against 26·4 per cent. in 1931, 27·2 per cent. in 1930, 24·9 per cent. in 1923, and 20·4 per cent. in 1910-14. The proportion of residents of the Metropolis dying in public hospitals is only slightly higher than in 1910-14; in the country, consequent on a considerable extension of hospital facilities, the proportion of such deaths has increased by about fifty per cent. In 1910-14 the proportion for Greater Melbourne exceeded that for the rest of the State by 43 per cent., in 1923 the excess was 33 per cent., and in 1932 only 8 per cent.

The percentage of deaths occurring in the other public institutions of the State was 6·47 in 1932, 6·53 in 1931 and 5·82 in 1930. The rate in the metropolis is considerably higher than the rate for the rest of the State.

In 1932 the number of deaths in public institutions was 5,571, of which 3,383 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

Deaths in Metropolitan public institutions.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1932 is given in the subjoined table :—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1932.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Asylums—</b>	
Melbourne .. ..	865	<b>Mental—</b>	
Alfred .. ..	483	Kew .. ..	99
Children's .. ..	449	Mont Park .. ..	121
St. Vincent's .. ..	204	Receiving House, Royal Park	40
Austin .. ..	282	Macleod Military .. ..	..
Women's .. ..	194	Total Mental .. ..	260
Homœopathic .. ..	144	<b>Benevolent—</b>	
Infectious Diseases .. ..	131	Melbourne (Cheltenham) .. ..	181
Caulfield Repatriation .. ..	60	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm .. ..	151
Queen Victoria .. ..	102	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor .. ..	66
Jessie McPherson Community .. ..	23	Old Colonists' Homes .. ..	13
Williamstown .. ..	34	Total Benevolent .. ..	411
Caulfield Convalescent .. ..	11	<b>Foundling Homes, Refuges—</b>	
After Care Home .. ..	2	Broadmeadows .. ..	5
Eye and Ear .. ..	19	East Melbourne .. ..	3
Police .. ..	1	The Haven, Fitzroy .. ..	5
Total Hospitals .. ..	3,004	Carlton .. ..	1
<b>Sanatoria —</b>		Children's Welfare Depot .. ..	..
Heatherton .. ..	54	Berwick .. ..	2
Janesfield .. ..	20	Total Refuges, etc. .. ..	16
Macleod Military .. ..	1	<b>Total Hospitals and other Institutions .. ..</b>	<b>3,792</b>
Greenvale .. ..	26		
Total Sanatoria .. ..	101		

Of the 3,792 deaths in the above institutions, 2,225 were males and 1,567 were females.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1923-32, there were 10·03 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of approximately 54,000 lives in the last ten years. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from

Decrease in Metropolitan death rate.

tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1923-32 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1923-32.	Decrease in 1923-32.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1,654	601	1,053
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	446	108	338
Typhoid Fever ... ..	293	11	282
Scarlet Fever ... ..	33	14	19
Measles ... ..	215	21	194
Diphtheria ... ..	196	64	132
Total ... ..	2,837	819	2,018

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 71 per cent. in 1923-32—the decline representing a rate of 2,018 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,730 per million of the population during the period mentioned.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births reveals a constant decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 48 in 1928-32—a reduction of 64 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier years, only 36 died in the last five years.

Various health Acts and educative measures have contributed to the reduction, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of foodstuffs and

patent medicines, and the ensuring of a pure milk and water supply. The passing of the Midwives Act in 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare movement in 1917, coincide with, and, in a large degree, account for the reduction of the rate in the later years. Particulars of the latter movement will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1932.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Remainder of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	170·1	1,626	92·3	3,275	120·0
1885-89..	2,576	178·5	1,812	97·9	4,388	133·3
1890-94..	2,311	140·4	1,926	94·9	4,237	114·7
1895-99..	1,650	131·5	1,913	100·0	3,563	112·5
1900-04..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925 ..	1,079	60·2	967	53·7	2,046	57·0
1926 ..	1,104	61·6	863	49·5	1,967	55·6
1927 ..	1,118	62·5	848	49·4	1,966	56·1
1928 ..	1,015	56·8	904	54·4	1,919	55·6
1929 ..	855	50·5	732	43·9	1,587	47·2
1930 ..	847	50·7	694	42·3	1,541	46·5
1931 ..	711	48·0	638	41·1	1,349	44·5
1932 ..	629	47·7	552	38·7	1,181	43·0

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

Since 1929 a record low infantile death rate for Victoria has been experienced in each succeeding year.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and the last three years were as follows:—

Infantile  
deaths in  
different areas.



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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	163	86	115	67	62	89·97	63·95	77·97	54·91	58·00
Box Hill ..	*	10	14	5	8	*	37·04	49·12	21·37	37·38
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	6	10	8	5	*	33·19	49·50	43·01	33·56
Brighton ..	20	15	15	9	14	41·49	39·11	37·04	24·26	44·73
Brunswick ..	77	60	56	41	53	65·99	61·63	56·80	46·17	64·01
Camberwell ..	34	30	33	19	25	42·15	34·68	33·37	23·20	35·61
Caulfield ..	52	39	40	38	35	48·65	41·87	40·00	43·33	47·62
Chelsea ..	..	6	5	9	6	..	47·32	38·76	71·43	50·85
Coburg ..	44	33	39	29	19	62·29	44·47	50·65	41·67	29·69
Collingwood ..	62	38	36	43	38	89·80	71·78	69·50	85·15	81·02
Essendon ..	52	33	31	33	23	61·26	42·83	39·69	44·78	37·22
Fitzroy ..	57	41	39	44	35	83·50	79·33	75·73	94·62	77·78
Footscray ..	68	41	44	39	31	69·21	47·34	47·41	50·19	43·06
Hawthorn ..	25	16	18	11	11	47·66	37·23	38·96	28·42	30·39
Heidelberg (Part)	*	20	30	16	15	*	49·87	66·37	43·72	44·38
Kew ..	17	15	19	13	7	45·38	43·66	53·37	40·75	26·72
Malvern ..	28	19	16	16	16	44·63	38·91	31·19	34·33	44·32
Moorabbin ..	..	14	13	13	7	..	34·17	28·51	36·11	19·50
Mordialloc ..	..	8	6	12	4	..	55·48	39·22	76·43	35·40
Northcote ..	54	38	32	32	32	60·16	51·73	43·24	45·85	51·20
Oakleigh ..	*	12	12	5	16	*	46·18	44·44	20·49	78·05
Port Melbourne ..	25	16	14	20	13	89·08	71·24	61·14	90·91	60·47
Prabran ..	58	41	39	42	26	66·12	58·62	54·39	65·93	43·84
Preston ..	30	31	33	19	24	54·80	44·08	43·02	29·37	42·25
Richmond ..	65	46	37	46	32	73·81	65·53	54·25	68·45	54·05
Sandringham ..	15	10	9	7	9	53·86	35·95	31·03	28·23	41·67
South Melbourne ..	77	47	49	42	32	89·52	70·87	74·47	70·95	55·65
St. Kilda ..	34	22	25	13	20	50·97	41·67	45·79	27·48	43·67
Williamstown ..	33	19	18	20	11	67·99	44·44	41·76	48·31	34·48
Remainder of Metropolis ..	75	..	..	..	..	54·99	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	49	34	41	42	24	67·88	51·84	62·69	61·67	41·10
Bendigo ..	48	33	28	30	24	77·81	60·00	50·18	57·36	47·43
Geelong ..	61	49	56	46	40	70·75	58·56	61·81	59·59	57·31
Chelsea ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	79·49	..	..	..
Castlemaine ..	8	5	9	2	5	59·18	47·80	85·71	17·24	69·44
Hamilton ..	10	5	9	3	6	66·76	34·63	61·64	20·55	57·14
Maryborough ..	6	5	5	1	3	48·03	45·84	47·17	7·81	25·00
Mildura ..	13	9	8	12	9	66·53	47·83	42·78	71·43	48·65
Mordialloc ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	86·44	..	..	..
Shepparton ..	†	8	10	10	5	†	54·16	59·52	73·53	31·25
Stawell ..	7	3	3	1	2	61·15	28·26	31·25	11·63	21·98
Warrnambool ..	9	9	4	11	3	49·34	52·33	24·54	67·90	16·22
Wonthaggi ..	10	8	7	11	10	63·99	53·67	43·48	73·33	86·21
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	1,165	812	847	711	629	65·05	50·94	50·70	48·04	47·70
Country Towns ..	244	168	180	169	131	69·40	53·24	65·38	55·08	46·42
Remainder of State	702	535	514	469	421	49·25	42·12	39·02	37·63	36·75
Victoria ..	2,111	1,515	1,541	1,349	1,181	59·16	47·65	46·52	44·47	43·00

\* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

NOTE.—Up to the end of 1928, Greater Melbourne was defined as that area within a radius of ten miles of the Elizabeth-street Post Office. At the beginning of 1929, the area was re-defined to conform to the expansion of the Metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and to include, as far as possible, complete Local Government areas. In the Heidelberg Shire, the Greensborough Riding, and in the Braybrook Shire, the Western Riding, are excluded.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. During the years 1928-32 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 51 in Melbourne, 52 in Ballarat, 60 in Bendigo, and 59 in Geelong, as against 42 in the remainder of the State.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." The rate per 1,000 births of infants "under one week," which in 1932 comprised 53 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, has varied from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) to 23.7 in 1920-24 and 22.6 in 1932. Since 1910-14 the mortality of infants "over one week and under one month" has decreased by 42 per cent. and that of infants "over one month and under one year" by 54 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, sixty-four out of every 1,000 children in 1900-04, thirty-two in 1915-19, and nineteen in 1928-32.

On the average of the years 1928-32, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 29.2 per cent.

The tables which follow show the percentage of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and male and female death rates at each age period for the year 1932:—

### INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1932.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.							Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.			
1900-04 ..	34.4		16.9	21.0	25.9	98.2	105.7	90.4	
1905-09 ..	33.0		13.8	15.1	19.3	81.2	89.3	72.6	
1910-14 ..	21.5	11.1	12.1	12.4	16.7	73.8	81.8	65.3	
1915-19 ..	23.3	10.1	10.5	9.4	12.8	66.1	73.0	58.7	
1920-24 ..	23.7	9.3	9.8	10.0	12.5	65.3	71.8	58.5	
1925 ..	23.1	7.8	7.9	7.1	11.1	57.0	62.9	50.5	
1926 ..	22.6	7.1	7.1	7.5	11.3	55.6	61.3	49.6	
1927 ..	22.6	8.7	7.5	7.1	10.2	56.1	62.8	48.9	
1928 ..	22.5	6.9	6.6	7.2	12.4	55.6	61.1	49.8	
1929 ..	22.4	8.0	5.2	4.6	7.0	47.2	55.1	38.7	
1930 ..	21.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	7.8	46.5	50.8	42.0	
1931 ..	22.9	5.7	4.8	4.6	6.5	44.5	49.9	38.7	
1932 ..	22.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	6.7	43.0	49.2	36.5	

**INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES,  
MALES AND FEMALES, 1932.**

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.
Under 1 week ..	371	26·4	53·6	251	18·7	51·3
1 week to 1 month	82	5·8	11·9	44	3·3	9·0
1 to 3 months ..	77	5·5	11·1	46	3·4	9·4
3 to 6 months ..	66	4·7	9·5	59	4·4	12·1
6 to 12 months ..	96	6·8	13·9	89	6·7	18·2
Total ..	692	49·2	100·0	489	36·5	100·0

The experience of the years 1928-32 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 535 boys and 414 girls died within twelve months, and 9,465 of the former and 9,586 of the latter, or 19,051 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 1881-90. It is thus seen that, of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex, there were 1,286 more survivors in 1928-32 than in 1891-1900, and 1,583 more than in 1881-90.

An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete if the diseases which have proved fatal in different periods of 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 so called non preventable (pre-natal) causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-93, 1901-10, 1911-20, 1921-30, and for the years 1931 and 1932:—

**Probable mortality of infants.**

**Infantile death rates from certain causes.**

## INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births In—					
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1931.	1932.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12.41	7.31	4.87	3.57	3.59	2.84
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11.37	8.13	6.86	6.08	6.33	5.24
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29.66	24.62	16.13	9.85	2.31	3.09
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	3.45	4.86	4.38	4.43	4.55	3.86
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	22.24	12.74	13.09	6.77	3.20	3.35
Prematurity ..	13.13	14.99	15.17	15.34	14.14	13.84
Violence ..	3.16	2.47	1.07	.80	.63	.94
Injury at birth ..	} 21.51	12.77	7.98	2.57	2.90	3.24
Early Infancy (161) ..				3.42	4.32	4.15
All other causes ..				4.42	2.50	2.45
Total, all Causes ..	116.93	87.89	69.55	57.25	44.47	43.00

## INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1932.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1928-32.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.					
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	.07	.04	.51	.55	1.67	2.84	2.91	2.76	3.15	
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	.51	.51	.94	1.13	2.15	5.24	5.04	5.45	6.08	
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	.11	.22	.29	1.13	1.34	3.09	2.91	3.29	4.96	
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	1.86	.51	.84	.40	.25	3.86	4.26	3.44	4.48	
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	1.67	.62	.62	.40	.04	3.35	4.05	2.61	4.51	
Prematurity ..	11.84	1.31	.62	.07	..	13.84	17.34	10.16	14.18	
Injury at Birth ..	2.73	.47	.04	..	..	3.24	4.41	2.02	3.14	
Early Infancy (161) ..	3.53	.51	.11	..	..	4.15	4.33	3.96	3.46	
Violence ..	.22	.04	.22	.25	.21	.94	1.07	.82	.70	
All other causes ..	.11	.36	.29	.62	1.07	2.45	2.84	2.02	2.99	
Total, all Causes ..	22.65	4.59	4.48	4.55	6.73	43.00	49.16	36.53	47.65	
Average Annual Rate, 1928-32 ..	22.43	6.38	5.36	5.30	8.18	47.65	53.51	41.41	..	

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth etc.) was 29·8 per 1,000 births in 1928-32 and represented 63 per cent. of all infants who died. Variations in classification in the earlier years prevent exact comparison but no appreciable decline is evident. The rate in 1932 was 28·4, of which 76 per cent. occurred in the first week of life.

The mortality from the chief preventable diseases—infectious, respiratory, and diarrhœal—has declined from 40·1 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 27·9 in 1911-20 and 14·2 in 1928-32. Of these causes, deaths from diarrhœal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 5·0 in 1928-32, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 6·1 and the infectious from 7·3 to 3·2. It will thus be seen that since the beginning of this century mortality of infants from diarrhœal diseases has been reduced by 80 per cent, the main respiratory diseases by 25 per cent., and the infectious by 57 per cent. Of recent years respiratory diseases have displaced diarrhœal as the most fatal of the preventable infantile diseases. With few exceptions the mortality rate of males from infantile diseases is consistently higher than that of females.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the principal causes, and the death rate of infants under one month for Greater Melbourne and the whole State, for the years 1928 to 1932:—

#### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1928 TO 1932.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	10	5	2	5	1	10	6	7	9	3
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	23	55	27	23	19	41	71	37	40	28
Diarrhœal Diseases ..	8	4	..	2	4	10	13	3	4	9
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	62	57	46	44	26	103	113	99	89	65
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	44	52	52	24	26	115	112	120	76	63
Prematurity ..	247	242	234	208	166	482	452	439	411	361
Injury at Birth ..	68	54	47	39	40	119	103	94	87	88
Early Infancy (161) ..	53	56	66	67	59	83	114	100	127	111
Violence ..	7	4	5	3	2	12	6	6	8	7
All other causes ..	21	12	8	7	4	41	32	21	18	13
<b>Total, all Causes ..</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>748</b>
<b>Deaths per 1,000 Births</b>	<b>30·4</b>	<b>32·0</b>	<b>29·1</b>	<b>28·5</b>	<b>26·3</b>	<b>23·6</b>	<b>30·4</b>	<b>28·0</b>	<b>28·6</b>	<b>27·2</b>

A survey of the mortality from pre-natal causes is not complete without taking into account the loss due to stillbirths. In Victoria stillbirths are not registered but cases are notified to registrars in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries

**Stillbirths and Infantile Mortality.**

Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act. Rates based on these notifications should be regarded as minimum rates as they possibly understate the full extent of the loss. In 1932 the rate per 1,000 live births in Victoria was 28·9; in the States where registration of stillbirths is in force the rates for that year were, Western Australia, 24·1 and Tasmania, 28·3. The rate in New Zealand in 1932 was 30·0.

In the following table are given the stillbirth rates and other rates of infantile mortality in Victoria and Greater Melbourne in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Stillbirths and Deaths under one Year per 1,000 Live Births.							
	Greater Melbourne.				Victoria.			
	* Stillbirths (Notifications).	Under one Month.	1 to 12 Months.	Infant Mortality including Stillbirths.	Stillbirths (Notifications).	Under one Month.	1 to 12 Months.	Infant Mortality including Stillbirths.
1923	31·5	36·1	37·3	104·9	29·4	33·8	31·9	95·1
1924	31·0	34·8	32·9	98·7	30·1	32·1	29·2	91·4
1925	32·1	32·2	28·0	92·3	30·9	30·9	26·1	87·9
1926	31·3	31·5	30·1	92·9	29·7	29·7	25·9	85·3
1927	32·7	34·3	28·2	95·2	30·2	31·3	24·8	86·3
1928	31·3	30·4	26·4	88·1	27·5	29·5	26·1	83·1
1929	34·1	32·0	18·5	84·6	31·1	30·4	16·8	78·3
1930	32·9	29·1	21·6	83·6	29·9	28·0	18·5	76·4
1931	28·8	28·5	19·5	76·8	27·9	28·6	15·9	72·4
1932	29·8	26·3	21·4	77·5	28·9	27·2	15·8	71·9

\* Based on the total registrations of births in Greater Melbourne.

It will be seen that, as with other mortality due to pre-natal influences, the rate of stillbirths shows little tendency to decrease. The rate in Victoria now approximates to the total mortality occurring within one month after birth.

On the average of the last ten years, 110 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 51 in every 1,000 nuptial children. It is thus seen that the proportion of ex-nuptial children dying before the age of 1 year is 2·2 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1932 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 41·2 per 1,000 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,201, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 99, the death rate being thus 82·4 per 1,000 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes per 1,000 nuptial and ex-nuptial births, for the periods 1904-08, 1914-18, 1924-28 and the year 1932 :—

**Nuptial and ex-nuptial infantile death rates.**

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

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Nuptial.				Ex-nuptial.			
	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1932.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1932.
Diarrhœal Diseases ..	19·8	14·2	8·9	2·6	72·6	48·6	23·1	14·2
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30·3	27·2	25·0	20·9	52·1	64·9	46·9	25·0
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6·9	6·1	5·9	4·7	18·6	12·5	13·0	15·8
Other causes ..	18·3	15·3	14·7	13·0	58·7	36·6	29·3	27·4
Total, all Causes ..	75·3	62·8	54·5	41·2	202·0	162·6	112·3	82·4

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

The rates for 1932 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 14·2 died from diarrhœal diseases within a year, as compared with 2·6 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were 15·8 and 4·7 per 1,000 births respectively.

**Infantile mortality in Australasia.** Infantile death rates per 1,000 births in each of the Australian States and New Zealand, in 1932, were as follows:—Victoria, 43·00; New South Wales, 41·03; Queensland, 40·19; South Australia, 36·73; Western Australia, 44·57; Tasmania, 40·53; and New Zealand, 31·22. These figures compare very favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 64·6. The rate for Australia was 41·30 as compared with 61·0 in 1920-24, 64·3 in 1915-19, and 71·7 in 1910-14.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the Australasian capitals in 1932 were as follows:—Melbourne, 47·70; Sydney, 39·01; Brisbane, 50·42; Adelaide, 38·70; Perth, 47·52; Hobart, 50·00; and Wellington, 33·97.

**Deaths of children under 5.** In 1932 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 949, and the deaths of female children under that age, 695—the former being in the proportion of 10·55 per cent., and the latter of 8·90 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. Previous issues of the *Year-Book* contain detailed information relating to the deaths of children under 5 years of age for periods since 1870.

The ages of males and females, who died in each of the last three years, are shown in the following table:—

## AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1930 TO 1932.

Ages.	1930.			1931.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	865	676	1,541	780	569	1,349	692	489	1,181
1 to 2	134	139	273	107	100	207	110	90	200
2 ,, 3	63	45	108	61	34	95	48	56	104
3 ,, 4	43	35	78	44	29	73	55	30	85
4 ,, 5	32	32	64	26	29	55	44	30	74
5 ,, 10	144	100	244	159	98	257	175	136	311
10 ,, 15	90	67	157	120	68	188	114	66	180
15 ,, 20	146	109	255	155	120	275	134	109	243
20 ,, 25	180	174	354	167	170	337	181	154	335
25 ,, 30	227	223	450	221	187	408	168	154	322
30 ,, 35	194	212	406	221	251	472	197	192	389
35 ,, 40	256	254	510	249	265	514	258	228	486
40 ,, 45	312	241	553	337	290	627	296	265	561
45 ,, 50	358	310	668	365	320	685	367	336	703
50 ,, 55	453	341	794	482	367	849	491	406	897
55 ,, 60	628	421	1,049	653	451	1,104	590	462	1,052
60 ,, 65	767	617	1,384	858	642	1,500	855	684	1,539
65 ,, 70	1,038	822	1,860	1,163	872	2,035	1,168	889	2,057
70 ,, 75	969	912	1,881	1,179	1,013	2,192	1,228	987	2,215
75 ,, 80	694	718	1,412	868	770	1,638	909	854	1,763
80 ,, 85	470	520	990	551	620	1,171	535	575	1,110
85 ,, 90	276	342	618	294	383	677	275	398	673
90 ,, 95	88	142	230	108	145	253	82	163	245
95 ..	9	13	22	6	12	18	10	21	31
96 ..	7	11	18	4	13	17	3	8	11
97 ..	5	6	11	4	10	14	6	11	17
98 ..	4	7	11	1	3	4	3	7	10
99 ..	7	..	7	2	7	9	1	3	4
100 ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1
101 ..	3	2	5	..	1	1	1	3	4
102 ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	..	1
103 ..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
104 ..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
108 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,467	7,492	15,959	9,190	7,843	17,033	8,998	7,807	16,805

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

Of the 49,797 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 6,199 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 28—sixteen males and twelve females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years.



## Causes of Death.

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

## CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, 1922-1926, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

International Abridged Classification.	Number —			Deaths per Million of the Population.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1922-1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2) .. .. .	17	26	12	21	10	14	7
4. Measles .. .. .	34	15	17	17	19	8	9
5. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	11	27	38	10	6	15	21
6. Whooping Cough .. .. .	71	72	27	60	40	40	15
7. Diphtheria .. .. .	86	130	166	59	48	72	92
8a. Influenza—Respiratory .. .. .	29	235	53	61	16	131	29
8b. Influenza—Other .. .. .	31	86	35	52	17	49	20
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .. .. .	888	865	813	575	498	481	460
11a. Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	56	57	49	42	31	32	27
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	117	66	89	58	66	37	49
12. Syphilis .. .. .	33	43	52	24	18	24	29
13. Malaria .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
14. Other Infections or Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	136	143	145	120	76	80	80
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours .. .. .	1,859	1,953	2,128	1,000	1,042	1,087	1,178
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Un-specified Nature .. .. .	87	89	90	51	49	50	50
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58) .. .. .	43	69	58	38	24	38	32
18. Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	225	260	296	112	126	145	164
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism .. .. .	11	14	4	11	6	8	2
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5) .. .. .	296	278	304	165	166	155	169
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83) .. .. .	28	38	29	31	16	21	16
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82) .. .. .	906	919	942	†	508	511	522
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	319	277	333	236	179	154	184
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95) .. .. .	2,709	3,162	3,173	1,347	1,518	1,759	1,757
25a. Arterio-sclerosis .. .. .	646	755	798	†	362	420	442
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System .. .. .	106	114	161	82	59	63	39
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c) .. .. .	42	45	41	48	24	25	23
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d) .. .. .	194	216	205	147	109	120	114
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109) .. .. .	999	1,221	1,063	734	560	679	589
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. .	302	356	347	214	169	198	190
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) .. .. .	228	93	123	294	128	52	68
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over) .. .. .	122	139	122	86	68	77	68
30. Appendicitis .. .. .	152	152	125	71	85	85	69
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver .. .. .	79	72	94	49	44	40	52
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127) .. .. .	142	123	137	60	80	69	76
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction .. .. .	153	151	136	99	86	84	75
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	204	250	234	148	114	139	130
33. Nephritis (130-132) .. .. .	866	997	998	505	486	555	553
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System .. .. .	280	299	274	151	156	166	151
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	13	9	9	†	7	5	5
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b) .. .. .	21	19	30	†	12	11	17
35c. Puerperal Septicaemia .. .. .	40	34	27	†	22	19	15
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour .. .. .	121	92	89	†	68	51	49
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c. .. .. .	95	79	82	61	53	44	45
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c. .. .. .	1,014	899	809	731	568	500	448
39. Senility .. .. .	1,000	1,023	1,031	802†	560	569	571
40. Suicide .. .. .	207	181	174	87	116	101	96
41. Homicide .. .. .	15	41	16	14	8	23	9
42. Accidental and Open-verdict Violence, &c. (176-198) .. .. .	857	777	772	465	480	432	428
43. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes .. .. .	69	72	54	94	39	40	30
* Total all Causes .. .. .	15,959	17,033	16,805	9,898	8,942	9,478	9,305

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

† Comparable figures not available.

‡ Vide page 80.

CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE,  
AND REST OF STATE, 1932.

International Abridged Classification.	Number of Deaths.				Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.	
	Victoria.		Metro-polis.	Rest of State.	Metro-polis.	Rest of State.
	Males.	Fe-males.				
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2) .. .. .	6	6	1	11	1	14
4. Measles .. .. .	7	10	13	4	18	5
5. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	22	27	11	27	14
6. Whooping Cough .. .. .	8	19	18	9	18	11
7. Diphtheria .. .. .	95	71	100	66	101	82
8a. Influenza—Respiratory .. .. .	26	27	28	25	28	31
8b. Influenza—Other .. .. .	17	18	16	19	16	24
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .. .. .	465	348	502	311	505	388
11a. Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	21	28	34	15	34	19
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	51	38	51	38	51	47
12. Syphilis .. .. .	34	18	39	13	39	16
13. Malaria .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	1
14. Other Infections or Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	89	56	91	54	92	67
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours .. .. .	1,045	1,083	1,293	835	1,301	1,041
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature .. .. .	33	57	52	38	52	47
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58) .. .. .	18	40	34	24	34	30
18. Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	112	184	163	133	164	166
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism .. .. .	3	1	3	1	3	1
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5) .. .. .	149	155	159	145	160	181
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83) .. .. .	25	4	21	8	21	10
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82) .. .. .	400	542	582	360	586	449
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	201	132	175	158	176	197
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95) .. .. .	1,736	1,437	1,878	1,295	1,889	1,615
25a. Arterio-sclerosis .. .. .	390	408	544	254	547	317
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System .. .. .	88	73	92	69	93	86
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c) .. .. .	20	21	24	17	24	21
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d) .. .. .	117	88	126	79	127	99
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109) .. .. .	585	478	625	438	629	546
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. .	227	120	190	157	191	196
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) .. .. .	66	57	39	34	90	42
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over) .. .. .	57	65	59	63	59	79
30. Appendicitis .. .. .	70	56	73	52	73	65
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver .. .. .	69	25	63	31	63	39
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127) .. .. .	59	78	84	53	84	66
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction .. .. .	78	58	85	51	85	64
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	142	92	131	103	132	128
33. Nephritis (130-132) .. .. .	524	474	600	398	604	496
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System .. .. .	195	79	170	104	171	130
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	..	9	4	5	4	6
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b) .. .. .	..	30	26	4	26	5
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia .. .. .	..	27	12	15	12	19
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour .. .. .	..	89	38	51	38	64
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c. .. .. .	54	28	51	31	51	39
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c. .. .. .	497	312	379	430	381	536
39. Senility .. .. .	436	595	453	578	456	721
40. Suicide .. .. .	135	39	93	81	94	101
41. Homicide .. .. .	10	6	13	3	13	4
42. Accidental and Open-verdict Violence, &c. (176-198) .. .. .	588	184	410	362	412	451
43. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes .. .. .	33	21	15	39	15	49
*TOTAL ALL CAUSES .. .. .	8,998	7,807	9,729	7,076	9,785	8,825

\* No deaths from No. 2 Typhus Fever, No. 8 Small Pox, and No. 9 Plague.

**Typhoid fever.** Up to the beginning of the present century, typhoid fever was regarded as one of the chief menaces to the health of the community, but the introduction and subsequent extensions of the sewerage system and the increased supervision of water supplies, dairying, &c., have resulted in its incidence being reduced to very small proportions. In 1932, deaths numbered 12, being equivalent to a rate of 7 per million of population, as compared with rates of 14 in 1931, 10 in 1930, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1932 numbered 98, or 54 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99. The deaths per 100 cases were 13·1 in 1928-32 and 10·4 in 1895-99.

**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 1932 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last forty-eight years of the period.

**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 1932 there were 17 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 9 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 8 in 1931, 19 in 1930, 25 in 1929, and 7 in 1928.

On the average of the five years 1928 to 1932, 42 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 74 per cent. were under 5 years.

**Scarlet fever.** In 1932 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 38, which corresponded to a rate of 21 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 15 in 1931, 6 in 1930, 7 in 1929, 7 in 1928, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1932 there were 4,152 cases reported, as against 3,386 in 1931, 2,071 in 1930, 1,490 in 1929, and 2,345 in 1928. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than one per cent. of the cases. Twenty-eight per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age. According to the experience of the last ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 38 per cent. greater for females than for males.

**Whooping cough.** Whooping cough was responsible for 27 deaths in 1932, which equalled a rate of 15 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 40 in 1931, 40 in 1930, 44 in 1929, and 30 in 1928. 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 13 of the deaths

were of infants under 1 year, and all except one of the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. On the average of the last ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 29 per cent. higher among females than males.

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

On the average of the five years 1928 to 1932, 48 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 88 per cent. were under 10 years of age.

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

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,  
1895 TO 1932.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
<b>VICTORIA.</b>					
1895-99 .. ..	1,584	134.6	221	18.8	13.9
1900-04 .. ..	1,680	139.0	159	13.2	9.5
1905-09 .. ..	1,410	112.6	89	7.1	6.3
1910-14 .. ..	4,612	339.1	212	15.6	4.6
1915-19 .. ..	4,901	342.5	209	14.6	4.3
1920-24 .. ..	5,739	364.6	179	11.4	3.1
1925-29 .. ..	3,176	183.8	93	5.4	2.9
1930 .. ..	3,414	191.3	86	4.8	2.5
1931 .. ..	5,434	302.3	130	7.2	2.4
1932 .. ..	7,322	405.4	166	9.2	2.3
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>					
1895-99 .. ..	748	162.1	113	24.6	15.1
1900-04 .. ..	686	136.9	58	11.6	8.5
1905-09 .. ..	758	140.8	46	8.5	6.1
1910-14 .. ..	2,343	374.3	114	18.3	4.9
1915-19 .. ..	2,864	402.6	127	17.9	4.4
1920-24 .. ..	2,555	314.6	78	9.7	3.1
1925-29 .. ..	1,843	191.1	52	5.4	2.8
1930 .. ..	2,223	214.8	45	4.3	2.0
1931 .. ..	3,257	315.7	75	7.3	2.3
1932 .. ..	4,144	416.8	100	10.1	2.4

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the last five years and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1931 and 1932, are given in the subjoined table:—

### CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1910-19.	1931.	1932.
Greater Melbourne ..	2,344	2,048	2,223	3,257	4,144	39·3	31·6	41·7
Ballarat .. ..	53	117	67	324	300	24·3	77·6	79·4
Bendigo .. ..	79	60	53	121	377	84·6	35·9	118·5
Geelong .. ..	116	94	91	108	259	43·4	25·3	59·4
Remainder of State	1,675	937	980	1,634	2,242	25·7	25·2	32·1

**Influenza.** The deaths from influenza in 1932 numbered 88. This corresponded to a rate of 49 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 179 in 1931, 34 in 1930, 77 in 1929, 204 in 1928, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

In 1932, 60 per cent. of the deaths recorded were associated with specified respiratory complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1932 67 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

**Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system.** The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1932 numbered 813—465 being of males and 348 of females—and equalled a rate of 450 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 481 in 1931, 498 in 1930, 496 in 1929, 581 in 1928, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1931 the deaths from this cause were 742, 620, 903, and 1,032 per million of their respective

populations. The incidence of mortality for Victoria at various ages for the period 1920-22 was as follows:—

### DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-22.

Sex.	Annual Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System per 10,000 of each Sex, Aged—								
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and Over.	All Ages.
Males ..	0.42	2.67	7.88	9.70	12.43	13.94	13.03	8.65	7.11
Females	0.38	4.84	10.20	10.00	9.15	5.91	4.95	3.94	5.55

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

### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
0-10 ...	8	9	5	4	3	8	3	4	2	3
10-15 ...	2	1	3	4	1	6	7	3	1	1
15-20 ...	11	17	14	13	7	42	31	33	34	22
20-25 ...	54	47	30	27	31	82	62	71	62	57
25-30 ...	54	53	51	47	41	84	58	79	55	40
30-35 ...	61	57	47	56	45	71	47	54	52	53
35-40 ...	59	68	69	60	57	57	42	38	53	52
40-45 ...	58	57	45	50	49	37	18	29	26	28
45-50 ...	66	49	50	47	43	24	21	25	27	31
50-55 ...	51	55	41	36	55	13	20	21	22	13
55-60 ...	36	28	45	33	43	19	12	12	13	18
60-65 ...	27	43	33	44	30	16	13	14	18	12
65-70 ...	30	22	29	29	30	13	2	12	18	11
70 and over	17	23	20	22	30	11	12	11	10	7
Total ...	534	529	482	472	465	483	348	406	393	348

For the year 1932, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 45.6 years for males and 37.0 years for females.

**Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).**

In 1932 there were in Victoria 138 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 76 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 63 in 1931, 97 in 1930, 92 in 1929, 82 in 1928, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-92. In England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1931, the deaths from similar causes numbered 154, 250, 317, and 288 per million of their respective populations.

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

In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in urban centres—particularly Bendigo—than in the rural portions of the State. During recent years the rates for Greater Melbourne and Ballarat have declined to about the level of that for the whole of the State. The rate for Bendigo has declined considerably, but that for the last five years exceeded by 65 per cent. the rate for Greater Melbourne, by 99 per cent. the rate for Ballarat, and by 82 per cent. the rate for Victoria. The suitability of the Bendigo climate for persons suffering from this disease, encouraging them to take up residence in that city, and the presence of ex-miners in the community, are the principal factors in the continued high death rate. The rates in these localities from tubercular diseases are given in the appended table for different periods since 1890:—

#### DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1932.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	4.7	3.5	4.0	21.4	20.6	28.1
1901-05 ..	13.9	15.3	22.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	18.1	19.3	27.4
1906-10 ..	10.8	11.5	21.2	3.0	2.1	2.0	13.8	13.6	23.2
1911-15 ..	9.1	10.3	16.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	11.2	12.5	18.6
1916-20 ..	8.3	11.2	16.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	10.2	12.7	18.0
1921-25 ..	6.9	6.7	11.9	1.5	1.0	2.2	8.4	7.7	14.1
1926-30 ..	5.9	5.2	10.7	1.0	.4	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5
1931 ..	5.1	6.5	7.7	.8	1.2	.3	5.9	7.7	8.0
1932 ..	4.9	3.1	8.9	.8	.7	.3	5.7	3.8	9.2

In Geelong the death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system per 10,000 of the population was 2·6 in 1932, 4·0 in 1931, 3·8 in 1926-30, and 4·1 in 1921-25. Corresponding rates for deaths from other tubercular diseases were 0 in 1932, ·9 in 1931, ·4 in 1926-30, and ·6 in 1921-25.

**Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.** Deaths in 1932 from diseases included under this heading (No. 14 in the abridged tables) were dysentery 41, erysipelas 14, acute poliomyelitis 4, lethargic encephalitis 12, cerebrospinal meningitis 17, tetanus 16, septicaemia 16, hydatid cysts 16, and other diseases 9.

Acute poliomyelitis was responsible for 4 deaths in 1932, 16 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 17 in 1929, 32 in 1928, 8 in 1927, 8 in 1926, 25 in 1925, 4 in 1924, and 4 in 1923. Of these 130 deaths, 76 were of males and 54 were of females; 7 were under 1 year of age, 40 were between 1 and 5 years; 31 between 5 and 10 years, and 52 over 10 years.

In 1932, there were 10 male and 6 female deaths from hydatids, of which 6 deaths of males and 1 death of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths in 1932 were equivalent to a rate of 9 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 12 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 17 in 1929, 15 in 1928, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

**Cancer—Death rates.** Deaths from cancer in 1932 numbered 2,128, and represented a death rate of 1,178 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,087 in 1931, 1,042 in 1930, 1,068 in 1929, 1,070 in 1928, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92. In England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1931, the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,484, 1,480, 1,250, and 1,114 respectively. The death rates in Victoria for various age groups, for the period 1920-22, are shown in the following table:—

#### DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-22.

Age Group	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 .. ..	0·46	0·39
5 ,, 10 .. ..	0·13	0·17
10 ,, 15 .. ..	0·14	0·05
15 ,, 20 .. ..	0·30	0·15
20 ,, 25 .. ..	0·64	0·30
25 ,, 35 .. ..	0·76	1·28
35 ,, 45 .. ..	3·31	6·61
45 ,, 55 .. ..	13·94	19·14
55 ,, 65 .. ..	40·46	34·48
65 ,, 75 .. ..	78·21	63·05
75 and over ..	110·12	92·86
All Ages .. ..	9·52	9·63



**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.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
0-15 .. ..	9	8	8	10	11	4	7	8	7	5
15-25 .. ..	2	4	9	10	8	4	4	7	4	6
25-35 .. ..	13	15	17	11	9	21	18	24	28	28
35-45 .. ..	35	32	42	46	41	69	83	70	77	78
45-55 .. ..	118	100	99	107	105	181	172	162	136	187
55-65 .. ..	236	260	251	268	273	269	232	235	255	265
65-75 .. ..	365	371	334	369	402	257	291	291	310	321
75-85 .. ..	111	122	139	149	172	127	123	124	123	164
85 and over ..	24	19	18	19	24	29	28	21	24	29
Total .. ..	913	931	917	989	1,045	961	958	942	964	1,083

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases, cancer and tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1932 the average age of those who died from the former was 65·0 years for males and 62·3 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 45·6 years for males and 37·0 years for females.

**Type and seat of cancer.** The following table shows the type and seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1932 :—

## TYPE AND SEAT OF CANCER, 1932.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carcinoma—simplex	863	947	1,810	Buccal cavity and pharynx ..	80	20	100
Epithelioma ..	33	13	46	Stomach, duodenum, liver and biliary ducts ..	355	274	629
Rodent ulcer ..	10	4	14	Intestines, peritoneum and rectum	162	202	364
Sarcoma .. ..	47	33	80	Oesophagus and pancreas ..	92	37	129
Other (specified) ..	14	28	42	Respiratory organs	71	19	90
Malignant disease (unspecified) ..	78	58	136	Female genital organs ..	..	217	217
				Female breast ..	..	215	215
				Male genito-urinary organs ..	170	..	170
				Skin .. ..	32	18	50
				Other and unspecified organs ..	83	81	164
Total Deaths ..	1,045	1,083	2,128	Total Deaths ..	1,045	1,083	2,128

Fifty-three per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the digestive tract or peritoneum. Of the females who died from the disease 40 per cent. were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

**Diabetes.** During 1932 diabetes was responsible for 112 male and 184 female deaths, representing a rate of 164 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 145 in 1931, 126 in 1930, 132 in 1929, 135 in 1928, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12. The incidence of mortality from diabetes in Victoria at various ages, for the period 1920-22, was as follows:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX,  
1920-22.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Aged—									
	0-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and Over.	All Ages.
Males . .	0·13	0·31	0·48	0·45	0·95	2·14	5·19	7·37	8·42	1·03
Females	0·23	0·39	0·53	0·54	1·11	2·79	8·02	12·51	6·02	1·45

**Other General Diseases.** Deaths in 1932 from diseases included under this heading (No. 20 in the tables) were acute rheumatic fever 52, exophthalmic goitre 39, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 17, pernicious anaemia 79, other anaemias 10, leucaemia 41, Hodgkin's disease 23, and other diseases 43.

**Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c.** In 1932, 400 male and 542 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—942—corresponding to a rate of 522 per million of the population as compared with rates of 511 in 1931 and 508 in 1930. A change in the classification of deaths ascribed to cerebro-vascular lesion in association with arteriosclerosis does not permit of a comparison with earlier years. These deaths are now classified to arteriosclerosis. Of the 942 deaths in 1932, 561 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 45 to apoplexy, 30 to cerebral embolism, 181 to cerebral thrombosis, 12 to softening of the brain, and 113 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis.

**Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.** Included under this heading (No. 23 in the tables) in 1932, were 51 deaths from simple meningitis, 52 from other diseases of the spinal cord, 57 from epilepsy, 25 from diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 148 from other diseases.

**Diseases of the Heart.** During 1932 there were 3,173 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 17 due to pericarditis, 650 to endocarditis, 1,550 to diseases of the myocardium, 250 to diseases of coronary arteries, 193 to angina pectoris, and 513 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1932 represented a rate of 1,757 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 1,759 in 1931, 1,518 in 1930, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12. On the average of the three years 1920 to 1922 the deaths from all forms of heart diseases per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, were as follows:—

**DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT  
VARIOUS AGES, 1920-22.**

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	5.28	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 70 and upwards, approximately 1 in 4 is due to some form of this disease.

**Arteriosclerosis.** Deaths assigned to this cause have in recent years reached considerable proportions. Changes in classification are in part responsible. It is probable, however, that many deaths are now certified thereto which in past years would have been ascribed to senile decay. In 1932 the number of deaths from arteriosclerosis with record of cerebral vascular lesion (cerebral haemorrhage etc.) was 412, and without such record 386. Of the total deaths, 434 or 54 per cent. were persons aged 70 years and over.

**Respiratory diseases.** In 1932 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,656, which represented a rate of 917 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,022 in 1931, 851 in 1930, 1,080 in 1929, and 1,308 in 1928. Of the deaths in the year under review, 41 were referred to acute bronchitis, 205 to chronic bronchitis, 522 to broncho-pneumonia, 233 to lobar pneumonia, 308 to pneumonia unspecified, 71 to pleurisy, 49 to asthma, 100 to pulmonary congestion, embolism, etc., 96 to chronic interstitial pneumonia, and 31 to other diseases. Further details will be found in the tables under causes Nos 26 to 28.

**Diseases of the digestive system.**

In 1932 there were 541 male and 430 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 538 per million of the population, as against rates of 545 in 1931, 617 in 1930, 584 in 1929, 784 in 1928, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from the principal diseases in 1932 were, 114 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 245 from diarrhoeal diseases, 125 from appendicitis, 45 from hernia, 91 from intestinal obstruction, 94 from cirrhosis of the liver, 40 from biliary calculi, 71 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 146 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given in the tables (Nos. 29 to 32).

The 245 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1932 corresponded to a rate of 136 per million of the population as compared with rates of 129 in 1931, 196 in 1930, 153 in 1929, 330 in 1928, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. Until recent years these diseases constituted one of the most fatal menaces to infant life. The decline in the mortality therefrom has however been progressive and since 1928 the rate has reached small proportions. Of the deaths at all ages in 1932, 85 were of infants under one year of age, 38 were between the ages of one and two years, and 23 between two and five years, while 54 were of persons aged 65 years and over. Infantile diarrhoea is further dealt with in the section "Infantile Mortality."

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

In 1932 there were 1,272 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 704 per million of the population, as against rates of 721 in 1931, 649 in 1930, 725 in 1929, 706 in 1928, 670 in 1918-22 and 700 in 1909-12. In 1932 acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 998 deaths, other diseases of the kidney etc. for 92, diseases of the prostate for 115, and other genito-urinary diseases for 67.

**Deaths in childbirth.**

The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. In the following table are given the proportions of deaths from puerperal septicaemia and all other puerperal causes for each of the last seven years and the averages of previous periods back to 1871. For reasons set forth in the 1931-32

issue of the Year Book the rates given for years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with rates for subsequent years.

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, 1871 TO 1932.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually from—						Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive from—					
	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.		Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	
	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.
1871-1880	46			127	173		17·12			47·26	64·38	
1881-1890	64			121	185		20·48			38·71	59·19	
1891-1900	66			117	183		20·20			35·81	56·01	
1901-1910	52			114	166		16·93			37·12	54·05	
1911-1920	53			94	147		15·42			27·35	42·77	
1921-1925	43			102	145		11·96			28·37	40·33	
1926 ..	43	15	13	126	184	197	12·16	4·24	3·68	35·63	52·03	55·71
1927 ..	47	14	22	113	174	196	13·40	3·99	6·27	32·22	49·61	55·88
1928 ..	43	6	28	131	180	208	12·46	1·74	8·12	37·97	52·17	60·29
1929 ..	44	13	19	113	170	189	13·09	3·87	5·65	33·63	50·59	56·24
1930 ..	40	13	21	121	174	195	12·07	3·92	6·34	36·53	52·52	58·86
1931 ..	34	9	19	92	135	154	11·21	2·97	6·26	30·33	44·51	50·77
1932 ..	27	9	30	89	125	155	9·83	3·28	10·92	32·41	45·52	56·44

It will be seen that the death rate of women in childbirth fluctuates considerably. The increase during the last few years is probably more apparent than real, owing to the measures taken to identify the association of the puerperal condition with the cause of death shown on the certificate, recourse being had to the information contained in the birth registers and to direct inquiry of the certifying doctor.

The following tables gives information in age groups for the year 1932 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers:—

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

## DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1932.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 and over.			
140. (a) Abortion with septic conditions .. ..	..	3	2	2	1	1	9	8	1
(b) Criminal abortion .. ..	6	6	7	4	5	2	30*	17	13
141. Abortion without septic conditions .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
142. Ectopic gestation .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	3	..
143. Other accidents of pregnancy (excluding hæmorrhage) .. ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	4	..
144. Puerperal hæmorrhage .. ..	..	2	1	3	3	3	12	12	..
145. Puerperal septicæmia (not consequent on abortion) .. ..	1	3	6	8	6	3	27	24	3
146. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia .. ..	3	5	6	6	4	6	30	28	2
147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy .. ..	..	1	1	5	2	1	10	10	..
148. (a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	..
(b) Embolism or sudden death .. ..	..	1	..	3	3	2	9	9	..
149. Other accidents of childbirth—									
(a) Cæsarean section .. ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	4	4	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
(c) Others .. ..	..	..	1	2	3	4	10	10	..
150. (a) Puerperal diseases of the breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other unspecified conditions of the puerperal state .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Total .. ..	10	23	28	34	33	27	155	136	19
Married Mothers .. ..	2	19	26	31	31	27	136	..	..
Unmarried Mothers .. ..	8	4	2	3	2	..	19	..	..
Total Issue of Married Mothers .. ..	1	22	46	65	105	142	381	..	..

\* Illegal operation 4; self-induced 5; open verdict 21.

Of the 381 children born to the 136 married women who died, 348 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2.6 children per mother, as compared with 2.6 in 1931, 2.5 in 1930, and 2.8 in 1929.

First confinements were responsible for 44, or 32.4 per cent., of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 35.7 per cent. in 1931, 41.4 per cent. in 1930 and 28.1 per cent. in 1929.

**Ages at Death of Women in Childbirth.** The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than at younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria, for the period 1920-26 and the years 1930, 1931, and 1932 are shown in the following table :—

**DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1920 TO 1932.**

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1920-26.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1920-26.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Under 20 years ..	45	8	6	10	44·9	42·1	34·0	60·0
20 to 25 ,, ..	182	30	22	23	33·6	40·0	30·9	36·6
25 ,, 30 ,, ..	274	39	37	28	36·2	40·9	43·8	36·1
30 ,, 35 ,, ..	279	42	42	34	45·8	56·2	61·6	54·4
35 ,, 40 ,, ..	231	51	30	33	62·7	104·1	67·7	84·6
40 years and over	102	25	17	27	73·7	136·4	98·0	167·5
Total .. ..	1,113	195	154	155	44·2	58·9	50·8	56·4

The experience of the years 1920-26 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 66 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 39 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age.

The inclusion of deaths recorded as being due to illegal operations has slightly increased the rates in the three last mentioned years. The rates chiefly affected are those at the younger ages.

**Senile decay.** During the year 1932, the deaths of 436 men and 595 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 472 men and 551 women in 1931. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, i.e., heart failure, debility, etc., of those persons over 65 years of age, were shown as being due to senile decay. In 1927, however, in accordance with the rule laid down in the International List of Causes of Death, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes

were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during 1932 numbered 6,086—3,055 of men and 3,031 of women, or 36·2 per cent. of the total deaths.

In 1932, 585 male and 184 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 426 per million of the population. This proportion was slightly below the average rate—473—for the previous five years, and 47 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. In 1931 a distinction was made for the first time between deaths recorded as “open verdict” and those returned definitely as “accidental.” The numbers of deaths from various accidents in the last five years are given in the appended table :—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1928 TO 1932.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Annual Deaths during—						
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.		
					Total.	Males.	Females
Snake Bite .. ..	2	..	2	2	4	2	2
Other Venomous Bites and Stings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoning by Food ..	3	9	2	1	4	3	1
Absorption of Poisonous Gases	12	10	4	6	3	2	1
Other Acute Poisonings ..	16	17	12	7	3	1	2
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.)	3	1	6	7	16	13	3
Burns, Scalds, &c. . .	57	64	58	54	39	23	16
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	11	9	16	14	17	12	5
Drowning { accidental open verdict }	125	97	136	{ 69 42 23 5 }	{ 79 31 21 1 }	{ 62 23 20 1 }	{ 17 8 1 .. }
Firearms { accidental open verdict }	23	26	32	{ 5 15 6 }	{ 1 1 5 }	{ 1 1 5 }	{ .. .. .. }
In Mines and Quarries ..	3	10	6	15	1	1	..
Machines .. ..	14	16	7	6	5	5	..
Transport Accidents ..	382	394	406	376	357	282	75
Falls { accidental .. open verdict }	60	71	57	{ 73 3 1 }	{ 89 1 1 }	{ 54 1 1 }	{ 35 .. .. }
Other Crushings .. ..	17	26	23	18	22	22	..
Injuries by Animals ..	7	10	7	7	11	10	1
Excessive Cold .. ..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1
Effects of Heat .. ..	5	5	8	2	10	9	1
Lightning .. ..	..	2	2	2	3	3	..
Electricity .. ..	4	12	8	4	6	5	1
Other Violence { accidental open verdict }	106	67	65	{ 26 13 }	{ 28 17 }	{ 18 13 }	{ 10 4 }
Total accidental ..	..	..	..	714	719	547	172
,, open verdict	..	..	..	63	50	38	12
Grand Total ..	852	848	857	777	769	585	184



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

In 1932, deaths from transport accidents (excluding 7 accidents on ships) numbered 350, as against 373 in 1931, 406 in 1930, 394 in 1929, 382 in 1928, 301 in 1927, 309 in 1926, 299 in 1925, 245 in 1924, and 201 in 1923.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of conveyances, pedestrians killed, and other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1932 :—

#### DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1932.

	Collisions between—						Pedestrians killed.	Fall from vehicle and other accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Railway vehicle.	Motor omnibus, car, lorry.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Horse.						Total.
Railway train ..	1	10	..	..	..	..	11	26	6	*43	37	6
Tramcar ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	6	1	10	7	3
Motor omnibus ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	4	1	3
,, car ..	..	13	20	4	11	1	49	68	47	164	119	45
,, lorry, &c. ..	..	1	8	1	4	..	14	21	10	45	37	8
,, cycle ..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5	9	22	36	29	7
Horse - drawn vehicle..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	16	23	21	2
Bicycle ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	3	8	7	1
Horse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	14	..
Aeroplane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
Total ..	1	26	31	6	21	2	87	142	121	350	275	75

\* Including 12 railway employees.

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1923 to 1932, were as follows :—

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles.

## DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES, 1923 TO 1932.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles. (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Per 1,000,000 of Population
1923 .. ..	54,637	103	18·9	64
1924 .. ..	69,809	135	19·3	82
1925 .. ..	89,403	174	19·5	104
1926 .. ..	103,551	193	18·6	114
1927 .. ..	134,135	214	16·0	124
1928 .. ..	150,343	297	19·8	170
1929 .. ..	168,578	294	17·4	166
1930 .. ..	179,887	307	17·1	172
1931 .. ..	168,231	296	17·6	165
1932 .. ..	167,952	262	15·6	145

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles greatly increased, the mortality per 10,000 motor vehicles fluctuated only slightly during the years mentioned. The mortality per million of the population increased from 64 in 1923 to 145 in 1932.

In 1932, motor cars, &c., were involved in 15 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 29 deaths per 10,000 cycles registered.

**Suicide.** In the year 1932, 135 males and 39 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 96 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 101 in 1931, 116 in 1930, 103 in 1929, 116 in 1928, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being 25 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1932 numbered 16, of which 10 were of males and 6 of females. These represented a rate of 9 per million of the population, as against rates of 23 in 1931, 11 in 1930, 20 in 1929, 18 in 1928, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. In 1931, 3 deaths and in 1932, 4 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from these figures and included with deaths from puerperal causes.

**Vaccinations.** On 30th December, 1931, an amendment of the Health Act 1928 repealing the provisions as to compulsory vaccinations came into operation. Particulars of vaccination in past years are given in previous issues of this book.

## NATURAL INCREASE

**Natural Increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia.** The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the mean population, in the various Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, for different periods since 1909, as well

as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1879, are shown in the following tables :—

### NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13·85	18·38	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03	16·80
1915-19	11·75	15·98	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99	16·80
1920-24	12·49	15·80	16·03	13·72	14·04	16·71	14·62	14·19
1925 ..	12·02	14·85	14·96	11·91	13·23	14·89	13·69	12·88
1926 ..	11·21	13·34	13·19	11·82	13·21	14·67	12·60	12·31
1927 ..	10·59	13·10	13·18	11·14	13·22	13·33	12·22	11·84
1928 ..	9·59	13·26	12·99	10·84	12·68	12·07	11·88	11·07
1929 ..	9·54	11·41	11·01	9·70	12·45	12·27	10·76	10·26
1930 ..	9·62	12·42	12·21	8·84	12·96	13·11	11·34	10·24
1931 ..	7·40	10·54	10·76	7·18	11·57	12·30	9·53	10·08
1932 ..	5·91	9·31	9·84	6·08	10·05	11·13	8·28	9·07

#### VICTORIA.

Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1925 ..	20,086	21·49	9·47	12·02
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1926 ..	19,027	20·84	9·63	11·21
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37	1927 ..	18,301	20·30	9·71	10·59
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95	1928 ..	16,790	19·70	10·11	9·59
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1929 ..	16,887	18·99	9·45	9·54
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1930 ..	17,168	18·56	8·94	9·62
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1931 ..	13,299	16·88	9·48	7·40
1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1932 ..	10,659	15·21	9·30	5·91
1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49					

The mean increase in the Australian States for the period 1928-32 was 10·36 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. The Victorian death rates are below those of England and Wales at nearly all periods of life. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths for 1928-32—10·36—would enable a population to double itself in 67 years, while, at the Victorian rate of 8·41 per 1,000 of population, a period of 82 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1932 the excess of births over deaths was 3·3 per 1,000 of population.

**LAW, CRIME, ETC.**

**Legal System  
in Victoria.**

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

**LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.**

**Supreme  
Court civil  
business.**

The Supreme Court of Victoria was 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 1883* (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act 1928*). There were in 1933 seven Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

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

**SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1928 TO 1932.**

Year	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1928 ..	1,087	264,332	253	124	53	33	16,432
1929 ..	1,204	219,588	231	88	66	22	65,709
1930 ..	1,222	311,523	230	119	77	42	28,209
1931 ..	1,118	456,943	198	74	52	21	81,714
1932 ..	877	253,139	179	97	69	28	39,172

**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 1932 there were 87 sessions, lasting 404 days and held in 26 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.				Number of Cases Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1928	..	..	..	1,019	735,872	355,687
1929	..	..	..	934	777,536	402,131
1930	..	..	..	936	833,441	387,092
1931	..	..	..	556	710,307	430,140
1932	..	..	..	508	638,323	302,726

**Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.** The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1932 was 268. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £57,715, and the amount awarded, £43,001. These figures are not included in the above table.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 230 places in Victoria in 1932 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 the last five years are given hereunder:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.				Cases Heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1928	..	..	..	103,906	873,199	680,151
1929	..	..	..	111,832	982,945	776,238
1930	..	..	..	120,063	1,141,614	882,594
1931	..	..	..	109,919	1,098,237	841,044
1932	..	..	..	98,200	945,077	696,285

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 1932, 2,350 appeals against municipal ratings, 53 Children's Maintenance Act cases, 4,676 ejectment cases, 1,911 fraud summons cases against debtors, 2,307 garnishee cases, 15,829 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,726 maintenance cases, 149 prohibition cases, and 4,389 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 235 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

**Writs by  
the Sheriff.**

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

#### WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1928 .. ..	3	12	315	330
1929 .. ..	15	9	413	437
1930 .. ..	9	17	346	372
1931 .. ..	9	8	247	264
1932 .. ..	20	3	256	279

**High Court of  
Australia.**

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

#### BANKRUPTCIES.

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Federal Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during **Bankruptcies.** each of the five years ended 31st July, 1933, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924-28, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto, were as follows:—

Year ended 31st July—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates.	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act.	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act.	Total.
NUMBER.				
1929 ..	304	15	159	478
1930 ..	418	11	276	705
1931 ..	473	26	553	1,052
1932 ..	319	19	351	689
1933 ..	251	16	259	526
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	419,005	2,502	1,175,992	1,597,499
1930 ..	410,870	6,500*	827,073	1,244,443
1931 ..	564,565	53,448*	1,108,495	1,726,508
1932 ..	459,899	154,904*	665,598	1,280,401
1933 ..	586,022	79,067*	581,361	1,246,450
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	123,472	3,061	1,102,766	1,229,299
1930 ..	219,555	4,619*	751,861	976,035
1931 ..	290,457	21,301*	1,009,103	1,320,861
1932 ..	184,550	1,929*	586,499	772,978
1933 ..	163,856	68,759*	514,681	747,296

\* Complete figures are not available.

The average yearly number of sequestrations and the average declared liabilities are shown in the subjoined table for the five decennial periods ended with 1928:—

Period.	Average Yearly Number.	Average declared liabilities. £
1879 to 1888 ..	612	661,720
1889 to 1898* ..	833	2,213,592
1899 to 1908 ..	445	244,538
1909 to 1918 ..	358	226,517
1919 to 1928 ..	438	396,845

\* The failures resulting from the financial crisis of that period swelled these returns.

## 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, 1921, and 1923, but the amendments relate to minor matters and do not affect the main features of the principal Act. The provisions of these Acts are now embodied in the Consolidated Act of 1928. 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, 10,314 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 124 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 9,966 and 53 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890, only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 for judicial separation were issued, 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 237 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 1932:—

**DIVORCES, 1932.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage ..	217	322	539	181	273	454
Judicial Separation ..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Nullity of Marriage ..	6	2	8	3	2	5
Total ..	223	326	549	184	275	459

**Grounds of divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1932 were as follows:—

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery ..	53	74	..	..	..	..
Bigamy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Desertion ..	124	186	..	..	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Impotence ..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Insanity ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sentences for crime ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	181	273	..	..	3	2



**Divorces, 1928 to 1932.** 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 five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA  
1928 TO 1932.**

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
	Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1928	604	9	481	..	150
1929	528	3	542	2	168
1930	489	2	381	1	117
1931	478	6	417	2	127
1932	539	2	454	..	137

In New South Wales, where the law in regard to divorce does not differ much from that in Victoria, there were, in 1932, 863 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 183. The average annual number for the five-year period 1928-32, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 230, as compared with an average of 140 for the same period in Victoria.

### CRIME.

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

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

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

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

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17 the Board brought 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 by the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island.

The gaol at Beechworth, after undergoing some remodelling, was opened as a reformatory prison in 1926. In 1929, 190 acres of land were acquired for penal purposes within three miles of the reformatory. The area has since been added to, making in all 253 acres. Useful work is found on this land for a number of the inmates of the reformatory in clearing the timber, planting pines, and eradicating the St. John's wort pest. Prisoners for this reformatory are chosen in the same way as for French Island, viz., from those under indeterminate detention at Pentridge.

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

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	76	97	93	79	63	} 75
Metropolitan Gaol Reformatory Prison .. .. .	..	1	2	2	1	
Reformatory for Females, Coburg..	3	1	2	2	1	} 66
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	29	29	53	71	67	
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	86	105	97	110	93	73
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	10	13	16	16	17	14
McLeod Settlement, French Island	42	42	40	51	53	54
Total .. .. .	246	288	303	331	295	282

NOTE.—The Metropolitan Gaol Reformatory Prison and the Reformatory for Females, Coburg, were amalgamated with the Pentridge Reformatory Prison on the 29th December, 1932.

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

## 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 1932 :—

## ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1932.

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	8	..	..	2	1	4	1
Manslaughter .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Shooting at, wounding, &c. .. ..	47	2	..	11	2	32	..
Assaults .. ..	1,252	663	47	481	59	2	..
Others .. ..	243	55	9	68	4	102	5
Total .. ..	1,553	720	56	562	66	143	6
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	541	61	3	57	6	405	9
Larceny and similar offences .. ..	3,564	2,131	246	797	69	300	21
Wilful damage .. ..	315	212	11	79	12	1	..
Others .. ..	898	554	30	239	22	51	2
Total .. ..	5,318	2,958	290	1,172	109	757	32
<b>Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..</b>							
	33	..	..	1	..	29	3
<b>Against Good Order—</b>							
Drunkenness .. ..	8,255	6,238	790	1,126	101	..	..
Others .. ..	6,007	4,000	555	1,198	249	5	..
Total .. ..	14,262	10,238	1,345	2,324	350	5	..
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Perjury .. ..	14	..	..	1	..	11	2
<b>Breaches of—</b>							
Education Act .. ..	5,252	3,834	729	530	159	..	..
Electoral Act .. ..	347	119	36	114	78	..	..
Licensing Act .. ..	4,498	3,093	379	857	169	..	..
Motor Act .. ..	4,762	4,224	101	417	20	..	..
Pure Food Act .. ..	712	512	45	147	8	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	20,046	15,711	1,274	2,781	244	30	6
Total .. ..	35,631	27,493	2,564	4,847	678	41	8
Grand Total .. ..	56,797	41,409	4,255	8,906	1,203	975	49

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 40,333 summons cases, 33,037 were summarily convicted, 7,213 were discharged, and 83 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (56,797), 45,664 were summarily convicted, 10,109 were discharged, and 1,024 were committed for trial.

The table which follows shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1932 :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1932.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Offences.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Against the Person—								
Assaults .. .. .	16	1	28	1	..	..	44	2
Others .. .. .	3	..	6	1	..	..	9	1
Total .. .. .	19	1	34	2	..	..	53	3
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c. .. ..	372	12	1,106	31	..	..	1,478	43
Wilful Damage .. ..	11	..	125	..	..	..	136	..
Others .. .. .	6	..	51	1	..	..	57	1
Total .. .. .	389	12	1,282	32	..	..	1,671	44
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness .. ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Others .. .. .	21	10	133	6	..	..	154	16
Total .. .. .	29	10	133	6	..	..	162	16
Other Offences—								
Breach of Licensing Act ..	1	2	14	..	..	..	15	2
Miscellaneous .. ..	96	60	866	21	53	43	1,015	124
Total .. .. .	97	62	880	21	53	43	1,030	126
Grand Total .. .. .	534	85	2,329	61	53	43	2,916	189

The number of arrests and summons cases which was disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the five years, 1927 to 1931, was :— 4,248 in 1927, 3,760 in 1928, 3,980 in 1929, 3,656 in 1930, and 3,303 in 1931.

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1932 numbered 70, 47 males and 23 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

**Arrests and summons cases.** Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the last five years, 30 per cent. were arrested, and 70 per cent. summoned. Particulars for the last five years are given in the subjoined table :—

## ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Arrested by the Police.		Brought before Magistrates on Summons.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1928 .. ..	16,759	1,800	38,245	3,758	60,562
1929 .. ..	16,711	1,926	35,751	3,709	58,097
1930 .. ..	15,345	1,950	35,953	3,501	56,749
1931 .. ..	14,214	1,977	35,037	3,547	54,775
1932 .. ..	14,487	1,977	36,803	3,530	56,797

**Neglected children arrested.** The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 109 in 1928, 82 in 1929, 133 in 1930, 70 in 1931, and 70 in 1932.

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

## NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SUMMONS CASES, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1928 ...	60,562	47,865	11,966	731	521
1929 ...	58,097	45,318	11,829	950	630
1930 ...	56,749	45,537	10,264	948	720
1931 ...	54,775	42,977	10,703	1,095	723
1932 ...	56,797	45,664	10,109	1,024	674
Number per 10,000 of Population.					
1928 ...	345·8	273·3	68·3	4·2	3·0
1929 ...	328·4	256·2	66·8	5·4	3·6
1930 ...	318·0	255·2	57·5	5·3	4·0
1931 ...	304·8	239·2	59·5	6·1	4·0
1932 ...	314·5	252·8	56·0	5·7	3·7

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, and the number of convictions, discharges, &c., is, therefore, greater than the number of persons concerned.

### CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

**Offences and drunkenness.** The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the number per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made :—

#### CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1932.

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
1920	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1928	1,615	4,198	9,635	45,114	60,562
1929	1,640	4,752	9,385	42,320	58,097
1930	1,680	5,078	8,132	41,859	56,749
1931	1,452	5,560	7,018	40,745	54,775
1932	1,553	5,318	8,255	41,671	56,797
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	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1928	·92	2·40	5·50	25·76	34·58
1929	·93	2·69	5·30	23·92	32·84
1930	·94	2·85	4·56	23·45	31·80
1931	·81	3·09	3·91	22·67	30·48
1932	·86	2·95	4·57	23·07	31·45

**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 the years prior to 1920.

**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 1932 only 64 of such charges out of a total of 41,671 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries several considerations must be taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. These considerations must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

The following table contains a classification of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial according to offence and age during the year 1932:—

Offences.	Ages (Years).								Total.
	Under 16.	16 to 18.	18 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and Over.	
<b>MALES.</b>									
Against the Person .. .. .	..	1	8	26	7	12	14	4	72
Against Property .. .. .	..	27	68	117	83	120	59	4	478
Forgery and Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	1	2	6	5	4	4	2	24
Other Offences .. .. .	..	..	1	..	4	11	1	..	17
Total .. .. .	..	29	79	149	99	147	78	10	591
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
Against the Person .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
Against Property .. .. .	..	..	1	4	7	3	4	1	20
Forgery and Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Other Offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total .. .. .	..	..	1	5	9	4	6	2	27

**Cases summarily disposed of by magistrates.** During the year 1932, 15,525 persons were summarily dealt with by magistrates, viz., 13,592 males and 1,933 females. Of the number sentenced, 11,065 were males and 1,562 females, and of those discharged 2,527 were males and 371 females.

**Sentences in superior courts.** The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1932:—

### SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1932.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid .. ..	4	..	4
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month .. ..	1	3	4
1 and under 6 months .. ..	62	7	69
6 " 12 " .. ..	213	6	219
1 year and under 4 years .. ..	131	1	132
4 years " 7 " .. ..	14	..	14
7 years " 10 " .. ..	1	..	1
10 years " 15 " .. ..	3	..	3
Death sentence recorded .. ..	2	..	2
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety .. ..	110	10	120
Sent to Reformatory Prison .. ..	60	..	60
Total convicted .. ..	601	27	628
Acquitted .. ..	252	13	265
Not prosecuted .. ..	36	1	37
Convictions per 10,000 of population	6·74	·30	3·48

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.

**Arrests of distinct individuals.** A statement, showing the number of distinct individuals arrested in 1928, is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928–29, pages 205 to 208.



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,  
1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Number of Persons -			Number per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Convictions.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.		
1928 ...	9,562	73	9,635	5.50	6,241
1929 ...	9,294	91	9,385	5.30	5,866
1930 ...	8,054	78	8,132	4.56	6,243
1931 ...	6,970	48	7,018	3.91	5,602
1932 ...	8,164	91	8,255	4.57	7,028

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

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number.
1874-78 .. ..	100	1918-22 .. ..	32
1879-85 .. ..	88	1923-27 .. ..	41
1886-92 .. ..	106	1928 .. ..	37
1893-97 .. ..	65	1929 .. ..	36
1898-1902 .. ..	84	1930 .. ..	31
1903-07 .. ..	77	1931 .. ..	27
1908-12 .. ..	68	1932 .. ..	31
1913-17 .. ..	59		

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed 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 seventeen years. The index numbers for that period are the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the number arrested per 100,000 of the population under that age, 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, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1928	137	20·39
1929	143	21·06
1930	136	19·86
1931	100	14·50
1932	100	14·43

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The next table shows the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1915, and the last five years.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA.

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity Consumed.			Consumption per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1915	969,100	21,002,900	430,600	·68	14·63	·30
1929	505,600	20,563,200	704,400	·29	11·68	·40
1930	564,000	18,918,200	708,200	·32	10·65	·40
1931	283,500	15,326,500	644,700	·16	8·56	·36
1932	256,200	14,037,200	630,400	·14	7·79	·35
1933	263,400	13,825,900	635,500	·15	7·64	·35

Expenditure  
by the people  
on intoxicating  
liquor.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Victoria, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year. The following table shows the amount expended by the people on intoxicating liquors in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1915, and the last five years:—

### VICTORIAN DRINK BILL.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended.	Per Head of Population.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1915 ..	5,061,700	3 10 7	1931 ..	6,853,100	3 16 6
1929 ..	9,022,200	5 2 6	1932 ..	6,298,100	3 9 11
1930 ..	8,921,700	5 0 5	1933 ..	6,266,500	3 9 3

### LOCAL OPTION.

Local Option  
Acts of 1920  
and 1922.

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

Local Option  
Poll held 21st  
October, 1920.

In accordance with the *Licensing Act* 1915 certain resolutions were submitted to the electors throughout the State for approval on 21st October, 1920. One of these (Resolution C) "That no licence be granted" was carried in two licensing districts in the State, viz., Boroondara and Nunawading. 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.

Licensing  
Poll, 1930.

On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act* 1928 (as amended) to determine whether or not licences shall be abolished. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the *Licensing Act* of 1922 (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928).

The resolution submitted to electors was "Abolition—That licences shall be abolished (Resolution 1)." The number of votes recorded for the resolution was 418,902, whilst 552,339 votes were recorded against it.

The number of electors on the roll and the number who recorded their votes at the Licensing Poll held on the 29th March, 1930, were as follows:—

	Number.
Electors on the electoral roll ..	1,029,420
Electors who voted—	
Male .. ..	474,232
Female .. ..	503,280
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	977,512
Informal votes .. ..	6,271

**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.** Prior to 1915, the trading hours of hotels were from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. On 6th July, 1915, the trading hours were reduced to 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. by Act No. 2584. Fifteen months later a further reduction was made which provided that from 8th October, 1916, the closing hour of hotels was to be 6 p.m. instead of 9.30 p.m. during the period of the war. This provision was made permanent by Act No. 3028 passed on 19th December, 1916. The trading hours in force at the present time are therefore 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Apart from Sundays, trading is permitted on every day of the year except Anzac Day (25th April of each year), when all hotels are closed in accordance with the provisions of the *Anzac Day Act* 1925, now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928.

#### LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

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

Up to 30th September, 1933, 1,756 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,148,746, or an average of £654 each. Five hundred and fifteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with these

totalled £555,142, making an average of £1,078 each. There were 1,241 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £593,604, or an average of £478 for each hotel.

In addition to the above closings, the following have been deprived of their licences as a result of the local option poll held on 21st October, 1920:—5 spirit merchants, 4 grocers, 1 club, and 4 Australian wine licensees. The amount of compensation awarded was £550. Since 1922, 20 spirit merchants', 2 grocers', and 63 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £11,975 has been awarded.

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

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost being £3,546,610.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1933, 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 1933.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885 ... ..	969,200	4,339	223
1906 ... ..	1,244,470	3,520	354
1933 (30th September) ...	1,820,100	1,762	1,033
Increase, 1885 to 1933 ...	850,900	...	810
Decrease, ,, ,, ...	...	2,577	...

\* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 88 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 59 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 363 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1933, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,756 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 663 were closed voluntarily. During the period of twenty-seven years, 1907 to 1933, 69 new licences were granted.

**Licensing Fund.** The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1933, amounted to £200,697. The amounts received from the various sources were:—Licences, certificates, &c., £179,722; interest on investments, £10,982; fees and fines, £9,923; and miscellaneous, £70. The expenditure totalled £200,697, and consisted of the following items:—Annual payments to municipalities, £60,740; compensation, £9,160; transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717, £23,000; transferred to revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717, £92,092; and salaries, expenses, &c., £15,705. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1933, was £437,376, of which £341,000 was invested.

**Racecourse licences and percentage fees.** The *Police Offences Act* 1928 provides that no race-meeting shall be held except on a race-course which is licensed under this Act for horse races or for pony races or for trotting races. Any licence shall, unless cancelled, be in force for twelve months from the date of its issue. For each such licence there shall be paid into the consolidated revenue a fee of £1, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received from such race-course by the owner or trustees of the race-course during the year immediately preceding the year for which the licence is required. Provided, however, that where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable shall be 2 per cent. of the gross revenue, and, where the gross revenue is £600 or less, no such annual sum shall be charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on gross revenue during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

#### REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1924 TO 1933.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1924	..	..	20,516	1929	..	..	24,952
1925	..	..	21,714	1930	..	..	27,789
1926	..	..	23,270	1931	..	..	23,246
1927	..	..	24,148	1932	..	..	16,457
1928	..	..	25,036	1933	..	..	15,575

#### GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

**Gaols and prisoners.** There are six gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and six reformatory prisons, also two police gaols which are used as receiving stations. The following statement contains information for the year 1932 in

regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year :—

## GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1932.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.32.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	698	..	660	..	1,243	..	635	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	68	..	68	..	161	..	75	..
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	59	..	409	2	38	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	78	..	67	..	40	..	65	..
Bendigo Gaol ..	116	28	24	..	256	8	27	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	97	..	92	..	118	..	82	..
Geelong Gaol ..	160	19	159	..	480	2	144	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	18	..	12	..	17	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	53	..	38	..	50	..
Metropolitan Gaol ..	208	59	216	61	5,095	726	184	66
Metropolitan Reformatory Prison, Coburg	6	9	2	1	45	1	2	1
Sale Gaol ..	30	5	10	..	89	1	13	..
Police Gaols* ..	41	6	8	..	261	3	4	..
Total ..	1,641	144	1,436	62	8,247	743	1,336	67

\* The police gaol at Ararat was closed on the 30th August, 1932.

A statement is given below of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1921 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 1932, 19 per cent. less than in 1901, 54 per cent. less than in 1891, 61 per cent. less than in 1881, and 69 per cent. less than in 1871.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1932.

## PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1932.

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
1921 ..	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40
1928 ...	1,008	36	1,044	16·70	·59	8·49
1929 ...	1,128	57	1,185	18·54	·90	9·55
1930 ...	1,245	56	1,301	20·32	·88	10·39
1931 ...	1,391	50	1,441	22·59	·78	11·43
1932 ...	1,436	62	1,498	23·26	·95	11·82

**Birthplaces and ages of prisoners.** The birthplaces and ages of prisoners constantly detained as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, also the number per 10,000 of population, are shown below for the years 1911, 1921, and 1932:—

## BIRTHPLACES AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1911 TO 1932.

	Number Constantly Detained.			Number per 10,000 of Population.*		
	1911.	1921.	1932.	1911.	1921.	1932.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	595	660	1,267	5·32	4·92	8·01
England and Wales ..	87	64	728	9·73	} 6·53	10·27
Scotland .. ..	26	18	34	9·78		
Ireland .. ..	62	23	33	14·95		
China .. ..	4	1	..	7·14	3·54	..
Others .. ..	39	29	36	11·64	11·13	11·73
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. ..	54	85	146	1·01	1·45	2·11
20 to 30 years .. ..	205	287	495	8·67	10·93	15·68
30 to 40 years .. ..	211	190	375	11·66	8·35	13·97
40 to 50 years .. ..	193	126	287	11·64	7·20	13·90
50 to 60 years .. ..	96	68	129	9·60	4·50	7·21
60 years and over ..	54	39	66	5·58	3·07	4·41

\* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces 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, 1932 :—

## POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner .. ..	1	..	1
Superintendents .. ..	4	8	12
Inspectors .. ..	8	7	15
Sub-Inspectors .. ..	20	4	24
Sergeants, First class .. ..	37	12	49
„ Second class .. ..	31	17	48
Senior Constables .. ..	144	90	234
First Constables .. ..	147	112	259
Constables .. ..	986	245	1,231
Total .. ..	1,378	495	1,873
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Sergeants, First class .. ..	2	..	2
„ Second class .. ..	2	..	2
Senior Detectives .. ..	16	..	16
First Detectives .. ..	21	..	21
Detectives .. ..	32	..	32
Total .. ..	73	..	73
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Senior Constables .. ..	..	..	..
First Constables .. ..	6	49	55
Constables .. ..	12	100	112
Total .. ..	18	149	167
Grand Total .. ..	1,469	644	2,113

In addition to the above there were 8 police-women, 3 matrons, and 2 black trackers employed by the Police Department on the 31st December, 1932.

**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 1932, were as follows:—Victoria, 116·7; New South Wales, 141·0; Queensland, 126·4; South Australia, 126·0; Western Australia, 132·6; Tasmania, 115·5; and Northern Territory, 917·4.

**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 1913-14 and in each of the five years ended with 1932-33:—

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1913-14 TO 1932-33

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
1914 ..	343,518	54,083	20,174	2,472	420,247	5 11
1929 ..	718,007	109,062	23,223	4,190	854,482	9 8
1930 ..	727,600	119,488	21,594	2,646	871,328	9 10
1931 ..	672,430	111,231	3,194	1,220	788,075	8 10
1932 ..	586,560	96,167	1,929	1,392	686,048	7 7
1933 ..	601,919	94,784	2,424	1,172	700,299	7 9

**Executions.** During the twenty-eight years ended with 1932 there were only nine executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, one in 1924, and one in 1932. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 177 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

**Inquests.** The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during the year 1932 was 1,419, or 7·86 per 10,000 of the population. In 510 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 657 cases to accident, in 32 to homicide, in 180 to suicide, in 1 to execution, in 25 to illegally induced abortion, in 10 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 3 to unspecified or doubtful causes, and in 1 a verdict of "still-born" was returned.

## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

**Legislation.** A statement of the provisions of the laws relating to local government in force on 16th September, 1929, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131.

Further legislation gives authority to municipal councils under the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1932 (No. 4029) to add to the actual cost—

- of forming, completing or continuing, in case it is necessary, of any lane, right-of-way, or passage through any private premises ;
- of forming, levelling, draining, paving, macadamizing any street, road, or lane at the cost of the owners of adjoining lands ;
- of making or constructing any drain or channel at the expense of certain owners of lands or premises—

such a sum (not exceeding  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of such actual cost of such work) as the council thinks proper in respect of the making of searches, of preparation of specifications and plans, of any estimate of distribution relating to such work and the supervision and inspection of work during construction.

The *Local Government (Debentures) Act* 1932 (No. 4081) enables any municipality to enter into an agreement with the holders of any of its debentures which are in existence at the date on which this Act came into operation, whereby the terms and conditions of such debentures may be varied, by the postponement for a period of not more than ten years of the date for the payment of the principal sum, or any part thereof already payable or to become payable, or of any interest already payable or which may become payable. It is provided that no such agreement shall be valid and binding on the parties unless and until it has received the approval of the Governor in Council.

If any such agreement is entered into with reference to any debenture securing moneys borrowed for the formation of right-of-ways through private premises or for forming streets and roads at the cost of adjoining owners, or for making drains at the expense of certain owners of lands or premises, it shall be lawful for but not obligatory upon the municipality concerned, in its absolute discretion, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, to agree with owners, who are liable to contribute by periodical instalments, including interest, to the cost of the work for which the moneys were borrowed, to postpone the date for the payment of the whole or any part or reduce the amount of any such instalment.

The information furnished by municipal councils in Greater Melbourne relating to the value of building permits issued by them gives a reliable indication of the effect that the economic depression has had on the building industry in recent years.

The value of permits issued for all classes of buildings, *i.e.*, dwellings, other buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 30th September in each of the six years 1928-1933 was as follows:—

Year ended 30th September.	Value of Permits Issued.	Index to Value = 100 in 1928.
	£	
1928 .. .. .	8,027,886	100
1929 .. .. .	7,516,274	93.63
1930 .. .. .	3,972,685	49.49
1931 .. .. .	1,130,272	14.08
1932 .. .. .	2,145,013	26.72
1933 .. .. .	2,762,980	34.42

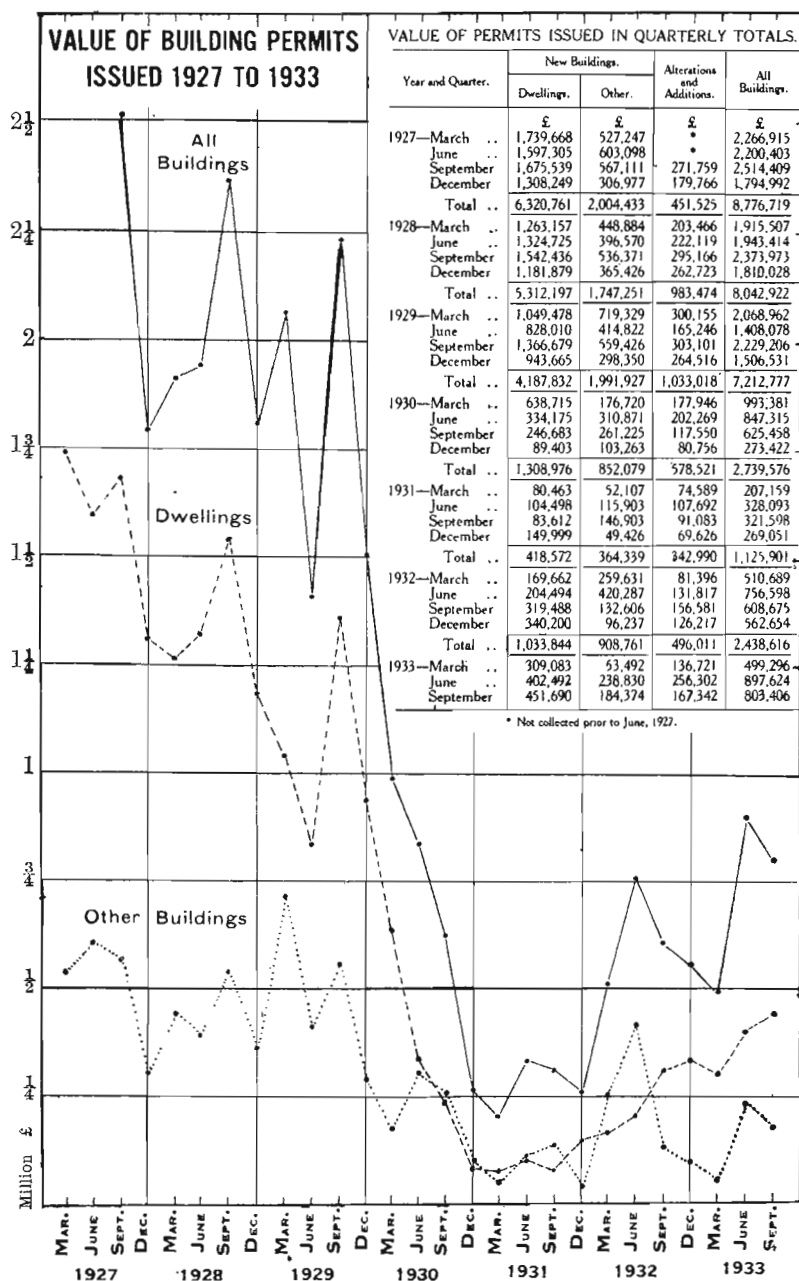
The improvement in the condition of the building industry during the period of twelve months ended on the 30th September, 1932, continued during the next twelve months. The value of permits issued in 1932 and 1933 increased by £1,014,741 and £1,632,708 respectively, compared with the twelve months ended on 30th September, 1931.

In the following statement is shown the value of building permits issued for all buildings by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during each of the five years ended on 30th September, 1929, to 1933.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1929 TO 1933.

Name of Municipality.		Year ended 30th September.				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		£	£	£	£	£
Box Hill	City .. ..	167,464	68,712	11,048	17,920	28,221
Brighton	" .. ..	307,716	134,512	26,378	49,602	63,463
Brunswick	" .. ..	222,750	178,325	30,042	33,510	65,286
Camberwell	" .. ..	763,771	399,600	75,866	161,228	274,629
Caulfield	" .. ..	448,903	206,690	60,850	113,183	183,553
Chelsea	" .. ..	35,685	35,027	8,727	14,056	23,311
Coburg	" .. ..	311,425	155,545	28,360	26,997	24,276
Collingwood	" .. ..	77,206	108,758	24,844	25,641	41,460
Essendon	" .. ..	171,230	98,485	21,039	29,409	50,197
Fitzroy	" .. ..	39,239	35,692	27,372	150,350	31,104
Footscray	" .. ..	238,310	126,583	20,881	43,919	41,639
Hawthorn	" .. ..	190,865	111,098	29,298	34,632	98,052
Kew	" .. ..	184,517	132,682	42,551	42,005	46,644
Malvern	" .. ..	318,553	191,590	50,071	180,886	213,789
Melbourne	" .. ..	1,716,047	771,688	305,839	670,710	657,523
Mordialloc	" .. ..	80,550	54,095	16,915	20,603	12,939
Northcote	" .. ..	134,040	67,847	9,903	40,643	40,604
Oakleigh	" .. ..	111,930	52,034	8,508	7,856	5,684
Port Melbourne	" .. ..	51,030	40,240	2,015	5,250	2,328
Prahran	" .. ..	265,341	116,359	109,053	188,188	344,552
Preston	" .. ..	250,538	130,300	12,824	17,856	21,363
Richmond	" .. ..	114,186	107,586	18,852	21,320	40,010
Sandringham	" .. ..	143,972	95,153	23,935	37,082	48,191
South Melbourne	" .. ..	134,729	57,031	27,124	38,881	67,040
St. Kilda	" .. ..	224,250	116,157	40,000	107,004	217,800
Williamstown	" .. ..	108,673	54,160	9,584	6,515	23,702
Braybrook Shire	(exclusive of					
Western Riding)	.. ..	92,242	27,798	8,962	11,185	6,713
Heidelberg Shire	(exclusive of					
Greensborough Riding)	.. ..	237,131	111,182	64,076	29,333	50,886
Moorabbin Shire	.. ..	373,982	187,766	15,355	19,254	33,021
Total	.. ..	7,516,274	3,972,685	1,130,272	2,145,013	2,762,980
Total number of permits issued	.. ..	11,622	8,467	4,395	4,933	5,700

The following graph shows at quarterly rests, from September quarter, 1927, to September quarter, 1933, the trend of the operations in the building industry. It will be seen that the value of building permits fell with almost regular rapidity from £2,514,409 in September quarter, 1927, to £269,051 in December quarter, 1931, and that in March quarter, 1932, there was a definite improvement in the volume of business. This satisfactory feature has continued. The values for June and September quarters, 1933, are higher than any other quarter since June, 1930.



**Municipalities in Victoria.** The total number of municipalities throughout the State at the end of the year 1932 was 196. Of these, 31 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 21 as boroughs, and 140 as shires. The only unincorporated area of this State is French Island, situated in the County of Mornington, between the eastern and western passages of Western Port Bay, and which is 42,000 acres in extent.

**Number and value of Properties rated.** The following is a statement of the number of rate-payers, the number of properties rated, the estimated value of rateable property, the estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), and the number of houses built in cities, towns and boroughs, and in shires for each of the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

**PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Year.	Number of Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Houses built during the year.
			Total.	Annual.	In-habited.	Uninhabited.	
<b>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—</b>							
			£	£			
1928-29 ..	333,364	389,122	373,880,729	20,984,591	265,376	3,580	4,961
1929-30 ..	336,756	393,622	385,884,089	21,493,990	269,783	6,097	2,536
1930-31 ..	335,892	395,131	382,243,226	21,248,548	268,684	8,280	452
1931-32 ..	339,842	393,876	351,642,387	19,391,762	268,832	8,521	863
1932-33 ..	341,078	394,403	336,119,812	18,231,285	272,284	6,021	*
<b>Shires—</b>							
1928-29 ..	270,176	388,740	288,008,585	14,447,193	156,681	1,777	2,273
1929-30 ..	275,065	391,488	294,765,524	14,792,565	158,694	2,207	1,493
1930-31 ..	271,586	393,196	294,447,615	14,784,365	159,159	2,691	638
1931-32 ..	264,723	387,349	278,253,957	13,971,878	158,813	3,139	667
1932-33 ..	265,802	391,059	268,671,521	13,491,680	157,340	2,879	*
<b>Total—</b>							
1928-29 ..	603,540	777,862	661,889,314	35,431,784	422,067	5,357	7,234
1929-30 ..	611,821	785,110	680,649,613	36,286,555	428,477	8,304	4,029
1930-31 ..	607,478	788,327	676,690,841	36,032,913	427,843	10,971	1,090
1931-32 ..	604,565	781,225	629,896,344	33,363,640	427,645	11,660	1,530
1932-33 ..	606,880	785,462	604,791,333	31,722,965	429,624	8,900	*

\* Not available.



The total capital value of rateable property returned for 1932-33 was £604,791,333, which, on the basis of the annual value of £31,722,965, is equivalent to about 19 years' purchase. The highest total estimated value of rateable property was recorded in the year 1929-30. The value rose from £499,967,961 in 1923-24 to £680,649,613 in 1929-30, an increase of £180,681,652. It fell in 1930-31 to £676,690,841 and continued to fall during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33, the value in the latter year was £604,791,333, a decrease of 11 per cent. compared with the year 1929-30.

The following is a statement of the number of ratepayers, the amount of rate levied in the £ and the estimated value of rateable property for the year 1932-33, and the revenue for the year 1931-32 for each municipality in Victoria:—

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1932-33.

Name	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1931-32.
			Total.	Annual.	
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£
Box Hill .. .. .	7,918	2 7	4,255,700	212,785	78,573
Brighton .. .. .	9,099	2 4	9,850,620	492,531	72,700
Brunswick .. .. .	13,823	0 7*	9,735,528	579,761	190,201
Camberwell .. .. .	20,103	0 4½*	15,530,542	810,808	170,081
Caulfield .. .. .	18,718	0 4*	17,264,020	881,573	124,257
Chelsea .. .. .	5,685	0 4½*	1,609,234	82,491	31,158
Coburg .. .. .	12,350	0 5*	9,044,350	361,774	129,583
Collingwood .. .. .	7,630	2 3	8,285,240	414,262	55,284
Essendon .. .. .	12,608	0 5*	10,453,331	611,428	86,530
Fitzroy .. .. .	7,531	2 1	6,354,375	423,625	54,108
Footscray .. .. .	13,070	2 6	10,585,620	526,781	197,716
Hawthorn .. .. .	8,803	2 1	10,705,640	535,282	72,277
Kew .. .. .	6,685	2 6	5,567,325	371,155	64,529
Malvern .. .. .	12,874	2 5	16,133,100	806,855	120,075
Melbourne .. .. .	31,871	2 0	85,812,000	4,290,603	1,303,837
Mordialloc .. .. .	4,497	0 4*	2,723,592	138,412	45,126
Northcote .. .. .	11,179	2 7	8,753,140	437,657	130,540
Oakleigh .. .. .	4,360	0 5*	2,134,492	129,312	28,480
Port Melbourne .. .. .	3,071	2 6	1,898,075	151,846	48,511
Prahran .. .. .	13,668	1 9	13,440,000	960,000	115,882
Preston .. .. .	18,400	2 6	6,504,080	325,204	108,498
Richmond .. .. .	7,855	2 7	7,432,650	495,510	80,209
Sandringham .. .. .	9,215	0 4*	4,260,424	253,609	49,981
South Melbourne .. .. .	9,818	2 6	13,846,860	692,343	119,925
St. Kilda .. .. .	11,221	2 0	10,724,148	893,679	108,559
Williamstown .. .. .	6,202	2 6	4,820,600	241,030	102,134
Total .. .. .	288,252	..	297,674,744	16,120,116	3,688,754

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1932-33—continued.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1931-32.
			Total.	Annual.	
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.					
CITIES.		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£
Ballarat .. .. .	10,052	2 9	7,033,800	351,690	79,473
Bendigo .. .. .	6,656	2 4	4,052,940	270,196	50,077
Geelong .. .. .	4,679	2 9	5,571,200	278,560	52,829
Geelong West .. .. .	3,730	2 9	2,236,160	111,808	21,124
Warrnambool .. .. .	1,831	2 0	1,804,856	106,168	40,910
TOWNS.					
Hamilton .. .. .	1,506	2 3	1,383,180	69,159	14,047
Mildura .. .. .	1,094	2 8	1,509,320	75,466	37,918
Newtown and Chilwell .. .. .	2,370	0 4½*	2,223,208	113,465	15,075
Sale .. .. .	1,127	2 0	962,900	48,145	11,168
BOROUGHS.					
Ararat .. .. .	1,040	2 6	785,900	39,295	26,552
Castlemaine .. .. .	1,387	2 9	903,520	45,176	10,857
Clunes .. .. .	303	1 9	75,621	10,803	4,403
Creswick .. .. .	403	1 9	75,690	7,569	2,486
Daylesford .. .. .	686	3 0	536,920	26,846	6,886
Eaglehawk .. .. .	1,204	2 6	322,140	21,476	8,781
Echuca .. .. .	1,045	2 9	919,680	45,984	9,025
Horsham .. .. .	1,512	2 6	939,930	62,662	21,828
Inglewood .. .. .	290	2 0	81,240	6,770	4,054
Koroit .. .. .	380	2 6	407,520	20,376	4,090
Maryborough .. .. .	1,275	2 6	381,000	38,100	16,181
Port Fairy .. .. .	527	2 8	440,700	22,035	6,117
Portland .. .. .	1,132	0 4½*	671,215	37,591	10,851
Queenscliffe .. .. .	702	2 9	471,540	23,577	5,103
Ringwood .. .. .	2,001	2 8	1,080,000	54,000	14,372
Sebastopol .. .. .	529	2 9	210,040	10,502	2,542
Shepparton .. .. .	900	3 0	1,389,180	69,458	15,732
St. Arnaud .. .. .	857	2 9	296,920	29,692	10,887
Stawell .. .. .	1,115	2 9	318,000	31,800	20,636
Wangaratta .. .. .	1,056	2 9	917,920	45,896	10,077
Wonthaggi .. .. .	1,347	3 0	442,848	36,904	9,407
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>52,826</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>38,445,068</b>	<b>2,111,169</b>	<b>543,488</b>

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Shires,  
1932-33.

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

## SHIRES, 1932-33.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1931-32.
			Total.	Annual.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£
Alberton .. .. .	1,426	2 6	2,280,960	114,048	17,634
Alexandra .. .. .	864	1 10	1,280,000	64,000	8,860
Arapiles .. .. .	651	1 6	1,148,940	57,447	4,673
Ararat .. .. .	1,600	1 4	4,480,000	224,000	19,662
Avoca .. .. .	1,323	2 0	851,280	42,564	5,954
Avon .. .. .	862	2 0	1,209,360	60,468	7,768
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	860	1 9	1,476,940	73,847	11,579
Bairnsdale .. .. .	2,440	1 6	2,997,000	149,850	16,201
Ballan .. .. .	1,060	1 9	1,297,420	64,871	7,437
Ballarat .. .. .	1,170	1 9	1,474,460	73,723	7,367
Bannockburn .. .. .	734	1 8	1,039,020	51,951	5,724
Barrabool .. .. .	810	1 10	1,153,200	57,160	6,554
Bass .. .. .	2,200	3 0	1,401,520	70,076	12,029
Beechworth .. .. .	1,403	2 0	601,008	37,563	13,382
Belfast .. .. .	699	1 9	1,482,400	74,120	7,603
Bellarine .. .. .	2,083	1 9	1,289,980	64,499	6,988
Benalla .. .. .	2,659	1 9	3,558,220	177,911	24,097
Berwick .. .. .	3,725	2 3	3,024,940	151,247	20,816
Bet Bet .. .. .	1,245	1 6	858,500	42,925	5,701
Birchip .. .. .	512	1 6	990,840	49,542	6,236
Blackburn and Mitcham .. .. .	3,454	2 10	1,926,580	96,329	19,025
Borong .. .. .	1,584	1 6	3,104,480	155,224	16,886
Braybrook .. .. .	9,750	2 0	3,273,740	163,687	27,653
Bright .. .. .	1,380	2 0	820,000	41,000	8,049
Broadford .. .. .	480	1 6	478,700	23,935	3,808
Broadmeadows .. .. .	14,897	1 9	2,845,380	142,269	21,992
Bulla .. .. .	417	1 9	852,080	42,604	5,189
Buln Buln .. .. .	1,660	2 9	1,681,360	84,068	14,047
Bungaree .. .. .	450	1 9	652,640	32,632	3,152
Buninyong .. .. .	1,621	1 7½	1,368,320	68,416	6,599
Charlton .. .. .	825	1 6	1,951,120	97,596	9,334
Chiltern .. .. .	631	1 9	592,120	29,606	3,664
Cohuna .. .. .	726	1 9	1,019,980	50,999	7,608
Colac .. .. .	3,200	1 7	5,889,200	294,460	35,784
Corio .. .. .	5,600	2 3	2,296,340	114,817	18,308
Cranbourne .. .. .	2,250	2 6	2,430,000	121,500	19,450
Creswick .. .. .	847	1 6	1,212,760	60,638	5,230
Dandenong .. .. .	9,000	0 2½*	2,784,000	140,900	29,813
Deakin .. .. .	1,192	1 6	1,907,420	95,371	7,542
Dimboola .. .. .	1,580	1 6	2,754,900	137,715	16,029
Donald .. .. .	998	1 6	2,070,780	103,539	12,871
Donecaster and Templestowe .. .. .	1,948	2 0	1,175,800	58,790	14,901
Dundas .. .. .	1,347	2 0	2,523,220	126,161	15,733
Dunmunkie .. .. .	1,265	1 3	3,217,020	160,851	19,576
East Loddon .. .. .	485	1 3	1,591,000	79,550	5,146
Eltham .. .. .	1,162	2 0	1,287,540	64,377	13,922
Euroa .. .. .	1,162	1 9	1,757,040	87,852	9,637
Ferntree Gully .. .. .	6,500	3 0	3,032,000	152,600	27,689
Flinders .. .. .	5,500	1 9	2,091,860	104,588	18,716
Frankston and Hastings .. .. .	4,745	3 0	2,282,200	114,110	25,734
Gisborne .. .. .	911	1 9	648,600	42,430	6,408
Gleneg .. .. .	1,800	1 6	3,143,660	157,183	15,910
Glenlyon .. .. .	1,466	1 9	929,400	46,470	5,293
Gordon .. .. .	935	1 3	2,068,400	103,423	8,614
Goulburn .. .. .	642	1 6	942,960	47,148	6,472
Grenville .. .. .	1,200	1 9	868,650	57,910	6,815
Hampden .. .. .	2,482	2 3	5,952,800	297,640	39,995

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## SHIRES, 1932-33—continued.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1931-32.
			Total.	Annual.	
Healesville .. .. .	1,150	s. d.	£	£	\$
Heidelberg .. .. .	13,445	3 0	822,340	41,117	12,447
Heytesbury .. .. .	1,202	2 6	6,556,140	327,807	128,428
Huntly .. .. .	1,009	2 1	2,222,800	111,140	13,212
Kara Kara .. .. .	1,034	1 6	1,253,420	62,671	5,134
Karkaroc .. .. .	1,330	1 6	2,144,940	107,247	9,793
Kellor .. .. .	7,246	1 6	2,542,780	127,139	17,476
Kerang .. .. .	2,117	1 9	1,709,740	85,487	8,684
Kilmore .. .. .	571	1 3	4,303,440	215,172	31,182
Korong .. .. .	1,586	1 9	336,945	22,463	5,085
Korumburra .. .. .	2,075	1 6	2,050,120	102,506	12,779
Kowree .. .. .	1,092	2 0	2,679,220	133,981	21,537
Kyneton .. .. .	2,240	1 6	1,845,300	92,265	9,366
Lawloit .. .. .	680	1 9	1,946,740	97,337	19,827
Leigh .. .. .	493	1 7	1,295,115	86,341	9,588
Lexton .. .. .	526	1 4	1,155,020	57,751	4,409
Lillydale .. .. .	4,220	1 6	964,720	48,236	3,989
Lowan .. .. .	1,320	3 0	2,564,160	128,208	26,141
Maffra .. .. .	1,400	1 7	2,750,400	137,520	17,754
Maldon .. .. .	1,052	1 10	2,650,000	132,500	15,847
Mansfield .. .. .	1,200	1 6	761,640	38,082	3,837
Marong .. .. .	1,400	1 10	1,800,080	90,004	10,120
Melton .. .. .	470	1 6	1,935,240	96,762	8,711
Metcalfe .. .. .	1,000	1 6	992,260	49,613	4,671
Mildura .. .. .	3,225	1 6	892,000	44,600	3,936
Minhamite .. .. .	740	1 9	5,103,680	255,184	26,225
Mirboo .. .. .	408	2 3	1,508,580	79,929	11,947
Moorabbin .. .. .	7,518	3 0	641,180	32,059	7,317
Mornington .. .. .	2,751	2 6	4,780,660	239,083	70,597
Mortlake .. .. .	920	2 6	1,315,460	65,773	12,370
Morwell .. .. .	1,181	1 6	3,587,240	179,382	18,106
Mount Rouse .. .. .	750	2 9	1,304,140	65,207	13,355
Mulgrave .. .. .	4,126	1 6	2,111,140	105,557	11,564
McIvor .. .. .	910	2 6	1,821,880	91,094	12,123
Narracan .. .. .	1,481	1 6	1,120,000	56,000	7,565
Newham and Woodend .. .. .	895	2 3	2,229,200	111,460	16,415
Newstead and Mt. Alexander .. .. .	729	2 0	732,460	36,623	5,955
Numurkah .. .. .	1,138	1 6	591,080	29,554	4,542
Omeo .. .. .	780	1 0	2,823,360	141,168	13,203
Orbost .. .. .	1,110	2 6	992,000	49,600	7,195
Otway .. .. .	1,006	2 9	1,280,820	64,041	14,498
Oxley .. .. .	1,068	3 0	903,960	45,198	7,189
Phillip Island .. .. .	432	2 0	1,459,200	72,960	8,332
Portland .. .. .	2,145	2 3	449,800	22,490	4,785
Pyalong .. .. .	267	2 0	1,644,440	82,222	10,049
Ripon .. .. .	1,000	1 6	441,555	29,437	2,537
Rochester .. .. .	1,702	1 6	2,501,080	125,054	13,562
Rodney .. .. .	1,985	1 6	3,080,000	154,000	14,476
Romsey .. .. .	864	2 0	3,935,660	196,783	22,659
Rosedale .. .. .	1,260	1 9	1,271,780	63,589	6,680
Rutherglen .. .. .	800	0 1½*	2,980,000	149,000	9,894
Seymour .. .. .	1,116	1 10	1,155,680	57,784	7,124
Shepparton .. .. .	1,311	1 6	1,458,140	72,907	13,480
South Barwon .. .. .	2,467	2 0	2,457,980	122,899	14,835
South Gippsland .. .. .	1,145	3 0	1,304,800	65,240	11,360
Stawell .. .. .	1,102	2 6	1,377,400	68,870	12,558
Strathfeldsaye .. .. .	987	1 6	2,268,860	113,443	9,647
Swan Hill .. .. .	4,150	1 6	654,240	32,712	3,083
Talbot .. .. .	580	1 6	4,569,580	228,479	36,956
Tambo .. .. .	1,079	1 6	569,460	28,473	3,263
Towong .. .. .	1,212	2 6	1,146,280	57,314	9,669
Traralgon .. .. .	750	2 0	1,991,000	99,550	12,429
Tullaroop .. .. .	631	2 3	1,177,040	58,852	11,374
		1 6	851,160	42,558	4,599

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## SHIRES, 1932-33—continued.

Name.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1931-32.
			Total.	Annual.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£
Tungamah .. .. .	1,310	1 6	2,757,920	137,896	10,722
Upper Murray .. .. .	519	1 9	1,256,220	62,811	6,916
Upper Yarra .. .. .	1,430	3 0	821,660	41,083	9,115
Violet Town .. .. .	860	1 10	928,680	46,434	5,593
Walpeup .. .. .	1,740	1 6	2,327,340	116,367	10,601
Wangaratta .. .. .	902	1 6	961,700	48,085	4,666
Wannon .. .. .	1,056	1 6	2,250,080	112,504	10,939
Waranga .. .. .	1,580	2 0	1,889,000	94,450	15,380
Warragul .. .. .	1,360	3 0	2,085,080	104,254	17,803
Warrnambool .. .. .	2,057	1 7	5,164,440	258,222	28,353
Werribee .. .. .	11,000	2 3	2,620,000	131,000	22,581
Whittlesea .. .. .	1,333	2 0	1,692,840	84,642	10,066
Wimmera .. .. .	1,055	1 0	2,960,000	148,000	9,508
Winchelsea .. .. .	1,205	2 0	1,966,300	98,318	13,234
Woodonga .. .. .	732	1 9	956,440	47,822	5,960
Woorayl .. .. .	1,800	2 9	2,265,680	113,284	19,285
Wyche-peak .. .. .	1,300	1 6	2,614,940	130,747	20,064
Yackandandah .. .. .	986	2 0	1,206,560	60,328	7,016
Yarrawonga .. .. .	650	2 0	1,300,100	65,005	10,797
Yea .. .. .	732	0 2½*	1,249,848	62,846	9,455
Total .. .. .	265,802	..	268,671,621	13,491,680	1,904,422

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

The next statement shows the names of the municipalities which increased or decreased the general rate for the year 1932-33, as compared with the year 1931-32.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase + Decrease -
<b>CITIES.</b>			
<i>In Greater Melbourne.</i>			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Box Hill .. .. .	2 8	2 7	- 1
Chelsea .. .. .	0 3½*	0 4½*	+ ⅞
Hawthorn .. .. .	2 3	2 1	- 2
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>			
Bendigo .. .. .	2 3	2 4	+ 1
Warrnambool .. .. .	2 3	2 0	- 3
<b>TOWNS.</b>			
Mildura .. .. .	2 11	2 8	- 3
<b>BOROUGHS.</b>			
Maryborough .. .. .	3 0	2 6	- 6

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## SHIRES, 1932-33—continued.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase $\frac{+}{-}$ Decrease $\frac{-}{+}$
SHIRES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alexandra .. .. .	2 0	1 10	- 2
Ararat .. .. .	1 6	1 4	- 2
Avoca .. .. .	2 3	2 0	- 3
Avon .. .. .	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Ballan .. .. .	2 0	1 9	- 3
Ballarat .. .. .	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Bannockburn .. .. .	2 0	1 8	- 4
Barrarbool .. .. .	2 0	1 10	- 2
Belfast .. .. .	1 10	1 9	- 1
Borong .. .. .	1 3	1 6	+ 3
Bright .. .. .	2 6	2 0	- 6
Bulla .. .. .	2 0	1 9	- 3
Buninyong .. .. .	1 6	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chiltern .. .. .	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Donald .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Eltham .. .. .	2 6	2 0	- 6
Glenelg .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Heytesbury .. .. .	2 4	2 1	- 3
Lawloit .. .. .	1 8	1 7	- 1
Maffra .. .. .	1 6	1 10	+ 4
Minhamite .. .. .	2 6	2 3	- 3
Mornington .. .. .	2 3	2 6	+ 3
Mortlake .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Newstead and Mt. Alexander .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Numurkah .. .. .	1 3	1 0	- 3
Orbost .. .. .	2 6	2 9	+ 3
Portland .. .. .	1 6	2 0	+ 6
Pyalong .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Ripon .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Tambo .. .. .	2 9	2 6	- 3
Tullaroop .. .. .	1 9	1 6	- 3
Violet Town .. .. .	1 9	1 10	+ 1
Wycheproof .. .. .	1 3	1 6	+ 3
Yea .. .. .	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	- $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

The following statement shows the amount of ordinary revenue raised by municipalities and the proportion from each source during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

ORDINARY REVENUE OF MUNICIPALITIES  
1930-31 AND 1931-32.

Sources of Revenue.	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Revenue.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Revenue.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Taxation—				
Rates—				
General .. .. .	3,508,406	54·3	3,332,407	54·3
Other .. .. .	70,111	1·1	70,241	1·1
Licences .. .. .	96,147	1·5	106,303	1·7
Sanitary Charges .. .. .	165,727	2·5	157,907	2·6
Dog Fees .. .. .	26,303	0·4	27,232	0·5
Total Taxation .. .. .	3,866,694	59·8	3,694,090	60·2
Government Endowment and Grants* .. .. .	202,630†	3·1	154,882‡	2·5
Licensing Fund Payments .. .. .	61,272	0·9	61,087	1·0
Contributions for Streets, Foot-paths, &c. .. .. .	304,322	4·7	249,955	4·1
Market and Weighbridge Dues .. .. .	133,138	2·1	125,446	2·1
Rents .. .. .	143,554	2·2	132,454	2·1
Electric Light and Gas Works .. .. .	1,218,092	18·9	1,252,960	20·4
Interest .. .. .	95,498	1·5	103,985	1·7
Other Sources .. .. .	437,608	6·8	361,805	5·9
Total .. .. .	6,462,808	100·0	6,136,664	100·0

\* Legislative provision for the non-payment of Government endowment for the year 1930-31 was made in the *Municipal Endowment (Temporary Discontinuance) Act 1930* and for the year 1931-32 in the *Financial Emergency Act 1932*.—† Including grants for Unemployment relief, £146,629.—‡ Including grants for unemployment relief, £88,296.

The revenue of the 26 cities in Greater Melbourne during the year 1931-32 amounted to £3,688,754. The amount and the proportion from each source were as follows:—£1,952,633 or 52·9 per cent. was derived from taxation, £1,003,894 or 27·2 per cent. from sales of electricity, gas, and gas by-products, £205,047 or 5·6 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., £98,147 or 2·7 per cent. from rents, £94,892 or 2·6 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, £72,037 or 1·9 per cent. from interest, £63,975 or 1·7 per cent. from Government grants, £22,039 or 0·6 per cent. from licensing fund, and £176,090 or 4·8 per cent. from all other sources.

The ordinary expenditure of municipalities under various headings during each of the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 and the proportion under each heading are shown in the following table:—

**ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,  
1930-31 AND 1931-32.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Salaries, &c. . . . .	425,228	6·6	386,477	6·6
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. . . . .	432,325	6·7	385,985	6·6
Lighting . . . . .	183,357	2·8	181,451	3·1
Health Administration . . . . .	115,464	1·8	114,134	2·0
Contributions to Fire Brigades . . . . .	69,382	1·1	61,262	1·0
Public Works—				
Construction . . . . .	272,718	4·2	196,630	3·4
Maintenance . . . . .	1,828,870	28·4	1,537,875	26·4
Formation of Private Streets, &c. . . . .	158,916	2·5	52,860	0·9
Electric Light and Gas Works . . . . .	858,338	13·3	877,189	15·1
Redemption of Loans . . . . .	469,507	7·3	511,867	8·8
Interest on Loans . . . . .	772,096	12·0	684,733	11·8
Interest on Bank Overdrafts . . . . .	73,674	1·1	67,594	1·1
Charities . . . . .	48,389	0·7	38,449	0·7
Other Expenditure . . . . .	743,833	11·5	727,266	12·5
Total . . . . .	6,452,097	100·0	5,823,772	100·0

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.

**Assets and liabilities of Municipalities.**



## MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1929-30 TO 1931-32.

Assets.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<b>Municipal Fund—</b>	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates .. ..	592,591	930,396	1,038,727
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding	848,215	1,334,953	1,360,708
Rents and Interest outstanding .. ..	20,515	25,805	54,078
Cash in hand or in Bank .. ..	409,427	541,461	742,466
Other Assets .. ..	379,635	344,215	367,720
<b>Loan Funds—</b>			
<b>Sinking Funds—</b>			
Amount at Credit .. ..	617,692	547,412	623,380
Arrears Due .. ..	364	264	125
Due by other Municipalities .. ..	77,976	70,372	66,017
Unexpended Balances .. ..	534,595	361,825	421,516
<b>Property—</b>			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, Tramways, &c.	5,561,540	5,381,110	5,518,160
Waterworks .. ..	422,500	417,710	384,970
Gasworks .. ..	208,900	255,740	244,840
Electric Light Works .. ..	2,501,760	2,596,270	2,452,740
Plant and Machinery .. ..	669,540	667,540	656,010
Other Assets .. ..	211,010	200,670	198,460
<b>Total Assets .. ..</b>	<b>13,056,260</b>	<b>13,675,743</b>	<b>14,129,917</b>
<b>Liabilities.</b>			
<b>Municipal Fund—</b>			
Due on Current Contracts .. ..	74,295	40,943	44,356
Arrears due to Sinking Funds .. ..	364	264	125
Overdue Interest .. ..	8,545	18,901	20,664
Bank Overdrafts .. ..	1,024,753	1,111,189	977,111
Other Liabilities .. ..	1,091,057	1,040,833	1,014,794
<b>Loan Funds—</b>			
Loans Outstanding .. ..	13,915,019	13,639,135	13,465,826
Due on Loan Contracts .. ..	97,878	39,995	2,552
„ to other Municipalities .. ..	77,976	70,372	66,017
<b>Total Liabilities*</b> .. ..	<b>16,289,887</b>	<b>15,961,632</b>	<b>15,591,445</b>

\* Exclusive of loan indebtedness to the Country Roads Board, which amounted to £1,913,949 on 30th June, 1932.

## ENDOWMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

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

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

The *Municipal Endowment (Temporary Discontinuance) Act* 1930, provided for the non-payment of endowment to municipalities for the year 1930-31. A similar provision was incorporated in the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, as amended by the *Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act* 1932, which extended the period of non-payment to the years 1931-32 and 1932-33.

## RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

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

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged at 14. The following table gives for these municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1932-33:—

Municipality.	Capital Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Rate on Annual Improved Value.	Amount Payable in 1932 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	%
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	9,735,526	2,806,202	579,761	0 7	2 10	81,848	28·82
Camberwell City ..	15,530,542	5,175,067	810,808	0 4½	2 4½	97,032	33·32
Caulfield City ..	17,264,020	5,392,057	881,572	0 4	2 0½	89,868	31·23
Chelsea City ..	1,609,234	686,319	82,491	0 4½	3 1½	12,868	42·65
Coburg City ..	9,044,350	2,076,236	361,774	0 5	2 4½	43,255	22·96
Essendon City ..	10,453,331	3,349,368	611,428	0 5	2 3¾	69,778	32·04
Mordialloc City ..	2,723,592	1,212,735	138,412	0 4	2 11	20,212	44·53
Oakleigh City ..	2,134,492	924,055	129,312	0 5	2 11¾	19,251	43·29
Sandringham City ..	4,260,424	1,964,898	253,609	0 4	2 7	32,748	46·12
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,223,208	665,956	113,465	0 4¾	2 4¾	13,527	29·95
Portland Borough ..	671,215	229,992	37,591	0 4¾	2 2	4,073	34·27
<b>SHIRES.</b>							
Dandenong ..	2,784,000	1,357,200	140,900	0 2½*	2 0½	14,137	48·75
Rosedale ..	2,980,000	1,564,660	149,000	0 1½†	1 1½	8,149	52·51
Yea ..	1,240,848	600,507	62,846	0 2¼	1 9½	5,630	48·05

NOTE.—In addition, there is an extra rate in the £ of—

\* 1d. in the Centre Riding and 1d. in the South Riding.

† 3d. in the township of Rosedale.

## 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 *inter alia* the construction or alteration of streets, roads and bridges, and the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric-light works, and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, and pleasure grounds.

The amount of money borrowed at any time for permanent works or undertakings shall, except so far as it is otherwise expressly enacted, not exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 2s. in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised for permanent works or undertakings upon the security of certain income, and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1931-32 amounted to £269,369, which is equivalent to only 18 per cent. of the average yearly loan expenditure of the previous four years. The loan indebtedness increased from £6,601,731 in 1922-23 to £13,465,826 in 1931-32, an increase of nearly 104 per cent. during the ten years. In 1922-23 the indebtedness was equivalent to 3·16d. per £1 of the estimated capital value of rateable property, and in 1931-32 the ratio was 5·34d. The following statement shows the loan receipts and expenditure during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32, and the loan liability on 30th September of each year:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1927-28 to 1931-32.

Year.	Loan Receipts from—			Loan Expenditure.	Amount of Loan Indebtedness at end of year.
	Government.	Other Sources.	Total.		
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28.. ..	10,078	1,254,368	1,264,446	1,337,888	9,148,939
1928-29.. ..	10,000	1,554,904	1,564,904	1,494,844	10,817,440
1929-30.. ..	..	945,713	945,713	1,088,913	11,108,445
1930-31.. ..	..	545,329	545,329	684,921	10,906,651
1931-32.. ..	10,320	207,783	218,103	215,473	10,809,733

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1927-28 TO  
1931-32—continued.

Year.	Loan Receipts from—			Loan Expenditure.	Amount of Loan Indebtedness at end of year.
	Government.	Other Sources.	Total.		
<b>SHIRES—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28.. ..	2,026	442,827	444,853	418,594	2,242,828
1928-29.. ..	321	422,050	422,371	399,014	2,527,664
1929-30.. ..	953	247,964	248,917	344,679	2,806,574
1930-31.. ..	10,579	56,453	67,032	117,454	2,732,484
1931-32.. ..	7,112	31,572	38,684	53,896	2,656,093
<b>TOTAL—</b>					
1927-28.. ..	12,104	1,697,195	1,709,299	1,756,482	11,391,767
1928-29.. ..	10,321	1,976,954	1,987,275	1,893,858	13,345,104
1929-30.. ..	953	1,193,677	1,194,630	1,433,592	13,915,019
1930-31.. ..	10,579	601,782	612,361	802,375	13,639,135
1931-32.. ..	17,432	239,355	256,787	269,369	*13,465,826

\* Including £814,843 due to the Government.

Length of  
Roads and  
Streets.

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1932 :—

## LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1932.

Roads and Streets.	Cities, Towns and Boroughs—		Shires.	Total.
	In Greater Melbourne.	Outside Greater Melbourne.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or Stone Paving ..	90	20	60	170
Bitumen or Concrete ..	324	207	1,649	2,180
Tar-paving, Metal, or Gravel ..	1,486	739	20,015	22,240
Formed but not metalled or otherwise prepared ..	35	190	25,239	25,464
Surveyed but not formed ..	474	330	55,143	55,947
Total .. ..	2,409	1,486	102,106	106,001

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

Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
Municipal  
Loans  
Redemption  
Fund.

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, the amounts of which were expended on tramways, gas works, electric light works, and markets, is also 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 of the Fund during the year 1932-33 amounted to £73,163, and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £52,930, and realizations of stock, £20,233; the amount expended from the Fund was £73,163, of which £67,905 was used for the redemption of municipal loans and £5,258 in payment of interest on the debit balance of the Fund.

Section 71 of Act No. 2995 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, 1933, was £22,247.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1933, amounted to £1,765,497. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of Municipal Loans, £1,079,010; payment to the Treasury in reduction of Municipal Liabilities, £604,180; interest, £82,297; and sundries, £10.

**Licensing Fund.** During the year 1932-33 a sum of £60,740 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to Cities amounted to £29,905, to Towns, £1,122, to Boroughs, £6,504, and to Shires, £23,209. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime," of this issue, page 103.

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

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1932, was £1,092, for guarantees amounting to £325,410. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1932, amounted to £4,577. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1932, was £19,579.

**Incorporation  
of Melbourne  
and Geelong.**

Melbourne and Geelong are incorporated under special statutes and are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few unimportant provisions. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was proclaimed a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

**Erection of  
Dwelling  
Houses by  
Municipalities.**

Power is given under Part XXVIII. of the *Local Government Act* 1928 to Councils to erect or purchase dwelling-houses for persons of small means at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

A full statement is given on pages 147 and 148 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 of the statutory powers and duties of municipalities in regard to housing.

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

The Housing and Reclamation Act of 1920 and the amending Acts of 1922 and 1927 were repealed when the Statutes were consolidated in 1928, and the powers given to the Commissioners under these Acts are now embodied in Part III., Division 4, of the *State Savings Bank Act* 1928. Power is given to the Commissioners to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year at the time of entering into the contract of sale. The total capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house acquired or erected together with the cost of the land on which it is erected shall not exceed £1,000 if the dwelling-house be of wood and £1,300 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

The number of dwellings erected under this statutory power during the past five years is as follows:—1928-29, 1,193; 1929-30, 1,085; 1930-31, 240; 1931-32, 2; and 1932-33, nil; and the total number erected up to 30th June, 1933, 7,380. In addition, 1,662 other dwellings were purchased for applicants. The total amount advanced to borrowers by the Commissioners up to 30th June, 1933, was £6,674,789 of which £1,417,441 has been repaid.

### WAR SERVICE HOMES.

In accordance with an agreement made the 21st day of November, 1932, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, the administration of the War Service Homes Act was transferred to the War Service Homes Commission. As at the date upon which the previous arrangement terminated the State Savings Bank had completed the erection of 3,779 homes, in addition to which advances had been made available to 427 eligible persons for the purchase of existing dwellings or the discharge of mortgages.

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The receipts and expenditure of that Fund for each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 were as follows:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Receipts.</i>		
	£	£
Payments by Municipalities .. .. .	314,070	243,507
Fees Motor Car Act .. .. .	1,058,490	1,085,865
Fees Registration of Traction Engines .. .. .	1,673	1,507
Fees Motor Omnibus Act .. .. .	3,657	3,365
Stores and Material .. .. .	106,167	168,075
Hire of Plant .. .. .	22,279	31,494
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account advances for unemployment relief and other works, &c.) ..	41,196	131,111
TOTAL .. .. .	1,547,532	1,664,924
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads and State highways .. .. .	647,422	823,391
Interest and Sinking Fund .. .. .	119,001	117,757
Plant, stores, administration, &c. .. .. .	213,076	290,143
Transfer to Revenue .. .. .	150,000	..
Recoup to Revenue .. .. .	368,614	340,291
Road Construction—		
To relieve unemployment (including materials) ..	7,428	108,808
Extension of Great Ocean Road .. .. .	524	..
Other Expenditure .. .. .	12,318	5,614
TOTAL .. .. .	1,518,383	1,686,004

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1932, was £29,854, and at 30th June, 1933, £8,744.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, and the Account is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. During 1932-33 the only amount paid into the account was £31,928 from the State Loans Repayment Fund, and the payments for permanent works were £35,052. The credit balance of the Account at 30th June, 1933, was £505.



The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from the issue of stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928, and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. During 1932-33 the amount of £82,875 received from the State Loans Repayment Fund, was the only item of receipt. The expenditure on developmental road works was £80,715. There was a credit balance of £138 in the Account at 30th June, 1933.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 :—

—	1931-32.	1932-33.
State Highways*—	£	£
Maintenance and re-conditioning .. .. .	265,250	419,421
Total State Highways .. .. .	265,250	419,421
Main Roads*—		
Construction .. .. .	31,425	197,472
Maintenance .. .. .	422,927	485,087
Total Main Roads .. .. .	454,352	682,559
Developmental Roads*—		
Construction .. .. .	159,605	306,240
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	14,683	206,126
Great Ocean Road .. .. .	524	..
Grants to municipalities, Act 3662 .. .. .	39,535	..
Federal unemployment relief .. .. .	3,296	1,628
Federal Trust .. .. .	12,318	..
Experimental roads .. .. .	1,892	..
TOTAL .. .. .	951,455	1,615,974

\* Including amounts contributed by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act.

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

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

Creation and  
constitution  
of Board.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the chairman. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from

time to time elected by the councils of the various municipal districts within the metropolis. They represent 22 municipalities or parts of municipalities.

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

**Area under Board's control, and population.** All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the City of Mordialloc and the Shire of Moorabbin and a further portion of the Shire of Dandenong, but excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor and St. Albans Waterworks Trust, is included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 434 square miles, and comprises 25 cities, 1 shire, and parts of 12 other shires. The total number of houses connected with the water supply system on 30th June, 1933, was 256,631, an increase of 1,873 for the year; and the estimated population supplied with water was 1,136,875.

**Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans.** The Board is empowered to borrow £22,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally contracted by the Government for the construction of the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was £24,944,984 on 30th June, 1933. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £194,950 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

### WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

**Water supply assessments and rates.** The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1932-33 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 wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

**Assessed value of property.** The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £18,423,295 in 1931-32, and £16,548,900 in 1932-33.

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.

During the year 1932-33 water rates and charges amounted to £685,642, meter rents to £46,094, and the total water supply revenue to £737,365, as against a total of £772,271 in 1931-32. Maintenance and repairs in 1932-33 cost £82,727, management and incidental expenses were £38,586, interest was £543,478, and the total charges were £664,791, as compared with £665,493 in the previous year.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—

Original water supply station, &c.	works,	tank,	pumping	£
.. .. .	..	..	..	84,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	659,260
Maroondah system	..	..	..	1,695,303
O'Shannassy system	..	..	..	2,859,585
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	597,628
Large mains..	..	..	..	2,468,729
Reticulation	..	..	..	2,731,033
Afforestation	..	..	..	27,851
Thompson River Scheme	..	..	..	134
Investigations, future works	..	..	..	4,469
Total	..	..	..	<u>£11,128,877</u>

#### THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS.

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

#### OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1932.

The total output of water from the various sources of Output of Water. supply in 1932 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	.. .. 4,612,689,000
„ Maroondah Reservoir	.. .. 8,470,182,000
„ O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1	.. .. 8,520,751,000
Total Output	.. .. <u>21,603,622,000</u>

Storage and service reservoirs. There are five storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, twenty service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee), and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 261,700,000 gallons. The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the then capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

The average number of people supplied with water during 1932 was 1,128,578, and the average daily consumption was 52·32 gallons per head. Some districts which are outside the Board's area are supplied with water. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1932:—

**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1932.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January .. .. .	3,415,931,000	110,191,323
February .. .. .	2,148,223,000	74,076,655
March .. .. .	1,851,977,000	59,741,193
April .. .. .	1,461,291,000	48,709,700
May .. .. .	1,443,809,000	46,574,484
June .. .. .	1,305,774,000	43,525,800
July .. .. .	1,300,560,000	42,297,548
August .. .. .	1,344,382,000	43,367,161
September .. .. .	1,404,457,000	46,815,233
October .. .. .	1,540,302,000	49,686,000
November .. .. .	2,159,428,000	71,980,933
December .. .. .	2,233,880,000	72,060,645
Total for the year .. .. .	21,610,014,000	..
Daily average for the year 1932 .. .. .	..	59,043,745

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1932 occurred on 19th January, and the minimum daily consumption on 12th June of that year. The consumption was 148,975,000 gallons on the former and 34,176,000 gallons on the latter of these two days.

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

**DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1928 TO 1932.**

Year.	Estimated Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Properties supplied with Water to 30th June.	Number of Properties 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.	
1928 ...	1,060,325	239,351	216,785	55,314,000	52·16
1929 ...	1,084,592	244,829	223,324	56,730,000	52·30
1930 ...	1,108,492	250,224	230,941	61,202,000	55·21
1931 ...	1,121,313	253,118	234,600	60,232,000	53·71
1932 ...	1,128,578	254,758	236,640	59,044,000	52·32

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 1,640 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1932.

## SEWERAGE FINANCE.

**Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.** The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1932-33 was 1s. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1932-33 was £17,796,253, of which £16,345,253 was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rates and charges in 1932-33 amounted to £839,449.

The sewerage revenue for 1932-33 was £879,396, as against £875,149 in the previous year. The charges against the Sewerage Revenue Account were cost of management and incidental expenses £29,187, maintenance and repairs £108,235, and interest £677,480, making the total charges £814,902, as compared with £823,221 in 1931-32.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system.** The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1933, was £13,219,517, divided as follows :—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation .. .. .	1,153,346
Treatment works .. .. .	122,931
Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains .. .. .	472,882
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant .. .. .	326,575
Main and branch sewers .. .. .	2,921,175
Reticulation sewers .. .. .	7,135,068
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. .. .	695,395
Sanitary depots .. .. .	61,634
	<hr/>
Cost of sewerage system .. .. .	£12,889,006
Householders' debts for house connexions .. .. .	330,511
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	£13,219,517

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 (Northern system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (Southern 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 REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK 1933.

During the year ended 30th June, 1933, 3 miles 8 chains of main and branch sewers, and 22 miles 56 chains of reticulation sewers were constructed, making the total length at that date, as under:—

Outfall sewer, rising mains, and subsidiary rising main .. ..	24 miles 59 chains
Main and branch sewers (12 inches and upwards in diameter) .. ..	223 ,, 6 ,,
Reticulation sewers and house branches (4 inches to 9 inches in diameter)..	2,191 ,, 41 ,,
Total .. ..	2,439 ,, 26 ,,

The total population served by the sewerage system at 30th June, 1933, is estimated at 1,069,189 persons.

#### BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1932, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 236,513.

During the year 1932, 955 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 1,339 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to the 31st December, 1932:—

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1932.
Box Hill City .. .. .	2,861
Braybrook Shire (part of) .. .. .	214
Brighton City .. .. .	7,125
Broadmeadows Shire (part of) .. .. .	211
Brunswick City .. .. .	13,067
Camberwell City .. .. .	12,557
Caulfield City .. .. .	15,992
Coburg City .. .. .	7,676
Collingwood City .. .. .	8,779
Essendon City .. .. .	12,018
Fitzroy City .. .. .	8,158
Footscray City .. .. .	10,519
Hawthorn City .. .. .	8,357
Heidelberg Shire (part of) .. .. .	5,219
Keilor Shire (part of) .. .. .	132
Kew City .. .. .	5,527
Malvern City .. .. .	10,652
Melbourne City .. .. .	27,582
Moorabbin Shire .. .. .	2,813
Mulgrave Shire (part of) .. .. .	9
Northcote City .. .. .	10,016
Oakleigh City .. .. .	2,576
Port Melbourne City .. .. .	3,287
Prahran City .. .. .	13,025
Preston City .. .. .	7,075
Richmond City .. .. .	10,566
Sandringham City .. .. .	4,222
South Melbourne City .. .. .	10,975
St. Kilda City .. .. .	9,779
Werribee Shire (part of) .. .. .	16
Williamstown City .. .. .	5,508
Total .. .. .	236,513

#### PUMPING STATIONS.

The Pumping Stations are described on pages 177 and 178 of the *Year Book* for 1928-29.

The total volume of sewage pumped at the Spotswood Pumping Station during the year 1932-33 was 15,611,510,000 gallons—equal to 42,771,260 gallons per day, as against a total of 15,827,650,000 gallons, with a daily average of 43,244,945 for the previous year.

The unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was .421d. as compared with .398d. for the preceding year.

At the Preston Pumping Station, which was first placed in operation in February, 1929, the total volume of sewage pumped was 22,754,000 gallons, with a daily average of 62,300 gallons, as against a total of 21,760,000 gallons with a daily average of 59,600 gallons for the previous year. The total number of tenements served by this station at 30th June, 1933, was 456.

#### METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

A general description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. Since that time provision has been made for treating a considerable proportion of the sewage in the winter months by a process of continuous irrigation. The method consists of first removing from the sewage the readily settleable solids, and then passing it in a thin film over carefully graded areas carrying a good growth of vegetation.

The statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1933, is as under :—

Total area of farm .. .. .	22,634 acres.
Area prepared for sewage disposal .. .. .	10,625 „
Rainfall at farm for year .. .. .	17.08 inches.
Average rainfall over 39 years .. .. .	18.23 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population .. .. .	11 pence.
Profit on cattle for year .. .. .	£29,165.
„ sheep for year .. .. .	£5,814.
„ horses for year (agistment) .. .. .	£2,623.

The number of cattle, sheep, and horses on hand throughout the year ranged as under :—

Cattle .. .. .	15,700 maximum,	9,500 minimum.
Sheep .. .. .	25,000 „	8,000 „
Horses .. .. .	950 „	280 „

#### DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL FROM UNSEWERED PREMISES.

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and



Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. The statutory provisions governing the matter are contained in Sections 41 and 42 of the *Health Act* 1928 (No. 3697).

Agreements have subsequently been entered into between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the municipal councils, whereby the latter undertake the collection of the nightsoil and its delivery in sealed pans to the depots established by the Board for the purpose, while the Board is responsible for the disposal of the nightsoil. Each council pays to the Board a sum of 3s. per annum for every pan on which it levies a pan charge to offset the cost of disposing of the nightsoil and of cleaning the pans.

Three depots for this purpose have been established by the Board, in isolated positions, at Moorabbin, Campbellfield, and Brooklyn, respectively. Comparatively large areas of land, totalling 752 acres, have been acquired so that an adequate buffer has been formed between the depot and adjacent private property. The total capital cost of the depots as at 30th June, 1933, was £61,634.

For the year, the working expenses were £4,947, while interest amounted to £3,190, making a total of £8,137. The revenue was £3,152, leaving a deficiency of £4,985.

## METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act, which relates to Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate.

Improvement Rate not exceeding 1d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable to any municipality. The rate was first levied on 1st July, 1927, and has remained at 1d. in the £1.

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes and liable to the 1d. in the £1 rate was £17,796,252.

For 1932-33 the total revenue was £80,655, as against £86,016 in the previous year. The cost in 1932-33 of maintenance, management, and working expenses was £17,284, and the interest charges were £58,676, the total charges

being £75,960. In 1931-32 the cost of maintenance, management, and working expenses amounted to £16,735, interest to £59,545 and the total expenditure to £76,280.

**Cost of Drainage and River Improvement works.** The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1933, was £1,069,918.

**Length of main drains.** The following table gives particulars of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1933 :—

1. Underground drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced .. .. .	29 miles 59 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 9 miles 8 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	32 ,, 49 ,,	
	<hr/>	
Total underground drains controlled .. .. .	62 miles 28 chains	
2. Open drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced .. .. .	8 miles 78 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 2 miles 68 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	3 ,, 21 ,,	
	<hr/>	
Total constructed open drains controlled .. .. .	12 miles 19 chains	
3. Natural watercourses and unlined open drains controlled .. .. .		6 miles 50 chains
	<hr/>	
Grand total of drains controlled	81 miles 17 chains	
	<hr/>	

### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

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

**Melbourne Harbor Trust**  
—receipts and expenditure.

are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure for each year 1928 to 1932. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown :—

**MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND  
EXPENDITURE: 1928 TO 1932.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	625,907	671,288	512,721	331,689	418,682
Rents .. .. .	36,885	29,662	29,787	29,195	28,102
Interest .. .. .	2,140	3,901	12,611	5,346	2,593
Other Revenue .. .. .	62,994	76,588	63,772	53,682	55,728
	727,935	781,439	618,891	419,912	505,105
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	143,648	145,948	135,171	83,005	101,897
Total .. .. .	584,287	635,491	483,720	336,907	403,208
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Management Expenses .. .. .	53,765	60,342	66,484	58,792	53,477
Loan Flotation Expenses, &c. ..	3,500	4,188	3,825	126,708†	5,133
Maintenance—Dredging .. .. .	49,258	45,315	21,801	3,007	27,720
" Harbor .. .. .	5,587	6,115	4,766	1,840	2,300
" Wharfs .. .. .	59,775	53,298	29,783	11,640	11,164
" Approaches .. .. .	22,884	18,539	16,743	4,618	6,023
Interest on Loans* .. .. .	167,489	183,638	208,602	240,419	243,681
Depreciation, Renewals* Account, and Sinking Fund .. .. .	213,000	213,000	120,000	..	50,047
Total .. .. .	575,258	584,435	472,004	446,924	399,545
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	9,029	51,056	11,716	..	3,663
Deficit on Revenue Account ..	..	..	..	110,017	..
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property .. .. .	10,869	9,587	117,652	111,992	65,438
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	261,634	231,884	168,515	57,203	31,365
Wharves Construction .. .. .	161,235	139,203	201,186	36,666	20,611
Approaches Construction .. .. .	78,249	49,933	12,677	16,718	5,233
Other Harbor Improvements ..	17,253	9,716	8,297	1,723	1,321
Floating and General Plant .. ..	3,461	14,729	34,188	106,726	12,133
Total .. .. .	532,701	455,052	542,515	331,028	136,101
Loan Indebtedness .. .. .	3,726,800	3,904,836	4,220,807	4,410,100	4,594,504

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

† Includes £112,488 exchange on moneys remitted to London for redemption of loan.

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.**

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Trust. Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published in part "Interchange." A short statement in regard to the constitution and borrowing powers of this Trust appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 147. The following is a summary

**Geelong Harbor Trust**  
—receipts and expenditure.

of the ordinary receipts and expenditure for each year 1928 to 1932. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown:—

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE, 1928 TO 1932.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates .. ..	30,721	45,724	42,191	36,343	38,101
Rents, Fees, and Licences .. ..	7,159	6,906	13,835	7,345	6,705
Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	8,000	8,000	8,082	8,098	8,047
Other Revenue .. ..	11,531	5,685	20,522	2,550	3,343
Total .. ..	57,411	66,315	84,630	54,336	56,196
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Management Expenses .. ..	7,595	10,330	8,509	8,517	9,041
Maintenance .. ..	14,803	17,957	14,001	11,393	12,958
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund .. ..	26,026	27,226	28,516	27,768	28,663*
Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	4,405	5,760	5,620	5,404	5,870
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,228	2,800	983	2,706	987
Total .. ..	55,057	64,073	57,629	55,788	57,519
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property .. ..	2,693	5,636	6,174	5,606	2,097
Deepening Waterworks .. ..	9,434	948	123	..	..
Wharves and Approaches .. ..	84,694	9,227	6,930	245	28
Other .. ..	667	2,028	2,562	3,176	1,949
Total .. ..	97,488	17,839	15,789	9,027	4,074
Loan Indebtedness .. ..	622,806	634,887	621,314	616,161	617,422

\* The amount of unpaid interest to the State Treasury on loans was, at 30th June, 1933, £264,606.

**THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION AND THE BALLARAT  
SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.**

The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council, dated 30th November, 1920.

*Water Supply.*—The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the city of Ballarat, the borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree, and it contains a population of about 42,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 2,215,558,000 gallons.

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks was £663,428. The liabilities were loans due to the Government, amounting to £299,210 as at 31st December, 1932. The revenue for the year 1932 was £32,877.

*Sewerage.*—The actual construction of sewerage works for the city began in December, 1922. The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1932, was £340,427. Fifty-eight sewered areas had been declared as at 1st January, 1933, comprising 7,263 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made.

The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £384,090 having been provided up to 31st December, 1932, for constructional works, and £148,000 for house connexions.

### **GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.**

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

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £725,000 for water supply undertaking, £710,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payment conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1932, was:—Water supply, £702,619; sewerage, £641,920; and sewerage installation, £256,116. The annual revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1932, was £54,750 on account of waterworks and £42,108 on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. The amount of these sinking funds on 30th June, 1932, was—For sewerage, £49,732; for water supply, £50,697.

The population supplied is estimated at 45,387. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 11,440; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,150; and the number connected with the sewers, 11,077.

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

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 545,000,000 gallons of water from the river Barwon to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

*Sewerage.*—The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong. The drainage area is 9,489 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the city of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

### BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted in November, 1916, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Sewerage Authority.

The actual construction of the sewerage works began in January, 1921, and sewer construction was completed on 31st October, 1932. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923. Approximately 5,700 tenements are now connected to the sewers.

*Method of Sewage Disposal and Purification.*—The method of disposal is by sedimentation and oxidation, with separate sludge digestion. Purification is effected solely by Land Treatment—Irrigation in Summer and surface flow in Winter. A description of the scheme appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 184. While the method of treatment remains the same in principle, the capacity of the sewage tanks was increased during the year 1930-31. The increased capacity of the tanks will make provision for a population of 50,000 persons.

*Finance.*—Loans have been raised by the issue of debentures. The total amount so borrowed to the end of September, 1932, was £402,000, including £60,000 for house connexions. Loans amounting to £63,766, including £20,023 raised for house connexions, have been redeemed to 31st March, 1933. For the purpose of meeting the half-yearly loan repayments a sewerage rate of 1s. 9d. in the £1 is levied on all properties within the declared sewered areas.

It is estimated that the scheme will cost £500,000. The capital expenditure to 30th September, 1932, was £330,783.

### COLAC SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Colac Sewerage Authority was constituted under the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 on the 13th November, 1923, and the Sewerage District which embraces the whole area of the township of Colac was proclaimed.

The Commissioners of the Colac Water Works Trust are also members of the Sewerage Authority. The first meeting of the Authority was held on 31st January, 1924.

The money required for the scheme was granted by the Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act*. The capital expenditure to 30th June, 1933, was £76,593.

The construction of the principal works was completed in October, 1927, when the first sewered area was declared. The population at present served by the system is approximately 5,670. The works have been designed to deal with the sewage from a population of 10,000.

At the beginning of 1928 rates were struck; the sewerage rate for that year was fixed at 1s. 9d. in the £1 on the municipal valuation of sewered properties, with a special rate of 8d. in the £1 on the same properties. The sewerage rate for 1932-33 is 2s. in the £1 on the municipal valuations.

An area of 37 acres of land was acquired for the treatment works site, 30 acres of this area being let for grazing and other purposes. The system for treatment of sewage is described in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, page 147.

To enable the Authority to finance house connexion work on account of householders, arrangements were made with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, with the consent of the Governor in Council,

for a debenture loan of £50,000. In view of the fact that a greater number of householders paid cash for cost of connecting their tenements than was anticipated, debentures to the value of £5,329 were retired. The balance due to the Commonwealth Bank on 30th June, 1933, was £22,079.

There were 1,280 tenements connected to the sewers on 30th June, 1933.

The ordinary revenue of the Authority during 1932 amounted to £6,125, and the expenditure to £5,933.

### MILDURA SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Mildura Sewerage Authority was constituted on 12th June, 1928, and the Sewerage District proclaimed. This District, which contains an area of 780 acres, comprises the main portion of the Town of Mildura. The members of the Council of the Town of Mildura constitute *ipso facto* the Mildura Sewerage Authority.

A sum of £70,000 was made available by the Victorian Government for carrying out the necessary surveys and the construction of sewers, pumping stations, rising mains and treatment works. This sum has been expended, and the scheme which was commenced in February, 1930, is practically completed.

House connexions have been financed by a private loan arranged by the Authority, the expenditure in this respect being £46,000. About 20 per cent. of owners did not avail themselves of the Authority's finance, so that the actual total cost of house connexions cannot be stated. The loan liability at 30th June, 1933, was £68,871 for construction and £34,375 for house connexions.

There is one main drainage area and two smaller areas. From the smaller areas the sewage is pumped to the main sewer, from which it gravitates to the main pumping station and is then pumped to the treatment works. The daily flow is approximately 195,000 gallons.

The sewage is pumped to a sedimentation tank, from which, after settlement, the solids are removed to a digester, whilst the liquor passes to tanks, where it is oxidized by the activated sludge process. The effluent is then gravitated over adjoining land, which is leased from the Authority, and on which is grown fodder crops.

In the digester approximately 80 per cent. of the solids is removed as gas and burnt, whilst the balance is gravitated to sludge beds and is sold for agricultural purposes.

The first house connexion was made in March, 1932. On the 30th June, 1933, the number of tenements connected with the system was 1,232, which serves an estimated population of 5,544 persons.



The sewerage rate is 1s. 9d. in the £1 on the net annual valuation of the Municipality. For properties not rated under the Local Government Act there is an annual cistern charge on the sliding scale, varying from £1 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per cistern. The revenue of the Authority during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £7,028, and the expenditure £5,414.

### ECHUCA SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The date of constitution of this Authority was 18th October, 1927. The first house connexion was made in January, 1931. The number of houses connected with the sewerage system on the 30th June, 1933, was 975.

The cost of reticulation, pumping station, and treatment works, &c., to 30th June, 1933, was £64,000, and the amount expended on house connexions was £40,000, of which £6,080 has been repaid by householders. The loan liability on the 30th June, 1933, was £62,738 for construction and £33,920 for house connexions.

The revenue of the Authority for the year ended 30th June, 1933, amounted to £8,791, and the expenditure to £12,674. The sewerage rate is 2s. in the £1 on the net annual municipal valuation of rateable property. There is also a special rate of 6d. in the £1.

### SEWERAGE IN OTHER COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

**Warrnambool, Swan Hill, and Horsham Sewerage Authorities.** The Warrnambool and Swan Hill Authorities have made good progress with the construction work, and a commencement has been made with the connexion of houses to the sewers. The Horsham Authority is proceeding with construction works.

**Other Sewerage Authorities.** The Wangaratta Sewerage Authority was constituted, and is now proceeding with a detail survey of its district prior to the preparation of final designs and specification for works. Sewerage Authorities were constituted at Kerang and Bairnsdale, and preparations are being made for the detailed surveys.

**Proposed Sewerage Authorities.** Applications for the constitution of sewerage authorities at Ararat, Benalla, Castlemaine, Dandenong, Kyneton, Lorne, Mornington, and Shepparton have been examined and the schemes generally approved.

### FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

**Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards.** Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1928 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board.

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

The municipal districts which comprise the Metropolitan Fire District are described in a statement which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 158.

The Board on 30th June, 1933, had under its control the following:— 43 stations, 296 members of permanent staff, 63 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 61 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 165 partially paid firemen.

During 1932-33 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £156,416, 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 689d. in the pound on the annual value of £18,155,561 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 3s. 9d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1932 amounted to £1,005,001.

**Country Fire Brigades Board.** The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £27,343, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £8,933; (b) municipalities, £8,926; (c) insurance companies, £8,933; and (d) other sources, £551. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £27,576. There are 120 municipal councils and 105 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1931 amounted to £377,811. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1932 was £3,518,537. 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 146 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,832. In most brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Receipts and expenditure. Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 are as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Hheads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance .. ..	216,453	220,837	219,831	183,295	183,209
Receipts for Services ..	27,043	25,691	24,855	24,132	21,106
Interest and Sundries ..	30,797	32,363	20,936	14,576	15,120
Total .. ..	274,293	278,891	265,622	222,003	219,435
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries .. ..	155,486	156,931	156,275	130,034	130,477
Fire Expenses .. ..	4,461	4,785	4,606	4,288	4,242
Administrative Charges, &c.	44,467	45,620	42,460	34,978	35,488
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs .. ..	24,052	27,059	20,027	17,599	14,066
Interest .. ..	14,075	13,757	14,352	13,546	12,692
Repayment of Loans ..	6,351	6,590	7,191	7,594	8,022
Firemen's Accident Fund	500	500	500	..	..
Superannuation Fund ..	8,964	8,977	9,102	7,987	8,090
Miscellaneous .. ..	13,672	10,336	5,212	3,460	5,188
Total .. ..	272,028	274,555	259,725	219,486	218,265
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	33,365	14,040	18,260	3,950	511
<i>Loan Indebtedness</i> ..	240,508	247,917	256,226	254,132	246,110

## ACCUMULATION.

## BANKING.

**Victorian Banking.** Twelve institutions—exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia—having 858 branches or agencies, were transacting the ordinary business of banking in Victoria on 30th June, 1933. They are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars relating to the Commonwealth Bank are shown separately on page 153.

**Capital Resources.** Details concerning the capital resources of each of the Joint Stock Banks operating in Victoria at 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following table:—

CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS IN VICTORIA.—30TH JUNE, 1933.

Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Rate per cent. per annum of last Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of last Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of Reserved Profits (including balance carried forward).	Balance carried forward to next balance period (included in preceding column).
	£	%	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	4,500,000	8†	135,000	4,644,783	169,783
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	4,000,000	4	80,000	4,940,964	90,964
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd. ..	3,000,000	5	150,000†	3,479,854	274,854
Bank of New South Wales*	8,780,000	5s. per share per quarter	109,750‡	6,264,980	114,980
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	5,000,000	5	125,000	3,447,896	147,896
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	4,117,350	{ Pref. 4 } { Ord. 5 }	92,347	2,320,312	70,312
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	4,739,013	5	118,475	4,417,446	117,446
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.	153,000	5	3,825	100,432	7,932
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	1,750,000	4	35,000	878,645	18,645
Bank of Adelaide ..	1,250,000	4	25,000	1,044,298	44,298
Total Australian Banks	37,289,363	..	874,397	31,539,610	1,057,110

\* Increase due to amalgamation with Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd.

† Less British Income Tax 5s. in £1.

‡ For twelve months.

§ For three months.

CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS IN  
VICTORIA.—30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Rate per cent. per annum of last Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of last Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of Reserved Profits (including balance carried forward).	Balance carried forward to next balance period (included in preceding column).
	£	%	£	£	£
Bank of New Zealand ..	6,858,114	Pref. "A" 10, Pref. "B" 8½, Long Term Mortgage— "C" 6; "D" 7½; Ord. 11½, Guaranteed Stock 4	644,531*	3,919,795	344,795
Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris ..	3,225,806	10	322,580*	3,530,421	..
Grand Total ..	47,373,283	..	1,841,508	38,989,826	1,401,905

\* For twelve months.

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to over 47 millions on 30th June, 1933. The reserves at the end of 1932-33 totalled £38,989,826. This amount represented about 82 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria*, and the capital and profits of the Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1929 to 1933. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders, which are shown in the preceding table.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1929 TO 1933.  
(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	14	14	14	13	12
Number of Branches or Agencies	946	940	907	865	858
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation not bearing interest .. .. .	86,290	86,237	86,157	86,022	88,470
Bills in circulation not bearing interest .. .. .	756,993	529,018	413,172	431,573	408,503
Balances due to other Banks ..	734,426	651,664	710,623	897,420	706,309
Deposits not bearing interest ..	31,321,139	24,816,853	23,645,567	27,855,426	27,871,230
Deposits bearing interest ..	67,136,651	64,142,881	68,105,504	85,252,847	77,413,924
Total .. .. .	100,035,490	90,227,553	92,964,023	114,523,288	106,488,445

## VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1929 TO 1933—continued.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coined Gold and Silver and other metals .. .. .	8,125,642	1,255,334	478,349	443,502	428,904
Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars .. .. .	41,699	22,491	11,652	37,458	17,980
Government and Municipal Securities .. .. .	10,014,417	9,920,096	13,782,854	31,025,980	35,679,989
Landed and House Property ..	2,068,174	2,202,698	2,339,675	2,314,566	2,311,780
Notes and Bills of other Banks	856,650	777,611	1,025,286	568,382	633,363
Balances due from other Banks	872,656	783,444	541,109	2,529,856	2,507,206
Discounts, Overdrafts, and other Assets .. .. .	76,723,122	79,886,946	74,802,529	71,074,444	72,639,457
Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank ..	6,334,120	10,671,958	25,073,700	25,335,919	18,236,587
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>105,036,480</b>	<b>105,529,578</b>	<b>118,055,154</b>	<b>133,330,107</b>	<b>132,455,266</b>
<i>Capital and Profits.</i>					
Capital Stock paid-up .. .. .	55,197,989	48,461,495	48,740,685	47,825,431	47,373,283
Reserved and Undivided Profits .. .. .	40,283,701	39,753,940	40,426,238	39,010,220	37,757,704

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

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS  
IN VICTORIA (excluding Commonwealth Bank), 1929 to 1933.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1929	67,136,651	31,321,139	98,457,790	76,723,122	21,734,668
1930	64,142,881	24,816,853	88,959,734	79,886,946	9,072,788
1931	68,105,504	23,648,567	91,754,071	74,802,529	16,951,542
1932	85,252,847	27,855,426	113,108,273	71,074,444	42,033,829
1933	77,413,924	27,871,239	105,285,163	72,639,457	32,645,706

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

**Analysis of Returns of the Joint Stock Banks.** The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown in the following table, for each of the last five years :—

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS IN  
VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes on Liabilities at Call*.	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1929 ..	46·17	77·92	68·19	31·81	55 13 9
1930 ..	47·99	89·80	72·10	27·90	49 16 10
1931 ..	107·71	81·53	74·23	25·77	51 0 4
1932 ..	92·40	62·84	75·37	24·63	62 11 7
1933 ..	66·82	68·99	73·53	26·47	57 16 10

\* Deposits not bearing interest, and bank notes in circulation.

The foregoing statements relate to all banks in Victoria excluding the Commonwealth Bank. The average liabilities and assets of that bank *within Victoria* for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement. Since the Savings Bank business was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, particulars given relate to general banking only.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1929 TO 1933.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<b>Liabilities—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	70,471	56,901	105,066	265,320	28,065
Balances due to other banks ..	2,637,202	6,720,916	18,553,967	19,187,797	12,537,694
Deposits not bearing interest ..	3,231,023	1,489,426	1,816,617	2,402,368	3,052,884
Deposits bearing interest ..	2,165,601	2,647,464	3,172,883	5,657,905	6,700,643
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,104,297</b>	<b>10,914,707</b>	<b>23,648,533</b>	<b>27,513,390</b>	<b>22,319,286</b>
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and bullion ..	445,878	480,285	137,853	245,496	262,830
Australian notes ..	1,064,020	1,246,635	861,002	1,401,404	1,377,118
Government and Municipal securities ..	..	2,000,000	6,697,581	5,770,382	10,174,472
Short term loans in Australia ..	665,231	..	14,804,891	6,438,505	10,031,311
Landed property ..	147,810	136,586	128,901	122,201	111,378
Notes and bills of other banks ..	364	327	805	596	376
Balances due from other banks ..	11,361	13,388	6,751	2,893	5,901
Advances ..	3,583,588	4,566,723	2,977,141	2,421,624	1,407,633
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,918,252</b>	<b>8,443,944</b>	<b>25,614,925</b>	<b>16,403,101</b>	<b>23,371,019</b>

Melbourne Clearing House. Particulars relating to the value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared through the Melbourne Clearing House during the years 1868 to 30th June, 1930, appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 166. Details for the last five years are as follows :— 1929, £814,669,000 ; 1930, £725,916,000 ; 1931, £652,861,000 ; 1932, £656,146,000 ; and 1933. £679,963,000.



State Savings  
Bank of  
Victoria.

On 1st October, 1897, the Trustees Savings Banks and the Post Office Savings Banks were merged into one institution, viz., the State Savings Bank of Victoria. The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates since 1897.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS,  
1898 TO 1933.

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open.			Amount at Credit of Depositors.			
	Ordinary Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.	Ordinary Accounts.	Deposit Stock Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1898 ..	338,260	..	338,260	8,099,364	..	..	8,099,364
1900 ..	375,070	..	375,070	9,110,793	..	..	9,110,793
1905 ..	447,382	..	447,382	10,896,741	..	..	10,896,741
1910 ..	560,515	..	560,515	15,417,887	..	..	15,417,887
1915 ..	721,936	13,971	735,907	24,874,811	159,426	9,792	25,044,029
1920 ..	886,344	12,295	898,639	37,232,543	504,731	7,954	37,745,228
1925 ..	1,095,462	88,751	1,184,213	53,145,015	742,500	101,139	53,988,654
1928 ..	1,202,031	136,906	1,338,937	61,265,977	1,295,448	219,934	62,781,359
1929 ..	1,233,458	153,178	1,386,636	64,220,344	1,646,356	262,941	66,129,641
1930 ..	1,256,823	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,604	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
1931 ..	1,250,873	167,636	1,418,509	55,037,984	1,812,084	288,196	57,138,264
1932 ..	1,253,434	170,839	1,424,273	56,457,853	1,839,764	283,786	58,581,403
1933 ..	1,272,004	175,917	1,447,921	57,888,378	2,066,182	281,512	60,226,072

\* School Banks were established in November, 1912.

The number of offices of the State Savings Bank, the number of accounts open per 1,000 of population and the amount at credit of depositors per account and per head of population respectively, are shown in the following table for the years indicated.

At 30th June—	Number of Offices—		Number of Accounts Open per 1,000 of Population.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—					
	Banks.	Agencies.		Per Account.	Per Head of Population.				
	£	s.		d.	£	£	s.	d.	
1898 ..	42	337	286	23	18	11	6	17	2
1900 ..	45	326	315	24	5	10	7	12	10
1905 ..	54	328	371	24	7	2	9	0	11
1910 ..	68	348	438	27	10	2	12	1	2
1915 ..	128	323	514	34	0	8	17	9	9
1920 ..	134	339	594	42	0	1	24	19	3
1925 ..	176	376	709	45	11	10	32	6	2
1928 ..	196	392	765	46	17	9	35	17	5
1929 ..	203	392	784	47	13	10	37	7	10
1930 ..	211	389	797	44	5	4	35	5	4
1931 ..	213	379	788	40	5	7	31	15	0
1932 ..	213	373	788	41	2	7	32	8	1
1933 ..	213	372	795	41	11	11	33	1	8

On 30th June, 1933, approximately eighty persons out of every hundred in the State were depositors in the bank. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was £41 11s. 11d. The figures relating to ordinary accounts given in the preceding 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, 1933, inoperative accounts numbered 320,970; omitting these, the balance of 951,034 operative accounts averaged £60 10s. 4d., as compared with an average of £59 16s. 9d. in the previous year.

**State Savings Bank Transactions.** The following statement shows the transactions in connexion with all accounts for each of the last five years:—

## STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended 30th June--	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
1929	217,440	169,741	1,386,636	£ 53,740,994	£ 52,787,406	£ 2,304,694	£ 66,129,641
1930	211,166	175,872	1,421,980	50,481,947	56,103,063	2,434,450	62,042,975
1931	186,125	169,546	1,418,509	41,088,076	49,069,704	2,223,917	57,188,264
1932	151,645	145,881	1,424,273	37,085,156	37,461,657	1,819,640	58,581,403
1933	167,214	143,566	1,447,921	33,241,781	38,167,055	1,569,943	60,226,072

\* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank Accounts, £7,168 in 1928-29; £8,299 in 1929-30; £8,792 in 1930-31; £7,282 in 1931-32; and £5,891 in 1932-33; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts; £66,734 in 1928-29; £79,918 in 1929-30; £81,062 in 1930-31; £74,165 in 1931-32; and £63,524 in 1932-33.

The maximum amount received as an ordinary deposit is £1,000, but depositors are permitted to place an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 in Deposit Stock Account which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice.

**Rates of Interest.** Rates of interest allowed to depositors during the year ended 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

On ordinary accounts, 3 per cent. to 30th November, 1932, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. to 28th February, 1933, thence 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

On Deposit Stock, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 14th November, 1932, thence 3 per cent.

A reduction of interest on Deposit Stock although operative for new money applies to current Stock after six months' notice.

Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the State Savings Bank were £14,362,725 at 30th June, 1933. This represents 23 per cent. of depositors' balances.

The Credit Foncier which is administered by the **Credit Foncier**. Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria as a separate institution, was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 to make advances on farm properties. In 1910 the system was extended to house and shop securities. The maximum sums loanable are £4,000 and £1,500 respectively. Funds for the purpose are obtained by the sale of debentures. In view of the necessity for restricting borrowings in Australia the Commissioners have, for the present, discontinued receiving applications for mortgage loans, unless an advance has already been made on the security and the additional sum required is to assist farmers to improve their holdings or is for repairs, renovations, etc., on town properties. Further details of the operations of the Credit Foncier are given in previous issues of the Year-Book.

The total transactions in the Credit Foncier under the three sections thereof, are shown below:—

## CREDIT FONCIER OPERATIONS.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1932.	During 1932-33.	At 30th June, 1933.
Stock and debentures issued .. .. £	105,380,955*	14,632,420	120,013,375
"  "  redeemed .. .. £	80,324,420	15,359,200	95,683,620
"  "  outstanding .. .. £	25,056,535	..	24,329,755
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>			
Amount advanced .. .. £	25,881,857	109,622	25,991,479
"  repaid .. .. £	11,835,791	814,280	12,650,071
"  outstanding .. .. £	14,046,066	..	13,341,408
Number of loans current .. .. No.	30,627	..	29,336
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>			
Amount advanced .. .. £	10,940,261	61,624	11,001,885
"  repaid .. .. £	5,413,927	286,324	5,700,251
"  outstanding .. .. £	5,526,334	..	5,301,634
Number of loans current .. .. No.	5,962	..	5,771
<i>Housing Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced .. .. £	6,451,227	223,562	6,674,789
"  repaid .. .. £	1,192,915	224,526	1,417,441
"  outstanding .. .. £	5,258,312	..	5,257,348
Number of loans current .. .. No.	7,908	..	8,010

\* Including £1,820,500 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £24,122. This sum was added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to £452,554. There is also a Depreciation Fund of £100,000 to meet any possible deficiency on realizations.

To afford relief to borrowers during a period of depression, the Commissioners in March, 1931, voluntarily reduced the rate of interest on loans, conceding as much as 17 per cent. on the highest rates, and in no case charging more than 6 per cent. per annum. On 1st October, 1931, further reductions were made under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 to cover a period of three years from that date, and interest rates paid on Credit Foncier debentures and stock were reduced for the same period by four shillings and sixpence in the pound, provided the rate was not reduced below 4 per cent. per annum.

From 1st January, 1933, voluntary reductions to borrowers were again made by lowering the rates on all classes of loans to a maximum of 5 per cent. per annum.

Interest received during the year ended 30th June, 1933, amounted to £1,266,582. The number of properties in possession, through default of borrowers, was less than 3½ per cent. of the number of loans; the rents at 30th June, 1933, derived from those properties yielded a gross return of 5.63 per cent. on the amount of the principal debt.

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, 1928-29  
TO 1932-33.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
1929 ..	34,078	21,785	188,453	£ 7,970,652	£ 7,657,059	£ 218,348	£ 6,577,350
1930 ..	31,573	22,016	198,010	8,570,451	8,962,351	238,828	6,424,278
1931 ..	24,728	20,687	202,051	7,414,803	7,955,818	221,000	6,104,263
1932 ..	28,487	17,122	213,416	7,940,711	7,129,348	183,161	7,098,817
1933 ..	27,369	22,605	218,180	7,891,362	7,576,302	178,595	7,587,472

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks.

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria, but in the appended statement the total number of depositors and the aggregate amount on

deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank are given for each of the last five years :—

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO  
1932-33.

Year ended 30th June—	Total Number of Accounts.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—			Amount of Deposits per Account.	Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
		State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.		
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	1,575,089	66,129,641	6,577,350	72,706,991	46 3 3	41 2 2
1930 ..	1,619,940	62,942,975	6,424,278	69,367,253	42 16 5	98 17 4
1931 ..	1,620,560	57,138,264	6,104,263	63,242,527	39 0 6	35 2 10
1932 ..	1,637,689	58,581,403	7,098,817	65,680,220	40 2 1	36 6 7
1933 ..	1,666,101	60,226,072	7,587,472	67,813,544	40 14 1	37 5 1

\* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL HOUSES  
("A SERIES").

Retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration are given in the following table. In calculating these numbers the prices of food, groceries and the rent of all houses are taken into account. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities in 1911 as *Base* = 1,000 :—

Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.
1911 .. ..	950	1929 .. ..	1812
1914 .. ..	1105	1930 .. ..	1672
1917 .. ..	1294	1931 .. ..	1448
1920 .. ..	1788	1932 .. ..	1378
1923 .. ..	1749	1933 .. ..	1319
1926 .. ..	1801		

## THE BASIC WAGE.

**Basic Wage—** The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by  
**Melbourne.** the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration  
 at £2 2s. per week in Melbourne and was popularly known  
 as the "Harvester Judgment."

This basis has been varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the retail price index-numbers ("A Series"—food, groceries and rent of all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician.

An amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added in 1921 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

In accordance with the judgment of the Court of 22nd January, 1931, the rates became subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

On 5th May, 1933, the Court made an award which ordered that the variations in the "All Items" Numbers ("C Series"—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index-numbers ("A series") for the adjustment of all wages under the award.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the more recent years:—

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10

\* 10 per cent. reduction became operative.

† "All Items" Index variation became effective.

**Basic Wage—** The basic weekly rates of wage for Victoria differ only  
**Victoria.** to a slight degree from those shown above which relate  
 solely to Melbourne.

## PROBATE RETURNS.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1928 to 1932. Included in the return are the estates of deceased persons administered by the Curator.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,  
1928 TO 1932.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Administration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£
MALES.								
1928 ..	2,688	965	3,653	6,052,400	8,165,245	1,530,353	11,687,292	3,199
1929 ..	3,106	1,096	4,202	6,022,537	10,382,306	1,916,093	14,488,750	3,448
1930 ..	2,883	943	3,826	5,379,082	10,473,795	1,910,352	13,942,525	3,644
1931 ..	2,799	840	3,639	4,471,179	7,963,796	1,844,474	10,590,501	2,910
1932 ..	3,140	841	3,981	4,863,091	8,940,797	1,920,102	11,883,786	2,985
FEMALES.								
1928 ..	1,816	711	2,527	2,374,656	3,059,813	442,208	4,992,261	1,976
1929 ..	2,139	784	2,923	2,229,913	3,640,382	441,261	5,438,034	1,860
1930 ..	2,108	714	2,822	1,945,430	3,565,269	519,601	4,991,098	1,769
1931 ..	2,082	625	2,707	1,718,806	2,839,328	414,922	4,143,212	1,531
1932 ..	2,293	579	2,872	1,794,467	3,222,544	478,603	4,538,408	1,580
TOTAL.								
1928 ..	4,504	1,676	6,180	7,427,056	11,225,058	1,972,561	16,679,553	2,699
1929 ..	5,245	1,880	7,125	8,252,450	14,031,688	2,357,354	19,926,784	2,707
1930 ..	4,991	1,657	6,648	7,324,512	14,039,064	2,429,953	18,933,623	2,848
1931 ..	4,881	1,465	6,346	6,189,985	10,803,124	2,259,396	14,733,713	2,322
1932 ..	5,433	1,420	6,853	6,657,558	12,163,341	2,398,705	16,422,194	2,396

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1930 to 1932, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS  
(MALES AND FEMALES), 1930 TO 1932.

Value.	1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
<b>MALES.</b>						
		£		£		£
Under £100 .. ..	307	16,579	344	17,006	341	18,032
£100 to £300 .. ..	624	120,241	600	116,734	643	127,317
£300 to £500 .. ..	480	190,673	452	179,162	537	211,976
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	659	484,816	670	484,388	712	523,976
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	583	837,059	560	798,449	651	941,649
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	303	745,709	272	677,972	325	807,676
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	214	751,080	143	496,027	182	627,835
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	121	545,902	104	466,579	110	485,975
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	280	1,989,019	271	1,879,039	273	1,884,902
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	97	1,170,396	103	1,261,965	85	1,024,584
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	84	1,590,879	61	1,205,445	58	1,107,304
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	34	1,212,076	37	1,269,259	38	1,286,363
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	29	2,046,316	14	897,707	19	1,306,160
Over £100,000 .. ..	11	2,241,711	5	840,769	7	1,530,037
<b>Total Males .. ..</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>13,942,525</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>10,590,501</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>11,883,786</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
		£		£		£
Under £100 .. ..	266	14,419	247	12,756	278	15,764
£100 to £300 .. ..	512	99,341	537	105,495	579	113,974
£300 to £500 .. ..	461	180,703	457	189,778	498	197,413
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	595	434,244	536	390,722	561	406,671
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	427	612,102	435	621,449	445	636,585
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	178	428,933	179	438,245	192	470,157
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	115	400,233	93	322,085	94	325,857
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	64	289,677	50	226,802	54	242,380
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	141	960,257	119	732,957	113	747,297
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	25	301,353	20	238,938	24	287,259
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	20	369,402	22	408,830	10	279,547
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	12	397,055	11	361,464	14	489,649
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	4	261,400	1	52,691	2	109,098
Over £100,000 .. ..	2	241,929	..	..	2	216,757
<b>Total Females .. ..</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>4,991,098</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>4,143,212</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>4,538,408</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>18,933,623</b>	<b>6,346</b>	<b>14,733,713</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>16,422,194</b>

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. The following table shows for each of the last four years and for the period 1872 to 1932 the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the gold was raised, and

Royal Mint  
returns.



its coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

### GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1932.

Gold Received.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Total to 31st December, 1932.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria	.. oz.	29,702	27,670	46,939	49,776	28,847,236
„ New South Wales	.. „	48,986	40,779	35,699	13,985	738,534
„ Queensland	.. „	12,293	10,875	20,920	29,791	248,860
„ South Australia	.. „	917	1,777	4,624	33,531	892,659
„ Western Australia	.. „	21	193	76	1,384	2,952,669
„ Tasmania	.. „	1,155	439	734	5,130	1,323,913
„ New Zealand	.. „	37,016	88,119	44,457	169	4,201,114
„ Elsewhere	.. „	31,771	28,047		305,889	3,069,879
Total	.. „	161,861	197,899	217,405	439,635	42,274,864
Coinage Value	.. £	564,696	539,286	702,764	1,106,181	184,620,320
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
Coin—						
Sovereigns	.. No.	436,719	77,547	57,779	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns	.. „	..	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity	.. oz.	33,710	118,478	163,797	285,625	4,023,218
„ Value	.. £	131,261	461,325	637,785	1,112,155	16,389,241
Total value, Coin and Bullion	.. £	567,980	538,872	695,564	1,112,155	164,619,152

The number of deposits received during 1932 was 19,647, of a gross weight of 439,635 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 592·3, silver 116·2, and base 291·5 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1932 was £3 15s. 4d. per ounce gross, £3 15s. 3d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1932, also the totals to 31st December, 1932 :—

### COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT, 1932, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Denomination of Silver Pieces.		1932.	Total to 31st December, 1932.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.		1932.	Total to 31st December, 1932.
		No.	No.			No.	No.
2s.	..	..	28,894,000	1d.	..	2,282,400	50,228,160
1s.	..	..	24,374,000	½d.	..	3,542,400	15,556,800
6d.	..	..	22,660,000				
3d.	..	..	51,280,000				
Total Silver Pieces	..	..	127,208,000	Total Bronze Pieces	..	5,824,800	65,784,960

## INSURANCE.

Life Assurance. There were twenty-four companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1932. Five of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, ten in New South Wales, two in Queensland, one in New Zealand, one 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 Victoria, for the years 1928 to 1932 :—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.							
1928	350,945	449,156	1,246	10,063	388	38	811,836
1929	366,069	463,728	1,470	10,123	373	27	841,790
1930	364,662	465,235	1,575	10,094	358	25	841,949
1931	346,053	460,307	1,348	9,788	353	27	817,876
1932	351,464	476,633	1,377	10,596	512	33	840,615
AMOUNT.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	37,058,052	66,436,721	424,188	353,327	130,496	11,839	104,414,623
1929	39,892,173	69,544,655	480,934	361,705	122,207	7,303	110,408,977
1930	41,721,671	70,596,805	511,777	363,846	114,559	6,702	113,315,360
1931	38,934,923	69,513,481	430,423	352,745	129,664	6,792	109,368,028
1932	39,795,494	70,654,793	386,823	379,584	223,456	6,922	111,447,072

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 24 companies included in the above table there is one which is registered as a life assurance company with its head office in Victoria but which 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, 1932, was £12,073.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1928 TO 1932.

Heading.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931	1932.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	269,553	274,380	275,317	261,715	261,696
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	14,816	14,467	13,925	13,077	12,788
Total .. .. .	284,369	288,847	289,242	274,792	274,484
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	80,387,737	84,734,436	87,432,771	84,101,364	85,227,722
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	2,095,112	2,092,776	2,008,337	1,878,077	1,819,956
Total .. .. .	82,482,849	86,827,212	89,441,108	85,979,441	87,047,678
Bonus Additions—*	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	14,006,380	15,230,640	16,325,061	16,832,361	17,436,557
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	51,867	52,947	56,877	55,931	53,530
Total .. .. .	14,058,247	15,283,586	16,381,938	16,888,292	17,490,087
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	2,753,435	2,909,435	3,011,015	2,865,728	2,889,167
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	83,889	82,626	79,413	73,806	72,007
Total .. .. .	2,837,324	2,992,061	3,090,428	2,939,534	2,961,174
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	51,489	51,033	49,905	48,802	49,108
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	441,867	464,585	464,518	455,869	477,681
Total .. .. .	34,111	37,325	38,284	38,413	39,342
Total .. .. .	527,407	552,943	552,707	543,084	566,131
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	1,076,895	1,056,095	1,014,955	975,802	986,351
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	19,393,193	20,883,155	21,208,429	20,803,400	21,808,499
Total .. .. .	1,461,686	1,637,515	1,650,868	1,609,385	1,604,544
Total .. .. .	21,931,774	23,581,765	23,874,252	23,388,587	24,399,394
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	39,108	39,873	40,615	40,636	38,923
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	205,027	239,602	267,020	260,574	298,578
Total .. .. .	135	122	95	39	23
Total .. .. .	244,270	279,597	307,730	301,249	337,524
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	61,173	60,794	54,680	56,476	57,717
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,191,483	1,277,833	1,281,095	1,260,606	1,315,218
Total .. .. .	92,867	103,307	103,737	100,203	98,880
Total .. .. .	1,345,523	1,441,934	1,439,512	1,417,285	1,471,815

\* Excluding one small company which has been unable to supply the figures.

In 1932 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and industrial departments was £317 and £43 respectively.

**Annuity policies.** A statement, showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1919 to 1928, is given in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29, page 330. Particulars for the year 1932 are as follows:—(a) With companies whose head offices are in Victoria, 314 policies were in force for an amount of £19,737; and (b) with companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 286 policies were in force for an amount of £16,099.

**Life assurance—new business.** The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

## LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1928 TO 1932.

Heading.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	9,340	9,395	7,914	6,940	7,774
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	12,590	13,008	12,722	9,478	11,457
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,971	2,006	1,864	1,836	2,122
Total .. .. .	23,901	24,409	22,500	18,254	21,353
Annuities .. .. .	33	32	17	37	50
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	5,510,859	5,773,407	4,489,617	3,840,687	4,273,798
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	2,917,007	3,789,024	4,389,482	2,545,340	3,023,891
Pure Endowment .. .. .	422,743	360,486	306,337	264,034	343,065
Total .. .. .	8,850,609	9,922,917	9,185,436	6,650,061	7,640,754
Annuities .. .. .	1,518	2,042	1,185	2,723	4,163
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	71,115	5,641	48,933	5,124	15,946
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	2,240	1,224	9,885	19,147	12,220
Pure Endowment .. .. .	752	637	143	175	318
Total .. .. .	74,107	7,502	58,961	24,446	28,484
Annuities .. .. .	13,354	17,030	9,266	12,287	22,397
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .	169,624	190,742	147,987	130,841	131,824
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	121,527	154,527	177,406	103,582	125,379
Pure Endowment .. .. .	15,941	13,175	12,392	10,704	13,469
Total .. .. .	307,092	358,444	337,785	245,127	270,672
Annuities .. .. .	..	56	13	170	225

## LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1928 TO 1932—continued.

Heading.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	3,360	3,459	2,723	2,704	3,777
Endowment Assurance ..	86,350	89,424	81,722	76,150	87,662
Pure Endowment ..	8,395	9,587	9,344	8,327	7,518
Total ..	98,105	102,470	93,789	87,181	98,957
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	105,703	92,741	73,009	75,466	110,357
Endowment Assurance ..	4,219,382	4,328,811	3,909,468	3,394,032	3,819,520
Pure Endowment ..	426,540	493,741	416,886	338,181	313,263
Total ..	4,751,625	4,915,293	4,399,363	3,807,679	4,243,140
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	74	149	210	323	426
Endowment Assurance ..	..	..	..	45	32
Pure Endowment ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	74	149	210	368	458
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ..	7,856	7,960	6,324	6,214	8,740
Endowment Assurance ..	272,734	277,065	252,332	221,116	244,098
Pure Endowment ..	25,878	30,478	26,022	20,967	19,290
Total ..	306,468	315,503	284,678	248,697	272,128

The new business for 1932 includes 21,353 ordinary assurance policies for £7,640,754 and 98,957 industrial policies for £4,243,140, the former averaging £358 and the latter £43. After taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1931 and 1932, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims on account of death or maturity, or discontinuances in 1932 numbered 21,661 for £6,572,517 in ordinary, and 75,910 for £3,232,333 in industrial assurance business.

There were 124 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1931-32. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for that year in the following statement:—

Insurance—  
Other than  
Life.

## GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1931-32

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.	Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums, less Reinsurances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. ..	1,741,227	631,446	269,575	555,977	1,456,998
Marine .. ..	200,819	78,999	16,941	61,515	157,455
Accident (Personal) ..	79,009	33,328	15,201	21,330	69,859
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation .. ..	240,170	176,102	20,923	62,215	259,240
Public Risk, Third Party ..	19,917	3,200	2,821	5,690	11,711
Plate Glass .. ..	43,014	14,614	7,809	12,318	34,741
Motor Car and Motor Cycle .. ..	533,659	294,835	73,970	133,807	502,612
Hailstone .. ..	7,481	8,014	1,160	1,750	10,924
Boiler Explosion .. ..	786	41	110	176	327
Live Stock .. ..	3,863	3,656	594	951	5,201
Burglary .. ..	99,085	69,707	13,645	28,010	111,362
Guarantee .. ..	33,153	7,863	4,770	10,050	22,683
Loss of Profits .. ..	34,730	1,476	5,267	7,329	14,072
Other .. ..	32,531	12,500	2,524	7,708	22,732
Total Premiums .. ..	3,069,444	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.) .. ..	174,665	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917

The percentages of losses, commission and agents' charges and other expenses of management to premium income for the year 1931-32, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows:—

GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1931-32—  
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.		
	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.
	%	%	%
Fire .. ..	26·26	15·48	31·93
Marine .. ..	39·34	8·44	30·63
Accident (Personal) .. ..	42·18	19·24	27·00
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation .. ..	73·32	8·71	25·90
Public Risk, Third Party .. ..	16·07	14·16	28·57
Plate Glass .. ..	33·97	18·15	28·64
Motor Car and Motor Cycle .. ..	55·25	13·86	25·07
Hailstone .. ..	107·12	15·51	23·39
Boiler Explosion .. ..	5·22	13·99	22·39
Live Stock .. ..	94·64	15·38	24·62
Burglary .. ..	70·35	13·77	28·27
Guarantee .. ..	23·72	14·39	30·31
Loss of Profits .. ..	4·25	15·17	21·10
Other .. ..	38·42	7·76	23·69
Total .. ..	41·18	13·42	28·01

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies which operated in Victoria during each of the years 1927-28 to 1931-32.

## INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1927-28 TO 1931-32.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. ..	1927-28	1,843,738	831,748	287,947	554,614	1,674,309
	1928-29	1,858,686	705,326	301,917	569,575	1,576,818
	1929-30	1,862,397	1,154,477	302,538	561,224	2,018,239
	1930-31	1,779,237	807,789	287,501	568,465	1,663,755
	1931-32	1,741,227	681,446	269,575	555,977	1,456,998
Marine .. ..	1927-28	283,557	68,156	25,503	77,485	171,234
	1928-29	280,109	101,362	24,279	82,512	208,153
	1929-30	269,018	126,450	25,513	74,857	226,820
	1930-31	210,142	77,799	18,689	69,135	165,623
	1931-32	200,819	78,999	16,941	61,515	157,455
Accident (Personal)	1927-28	83,230	34,694	18,393	21,790	74,877
	1928-29	90,679	31,829	18,655	22,682	73,166
	1929-30	87,980	32,978	17,802	21,278	72,058
	1930-31	90,322	38,833	17,240	20,290	76,363
	1931-32	79,000	33,328	15,201	21,330	69,859
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1927-28	360,273	227,911	27,660	82,750	338,321
	1928-29	375,647	208,575	28,600	85,992	323,167
	1929-30	369,441	232,780	30,432	85,305	348,517
	1930-31	315,369	213,751	26,108	79,038	318,897
	1931-32	240,170	176,102	20,923	62,215	259,240
Public Risk, Third Party	1927-28	22,961	4,087	3,273	5,585	12,895
	1928-29	22,811	5,241	2,812	6,181	14,234
	1929-30	23,797	4,785	3,194	6,104	14,083
	1930-31	20,426	2,874	2,998	5,719	11,591
	1931-32	19,917	3,200	2,821	5,690	11,711
Plate Glass ..	1927-28	43,181	14,310	7,883	10,320	32,513
	1928-29	42,805	14,363	7,546	11,169	33,078
	1929-30	42,924	12,043	7,083	11,767	30,893
	1930-31	43,282	13,714	7,692	11,974	33,380
	1931-32	43,014	14,614	7,800	12,318	34,741
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	1927-28	675,488	416,487	102,914	128,085	647,486
	1928-29	718,099	397,897	121,086	148,673	667,656
	1929-30	725,462	360,707	125,395	152,322	638,424
	1930-31	578,064	342,788	96,960	143,258	582,956
	1931-32	533,659	294,835	73,970	133,807	502,612
Burglary ..	1927-28	66,252	18,433	9,785	16,234	44,452
	1928-29	63,048	23,581	9,016	16,661	49,258
	1929-30	64,046	26,263	9,225	16,499	51,987
	1930-31	59,714	32,996	9,407	17,081	59,484
	1931-32	99,085	69,707	13,645	28,010	111,362
Loss of Profits ..	1927-28	53,795	15,655	7,579	9,951	33,185
	1928-29	51,444	1,819	7,222	9,393	18,434
	1929-30	54,723	5,434	8,119	10,627	24,180
	1930-31	42,154	4,820	5,882	9,229	19,931
	1931-32	34,730	1,476	5,267	7,329	14,072

## INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1927-28 TO 1931-32—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Manage- ment.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Householders' Comprehensive*	1930-31	44,344	27,071	6,634	13,238	46,943
Other .. ..	1927-28	60,562	14,168	7,807	14,964	36,939
	1928-29	68,508	17,081	8,936	18,714	44,781
	1929-30	69,946	19,158	9,332	21,623	50,113
	1930-31	56,612	25,247	7,455	16,245	48,947
	1931-32	77,814	32,074	9,168	20,635	61,867
Total Premiums ..	1927-28	3,493,037	..	..	..	..
	1928-29	3,571,986	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	3,569,734	..	..	..	..
	1930-31	3,240,266	..	..	..	..
	1931-32	3,069,444	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (In- terest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1927-28	163,232	..	..	..	..
	1928-29	186,894	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	200,143	..	..	..	..
	1930-31	190,309	..	..	..	..
	1931-32	174,665	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1927-28	3,656,269	1,045,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
	1928-29	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695
	1929-30	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,633	961,606	3,475,314
	1930-31	3,430,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
	1931-32	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917

\* In other years premiums, losses, &c., in connexion with *Householders Comprehensive Policies* have been allotted to the respective classes of insurance included in the policies.

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, being, in the case of premiums, the amount thereof after deduction of premiums paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia and returns; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under reinsurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years given in the table represent 45·1 per cent. of the premiums.

## 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 of the last five years:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year.	Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1928-29 ..	70,912	42,394	88,000	24,269*
1929 30 ..	71,882	50,475	96,000	8,440
1930-31 ..	64,557	54,643	96,000	15,842
1931-32 ..	52,453	41,490	96,560	20,848*
1932-33 ..	54,245	47,167	96,500	4,369

\* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1932-33 amounted to £4,369, which has been set aside for Bonus Reserve. The expense rate of the year was 16·7 per cent. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australasia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 4,053.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act. The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 30th June, 1933, was 76.

The principal provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act No. 2750 of 1915 are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558. This Act was amended by Act No. 3217 of 1922 and Act No. 3604 of 1928. Act No. 3806 of 1928 consolidated previous statutes, while further amending legislation included Act No. 3936 of 1930 and Act No. 3952 of 1931.

An employer is liable under this Act for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of, and in the course of, his employment. A worker does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £360 a year. Information in regard to the amounts of compensation payable is given in the *Year Book* for 1929-30, page 185.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act 1928*, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown for the last five and a half years in the following statement :—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1928, TO 30TH  
JUNE, 1933.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act 1928*.)

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.
				£	£			£	£	
1928	900	43	40	983	21,904,852	1,466,740	6,745	849	10,625,000	228,250
1929	926	62	22	1,010	44,082,708	1,099,861	7,259	899	10,245,750	244,375
1930	812	32	28	872	17,831,625	1,429,705	7,918	931	1,715,000	15,000
1931	708	36	36	780	8,788,250	780,745	8,310	964	2,192,800	20,000
1932	†722	42	106	870	8,093,930	2,549,160	8,659	1,017	2,832,000	69,000
1933 (to 30th June)	368	23	35	426	3,965,548	580,575	8,732	1,047	164,000	74,746

\* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

† Of this total, 687 or about 95 per cent. were registered as proprietary companies.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1932 was £2,047,747, and of those registered during the first six months of 1933, £502,770.

Since the *Building Societies Act 1874* came into operation, 158 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions up to 31st December, 1932. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since

**Building Societies.**

declined. Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, Starr-Bowkett Societies, and other non-permanent Societies transacting business in Victoria during 1931-32 :—

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1931-32.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Other Non-Permanent Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies .. ..	22	3	1	25*
„ shareholders .. ..	5,276	3,695	121	9,092
„ borrowers .. ..	10,262	875	52	11,189
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments .. ..	261,014	16,543	1,313	278,870
Loans granted .. ..	176,284	65,086	275	241,645
Repayments .. ..	623,986	73,304	27	697,317
Deposits received .. ..	1,194,016	14,074	..	1,208,090
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c. ..	165,181	11,225	899	177,305
Assets—				
Loans on mortgage .. ..	3,725,957	314,422	25,909	4,066,288
Properties in possession or surrendered .. ..	294,950	27,124	..	322,074
Other advances .. ..	202	22,661	..	22,863
Cash in hand, &c. .. ..	80,388	119	..	80,507
Other assets .. ..	127,504	7,801	41	135,346
Total .. ..	4,229,001	372,127	25,950	4,627,078
Liabilities—				
To shareholders .. ..	1,760,485	250,614	15,495	2,026,594
„ depositors .. ..	1,479,203	78,099	3,469	1,560,771
Bank overdraft .. ..	39,109	626	2,505	42,240
Other .. ..	48,013	26,115	13	74,141
Total .. ..	3,326,810	355,454	21,482	3,703,746
Reserve Funds .. ..	821,432	12,434	68	833,934

\* One society has both a Permanent and Starr-Bowkett branch.

Co-operative Societies.

The appended table contains particulars for the year 1931-32 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria, and includes those societies which comply with the definition appearing in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 341.

The returns have been divided into three classes—(a) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; (b) those engaged in retailing general household requirements; and (c) those that fulfil the functions of (a) and (b) but cannot be classified under either of those headings. The first-mentioned may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the second as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1931-32.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
Number of Societies .. ..	63	28	8	99
Number of Branches .. ..	19	9	9	37
Membership .. ..	38,967	12,122	3,901	54,990
Total Purchases .. .. £	4,321,249	531,195	764,026	5,616,470
Total Sales .. .. £	5,555,337	684,384	926,491	7,166,212
Other Income .. .. £	710,869	18,966	19,276	749,111
Total Income .. .. £	6,266,206	703,350	945,767	7,915,323
Total Working Expenses .. .. £	1,566,451	125,192	168,345	1,859,988
Total Net Profits .. .. £	56,266	29,147	14,438	99,851
Interest paid on Loan Capital—				
Amount .. .. £	10,157	3,605	680	14,442
Rate per cent. .. ..	5·73	6·17	5·53	5·82
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—				
Amount .. .. £	79,152	5,913	3,040	88,105
Dividend paid on Share Capital—				
Amount .. .. £	26,400	4,476	2,349	33,225
Rate per cent. .. ..	2·80	2·61	3·38	2·81
Rebates paid on Purchases—				
Amount .. .. £	581	26,384	6,180	33,125

\* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and it does not trade for the purposes of profit.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1931-32—*continued.*

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	942,696	171,549	69,430	1,183,675
Loan Capital .. ..	177,359	58,402	12,292	248,053
Bank Overdraft .. ..	1,085,276	100,470	49,989	1,235,735
Accumulated Profits ..	125,453	12,009	40,584	178,046
Reserve Funds .. ..	260,819	126,977	47,587	435,383
Sundry Creditors .. ..	409,939	83,512	58,623	552,074
Other Liabilities .. ..	59,160	7,647	8,699	75,506
Total .. ..	3,060,702	560,566	287,204	3,908,472
<i>Assets—</i>				
Land and Buildings	1,225,611	211,126	149,952	1,586,689
Fittings, Plant and Machinery } .. ..				
Stock .. ..	704,924	130,080	55,290	890,294
Sundry Debtors .. ..	804,096	165,776	49,535	1,019,407
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	64,262	36,949	3,957	105,168
Profit and Loss Account .. ..	118,580	7,952	7,885	134,417
Other Assets .. ..	143,229	8,683	20,585	172,497
Total .. ..	3,060,702	560,566	287,204	3,908,472

## TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND AGENCY COMPANIES.

Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies. There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1931-32 have been obtained:— Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £442,453; other liabilities, £409,272; total liabilities, £1,382,255. The assets were:— Deposits with Government, £143,706; other investments in public securities, &c., £167,585; loans on mortgage, £87,141; property, £605,408; other assets, £378,415. The net profits for the year were £47,934, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £41,220. The net profits are equivalent to 4.93 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves and undivided profits.

## LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts. A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years is given hereunder.

## DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE (UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Leases.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
			£				
1928 ..	47,615	27,238	19,443,706	65	464	32,183	107,565
1929 ..	45,959	27,916	21,082,484	49	362	32,983	107,269
1930 ..	30,091	22,538	16,455,266	53	290	23,985	76,957
1931 ..	20,446	15,012	8,347,481	26	255	18,770	54,509
1932 ..	21,264	11,807	6,821,925	30	231	20,267	53,599

\* Excluding the amounts lent by building societies which are secured by transfers, and the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

## TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1928 .. ..	24,095	2,103	1,929	28,127
1929 .. ..	19,874	2,282	2,166	24,322
1930 .. ..	15,004	1,990	1,369	18,363
1931 .. ..	10,421	1,317	1,213	12,951
1932 .. ..	9,607	1,317	1,249	12,173

Dealings under the Property Law Act 1928.

A statement of mortgages registered and reconveyances under the *Property Law Act 1928* (commonly known as the *General Law*) is also appended:—

## DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Mortgages Registered.		Reconveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1928 .. ..	919	1,495,705	727	352,007
1929 .. ..	899	968,058	695	385,029
1930 .. ..	964	965,147	570	451,889
1931 .. ..	734	545,942	400	156,133
1932 .. ..	684	391,975	466	176,615

\* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as shown below. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the liens being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months, with the exception of some liens to the Closer Settlement Board which cover a period of two or three years. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS,  
1928 TO 1932.

Security.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	1,390	1,242	1,362	2,589	2,475
Amount £	224,885	283,870	390,191	840,119	467,939
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	22	34	43	75	57
Amount £	24,596	29,239	14,960	19,017	15,504
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	5,901	5,624	8,127	4,569	3,801
Amount £	1,191,935	3,201,892	3,192,649	1,563,579	1,202,201
Total—					
Number ..	7,313	6,900	9,532	7,233	6,333
Amount £	1,441,416	3,515,001	3,597,800	2,422,715	1,685,644

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years :—

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1928 TO 1932.

Security.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,552	1,653	1,605	1,599	1,464
Amount £	652,139	669,004	617,843	793,128	450,213
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	43	46	78	87	72
Amount £	2,889	4,198	8,276	9,400	11,149

**SOCIAL CONDITION.****MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

**The University of Melbourne.** The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Statutory provision was made for an endowment of £45,000 annually from 1st July, 1923. An additional grant of £8,500 for special purposes was made for each of the ten financial years commencing 1st July, 1923. Other annual grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics: all of which are, however, now being subjected to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. In addition to grants from the Government the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund was established by Act of Parliament in 1923 when a transfer of £10,000 to it from the Assurance Fund under the Transfer of Land Act was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made from the Consolidated Revenue at the rate of £2,000 annually for a period of five years commencing from 1st July, 1923. The fund is administered by a special committee of three members. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability, and that without assistance from the fund he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any one student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of large individual gifts from private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present



held as the result of private benefactions amount to about £569,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £49,100.

**Examinations.** The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations qualifying for entrance to the University was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject of the junior or senior public examinations are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1932, and February, 1933 :—

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1932, AND FEBRUARY, 1933.**

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Conducted Publicly—			
Intermediate .. .. .	3,720	1,862	50·05
Leaving .. .. .	2,382	1,215	51·01
Conducted by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate .. .. .	2,383	1,440	60·43
Leaving .. .. .	1,110	564	50·81
Total—			
Intermediate .. .. .	6,103	3,302	54·10
Leaving .. .. .	3,492	1,779	50·94

**Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred.** Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the last five years was as follows :—1928, 612 ; 1929, 621 ; 1930, 678 ; 1931, 686 ; and 1932, 693. The number of degrees taken in 1932 was 435, all of which were direct, as against an average of 452 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 13,482 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,189 have been conferred on women.

**Students attending lectures.** Of the 3,164 students who attended lectures in 1932, 976 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 243 in Laws, 221 in Engineering, 528 in Medicine, 280 in Science, 270 in Music, 60 in Dental Science, 405 in Commerce, 56 in Agriculture, 62 in Architecture, 2 in Veterinary Science, and 19 in Public Administration, and 42 were doing Science Research Work.

University  
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1932 is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE  
UNIVERSITY, 1932.

—	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
Receipts—	£	£	£
Government Grants ..	36,000	19,600	55,600
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	75,548	21,009	96,557
Other sources, including benefactions .. ..	13,357	37,062	50,419
Total .. ..	124,905	77,671	202,576
Expenditure .. ..	115,330	71,636	186,966

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £7,592 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University  
Extension.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

### THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

**The  
educational  
system of  
Victoria.**

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

**Free  
subjects.** The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, 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, paper folding and paper cutting, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**Compulsory  
Clauses.** Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed 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.

**Correspondence tuition.** In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled for correspondence tuition in July, 1933, was 2,533.

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928, No. 3671, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. The main duties of these committees are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. The school committees and clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in High Schools.

**Special schools.** Special schools established for those for whom the ordinary school cannot provide include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, three schools for the feeble-minded (one residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Children's Welfare Department School, the school for youthful prisoners in Pentridge Gaol, and a school for young constables at the Police Depot.

**Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c.** There were, on 30th June, 1932, 75 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 7,314 boys; and 65 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of 3,140 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by 3,619 girls, have been established. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities. 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.

**Patriotic Fund.** During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised 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. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 30th June, 1933, the following disbursements had been made:—£48,737 to alleviate distress, £20,361 under the housing scheme, and £13,317 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1933, there was a sum of £31,000 invested, and £1,473 to the credit of the general account.

**Free Kindergarten Union.** The Department has subsidized this movement to the extent of £2,500 per annum, the amount for the year 1933-34 having, however, been reduced to £2,250. There are 29 kindergarten centres in which 2,063 children below school age are enrolled.

**School Forestry.** A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and softwood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1933, there were established 351 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,900 acres. Of this area 1,380 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 90,000 trees were planted.

**Medical Inspection.** Medical Inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by three district health officers, who examine some of the children in their districts in conjunction with their duties for the Public Health Department.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1931-32.

<i>School Medical Officers—</i>			
Children examined	..	..	48,523
Teachers	„	..	925
<i>School Dentists—</i>			
Children treated	..	..	38,109
<i>School Nurse—</i>			
Homes visited	..	..	5,692
<i>Total Cost</i>	..	..	£13,996

The work of school medical inspection continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years, that is in the elementary and technical schools visited each child is examined once in every three years, and in high schools once in two years. In each case the

child is undressed to the waist, and then is given a thorough medical examination, including the testing of vision and hearing. During this overhaul special attention is given in any direction where the child seems to be below standard, so that the cause may be detected and remedied. It is necessary to discover whether the defect is due to medical, psychological, or educational causes, or to home conditions.

In spite of a comparatively small staff, the above programme has been well maintained. Nearly all country schools and some schools in the densely populated inner metropolitan area are visited once in three years; but still there is a large group of schools in the outer suburban better-class residential districts which have never yet been visited by a school medical officer.

To reach schools beyond railway communication, the medical officers depend on the transport generously provided by the school committees, and with their interest and co-operation in the work even the most distant country schools are reached.

**Work of the School Nurse.** The only school nurse renders invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers and also by remedying many of the distressing conditions found in the homes.

**Dental Treatment.** In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of eight full time, fully qualified dentists, each having the assistance of a dental attendant. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life—provided that they are not more than seven years of age—by the dentist putting the child's mouth in good order. When required treatment is repeated at least once a year until the child is twelve years of age. At this age all the temporary teeth have gone, and all the permanent teeth are erupted except the "wisdom" tooth. Thus each treated child leaves school "dentally fit," and it is hoped so educated and trained to the value of a good set of teeth and to the necessity of continued dental treatment.

In Melbourne the School Dentist works in a fully equipped dental centre, to which the children travel by train from the various schools. To country districts the dentist and his attendant travel by train with their dental equipment in a travelling kit, and the most convenient school is used as a temporary centre at which children from the schools in the district attend.

Since 1925 work in country districts has been made much easier for the dentist by the use of dental motor vans. With their use much time is saved in travelling and moving from school to school. At present there are three dental motor vans in constant use in country work.

These vans are as fully equipped as a dental surgery, and give every facility for work without disturbing the school or classroom, as they draw up outside the school building.

Under the provisions of the Public Service Act No. 3757, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provides that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in certain ratios. The annual 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 £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five classes for women. Excluding rates for junior teachers which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

#### STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1931.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 .. ..	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 .. ..	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 .. ..	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900 .. ..	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st Dec.)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1927 .. ..	2,564	7,166	258,205	175,624	223,215
1928 .. ..	2,566	7,172	257,562	178,031	225,946
1929 .. ..	2,601	7,448	258,872	180,274	226,659
1930 .. ..	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931 .. ..	2,590	*7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286

\* In addition to these teachers, 208 were temporarily employed on 31st December, 1931.

**State Secondary Schools—** The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—  
**Enrolment and attendance.**

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
Central Schools* .. .. .	39	5,632	4,618	5,479
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	44	4,925	3,899	4,792
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	12	3,651	2,613	3,619
Junior Technical Schools† .. .. .	26	7,384	5,723	7,303
High Schools .. .. .	36	13,225	11,395	13,071
Total .. .. .	157	34,817	28,248	34,264

\* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

**Ages of State school scholars.** The following table shows the number and percentage of children attending State schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1931 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1931.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools .. .. .	17,873	201,511	12,902	232,286
Central Schools .. .. .	..	3,802	1,677	5,479
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	..	2,311	2,481	4,792
Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	..	1,585	2,034	3,619
Junior Technical Schools .. .. .	..	2,378	4,925	7,303
High Schools .. .. .	..	4,310	8,761	13,071
Total .. .. .	17,873	215,897	32,780	266,550
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	17,873	215,252	32,404	265,529



## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

**Registration of teachers and schools.**

All schools (other than State schools) and teachers (other than State school teachers) are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928. The chief functions of the Council in this regard are to see that (1) only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and (2) that such schools are adequately staffed.

**Registered schools, 1930 and 1931.**

According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools increased from 502 in 1930 to 505 in 1931, whilst the number of instructors decreased from 2,400 in 1930 to 2,286 in 1931. The number of individual scholars was 68,556 in 1930 and 66,671 in 1931. Particulars of registered schools 1872 to 1928 appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

**Number and ages of pupils in registered schools.**

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1931.

Age of Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years .. .. .	5,648	5,167
Between 6 and 14 years .. .. .	53,171	47,868
Above 14 years .. .. .	14,523	13,636
Total .. .. .	73,342	66,671

**Scholars attending State and registered schools.**

On comparing the number of scholars attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1931 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 80 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

**Ages of children in all schools.**

After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows :—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER  
INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Under 6 years of age	..	..	22,859
Between 6 and 14 years of age	..	..	260,824
Above 14 years of age	..	..	45,945
Total	..	..	329,628

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect to religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at school a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. A statement appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, showing the nature of these schools.

**Higher Elementary Schools and Classes.** On 31st December, 1931, there were 44 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1931, there were in attendance at these schools 3,899 pupils, of whom 2,091 were boys and 1,808 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 39 schools, principally in the metropolitan area—known as "Central" schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 4,618 pupils in 1931. Pupils from central schools have priority of admission to high schools.

**District High Schools.** There are 36 district high schools, four of which are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate. During the term ended 31st December, 1931, there were in attendance at these schools 11,395 pupils, of whom 6,525 were boys and 4,870 were girls.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools.

**University  
High School.**

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1933 :—

- 80 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 20 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 67 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there are 15 free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

**Technical  
schools.**

The technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all these schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1932, was 28, the gross enrolment was 7,384 junior and 16,224 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of Science and Art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, or domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with the engineering, motor, building, and furniture industries, and in printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy and the Yallourn Technical School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three-years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

The larger schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses. Specialized instruction is given at country centres, such as Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time and part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses in engineering, building work, and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Sunshine, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Sale, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1931-32 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,  
1927-28 TO 1931-32.

Locality.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	4,100	4,104	4,000	3,546	2,503
Ballarat .. .. .	24,244	24,970	22,263	20,133	16,215
*Beechworth .. .. .	1,499	1,146	507	..	..
Bendigo .. .. .	14,308	13,802	13,490	13,001	10,943
Box Hill .. .. .	4,692	5,187	5,152	5,016	4,201
Brighton .. .. .	14,311	14,020	14,621	13,583	11,469
Brunswick .. .. .	12,556	13,361	12,751	11,628	8,967
Castlemaine .. .. .	7,881	6,854	7,653	6,617	5,001
Caulfield .. .. .	15,462	13,914	14,474	13,559	11,865
Emily M. Pherson College of Domestic Economy .. .. .	16,000	9,827	6,546	5,900	5,152
Collingwood .. .. .	16,780	24,744	18,246	17,802	16,086
Daylesford .. .. .	2,889	3,119	3,124	3,166	2,564
Echuca .. .. .	3,366	4,568	4,544	4,201	3,940
Footscray .. .. .	19,712	17,847	18,152	16,810	13,167
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) .. .. .	15,065	14,858	17,685	15,389	12,400
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.) .. .. .	24,824	25,623	27,430	26,407	21,064
Maryborough .. .. .	15,692	8,256	8,319	8,096	6,638
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.) .. .. .	44,246	43,624	73,265	56,965	36,011
Prahran .. .. .	11,763	10,138	10,849	10,183	8,003
Richmond .. .. .	9,784	15,081	17,427	8,831	7,942
Sale .. .. .	4,043	3,601	5,005	4,115	3,445
South Melbourne .. .. .	13,119	12,332	13,087	12,316	9,916
Stawell .. .. .	3,502	3,616	4,434	3,778	2,692
Sunshine .. .. .	6,500	6,393	6,669	5,777	4,733
Wangaratta .. .. .	16,749	4,606	5,579	5,365	4,019
Warrnambool .. .. .	5,891	6,679	7,415	7,528	5,700
West Melbourne .. .. .	15,568	17,058	15,659	14,529	10,899
Wonthaggi .. .. .	7,016	8,144	6,938	6,364	4,850
Yallourn .. .. .	698	1,008	1,614	1,477	1,220
Other votes for technical schools .. .. .	5,478	5,505	5,718	5,686	6,461
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4,681	4,822	6,913	3,340	2,797
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>362,419</b>	<b>348,807</b>	<b>379,529</b>	<b>331,108</b>	<b>260,863</b>

\* Closed 31st December, 1929.

### THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Since 1926, the training of teachers for the State Teachers' College. Department has been considerably modified. All intending teachers must now complete a successful probationary period as Junior Teachers in the schools before entering one of the Teachers' Colleges. Junior teachers who do not complete their Leaving Certificate, or who are unable to obtain studentships at a Teachers' College are, at the end of five years, asked to leave the Service. This ensures a reasonable aptitude for the work of teaching in all officers appointed to permanent positions.

There are three Teachers' Colleges in Victoria—Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo. The Melbourne College is the largest institution, training students for all types of teaching work; Ballarat and Bendigo are smaller colleges preparing teachers for work in the Rural Schools. The only avenue of promotion for Junior Teachers in the Service is through the Teachers' Colleges, and no untrained teachers can now enter the Department's service.

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.

College of  
Dentistry and  
Pharmacy.

### THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

A statement of the fees payable for full day courses and evening classes was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 374 and 375.

Fees.

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 names of the donors and a description of the prizes appear on page 208 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

Prizes.

A statement showing the scholarships awarded each year appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 208.

Scholarships.

The receipts from the Government in 1932 amounted to £31,238.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1928 to 1932:—

#### STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1928 TO 1932.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,825	2,977	3,135	2,845	3,050
Males over 21 .. ..	548	575	596	560	508
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	679	665	783	673	621
„ „ Others .. ..	1,350	1,440	1,469	1,293	1,463
Females .. ..	248	297	287	319	458
Fees received during the year* ..	£12,115	£12,887	£13,372	£12,184	£13,721
Average fee per student .. ..	85s. 9d.	86s. 7d.	85s. 4d.	85s. 7d.	90s.
Number of classes .. ..	179	186	189	186	206
„ instructors .. ..	136	160	159	165	175
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	£35,722	£37,428	£39,224	£33,135	£31,103

\* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,255 in 1928, £1,074 in 1929, £902 in 1930, £618 in 1931, and £581 in 1932. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

**LIBRARIES.****PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.****Public  
Library of  
Victoria.**

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £438,865. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament. The moneys expended on buildings and maintenance (including salaries) amounted to £2,191,267 at the end of 1932. 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 5,544 volumes were purchased, 2,260 volumes presented, 357 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 49,043 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1932. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 396,442 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 324,840 volumes during 1932, a decrease of 8,279 compared with 1931, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 18,415, which was 961 less than the number in 1931. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 65,428, of which 1,699 were added during the year.

**National  
Gallery.**

The National Gallery at the end of 1932 contained 25,972 works of art, viz., 829 oil paintings, 6,167 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 18,976 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 31 students, and the school of drawing by 140 students. The income from the Felton bequest amounted to £16,000, which was available for expenditure on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial  
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor of the building facing Swanston-street. At the end of 1931 it contained more than 10,000 exhibits.

**National  
Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum is located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology.

**OTHER LIBRARIES.****Free  
Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1932, were collected from 76 of the more important of these libraries, 27 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 49 in the cities and

chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 76 libraries were £74,577; the Government contributed £38,241 and municipal councils £9,401. The total expenditure was £74,099, of which £13,354 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 933,870 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1932; of that number 461,870 were in the Public Library of Melbourne.

#### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

**Botanic Garden.** The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, 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 whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

#### ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY

**Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.** The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office.

The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. 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.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawcner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

#### PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public Reserves.** According to returns received from municipal councils in 1931, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 8,237 acres, of which 2,544 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £554,917.



## RELIGIONS.

At the end of 1932 there were in the State, according to returns received, 3,334 regular churches and chapels, and 1,657 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,991 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,090 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations:—

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1932.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ..	458	789	497	1,286
Presbyterian Church of Victoria .. ..	308	617	304	921
Free Presbyterian ..	2	7	1	8
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2	1	..	1
Methodist .. ..	308	843	449	1,292
Independent or Congregational .. ..	65	73	7	80
Baptist .. ..	91	106	78	184
Lutheran .. ..	26	54	30	84
Salvation Army .. ..	221	118	52	170
Church of Christ .. ..	106	111	13	124
Seventh Day Adventists ..	17	19	18	37
Church for Deaf Mutes ..	2	1	3	4
Other Protestant .. ..	5	9	7	16
Roman Catholic Church ..	428	574	192	766
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	1	2	1	3
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	8	1	..	1
Jews .. ..	5	3	2	5
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	34	5	2	7
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	3	1	1	2
Total .. ..	2,090	3,334	1,657	4,991

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,218, and the teachers 25,908; the number of scholars on the rolls was 251,465—115,647 males and 135,818 females.

**Religions of the people.** A table showing the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1921 appeared in the *Year Book* for 1928-29, on page 382.

**Religions per cent. of population, 1871 to 1921.** A table showing the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1871 to 1921 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 213.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

**Legislation.** A full description of the legislation relating to the supervision of friendly societies and a statement of contributions payable by members were published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 383-387.

*The Friendly Societies Act* 1928 consolidated the law relating to friendly societies. This Act came into operation in December, 1929.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only two societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1, and in these two the ratio is 19s. 6d. and 18s. 8d. respectively.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be an actuary of full standing.

Societies may contract with members for the payment of sums of money on the deaths of members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred, subject to the condition that no society shall contract with any member to make such payments to an amount exceeding in the aggregate £100. Societies are also permitted to make provision for medical attendance for and dispensing medicine to members, and the other persons mentioned above.

**Progress of friendly societies.** The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased from 143,820 at the end of 1921 to 158,920 in the middle of 1932—an increase during the ten and a half years of 15,100 members.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1921 to June, 1932, from £3,375,050 to £5,411,154, there being an addition of £2,036,104. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1931-32 was 4.82 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars relating to which are included above. At the end of June, 1932, these had a membership of 12,882, and funds which amounted to £138,282.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the five years, 1927-28 to 1931-32:—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
1927-28 .. ..	161,850	£ 951,700	£ 707,289	£ 4,758,383
1928-29 .. ..	164,307	1,051,104	875,467	4,934,020
1929 30 .. ..	164,899	978,765	792,368	5,120,417
1930-31 .. ..	161,448	917,259	746,438	5,291,238
1931-32 .. ..	158,920	900,189	780,273	5,411,154

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1927-28 to 1931-32 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1927-28 TO 1931-32.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Number of societies ..	59	58	55	52	52
Number of branches ..	1,481	1,484	1,471	1,469	1,473
Average number of members ..	161,131	163,079	164,603	163,124	160,184
Number of members sick	31,202	35,681	32,674	31,474	37,816
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	315,827	341,842	349,691	373,657	423,910
Deaths of members ..	1,521	1,594	1,608	1,426	1,724
Deaths of registered wives	567	574	581	571	628
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund.. ..	460,873	467,858	471,392	475,181	450,852
Income of medical and management fund ..	448,275	539,662	462,687	388,963	405,518
Other Income .. ..	42,552	43,584	44,686	53,115	43,819
Total Income .. ..	951,700	1,051,104	978,765	917,259	900,189
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund .. ..	318,449	466,613	356,842	310,926	351,917
Expenditure of medical and management fund ..	350,011	368,072	395,851	391,320	386,249
Other Expenditure .. ..	38,829	40,782	39,675	44,192	42,107
Total Expenditure ..	707,289	875,467	792,368	746,438	780,273
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	4,107,904	4,109,149	4,223,699	4,387,954	4,486,889
Amount to credit of medical and management fund	546,762	718,352	785,188	782,831	802,100
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	4,060,692	4,074,706	4,196,459	4,365,971	4,468,805
Amount invested—medical and management fund ..	524,742	697,112	776,228	775,192	791,314
Amount invested—other funds .. ..	98,379	102,496	107,654	118,215	119,782
Total invested .. ..	4,683,813	4,874,314	5,080,341	5,259,378	5,379,901
.. funds .. ..	4,758,383	4,934,020	5,120,417	5,291,238	5,411,154

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.

During the twelve months ended in June, 1932, the societies lost by secession 11,542 members, which was equal to a rate of 7.1 per cent. ; as compared with a loss of 7.2 per cent. in 1930-31, 6.5 per cent. in 1929-30, and of 6.2 per cent. in 1928-29. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. The cost of management in the year 1931-32 was 14s. 10d. per member, which was 1d. per member less than the cost in the year 1930-31.

#### Secessions and expenses.

**Sickness and mortality, 1914, 1918-20, 1927-28, 1931-32.** The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1918, 1919, and 1920 (years in which there was a large number of claims due to war service) and in the last five years; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member and 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
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
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2	2	1,423	11·04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2	2	1,484	11·35
1929-30	131,655	321,779	2	3	1,515	11·51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2	4	1,331	10·27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3	1	1,615	12·79

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. It will be observed that the rate experienced in 1931-32 was as high as that of 1919. This was probably due, to a large extent, to the prevailing industrial conditions.

A comparison of the mortality rates of three of the largest Victorian Friendly Societies with the Australian population mortality rates was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 391.

### CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

**Labour legislation.** The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has

gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, the comfort of, and safety for the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 218.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced by Sir Alexander Peacock in 1896. Each Board is composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being made the Minister appoints the chairman. 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 powers and functions of Wages Boards were described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 393 and 394.

#### NEW BOARDS AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1932; exercised as follows :—

Four new Boards were appointed, viz. :—

The Dress, Shirt and Underclothing Board, which takes the place of the Dressmakers Board, the Shirt Board, and the Underclothing Board.

The Headwear and Straw Hat Board, which takes the place of the Headwear Board and the Straw Hat Board.

The Radio Board, which provides for persons employed in the trade of manufacturing radio goods. These persons were not covered previously by a Wages Board Determination.

The Shops Board No. 23 (Electrical and Radio Goods). A number of employees now covered by this Board were covered previously by the Determination of the Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops). The powers of the latter Board were adjusted.

Powers of Boards were varied as follows :—

The Shops Board No. 20 (Florists) was abolished and its powers conferred on the Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops).

The Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops) had its powers further adjusted, as mentioned above, depriving the Board of power to provide for persons now covered by the Determination of Shops Board No. 23 (Electrical and Radio Goods).

The powers of the Painters Board were extended to cover persons employed at sign or poster writing and any work incidental thereto.

The powers of the Carriage Board were extended to cover persons employed in the trade of making or repairing aircraft.

The powers of the Undertakers Board were extended to cover persons employed as makers of coffins.

The Fibrous Plasterers Board was deprived of the power to provide for persons employed at finishing fibrous plaster on walls or ceilings of buildings.

The Wicker and Baby Carriage Board was deprived of the power to provide for persons employed making wheels of baby carriages or of dolls' carriages.

On 31st December, 1932, there were 185 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 172,400 employees.

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards and of the fees payable to members thereof appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 395.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

The following figures show the range of hours adopted by such Boards, viz. :—

- 4 Boards have fixed fewer than 44 hours ;
- 40 Boards have fixed 44 hours ;
- 10 Boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours ;
- 119 Boards have fixed 48 hours ; and
- 2 Boards have fixed more than 48 hours.

**Appeals.** A description of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure relating to appeals against a determination of a Wages Board appears on page 396 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Eighty-four applications have been made to the Court of Industrial Appeals for alterations of determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons ; the President being, as required by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Forty-seven appeals have been dealt with by the Court since its re-constitution in 1915.

**Average weekly wage.** During the year 1932 determinations made by 175 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to employees in certain trades during the last three years :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	In 1930.	In 1931.	In 1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. .. .	3 15 9	3 3 10	3 1 11
Agricultural Implements .. .. .	4 5 11	3 11 11	3 14 3
Asphalters .. .. .	4 16 10	4 6 11	4 7 2
Bedsteadmakers .. .. .	3 7 4	3 1 5	2 7 1
Boot .. .. .	3 3 8	2 18 4	2 17 2
Bread .. .. .	5 7 2	4 10 9	4 8 9
Brewers .. .. .	5 2 6	4 13 10	4 19 5
Brushmakers .. .. .	3 2 7	2 16 11	2 15 10
Candlemakers .. .. .	4 1 7	3 10 8	3 12 4
Carpenters .. .. .	5 6 7	4 10 7	4 9 3
Clothing .. .. .	2 14 2	2 7 8	2 4 4
„ Waterproof .. .. .	2 10 11	2 5 7	2 6 1

## AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE—continued.

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	In 1930.	In 1931.	In 1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commercial Clerks .. .. .	3 13 7	3 10 1	3 7 3
Coopers .. .. .	6 7 7	5 12 7	5 12 2
Engravers .. .. .	4 4 9	3 14 6	3 15 8
Farriers .. .. .	5 0 10	4 7 9	4 9 3
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making, &c.) ..	3 14 5	3 7 8	3 5 8
(b) European (Mantlepieces) ..	3 16 2	3 17 8	1 16 0*
(c) Picture Frame .. .. .	3 18 2	2 17 3	2 11 7
Glassworkers .. .. .	4 3 3	3 17 7	3 12 11
Hairdressers .. .. .	3 11 10	3 4 9	3 0 4
Ice .. .. .	5 17 3	5 0 4	5 15 8
Jewellers .. .. .	3 13 6	3 2 8	3 5 8
Lift Attendants .. .. .	4 10 10	4 6 0	4 1 11
Malt .. .. .	5 5 10	4 17 10	4 17 2
Marine Store .. .. .	4 10 1	3 19 6	4 0 4
Millet Broom .. .. .	4 3 1	3 17 11	2 16 1
Painters .. .. .	4 19 2	4 12 0	4 11 2
Plate Glass .. .. .	4 5 7	3 11 9	3 12 10
Plumbers .. .. .	5 2 8	4 9 6	4 9 7
Pottery .. .. .	3 8 4	2 17 3	2 18 6
Saddlery and Harness .. .. .	4 0 7	4 2 5	3 14 3
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers) ..	3 5 9	3 1 10	2 14 2
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) ..	4 8 7	3 19 4	3 14 3
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) ..	4 1 0	3 13 10	3 12 4
Starch .. .. .	4 3 3	3 2 0	3 10 8
Stonecutters .. .. .	5 0 11	4 6 6	4 6 4
Tanners .. .. .	4 4 2	3 8 6	3 3 3
Watchmakers .. .. .	4 7 9	4 10 10	3 10 5
Wicker .. .. .	3 4 11	3 5 3	2 12 10
Woodworkers .. .. .	4 4 0	3 12 11	3 12 5
,, Country .. .. .	4 10 10	3 15 3	3 11 6

\* Two junior males only employed.

**Factories.** A definition of a factory under the Factories and Shops Act is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. In 1932 there were registered 11,907 factories, with 125,670 employees.

**Factory legislation.** A summary of factory legislation from the date of the consolidation of existing laws in 1915 to the passing of the Consolidating Act of 1928 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

**Shops, Metropolitan District and outside thereof.** The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act* 1928, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 27 classes. There was, during the year 1932, an increase compared with 1931 of 1,946 shops, and an increase of 2,309 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below :—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES,  
1932.

	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry .. ..	4,307	993	2,303	440	6,610	1,433
Booksellers, News Agents .. ..	919	651	453	299	1,372	950
Boot Dealers .. ..	320	760	298	325	618	1,085
Boot Repairers .. ..	934	38	696	72	1,630	110
Butchers .. ..	1,230	2,069	1,005	1,336	2,235	3,405
Chemists .. ..	514	699	321	310	835	1,009
Crockery .. ..	29	118	16	13	45	131
Cycle and Motor .. ..	287	440	200	107	487	547
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat .. ..	781	504	182	82	963	586
Drapery .. ..	1,764	7,158	842	2,112	2,606	9,270
Fancy Goods Dealers .. ..	303	1,040	208	143	511	1,183
Fish .. ..	445	77	96	24	541	101
Florists .. ..	325	188	58	22	383	210
Fruit and Vegetable .. ..	1,707	253	1,069	241	2,776	494
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	1,199	451	292	217	1,491	668
Furniture .. ..	376	833	151	176	527	1,009
Grocers .. ..	2,712	2,431	1,362	1,241	4,074	3,672
Hairdressers .. ..	1,373	842	877	256	2,250	1,098
Hardware .. ..	527	1,207	517	542	1,044	1,749
Jewellery .. ..	232	253	193	69	425	322
Leather Goods .. ..	124	76	286	33	410	109
Men's Clothing .. ..	348	921	287	184	635	1,105
Motor Requisites .. ..	442	361	877	459	1,319	820
Musical Instruments .. ..	67	285	62	45	129	330
Tobacconists .. ..	1,075	123	242	48	1,317	171
Mixed .. ..	340	37	1,458	3,433	1,798	3,47C
Shops not classified .. ..	1,533	1,447	937	222	2,470	1,669
Totals .. ..	24,213	24,255	15,288	12,461	39,501	36,706



## APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission, consisting of five members, was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder.

The depressed condition of industry in recent years has adversely affected the operation of the apprenticeship system.

The following statement shows the trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in 1932 and in 1933:—

Trade.	Date of Proclamation.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on—	
		30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
Building Group—			
Plumbing and Gasfitting .. ..	10.10.1928	126	121
Carpentry and Joinery .. ..	28.11.1928	86	92
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	28.11.1928	30	36
Plastering .. ..	28.11.1928	13	12
Printing Group .. ..	27.2.1929	174	248
Electrical Group .. ..	17.7.1929	103	120
Motor Mechanics' Group .. ..	5.3.1930	53	57
Bootmaking Group .. ..	13.1.1932	99	226
Moulding Group .. ..	13.1.1932	6	10
Total .. ..	..	690	922

## 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. 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 otherwise be 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 1932 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

## GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1932—January .. ..	7,526	37,735	246	552
February .. ..	7,600	40,285	50	230
March .. ..	8,332	41,322	109	173
April .. ..	6,844	41,332	28	113
May .. ..	6,792	43,183	43	332
June .. ..	9,057	46,106	416	276
July .. ..	5,670	43,604	441	292
August .. ..	5,226	40,611	986	612
September .. ..	6,551	31,436	2,291	394
October .. ..	3,387	31,617	1,147	510
November .. ..	7,979	27,011	1,827	723
December .. ..	6,358	27,483	1,489	286
Total .. ..	81,322	..	9,073	4,493

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1932 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1928 .. ..	40,636	2,314	3,268
1929 .. ..	39,541	2,101	4,794
1930 .. ..	107,856	30,139	21,043
1931 .. ..	117,084	36,573	12,269
1932 .. ..	81,322	21,689	13,566

With regard to the number of registrations effected, it must be understood that these figures do not represent distinct individuals, as there is a large number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange during each year. Although it is known that these duplications are numerous, the actual extent cannot be ascertained. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must therefore be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also for the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

During the year 1932 the number of railway tickets advanced was 7,784, valued at £7,300, of which £6,550 has been refunded. During the past thirty-two years 105,610 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £91,512; of this sum £69,553 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. Its objects were to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

**Administration of Department.** The administration of the Department has rested with the Repatriation Commission since 1st July, 1920.

**Activities of Department.** On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have now been altered.

**Pension Rates.** Owing to various provisions, but chiefly in consequence of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, the rates of war pension in respect of certain classes of dependants of members of the Forces differ from those published on page 385 of the *Year-Book* for 1920-21. The maximum rate for a wife of a totally incapacitated member is now 13s. 11d. per week, irrespective of the rate of pay received by him as a member. His children (up to the age of 16 years) receive 6s. per week each, instead of the amounts formerly paid, viz., 10s. per week for the first child, and 7s. 6d. per week for each of the remaining children. The pensions of widows and children of deceased members, and of widowed mothers of deceased unmarried members remain unaltered, but all other dependants of members who received varying rates according to the circumstances of their cases, have had their pensions reduced by at least 22½ per cent.

**Sustenance Rates.** Sustenance is now granted by the Department only where the necessities of medical treatment or clinical investigation prevent a soldier from following his usual occupation. The rates of sustenance have been revised so as to provide an income, inclusive of war pension and other income, equivalent to the full rate of pension in respect of a totally incapacitated soldier, viz., 42s. per week for himself, 13s. 11d. per week for his wife, and 6s. per week for each child.

**Current Work of Department.** The following statistics for the year 1932-33 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1933—

Members of the Forces	..	..	..	25,573
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces	..	..	..	9,011
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	..	..	..	56,782
Expenditure for year	..	..	..	£2,086,389

Medical Treatment—

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1933, in Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	..	..	..	197
Sanatoria	..	..	..	70
Anzac Hostels	..	..	..	15
Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	223

(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)

Attendances of Out-patients during 1932-33 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom 179 exist in rural areas) .. .. . 55,691

Expenditure on treatment, &c.—		
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions	..	£67,882
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals)	..	£19,414
Sustenance during medical treatment	..	£8,489
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory		£8,729
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	..	£29,740
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—		
Number of children at school	..	518
„ „ in professional training	..	43
„ „ in industrial training	..	751
„ „ in agricultural training	..	18
Expenditure for year 1932-33	..	£27,140

As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Appeal Tribunals. Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the Forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the Forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 629 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1932. Most of these were institutions which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances, while a few were of a reformatory character. Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1932, amounted to £2,321,516, of which £1,142,970 was contributed by the Government and £1,178,546 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,253,333. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,255,709 during 1931-32, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 19,887, and there were 382,834 cases of out-door relief during the year. 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 number of cases of sickness or accident as 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 cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—  
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1931-32.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
Special—				£	£	£	£
Austin Hospital .. ..	1	302	..	22,646	45,140	67,786	54,300
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	293	28,696	13,685	38,932	52,617	46,214
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	129	13,113	13,708	36,083	49,791	36,702
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	132	..	850	6,274	7,124	6,488
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	1	95	24,423	7,918	16,261	24,179	19,761
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	240	8,194	8,145	33,352	41,497	42,077
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	1	508	..	32,250	37,203	69,453	71,304
General Hospitals .. ..	55	2,606	138,381	142,976	334,527	477,503	498,141
Auxiliary Hospitals .. ..	2	224	3,859	15,697	13,681	29,378	33,980
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes .. ..	4	318	..	6,468	44,008	50,476	18,293
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	42	..	509	1,827	2,336	2,406
Sanatoria .. ..	3	268	..	13,750	8,199	21,949	21,412
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses .. ..	11	5,925	..	335,574	41,306	376,880	376,880
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>11,082</b>	<b>216,666</b>	<b>614,176</b>	<b>656,793</b>	<b>1,270,969</b>	<b>1,227,968</b>
<b>ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.</b>							
Benevolent Homes .. ..	12	2,324	2,966	28,413	80,782	109,195	94,166
Orphanages .. ..	24	2,861	..	33,199	116,029	149,228	144,883
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions .. ..	3	244	..	3,128	46,822	49,950	40,879
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>64,740</b>	<b>243,633</b>	<b>308,373</b>	<b>279,928</b>
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges .. ..	12	791	..	4,598	40,246	44,844	42,913
Inebriates' Institutions .. ..	2	59	..	3,021	2,422	5,443	5,620
Children's Welfare Department ..	6	1,028	15,491	332,982	7,797	340,779	340,779
Goals and Penal Establishments .. ..	14	1,498	..	97,559	..	97,559	97,559
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>15,491</b>	<b>438,160</b>	<b>50,465</b>	<b>488,625</b>	<b>486,871</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Free Dispensaries .. ..	2	..	11,094	500	1,331	1,831	1,593
Benevolent Societies .. ..	165	..	28,267	11,764	46,834	58,598	59,646
Other Societies .. ..	305	..	108,350	13,630	179,490	193,120	197,337
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147,711</b>	<b>25,894</b>	<b>227,655</b>	<b>253,549</b>	<b>258,576</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>19,887</b>	<b>382,834</b>	<b>1,142,970</b>	<b>1,178,546</b>	<b>2,321,516</b>	<b>2,253,333</b>

**Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.**

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1931-32 amounted to £2,223,957, of which £1,045,411, or 47 per cent., was contributed by the Government. The total expenditure was £2,155,774. Of the Government contribution, £685,327 was expended on the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Children's Welfare Department, the Greenvale, Heatherton and Janefield Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

**Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure, 1923-1932.**

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1923 it was £1,488,058. It increased to £2,155,774 in 1932. This is equivalent to an advance of 45 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 32 per cent., and that from other sources by 52 per cent. in the period mentioned.

**Income of Charitable Institutions.**

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1931-32 47 per cent. was contributed by the Government, and almost 12 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, 1931-32.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	257,875	6,468	28,413	33,199	3,128	4,598	*711,730	1,045,411
Municipal Grants .. ..	55,325	178	1,078	610	3,680	239	27,851	88,961
Private Contributions ..	72,390	1,141	3,810	17,179	8,497	2,886	40,839	146,742
Proceeds of Entertainments	24,550	937	1,445	1,564	3,321	..	44	31,861
Legacies, Bequests and Donations .. ..	164,323	37,589	13,537	49,317	16,071	4,126	782	285,745
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	20,879	329	2,248	3,300	5	155	92	27,008
Contributions of Indoor Patients .. ..	118,500	1,232	39,086	16,154	3,091	2,768	50,367	231,198
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	35,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,073
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	..	17	3,673	1,579	29,203	123	34,595
Interest or Rent .. ..	32,259	1,529	9,250	11,895	3,728	391	150	59,202
Other Sources .. ..	38,154	1,073	10,311	12,337	6,850	478	168,958	238,161
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>819,328</b>	<b>50,476</b>	<b>109,195</b>	<b>149,228</b>	<b>49,950</b>	<b>44,844</b>	<b>1,000,936</b>	<b>2,223,957</b>

\* Including Department of Mental Hygiene £335,574, Children's Welfare Department £332,982, and Benevolent Societies £11,764.

Charitable  
Institutions  
—Inmates  
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

## INMATES AND DEATHS, 1931-32.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.	
Austin Hospital .. .. .	712	302	236
Children's Hospital .. .. .	5,005	293	489
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	3,841	129	38
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	181	132	2
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	2,933	95	15
Women's Hospital .. .. .	7,259	240	88
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	6,489	508	145
General Hospitals .. .. .	49,328	2,606	3,325
Auxiliary Hospitals .. .. .	4,751	224	14
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows .. .. .	312	198	7
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home .. .. .	245	97	7
Tweddle Hospital for Babies .. .. .	80	6	2
Bethany Home, Geelong .. .. .	27	17	..
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	970	42	..
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	334	92	24
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	303	121	55
Janefield Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	167	55	26
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	7,869	5,925	430
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	4,119	2,324	581
Orphanages .. .. .	3,939	2,861	6
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums .. .. .	293	244	8
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges .. .. .	1,537	791	12
Inebriates' Institutions .. .. .	164	59	1
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	17,643	16,519	22
Total .. .. .	118,501	33,880	5,533

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 33 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 68 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 80 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 456 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

No charitable institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.



A fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" is kept in the Treasury. To this fund the Government contributed a sum of £182,000 for the financial year 1932-33 for the payment of salaries and all other expenses of the Board and towards the maintenance of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. In addition, a sum of £15,000 was voted for the year 1932-33 by Parliament and was applied to the erection of new buildings and alterations of and additions to existing buildings. An amount of £17,735 from Unemployment Relief Fund was provided for the erection of new buildings and additions and repairs to existing buildings. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the Fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

Under section 9 of the *Totalizator Act* 1930 it is provided that there shall be paid each financial year out of the consolidated revenue into "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" an amount equivalent to the amounts carried to the consolidated revenue pursuant to the Act during the financial year. From this source the sum of £91,919 was received for allocation during the year 1932-33.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1933 there were 31 either in existence or in process of construction.

The Board, in co-operation with the Government, has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

The erection of new buildings on community lines has been completed at the Gippsland Hospital (Sale) and the Wangaratta Hospital, and the Colac, Mildura and Stawell Hospital Committees are proceeding with building schemes which will provide for all classes of the community. The following country hospitals have been granted permission to admit intermediate patients:—

Alexandra.	Gippsland (Sale).	Orbost.
Ararat.	Hamilton.	Ouyen.
Bairnsdale.	Heathcote.	Ovens (Beechworth).
Bendigo.	Horsham.	Port Fairy.
Camperdown.	Inglewood.	Portland.
Casterton.	Kilmore.	St. Arnaud.
Castlemaine.	Kyneton.	Stawell.
Clunes.	Maldon.	Swan Hill.
Colac.	Mansfield.	Warracknabeal.
Creswick.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.
Daylesford.	Mildura.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Dunolly.	Mooroopna.	Wycheproof.
Echuca.	Nhill.	Yarram.
Geelong.	Orneo.	

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate patients was initiated by the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children and the Alfred (General) Hospital. At the former institution a new wing has been erected, and intermediate and private patients are now being treated. At the Alfred Hospital one floor

of a new wing has been set apart for intermediate patients and is now being used. Under the Community Hospital Scheme the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 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 normally 378 beds. The number of in-patients treated in 1932-33 was 8,433, the daily average number being 391. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 43,682 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 233,237.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1933, numbered 369,127, and the out-patients, 1,753,745.

In 1932-33 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £31,383, the government fees to £129, and a Government grant of a special nature for repairs to £2,500; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,045; annual subscriptions amounted to £3,715; donations to £9,333; revenue from entertainments in aid to £758; bequests to £3,450; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,904; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £3,950; visitors' fees to £4,567; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £8,761; and out-patients' fees to £9,854; interest yielded a revenue of £10,789; and £1,409 was received from all other sources, the total receipts being £94,547 and the expenditure £98,297.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 230. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to the medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In seven wards there are 175 beds open, 154 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1932-33 was £19,282.

This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated on land comprising 13 acres in Commercial and Punt Roads, Prahran. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school

**Melbourne  
Hospital.**

**Alfred  
Hospital.**

for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. On 30th June, 1933, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1931-32 was 6,554, and during 1932-33 the number was 6368. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 60,206 persons were treated in 1931-32, while in 1932-33 the total was 53,074. The attendances of these patients decreased in number from 336,023 in 1931-32 to 299,243 in 1932-33. The total of the receipts for the year 1932-33 in all the accounts was £67,306. The principal items of receipt were Government grants, £26,582; municipal grants, £1,688; private contributions, £4,024; revenue from entertainments in aid, £1,529; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,543; Lord mayor's Fund, £3,142; in-door patients' fees, £7,728; out-door patients' fees, £8,080; interest, £865; visitors' contributions, £4,006; special donations and bequests, £3,371; donations from auxiliary, £950; Boutique profits, £350; and miscellaneous, £3,448 (including £871 from the Government on account V.D. Clinic). The total expenditure on maintenance was £67,558, and in addition £1,900 was spent on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c.

The Alfred Hospital has a very fine clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, the institution being the first in this State to establish such a department.

**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, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

#### TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

The development of Sanatoria treatment during recent years has been delayed by the lack of funds. In 1933 a new Sanatorium at Mont Park (Gresswell) was opened, and accommodation provided for 144 male patients. With the opening of this Sanatorium the Janefield and Amherst Sanatoria were closed.

The number of male and female patients that can be accommodated in the Various Sanatoria is as follows:—

Sanatorium.	Males.	Females.
Gresswell .. .. .	144	..
Heatherton .. .. .	..	124
Austin Hospital .. .. .	80	29
Greenvale .. .. .	..	100
Royal Park .. .. .	16	..
	240	253

The Branch Bureaux at Geelong, Bendigo and Prahran have done most useful work, and the work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has considerably increased. Attendances at this Bureau were 9,235 in 1931-32 and 9,527 in 1932-33. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. An increasing number of patients is being sent to the Bureau for early diagnosis by doctors in private practice for examination and report.

In connexion with the Sanatoria, modern methods have been introduced. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatorium, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous population.

In conjunction with Professor Woodruff, research work regarding the value of the Blood Sedimentation Test and the Vernes' Flocculation Test in connexion with diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis was carried out and a statement of the results obtained was published in the Medical Journal of Australia, 26th August, 1933.

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

	Central.		Bendigo.		Prahran.		Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying ..	744	700	189		20	36	63	65
Re-attendance ..	2,928	5,537	649		90	224	392	424
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	426	441	3		12	13	7	7
Contacts—								
Examined ..	313	439	85		13	22	59	51
Re-examined ..	325	290	98		5	3	16	13
Found Tuberculosis ..	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..
Under Tubercular Suspicion	136		..	..	..	3	1	..
Infesting Cases ..	888		49		41		76	
Visits to Patients' Homes—								
By Medical Officers ..	192		20		3		5	
By Nurses ..	2,130	2,750	427		354	364	762	
Serum Examinations ..	319	705	..	..	..	..	..	..
X-Ray Examinations ..	373	492	90		..	7	30	35
Pneumothorax Refills ..	115	492	42		..	..	13	15

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the seven years 1927 to 1933 was as follows :—

Year.	Bureau.				Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	
1927 .. ..	596	..	..	..	596
1928 .. ..	1,115	..	..	..	1,115
1929 .. ..	3,309	..	..	..	3,309
1930 .. ..	6,088	177	..	..	6,265
1931 .. ..	8,212	316	512	..	9,040
1932 .. ..	9,235	285	543	164	10,227
1933 .. ..	9,527	370	838	944	11,679
1927 to 1933 ..	38,082	1,148	1,893	1,108	42,231

The following table shows the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1932 :—

Sanatorium.	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Amberst .. ..	107	..	157	..	10	..
Greenvale .. ..	..	245	..	226	..	23
Janeffeld .. ..	..	66	..	111	..	10
Austin .. ..	128	51	67	25	51	16
Heatherton .. ..	90	133	144	61	25	22
Royal Park .. ..	16	..	7	..	9	..
Gresswell .. ..	121	..	36	..	4	..
Total .. ..	462	495	411	423	99	71

NOTE.—The above figures include the transfer of patients from Janeffeld to Heatherton, and of patients from Heatherton to Gresswell.

**St. John Ambulance Association.** The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,755 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 1,797 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 55,525 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,142 students.

**Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.** This service attended to 13,237 calls, of which 2,318 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1933; the mileage travelled was 131,339. In 4,729 cases no fee was paid. The decentralisation of the service has

commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas

In addition, 22 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

**Charity  
Organization  
Society.**

A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £5,893; private subscriptions amounted to £2,015, municipal grants to £61, and all other receipts to £3,817. The total expenditure during the year was £6,059, of which £2,668 was expended in relief and £3,391 in administration. At the end of the year the amount invested was £8,786, and of cash in hand £1,433. The number of individuals relieved by the society during the year was 2,865.

**Royal  
Humane  
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 236-237.

**Royal Life  
Saving  
Society.**

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1932-33 the awards granted totalled 1,366. The total income for 1932-33 was £537 and the expenditure £683.

**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, 1933, 3,255 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,280 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 91 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 £1,600, and the expenditure to £1,852.

**National  
Safety  
Council of  
Australia.**

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils, and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the School to conduct the scholars across in safety.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £601,253 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £120,129.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1932-33 were as follows:—

Year.				Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
				£	£	£
1923-24 to 1926-27	..	..	..	159,334	51,483	210,817
1927-28	..	..	..	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	..	..	..	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	..	..	..	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	..	..	..	95,416	12,064	107,480
1931-32	..	..	..	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	..	..	..	80,716	10,170	90,886
Total	..	..	..	601,253	120,129	721,382

### INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is £1 per week. This rate was paid from 8th October, 1925. 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. Under the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*, the limit of pension was reduced to 17s. 6d. per week as from 23rd July, 1931. The *Financial Emergency Act 1932* reduced pensions to £39 per annum, or 15s. per week, but provided that in certain circumstances additional pension may be granted; the amount of such additional pension to be such as will not in any case make the total pension payable in excess of £45 10s. per annum, or 17s. 6d. per week.

**Pensioners, 1923-24 to 1932-33.** The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 20,680; women, 28,769; total, 49,449. Invalid pensioners—men, 8,955; women, 11,236; total, 20,191.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,  
1923-24 TO 1932-33.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1923-24 .. .. .	32,603	12,220	44,823	£ 1,968,878
1924-25 .. .. .	33,845	12,950	46,795	2,051,151
1925-26 .. .. .	36,800	14,062	50,862	2,382,819
1926-27 .. .. .	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,688,366
1927-28 .. .. .	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,917,180
1928-29 .. .. .	42,795	17,557	60,352	3,004,907
1929-30 .. .. .	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,182,375
1930-31 .. .. .	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,445,803
1931-32 .. .. .	52,795	20,785	73,580	3,255,709
1932-33 .. .. .	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week (increased to 3s. per week from 13th September, 1923, to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October, 1928, reduced to 5s. per week from 23rd July, 1931, and to 3s. 9d. per week from 13th October, 1932) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,135 and 366 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1933.

**Maternity Allowance.** An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1931*, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1932*, to which assent was given on 3rd October, 1932, placed a further restriction on claims for allowances by reducing the income limitation from £260 to £208 per annum. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1933, was 693,844, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,427,980.

For the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of claims granted was 20,100, and the amount paid in allowances was £80,400.



## DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department  
of Mental  
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1931 and 1932 :—

## PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1931 AND 1932.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1931.	1932.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	5,829	5,849	+ 20
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. .. .	766	782	+ 16
Boarded Out .. .. .	109	111	+ 2
In Licensed Houses .. .. .	67	73	+ 6
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses .. .. .	27	28	+ 1
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane .. .. .</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>+ 45</b>
In Receiving Institutions .. .. .	77	101	+ 24
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>+ 69</b>
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	123	128	+ 5
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	205	201	- 4

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1928 to 1932 is as follows :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1928	441	303	744	42	91	133	877
1929	413	338	751	46	71	117	868
1930	393	394	787	32	62	94	881
1931	384	364	748	40	47	87	835
1932	407	319	726	25	31	56	782

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1928 to 1932 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1928 .. ..	132	156	288	248	194	442	730
1929 .. ..	195	202	397	235	193	428	825
1930 .. ..	169	199	368	181	185	366	734
1931 .. ..	161	170	331	260	205	465	796
1932 .. ..	159	176	335	218	176	394	729

The year has been marked by a low admission rate to the State Mental Hospitals, so that, coupled with other factors, the annual increase in those in residence is only twenty, whereas the average annual increment over a period of ten years is 50. Discharges have been slightly above the average, and the deaths have been decidedly below the average. The ratio of insane to the population of the State has not altered from last year and is 1 in 265. Voluntary applications for admission to both State institutions and Private Licensed Houses remain at a high level; 258 such receptions have been made during the year, 214 have been discharged, and only 28 have required certification. Since the inception of the voluntary principle in October, 1914, no less than 3,410 voluntary receptions have been admitted. With regard to the causation of insanity, the Department has recognized a very decided fall in the number of patients in whose case venereal disease and alcoholism have played an important part.

**CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.**

**Neglected and reformatory children.** There were at the end of 1932 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 dépôts, 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 Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1932, numbered 6,513—6,282 neglected and 231 reformatory children—and there were 15 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, 1928 TO 1932.

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.	
1928 ...	4,473	1,793	424	617	12	7,319
1929 ...	4,123	1,983	408	713	13	7,240
1930 ...	4,171	1,745	329	689	18	6,952
1931 ...	3,775	1,749	270	750	10	6,554
1932 ...	3,330	1,566	270	1,116	...	6,282

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.	
1928 ...	111	49	17	...	...	177
1929 ...	120	57	22	1	...	200
1930 ...	116	90	12	2	...	220
1931 ...	119	128	8	...	...	255
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231

\* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1932 there were 9,538 such children.

**Children boarded out, &c.** The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for each child under the age of 18 months, and 7s. per week for each child over that age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

MAINTENANCE ACT 1928.

This Act consolidates the law relating to the maintenance of destitute or deserted wives and children. A statement of its provisions in respect of maintenance of children without sufficient means of support is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1932, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,178 children, and 9,538 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, a decrease of 640 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 10,178.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1928 to 1932 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1928 TO 1932.

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.
				£		
1928 ..	4,473	9,904	14,377	385,036	3,023	17,400
1929 ..	4,123	10,244	14,367	384,876	3,317	17,684
1930 ..	4,171	10,919	15,090	361,945	3,001	18,091
1931 ..	3,775	10,178	13,953	335,907	2,779	16,732
1932 ..	3,330	9,538	12,868	293,001	3,183	16,051

\* 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.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1932 to £320,617, and that for reformatory school children to £4,792; the expenses of administration amounted to £15,274, making a total gross expenditure of £340,683. A sum of £7,564 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £233 from other sources, making the net expenditure £332,886. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1932, was 6,282; of this total, 3,330 were maintained in foster homes, 131 were in Government receiving dépôts, 967 were in other institutions, 270 were at service earning their own living, 18 were in hospitals, and 1,566 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1932, was 231. Of this number 102 were maintained in private schools, 25 were in service earning their own living, 103 were with relatives at no cost to the State, and 1 was in hospital. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the past ten years is shown in the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1923 TO 1932.

Year.		Net Expenditure.	Year.		Net Expenditure.
		£			£
1923	.. ..	299,456	1928	.. ..	417,361
1924	.. ..	312,943	1929	.. ..	429,098
1925	.. ..	322,710	1930	.. ..	413,439
1926	.. ..	348,868	1931	.. ..	382,968
1927	.. ..	368,172	1932	.. ..	332,886

**Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.**

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved societies appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 246.

The number of children under supervision in these societies on 31st December, 1931, was 2,130. The admissions during the year 1932 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 62; Transfer of Guardianship, 46; Voluntary Admissions, 703. The number of children under supervision in the societies on 31st December, 1932, was 1,984.

**Total number of neglected and orphan children.**

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1932, was 21,295, viz., 6,528 (6,513 State wards and 15 incapacitated) under the control of the Children's Welfare Department, 9,538 boarded out with mothers, 1,984 under the supervision of societies registered under the Children's Welfare Act, 398 in Foundling Hospitals, and 2,847 in Orphan Asylums.

On 31st December, 1932, there were 239 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act. There were no deaths of such children during the year, and the number legally adopted was 5. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 51 children became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

**Infant Welfare.**

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £100 per annum for each full-time and proportionately for each part-time nurse employed. On the 30th June, 1933, there were 83 municipalities maintaining 142 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 66 centres, and 54 in the country were supporting 76 centres. There were also two municipalities not subsidized maintaining three centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 38,712, compared with 34,283 in 1932. Their attendances numbered 403,205 in 1933 and 386,336 in 1932, and the nurses made 65,744 and 72,219 visits in 1933 and 1932 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 92 but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 118 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

—	1917-18.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Nurses in centres ..	1	88	91	93	92	92
Home visits ..	1,407	68,022	55,749	73,347	72,219	65,744
Total individual babies	913	28,105	30,857	32,320	34,283	38,712
Total attendances ..	4,116	259,784	244,800	332,886	386,336	403,205

There are six infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, of which four train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, and two train mothercraft nurses only. These schools, which are as follow, are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies :—

Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School ..	..	} Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne..	..	
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..	..	
Tweddle Baby Hospital ..	..	
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows..	..	
Methodist Babies' Home ..	..	} Training Mothercraft Nurses

There were 371 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1933, and 138 mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven crèches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 3d. to 4d. per child per day, varying with different crèches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1933, were 56,491.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1933, the bush nursing centres numbered 68, inclusive of 38 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 72 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

**Bush Nursing.**

## RELIEF FUNDS.

## VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.** In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. In addition to the amounts paid to the widows and children mentioned, grants of surplus moneys are made annually to deserving cases. In 1932, the sum so allotted was £901. The investments of the fund on 31st December, 1932, was £24,679.

## VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND

**Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund.** The establishment of this Fund is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

During the year 1932 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,415. For the year ended 31st December, 1932, the total revenue was £3,109—remittances from committees at the mines were £233, interest was £1,234, and contributions by the mine-owners £815, and by the Government £827. The amount paid in allowances was £3,498, of which £2,047 was expended from the Fund and £1,451 paid by committees at the mines. The cost of administration was £264. The accumulated funds amounted to £33,627. Relief was given in 456 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 35 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 19. One fatal accident occurred during the year. There are 25 widows, 2 mothers, and 31 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities during 1932 and previous years.

## WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

**The Watson Sustentation Fund.** Information in relation to the establishment of this fund is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612.

The following are the particulars of members of the Fund relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—During the year 1932:—Twelve members were relieved and 4 died, and 11 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £299. Sick pay for 1932 amounted to £210, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £91, and expenses of administration to £80; the total expenditure being £381. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1931 was £782, and at the end of 1932, £700.

## QUEEN'S FUND.

**Queen's Fund.** This fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1932-33 was 103, to whom £771 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £138. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1933, was £18,569. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£929) for the year 1932-33 an amount of £195 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Unemployment.** The following statement shows the number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in 1932, and in 1933 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1931-32.	1932-33.
July .. .. .	52,166	61,214
August .. .. .	57,100	58,089
September .. .. .	57,246	53,397
October .. .. .	54,157	47,205
November .. .. .	51,843	39,811
December .. .. .	50,347	40,742
January .. .. .	50,532	39,691
February .. .. .	53,926	38,478
March .. .. .	54,299	36,039
April .. .. .	55,981	36,642
May .. .. .	58,149	36,443
June .. .. .	61,155	36,877

The highest number of registration was recorded, during the period under review, in the month of July, 1932. The improved condition in respect of employment is shown by the marked decrease in the number of registrations from 61,214 in July, 1932, to 36,877 in the month of June, 1933.



There was a rapid and distressing increase in the rate of unemployment in 1930, and steps were taken for raising money by way of tax on incomes, and stamp duty on wages, for the purpose of providing relief.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, appear on pages 255 and 256 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment on all taxable incomes. The tax payable on incomes earned during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 is the amount calculated at the rates applicable to incomes for the year 1930-31, but less 10 per cent. in 1931-32 and 15 per cent. in 1932-33 of the amount so calculated.

All sums collected by and paid to the Commissioner of Taxes or the Comptroller of Stamps under any enactment, for the time being in force, imposing unemployment relief taxes or unemployment relief stamp duties are paid into the consolidated revenue, and an amount equal thereto is paid out of the consolidated revenue to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund. The following is a detailed statement, as audited, of the disbursements from the Fund during each of the years 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33 :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work .. ..	414,109	1,320,292	1,206,300
Works, &c.—			
Lands .. ..	18,947	26,355	35,075
Public Works and Mines .. ..	176,191	65,603	44,884
Country Roads Board .. ..	183,576	14,751	2,005
Forests .. ..	127,828	11,902	39,029
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	159,214	2,746	9,654
Railways .. ..	12,250	..	..
Hospitals and Charities .. ..	71,742	9,241	5,190
Municipalities .. ..	131,266	127,629	246,668
Miscellaneous—			
Broadmeadows Camp .. ..	6,082	10,103	3,350
University .. ..	5,000	..	..
Fruit Preserving Companies .. ..	4,856	..	..
Books for scholars .. ..	2,068	..	..
Castlemaine Art Gallery .. ..	500	..	..
Government Printer—Wages and Material	..	..	2,572
Administration .. ..	25,457	36,838	71,882
Refund of Stamp Duties, &c. .. ..	4,041	28,092	86,681
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans .. ..	..	..	10,400
Other Disbursements .. ..	154	..	184
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,343,281</b>	<b>1,653,552</b>	<b>1,763,874</b>

In addition to the expenditure of £1,763,874 in 1932-33 from the Unemployment Relief Fund, loan moneys which amounted to £1,074,211 were also expended on relief. The total expenditure for the year on relief was £2,838,085.

During the four years ended 30th June, 1933, the sum of £5,727,081 was expended on unemployment relief. The moneys so expended were raised by means of a tax on incomes and stamp duty on wages, £4,652,870, and by loan authority, £1,074,211.

**Sustenance.** Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria a scheme was brought into operation, on 3rd July, 1933, under which genuine unemployed male persons will, as far as practicable, be provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table:—

Month of—	1932.		1933.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	*	..	31,504	7,706
February ..	47,361	..	30,618	7,430
March ..	45,561	..	28,608	7,418
April ..	46,499	..	28,903	7,892
May ..	46,178	..	28,245	8,210
June ..	47,098	1,034	27,468	8,525
July ..	45,527	4,246	26,424	10,018
August ..	43,295	8,250	27,432	13,652
September ..	39,069	8,221	28,191	16,361
October ..	36,152	7,981	..	..
November ..	31,227	7,433	..	..
December ..	30,944	6,585	..	..

\* Complete figures are not available. † Including number working in return for sustenance.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria, and is distributed through the agency of public assistance committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

The scale of weekly sustenance allowances in force on and from 28th August, 1933, is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Maximum Permissible Income of Family.	Weekly Sustenance that may be granted to persons—	
		Not Working in Return for Sustenance.	Working in Return for Sustenance.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male ..	10 0	5 9	10 0
Individual residing with relatives or strangers (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	10 0	6 0	12 0
Man and wife ..	20 0	9 0	20 0
Man, wife, and one child ..	25 0	11 6	22 6
Man, wife, and two children ..	27 6	14 0	25 0
Man, wife, and three children ..	30 0	16 6	27 6
Man, wife, and four children ..	32 6	19 0	30 0
Man, wife, and five children ..	35 0	21 6	32 6
Man, wife, and six children ..	37 6	24 0	35 0
Man, wife, and seven children ..	40 0	26 6	37 6
Man, wife, and eight children and over ..	42 6	29 0	40 0

An extra 2s. 6d. for each unemployed child of sixteen years and over residing with applicant, provided that the total value of sustenance does not exceed 42s. 6d. weekly

The total amount of the income received by a family unit and the value of the sustenance granted shall in no case exceed 57s. in any one week.

The amount expended from the consolidated revenue and out of loan moneys during the year 1932-33 on social services was £7,909,010. The expenditure under each service was as follows :—

Social Service.	Cost.
	£
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	2,838,085
Education .. .. .	2,397,993
Police .. .. .	604,373
Agriculture .. .. .	546,404
Department of Mental Hygiene .. .. .	402,257
Charities (including General Hospitals) .. .. .	336,045
Children's Welfare .. .. .	310,699
Law and Justice .. .. .	306,464
Health .. .. .	141,204
Regulation of Conditions of Labour .. .. .	25,486
Total .. .. .	7,909,010

Retail Price Index-Numbers and Basic Wage, Melbourne. Statements showing the retail price index-numbers and the basic wage for Melbourne appear in part "Accumulation" of this issue on pages 158 and 159.

## FINANCE.

**State Finance.** Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. In the succeeding tables the revenue and expenditure relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts which appear in the Treasurer's Finance Statement are included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. The special appropriations represent services such as interest on the public debt, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and some other officials, expenditure on State pensions, endowments to municipalities, etc.

A concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 76 to 80.

**Commonwealth and State Financial Relations.** A brief outline of the principal provisions of the "Financial Agreement" is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 75.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1932-33 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds gives the following result :—

	£	£
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1932 .. ..	..	5,347,656
Revenue, 1932-33 .. ..	24,905,985	
Expenditure, 1932-33 .. ..	25,747,486	
Deficit for the year .. ..	..	841,501
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1933 .. ..	..	<u>6,189,157</u>

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

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purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1932-33 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	24,077,526	24,919,027
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund .. .. .	730,472*	730,472*
Licensing Fund .. .. .	108,605†	108,605†
Police Superannuation Fund .. .. .	13,158	13,158
Assurance Fund .. .. .	1,726	1,726
Cattle Compensation Fund .. .. .	15,990	15,990
Metropolitan Roads Fund .. .. .	4,484	4,484
Swine Compensation Fund .. .. .	4,107	4,107
Commonwealth Contribution to Unemployment Relief (Act 4027) .. .. .	200,000	200,000
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	70,123	70,123
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss on non-paying railways .. .. .	126,314	126,314
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges .. .. .	193,892	193,892
Total .. .. .	24,905,985	25,747,486

\* Excluding £428,699 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3844, 3944, and 4038.

† Excluding £92,092 transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Section 40 of Act No. 3962.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years, after taking into account the considerations mentioned above, are shown in the next statement:—

#### STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-)	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
1928-29 .. .. .	28,156,034	28,104,947	+ 51,087*	- 112,265†
1929-30 .. .. .	27,323,842	28,496,712	- 1,172,870	- 1,285,135
1930-31 .. .. .	25,575,504	28,029,702	- 2,454,198	- 3,739,333
1931-32 .. .. .	24,565,272	26,173,595	- 1,608,323	- 5,347,656
1932-33 .. .. .	24,905,985	25,747,486	- 841,501	- 6,189,157

\* Only £16,336 appropriated towards reduction of deficit by 30th June, balance (£34,751) by 31st December following (Act No. 3341). In addition, £1,593,708 of the accumulated deficiency was redeemed by Redemption Funds.

† At 31st December, 1929.

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

## HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heads of Revenue.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payments to State ..	2,101,703	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
State Taxation—					
Income Tax ..	2,881,917	2,981,050	2,859,585	2,061,561	2,117,000
Land Tax ..	560,765	531,426	506,025	497,609	503,752
Probate Duty ..	1,079,840	1,133,422	1,131,603	1,014,669	1,164,200
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	..	..	861,530	999,814	1,799,212
Stamp Duty ..	..	..	376,974	650,678	18,336
Entertainments Tax ..	..	53,348	160,066	159,719	194,621
Racing Taxation ..	145,532	145,748	160,011	212,375	293,933
Other Stamp Duties	1,016,365	985,088	704,958	649,578	725,834
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Aets*	1,065,734	1,147,957	1,070,556	1,124,362	1,222,684
Liquor Licences† ..	365,941	362,122	345,797	270,076	179,722
Other Licences ..	36,494	35,552	77,855	77,650	81,366
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,543	1,708	1,655	1,603	534
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	12,840,604	11,729,153	9,698,720	9,149,448	9,153,225
Water Supply ..	658,896	620,632	579,616	644,038	604,960
State Coal Mine ..	776,246	872,967	576,007	416,955	228,775
State Electricity Commission ..	750,943	878,017	982,418	1,086,336	1,009,123
Transfer from Country Roads Board Fund (Act No. 4038) ..	..	..	..	150,000	..
Country Roads Board (Interest)	178,590	98,167	101,447	105,880	82,706
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	149,686	..	..	..	..
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	90,046	87,561	144,795	193,871	195,757
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	52,558	34,486	45,382	51,419	48,205
Wharfage Rates, &c. ..	69,344	70,994	53,307	52,464	57,331
Other ..	86,680	63,837	53,953	53,715	69,953

\* 1928-29 to 1930-31 inclusive—net amounts paid into the Country Roads Board Fund and Metropolitan Roads Fund. Amounts for 1931-32 and 1932-33 include cost of administration of Country Roads Board Fund.

† Received by the Licensing Fund.

## HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Land—	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c. ..	464,511	382,738	279,205	256,725	360,459
Interest on Loans— Closer Settlement Discharged Sol- diers' Settle- ment ..	343,370	403,015	450,141	471,709	426,521
Fees, Fines, &c. ..	1,275,829	1,273,469	1,269,910	1,153,762	1,077,252
Tramways Act No. 2995 (Sec. 88) ..	328,295	305,812	210,368	196,061	207,052
Government Printer	118,368	118,503	117,633	106,910	108,218
Harbor Trust Contri- butions ..	145,836	164,111	135,349	116,256	103,161
Department of Agri- culture*	144,736	143,885	111,005	81,812	108,778
Commonwealth Contri- bution to Unem- ployment Relief ..	58,908	54,478	40,643	39,117	39,403
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	200,000
	366,754	517,437	541,831	391,941	396,753
Total ..	28,156,034	27,323,342	25,575,504	24,565,272	24,905,985
Per Head of Popula- tion ..	£ s. d. 15 19 9	£ s. d. 15 7 3	£ s. d. 14 5 4	£ s. d. 13 12 4	£ s. d. 13 14 6

\* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

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

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,  
1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heads of Expenditure.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor ..	9,676	14,118	7,035	6,603	6,241
Parliament and Minis- try ..	124,073	138,680	117,654	117,449	90,889
Civil Establishment, n.e.i. ..	466,757	458,596	424,256	361,394	379,946
Pensions and Gratui- ties* ..	848,461	879,161	922,788	918,132	901,005

\* For details, see page 245.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1928-29 TO  
1932-33—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal ..	302,871	305,382	252,293	216,906	210,508
Police .. ..	741,230	749,194	675,624	588,489	604,343
Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	113,253	122,134	112,451	97,559	95,956
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools ..	2,620,089	2,673,797	2,539,025	2,227,081	2,200,451
Technical Schools ..	164,832	167,801	159,579	123,567	101,918
University ..	70,825	61,975	68,156	52,900	52,800
Libraries, &c. ..	53,809	56,759	46,879	38,241	40,458
Art and Science ..	9,087	8,824	7,073	6,042	3,366
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	32,175	36,003	22,328	17,614	15,905
Public Health ..	160,326	141,270	133,668	123,073	141,204
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	1,294,181	1,293,502	1,206,352	1,087,112	1,049,001
<i>Unemployment Relief</i>	..	..	1,238,504	1,650,493	2,017,548
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>					
Crown Lands* ..	241,143	715,208	1,155,847	1,117,967	978,104
Agriculture and Stock† ..	305,731	288,967	237,367	203,885	289,376
Mining‡ .. ..	51,272	46,843	35,091	29,733	27,490
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways (excluding Pensions) ..	9,457,047	9,216,112	7,349,989	5,977,658	6,155,461
Water Supply ..	265,872	266,602	249,038	210,908	202,409
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights .. ..	100,700	94,082	48,122	44,787	40,365
Roads and Bridges	37,831	62,646	19,339	2,878	1,276
Country Roads Board	1,065,905	814,493	644,572	662,613	730,472
State Electricity Commission ..	10,723	11,868	..	..	..
State Coal Mine ..	729,820	688,253	551,990	481,609	283,794
State Coal Mine Depreciation Fund ..	41,847	130,279	19,839	..	..
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	73,288	90,553	135,650	127,951	141,267
Development of Export Trade ..	62,625	56,425	53,996	52,132	57,318
Discharged Soldiers' Concessions Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000

\* Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

† Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Development of Export Trade."

‡ Excluding "State Coal Mine."



## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Public Works—cont.</i>					
Municipal Endowment, &c.* ..	188,294	183,791	102,066	100,868	60,740
Other Public Works	144,111	164,886	83,193	74,042	85,857
<i>Public Debt Charges.</i>					
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	7,566,342	7,740,312	8,172,554	7,617,083	7,006,100
Exchange on payment of Interest in London .. ..	..	..	419,772	1,003,250	889,504
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	374,869	433,667	484,053	536,699	542,647
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	29,000	27,000	24,000	22,500	27,000
Fire Brigades ..	72,150	73,649	73,309	61,095	61,073
Immigration ..	13,822	11,405	3,149	464	925
Licences Reduction Board, including Compensation ..	45,281	57,893	30,750	30,497	24,865
Railway passes to Blind and Incapacitated Soldiers ..	12,518	14,061	12,747	11,293	11,501
Liquidation of guaranteed Bank Overdrafts of Freezing Companies, &c. ..	6,874	431	35,703	1,721	..
Cattle Compensation Fund .. ..	27,240	25,922	20,888	23,257	23,990
Swine Compensation Fund .. ..	14,822	12,649	6,859	4,145	4,107
Shrine of Remembrance—Government Installation ..	3,250	5,000	..	16,481	6,087
Miscellaneous ..	76,125	81,516	50,454	50,423	109,219
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28,104,947</b>	<b>28,496,712</b>	<b>28,029,702</b>	<b>26,173,594</b>	<b>25,747,486</b>
Per Head of Population .. ..	£ s. d. 15 19 2	£ s. d. 16 0 5	£ s. d. 15 12 8	£ s. d. 14 10 2	£ s. d. 14 3 9

\* The annual payments from the Licensing Fund to Municipalities were as follows:—1928-29, £61,545; 1929-30, £61,308; 1930-31, £61,156; 1931-32, £60,868; and 1932-33, £60,740.

The total amount appropriated under Surplus Revenue Acts in various years was £2,936,307. Practically the whole of this amount has been expended, viz., £2,935,999. Particulars of expenditure up to 30th June, 1928, are shown in

the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 86. Expenditure in each of the following years was applied to the service of "Charitable Institutions" and was as follows:—1928-29, £1,062; 1929-30, £673; 1930-31, £2,472; 1931-32, £517; and 1932-33, nil.

In the following statement details are given relating to the number of persons employed by the State and the Commonwealth Governments in Victoria, by Municipalities and by certain corporate bodies in 1931-32, also the salaries paid.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY THE STATE AND COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS IN VICTORIA, MUNICIPALITIES AND CERTAIN CORPORATE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1931-32.

Department, etc.	Number of Persons Employed at end of Financial Year.			Salaries and Wages Paid during the Financial Year.
	Permanent.	Temporary or Part Time.	Total.	
State Government—				£
Public Service .. .. .	3,852	1,450	5,302	1,163,292
Police .. .. .	2,113	..	2,113	467,426
Teachers .. .. .	9,444	491	9,935	1,973,214
Railways .. .. .	18,631	2,891	21,522	4,412,801
Commonwealth Government (employees in Victoria) .. .. .	7,613	2,310	9,923	2,301,488
Municipalities .. .. .	6,930	2,752	9,682	1,733,952
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board .. .. .	4,398	..	4,398	920,831
State Electricity Commission .. .. .	3,501	1,503	5,004	835,600
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	691	1,192	1,883	407,388
State Savings Bank .. .. .	1,456	261	1,717	465,621
Melbourne Harbor Trust .. .. .	384	22	406	93,124
Geelong Harbor Trust .. .. .	91	..	91	21,730
State Coal Mine .. .. .	1,634	..	1,634	376,728
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	417	1,573	1,990	316,629
Country Roads Board .. .. .	80	2,010	2,090	185,876
Melbourne University .. .. .	256	220	476	109,328
Forests Commission .. .. .	161	11	172	47,704
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	445	177	622	123,158
Other Bodies and Institutions*	608	981	1,589	279,418
Total .. .. .	62,705	17,844	80,549	16,237,308

\* Comprising:—Ballarat Sewerage Authority, Bendigo Sewerage Authority, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, First Mildura Irrigation Trust, Commonwealth Bank (Victorian Staff), Royal Mint, Country Fire Brigades Board, and Warrambool Harbor Trust.

**Melbourne  
Financial  
Plan.**

The Melbourne Financial Plan, which was formulated at a conference between Ministers of the Commonwealth and Ministers of the States in May, 1931, was the initial step taken towards ensuring to the Commonwealth and States a return to financial stability and conditions of general prosperity.

At this Conference it was agreed—(1) that a reduction of 20 per cent. be made, as compared with the year 1929-30, in all adjustable Government expenditure, (2) that the internal debts of the Commonwealth and the States be voluntarily converted on the basis of 22½ per cent. reduction of interest, (3) that additional revenue be secured by taxation, (4) that bank and savings bank rates of interest on deposits and advances be reduced, and (5) that relief be accorded in respect of private mortgages.

**Financial  
Emergency  
Legislation.**

The principal legislative provisions made by Parliament to enable Victoria to fulfil the conditions of the agreement under the Plan are included in (1) the *Debt Conversion Agreement Act* 1931, (2) the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 (a brief summary of each of these Acts is given in the *Year-Book* for 1930-31, page 229), (3) additional and amending legislation as outlined on pages 235 and 236 of the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, and (4) the *Financial Emergency (Continuation) Act* 1933 (No. 4109), which continued the operation of certain provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts, the provisions of the *Pensions Reduction Act* 1932, and provided for the continuance of increased stamp duties payable on certain instruments under the *Stamps Act* 1928 as amended by any Act, and for the suspension for the year 1933-34 of the annual payment of the amount of £50,000 out of the consolidated revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund.

Information relating to the rates of reductions in the salaries of public servants, etc., and in pensions, etc., appear in the *Year-Book* for 1930-31 and for 1931-32 respectively.

**TAXATION.****INCOME TAX.****State  
Income Tax.**

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the assessable income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the

production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company registered under Part II. of the *Companies Act* 1928, or to any company in liquidation.

A statement which contains particulars of Income Tax assessments on incomes earned during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32 inclusive, appears on page 238. The figures in the statement are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates for the year 1927-28 are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 263, those for 1928-29 in the *Year-Book* for 1930-31, page 231, and those for 1929-30 and 1930-31 in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, pages 237 and 238.

The rates of tax on incomes earned during 1931-32, and information relating to deductions allowable, etc., are shown hereunder:—

The minimum income of individuals subject to tax was £201. A general deduction of £200 is allowed on incomes between £201 and £500 after which it diminishes at the rate of £4 for every £1 of income over £500, and finally disappears at £550. No general deduction is allowed to companies. The following further deductions were granted to taxpayers whose incomes did not exceed £800 per annum:—£50 for the maintenance of his wife provided she had not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum; £50 in respect of each child under 16 years of age; certain expenses during illness; life assurance premiums; friendly society contributions; superannuation payments; funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20; and land tax rebates.

Dividends from any source and interest from State Savings Bank securities are not taxable.

Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.		
	Personal Exertion.	Pro- perty.	Companies.
Up to £500 ..	6d.	d. 12	Mutual Life Assurance Companies, 12d. in the £1 in respect of the Mutual Life Assurance business, and 21d. in the £1 on all other business. Other Companies, 21d. in the £1 of the taxable amount of income.
Exceeding £500 ..	First £500—7d.	14	
	Next £500—8d.	16	
	Next £500—9d. Balance—10d.	18 20	

An additional tax at the undermentioned rates was imposed in the case of any person (not being a company) where the income, whether from personal exertion or the produce of property, or both, exceeded £800, viz:—

On incomes from	£801 to £1,000	..	10	per cent. of amount of tax other- wise chargeable		
„	„	£1,001 to £1,250	..	12½	„	„
„	„	£1,251 to £2,200	..	15	„	„
„	„	£2,201 to £5,000	..	20	„	„
„	„	exceeding £5,000	..	25	„	„

A further additional tax in the case of any person (including a company) of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total amount of tax otherwise chargeable was also payable. Such further additional tax was not payable with respect to such income of a life assurance company as was subject to tax at the rate of 12d. in the £1.

Details of the complete assessments on incomes of the years 1927-28 to 1931-32 are given below:—

### INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes of—				
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Number of Assessments:					
Individuals ..	153,840	154,972	152,999	104,521	82,715
Companies ..	3,832	3,991	3,739	3,153	3,842
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	157,672	158,963	156,738	107,674	86,557
Taxable Incomes:	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	41,635,391	42,005,091	34,356,389	21,426,500	18,209,473
Companies ..	17,350,812	18,192,873	15,212,507	11,076,799	10,685,257
Total ..	58,986,203	60,197,964	49,568,896	32,502,299	28,894,730
Tax payable:	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	1,367,174	1,488,290	1,397,249	944,141	796,954
Companies ..	1,279,478	1,412,811	1,294,514	999,143	962,412
Total* ..	2,646,652	2,901,101	2,691,763	1,943,284	1,759,366
Per taxpayer:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals ..	8 17 9	9 12 1	9 2 8	9 0 8	9 12 8†
Companies ..	333 17 10	354 0 0	346 4 5	316 17 9	250 9 11
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals ..	7.88	8.50	9.76	10.58	10.50
Companies ..	17.69	18.64	20.42	21.65	21.62

\* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 231.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £2 14s. 4d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £56 14s. 10d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers in 1931-32, who were assessed to pay tax, amounted to £43,200,110, but, as 70,570 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption, equalling £14,114,000, and 1,886 taxpayers on grades of income between £501 and £550 were allowed exemption to the amount of £191,380, the amount available for taxation was £28,894,730.

The total number of individuals and companies who paid tax on their incomes for 1931-32 is detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1931-32 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	44,227	4,214	281	48,722	1,404	50,126
101 to 200	12,710	1,924	454	15,088	471	15,559
201 - 350	5,519	1,142	483	7,144	402	7,546
351 - 500	784	203	183	1,170	217	1,387
501 - 700	1,411	682	1,671	3,764	188	3,952
701 - 1,000	1,035	626	1,356	3,017	190	3,207
1,001 - 1,200	446	199	530	1,175	105	1,280
1,201 - 1,500	347	161	471	979	103	1,082
1,501 - 2,000	221	125	425	771	116	887
2,001 - 2,400	90	48	152	290	72	362
2,401 - 3,000	67	33	122	222	94	316
3,001 - 4,000	55	24	111	190	97	287
4,001 - 5,000	23	11	40	74	70	144
5,001 - 6,000	7	5	24	36	51	87
6,001 - 7,400	11	3	21	35	43	78
7,401 and over ..	6	10	22	38	219	257
Total ..	66,959	9,410	6,346	82,715	3,842	86,557

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes for 1931-32 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes:—

TAXABLE INCOMES (1931-32 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	1,738,190	182,439	18,201	1,938,830	49,304	1,988,224
101 to 200	1,805,200	278,741	69,047	2,152,988	67,946	2,220,934
201 - 350	1,373,510	287,308	122,846	1,783,664	108,483	1,892,147
351 - 500	331,095	87,344	80,494	498,933	90,854	589,787
501 - 700	848,475	413,333	1,017,169	2,278,977	110,771	2,389,748
701 - 1,000	883,685	520,542	1,145,835	2,550,062	162,008	2,712,070
1,001 - 1,200	487,722	217,121	577,880	1,282,723	114,088	1,396,811
1,201 - 1,500	463,001	213,857	631,043	1,307,901	138,911	1,446,812
1,501 - 2,000	379,795	213,776	727,247	1,320,818	201,422	1,522,240
2,001 - 2,400	196,787	104,803	334,859	636,449	155,811	792,260
2,401 - 3,000	176,941	87,551	333,520	598,012	251,519	849,531
3,001 - 4,000	189,075	80,727	386,716	656,518	333,169	989,687
4,001 - 5,000	102,807	48,169	179,563	330,539	314,716	645,255
5,001 - 6,000	38,176	26,801	133,374	198,351	279,163	477,514
6,001 - 7,400	72,766	20,009	136,872	229,647	284,646	514,293
7,401 and over ..	67,730	131,344	245,987	445,061	8,022,356	8,467,417
Total ..	9,154,958	2,913,865	6,140,653	18,209,473	10,685,257	28,894,730

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on 1931-32 incomes are set out hereunder:—

## TAX PAYABLE ON 1931-32 INCOMES.

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	47,162	9,766	732	57,660	4,653	62,313
£101 to 200	47,976	14,919	2,616	65,511	6,392	71,903
201 - 350	36,464	16,399	4,600	56,463	10,211	66,674
351 - 500	8,831	4,678	2,871	16,380	8,544	24,924
501 - 700	27,155	26,441	39,341	92,937	10,420	103,357
701 - 1,000	31,562	36,501	49,008	117,071	15,240	132,311
1,001 - 1,200	18,742	16,596	26,396	61,734	10,771	72,505
1,201 - 1,500	18,771	17,218	30,696	66,685	13,066	79,751
1,501 - 2,000	16,145	18,108	35,987	70,240	18,945	89,185
2,001 - 2,400	8,901	9,416	17,499	35,816	14,469	50,285
2,401 - 3,000	8,446	8,180	18,351	34,977	23,596	58,573
3,001 - 4,000	9,268	7,904	21,735	38,907	31,338	70,245
4,001 - 5,000	5,160	4,823	10,005	19,988	29,603	49,591
5,001 - 6,000	2,019	2,833	7,542	12,394	26,240	38,634
6,001 - 7,400	3,888	2,140	8,997	15,025	26,775	41,800
7,401 and over ..	3,691	14,372	17,103	35,166	712,149	747,315
Total ..	294,181	209,294	293,479	796,954	962,412	1,759,366

## SPECIAL TAX.

**Special Tax.** Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1931-32 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £101. The deductions allowable for Ordinary Income Tax which appear on page 237 were not allowable in calculating the taxable income for this tax. Dividends from any source were subject to, but interest from State Savings Bank Securities was free from tax. The rates of the Special Tax were as follows:—

Where the Taxable Income—				The Rate per £100 was—	
				<i>s. d.</i>	
Exceeded £100 but did not exceed £1,000	..	..	..	6	0
.. £1,000	..	..	£1,250	7	0
.. £1,250	..	..	£1,750	8	0
.. £1,750	..	..	£2,000	9	0
.. £2,000	..	..	£2,500	11	0
.. £2,500	..	..	..	12	6

The total amount of Special Tax assessed on incomes earned during 1931-32 was £272,542.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

During the year 1930 there was a serious increase in unemployment. In order to relieve the distress which arose therefrom legislation was passed by Parliament for the raising of moneys, by special taxation

for the purpose of providing employment on relief works and sustenance for unemployed workers and their dependants.

The first legislative provisions made for the relief of unemployment are embodied in the *Unemployment Relief Act 1930* (No. 3866) and the *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1930* (No. 3868). As a result of the continuance of unemployment amending and continuing legislation to provide relief has been necessary. The principal provisions of this legislation are contained in the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932* (No. 4079), which consolidated and amended the existing law relating to the administration of unemployment relief, the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Assessment) Act 1933* (No. 4171), and in the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1933* (No. 4172).

A statement of the main provisions of the legislation at different periods relating to rates of taxation for unemployment relief will be found in the *Year-Books* of 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32, and in this issue.

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments under the Unemployment Relief Tax given in the following statement, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year. The minimum income subject to tax was £52, and the deductions allowed under Income Tax Acts mentioned on page 237 were not generally allowable in regard to this tax.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS. \*

On Income Earned in Year.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£
1929-30 .. ..	268,619	85,320,993	1,272,558
1930-31 .. ..	240,718	64,335,779	1,340,741
1931-32 .. ..	433,292	92,535,275	1,514,642

\* The tax on salaries and wages of not more than £6 per week was not collected by assessment for years 1929-30 and 1930-31.

#### COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax collected throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Government, in the years 1931-32 and 1932-33, amounted to £13,486,286 and £10,878,718 respectively.

#### LAND TAX.

The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. 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 since the year mentioned an increased amount has been 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.

An analysis, in specified groups of estates, of the 1933 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1932, is given hereunder.

#### ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1933.

Unimproved Values of Estates ranging between—	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	No.	£	£
1 and 500 ..	65,660	23,159,913	31,077
501 and 600 ..	12,690	7,062,167	15,215
601 and 750 ..	13,011	8,780,002	18,800
751 and 1,000 ..	14,505	12,616,081	27,029
1,001 and 1,250 ..	9,190	10,306,563	22,050
1,251 and 1,500 ..	6,943	9,529,713	20,401
1,501 and 2,000 ..	9,525	16,558,247	35,181
2,001 and 3,500 ..	13,827	38,209,218	78,187
3,501 and 5,000 ..	6,007	25,253,726	54,666
5,001 and 6,000 ..	2,058	11,231,671	24,325
6,001 and 7,000 ..	1,340	8,673,997	18,774
7,001 and 8,000 ..	899	6,727,193	14,600
8,001 and 9,000 ..	580	4,917,311	10,684
9,001 and 10,000 ..	420	3,985,758	8,638
10,001 and 15,000 ..	1,118	13,473,485	29,178
15,001 and 20,000 ..	429	7,407,078	16,151
20,001 and 25,000 ..	239	5,313,153	11,585
25,001 and 30,000 ..	143	3,896,464	8,422
30,001 and 35,000 ..	108	3,541,421	7,677
35,001 and 40,000 ..	62	2,307,263	5,040
40,001 and 50,000 ..	113	5,029,674	11,007
50,001 and 75,000 ..	96	5,594,769	12,229
75,001 and 100,000 ..	56	4,801,794	10,479
100,001 and 150,000 ..	31	3,809,316	8,180
150,001 and 200,000 ..	7	1,182,539	2,587
200,001 and over ..	19	5,418,977	11,797
Total ..	159,076	246,787,493	513,959

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1929 to 1933.

## LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1929 TO 1933.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
	No.	£	£ s. d.	£
1929 .. ..	151,664	528,773	3 9 9	253,124,902
1930 .. ..	155,555	543,350	3 9 10	249,877,170
1931 .. ..	158,692	548,285	3 9 1	262,731,902
1932 .. ..	158,616	527,929	3 6 7	252,557,652
1933 .. ..	159,076	513,959	3 4 7	246,787,493

Common-wealth Land Tax.

In addition to the State Land Tax there is also a Commonwealth Land Tax—assented to on 17th November, 1910—levied on the lands of the State. Particulars of assessments, etc., for Victoria, given in the following table, have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax :—

Year Ended 30th June—	Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
	No.	No.	£	£
1930 .. ..	8,981	1,892	109,209,719	895,598
1931 .. ..	9,128	1,860	112,514,968	969,675
1932 .. ..	8,358	1,795	98,719,383	800,646
1933 .. ..	7,729	1,587	91,836,074	502,121

\* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows :—1929-30, 322, £11,693; 1930-31, 312, £12,150; 1931-32, 294, £10,403; and 1932-33, 290, £6,198.

† Denotes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

**Commonwealth, State, and Municipal Taxation.** The subjoined table shows in detail, for each of the last five financial years, the amount of taxation collected in Victoria by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities.

## TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heads of Taxation.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria* .. ..	£ 15,643,000	£ 16,119,000	£ 13,953,000	£ 14,898,000	£ 15,495,000
State—					
Income Tax ..	2,881,917	2,981,050	2,659,585	2,061,561	2,117,000
Land Tax ..	500,765	531,426	506,025	497,609	503,752
Probate Duty ..	1,079,840	1,133,422	1,131,603	1,014,669	1,164,200
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	..	..	861,530	999,814	1,799,212
Stamp Duty ..	..	..	376,974	650,678	18,336
Entertainments Tax ..	..	53,348	160,066	159,719	194,621
Racing Taxation	145,532	145,748	160,011	212,375	293,933
Other Stamp Duties	1,016,365	985,088	704,958	649,578	725,834
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts †	1,065,734	1,147,957	1,070,556	1,124,362	1,222,684
Liquor Licences ..	365,941	362,122	345,797	270,076	179,722
Other Licences ..	36,494	35,552	77,855	77,650	81,366
Duties on Bank Notes.. ..	1,543	1,708	1,655	1,603	534
Total State Taxation ..	7,154,131	7,377,421	8,056,615	7,719,694	8,301,194
Municipal Taxation..	4,049,228	4,039,319	3,806,694	3,694,090	‡
Total Taxation	26,846,359	27,535,740	25,876,309	26,311,784	‡

\* Estimated.

† See footnote on page 231.

‡ Not available.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION  
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Division	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	8 17 10	9 1 6	7 15 10	8 5 5	8 10 9
State .. ..	4 1 3	4 2 11	4 9 10	4 5 7	4 11 6
Municipal .. ..	2 6 0	2 5 5	2 3 2	2 0 11	†
Total .. ..	15 5 1	15 9 10	14 8 10	14 11 11	†

\* Average taxation per head throughout the Commonwealth.

† Not available.

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1933-34.

**Income Tax for 1933-34.** The *Income Tax Act* 1933 (No. 4203) fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1933. These rates were the same as those applicable to 1930-31 and 1931-32 incomes. They appear on page 237.

**Special Income Tax for 1933-34.** The above-mentioned Act made provision also for the continuation of the Special Tax, particulars of which are detailed on page 240.

**Unemployment Relief Taxation for 1933-34.** The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act* 1933 (No. 4172) fixed the rates of unemployment relief taxation on incomes earned in the year ended 30th June, 1933. The tax payable is the amount calculated at the rates applicable to 1930-31 and 1931-32 incomes respectively, but less 15 per cent. of the amount so calculated. The minimum income subject to taxation was £52. The rates of tax are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1930-31.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

**Pension and Superannuation Schemes in force.** A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

**Cost of Pensions and Gratuities.** During the year 1932-33, the Government expended a sum of £901,005 on pensions, gratuities, etc. Of this amount, £316,732 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature. The remainder represents payments from State

revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure for each of the last five years.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,  
GRATUITIES, ETC., 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	207,643	201,679	195,018	159,052	147,199
Defences .. ..	133	53	22	..	..
Lunacy .. ..	1,850	1,544	1,434	1,221	1,104
Under Constitution Act	1,500	..	..	..	..
County Court Judges ..	750	750	375	167	..
Civil Service .. ..	23,994	22,235	19,179	14,602	13,422
Public Service .. ..	183,857	178,240	170,681	141,044	129,929
Education Department } Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	24,568	21,980	22,000	17,500	23,500
Various Allowances ..	2,043	2,025	1,967	1,676	1,487
Compensations and Grat- uities .. ..	1,504	1,142	1,123	107	91
<b>Total Pensions, Gratuities, &amp;c. .. ..</b>	<b>447,342</b>	<b>429,648</b>	<b>411,809</b>	<b>335,369</b>	<b>316,732</b>
<b>Police Superannuation Fund—</b>					
Government Subsidy	84,000	81,500	82,400	78,759	65,590
Transferred from Licensing Fund (Act No. 3717) ..	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines .. ..	13,724	11,189	9,548	10,342	13,158
Police Pensions Fund ..	55,500	56,500	59,800	82,800	84,600
<b>The Superannuation Fund</b>	<b>224,895</b>	<b>277,324</b>	<b>336,230</b>	<b>387,862</b>	<b>397,925</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>848,461</b>	<b>879,161</b>	<b>922,787</b>	<b>918,132</b>	<b>901,005</b>

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 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Police Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1932-33 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £103,009, consisting of £101,748 from Government Revenue as shown in the preceding table, and £1,261 from members of the Force. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £103,009 (£100,302 for pensions and £2,707 for gratuities).

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those members of the Police Force who joined it prior to the 25th November, 1902.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined it since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. Details of the principal provisions of the Act appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under this Act) during 1932-33 amounted to £122,897 as follows:—Deductions from pay, £13,383; special appropriation, £84,600, and interest on investments, £24,914. During the year £2,274 was paid in pensions, £1,626 in gratuities, and deductions of pay returned amounted to £588. There was a balance of £772,727 at 30th June, 1933, of which £766,000 was invested.

An Act (No. 3782 of Consolidated Acts of 1928) to make provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for State public servants and railway employees was passed by the State Parliament on 24th November, 1925. The date of commencement of the Act was 25th November, 1925, and contributions were made payable as from the 1st January, 1926, which date is the "appointed day." The payment of pensions commenced as from the same date. A fund has been established into which is paid the contributions of officers and the amounts received from the Government; also the income derived from investments. The benefits provided by the Act are paid from the fund. Further information relating to the operations of this Act is given in the *Year-Books* for 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32. The *Superannuation Act* 1933 (No. 4186) made several amendments in the existing Acts. Two of the more important changes were—(1) Provision for raising the rates payable by all contributors to the fund. (2) Giving a contributor the right within three months from 15th February, 1934, to reduce to not less than two the number of units for which he is contributing, provided that he cannot reduce below the number of units appropriate to his salary the number for which he is contributing at age twenty-two rate or under.

During the year 1932-33, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £838,909, consisting of contributions from officers, £322,823; from Consolidated Revenue, £396,587; interest on investments, £108,338, and repayment of loans, etc., £11,160. The

items of expenditure were as follows:—Pensions, £470,499; retrenchments, £189; assurance premiums, £48. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1933, was £2,952,099, of which £2,904,360 was invested.

In the year 1932-33, amounts of £3,946 and £15 were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund in pensions and sick allowances respectively. This fund does not receive contributions from the Government. It is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1932-33 the State expended on education generally the sum of £2,534,151. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not now obtainable. The expenditure 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, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Expenditure on—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including					
Special Subjects) ..	1,851,072	1,881,231	1,846,110	1,654,018	1,660,924
Intermediate .. ..	95,133	105,015	103,705	90,446	91,027
Secondary .. .. .	205,726	236,251	240,224	203,603	196,834
Training of Teachers ..	66,883	66,183	55,924	40,927	27,319
Administration .. ..	83,244	80,957	79,208	66,804	65,695
Buildings and Land (Schools)	398,939	360,262	114,826	43,818	51,947
Retiring Allowances ..	162,656	167,037	168,482	151,900	146,724
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	318,094	339,778	318,799	258,939	229,753
Buildings .. .. .	30,713	39,474	14,120	1,925	1,888
University—					
Special Appropriations,					
&c. .. .. .	70,292	69,640	73,136	62,080	62,040
Buildings, Apparatus,					
&c. .. .. .	14,181	1,069	98	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	50	50	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	3,296,983	3,346,947	3,014,632	2,574,460	2,534,151*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of population ..	1 17 5	1 17 8	1 13 8	1 8 6	1 7 11

\* In addition, £37,753 paid by students in fees during the calendar year 1932 was expended on technical education.

The foregoing statement deals with expenditure by the State on education generally, but in the two following tables an effort has been made to account for the expenditure incurred in connexion with primary and secondary education of the State Schools only (excluding amount expended on technical education). Owing to the difficulty in apportioning items of expenditure, such as training of teachers and administration, &c., these totals are slightly overstated.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Expenditure on---	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Education :—</b>					
<b>Primary—</b>					
Day Schools, including Central Schools .. .. .	1,772,944	1,842,021	1,807,759	1,620,559	1,627,581
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children .. .. .	7,143	7,754	8,009	6,932	7,134
Subsidized Schools .. .. .	108	182	103	174	183
Free Kindergarten Union .. .. .	2,000	2,500	2,250	2,250	2,250
<b>Special Subjects—</b>					
Domestic Arts .. .. .	17,692	*	*	*	*
Manual Training .. .. .	21,989	*	*	*	*
Physical Training .. .. .	2,239	2,126	1,491	1,037	932
Medical Inspection .. .. .	17,773	17,422	16,604	13,996	13,995
Dressmaking and Needle-work .. .. .	4,101	4,568	5,786	5,996	5,993
School Gardening and Plantations .. .. .	2,792	2,525	2,873	2,351	2,120
Singing .. .. .	2,291	2,153	1,235	723	736
<b>Total Primary .. .. .</b>	<b>1,851,072</b>	<b>1,881,231</b>	<b>1,846,110</b>	<b>1,654,018</b>	<b>1,660,924</b>
<b>Intermediate—</b>					
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	50,981	57,757	58,396	50,721	50,744
Evening Continuation Classes .. .. .	717	173	117	49	31
Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	43,435	47,085	45,192	39,876	40,252
<b>Total Intermediate .. .. .</b>	<b>95,133</b>	<b>105,015</b>	<b>103,705</b>	<b>90,446</b>	<b>91,027</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>					
High Schools .. .. .	197,838	227,962	231,350	196,414	191,370
Scholarships .. .. .	7,888	8,289	8,874	7,189	5,464
<b>Total Secondary .. .. .</b>	<b>205,726</b>	<b>236,251</b>	<b>240,224</b>	<b>203,603</b>	<b>196,834</b>
<b>Training of Teachers .. .. .</b>	<b>66,883</b>	<b>66,183</b>	<b>55,924</b>	<b>40,927</b>	<b>27,319</b>
<b>Administration .. .. .</b>	<b>83,244</b>	<b>80,957</b>	<b>79,208</b>	<b>66,804</b>	<b>65,695</b>
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Primary Schools .. .. .	274,237	235,340	93,708	33,022	41,442
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) .. .. .	22,845	20,634	9,075	4,320	4,320
Rents .. .. .	4,988	4,958	3,491	3,184	2,939
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	14,701	5,566	340	59	109
Domestic Arts Schools, etc. .. .. .	†	14,865	101	21	24
High Schools .. .. .	82,168	78,899	8,111	2,712	3,113
<b>Total Buildings .. .. .</b>	<b>398,939</b>	<b>360,262</b>	<b>114,826</b>	<b>43,818</b>	<b>51,947</b>
<b>Retiring Allowances .. .. .</b>	<b>162,656</b>	<b>167,037</b>	<b>168,482</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>146,724</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,863,653</b>	<b>2,896,936</b>	<b>2,608,479</b>	<b>2,251,516</b>	<b>2,240,470</b>

\* Included in "Intermediate" and "Secondary Education."

† Included in "Primary Education."



The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance for each of the last five years :—

**COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Year.	Expenditure by the State.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars—Average Attendance †	Cost per Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1928-29 ..	2,863,653	36,427	2,827,226	197,634	14 6 1
1929-30 ..	2,896,936	41,224	2,855,712	201,247	14 3 10
1930-31 ..	2,608,479	47,792	2,560,687	207,005	12 7 5
1931-32 ..	2,251,516	62,126	2,189,390	209,968	10 8 7
1932-33 ..	2,240,470	88,765	2,151,705	211,034	10 3 11

\* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable.

† Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

**STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government and of municipal and local bodies in Victoria are shown for each of the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32. Amounts received by one body from another have been excluded from the statement.

**State and Local Finance.**

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1928 TO 1932.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	27,105,017	27,891,718	27,070,168	25,374,866	24,698,989
Municipal ..	6,629,037	6,876,954	6,858,927	6,198,906	5,920,895
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	785,346	850,138	706,152	476,311	568,431
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,452,134	1,612,268	1,706,372	1,767,186	1,783,952
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,494,100	2,435,548	2,349,154	2,060,498	1,916,071
Fire Brigades Boards ..	121,403	130,042	131,594	118,948	99,802
Other* ..	225,226	256,474	247,931	241,482	242,793
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>38,812,268</b>	<b>40,053,142</b>	<b>39,070,298</b>	<b>36,238,197</b>	<b>35,175,733</b>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government ..	27,268,370	27,840,631	28,243,040	27,829,064	25,540,490
Municipal ..	6,756,341	7,008,149	7,094,179	6,188,495	5,607,803
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	775,963	797,312	668,446	587,240	561,124
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,497,585	1,639,745	1,774,150	1,835,907	1,796,961
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,521,161	2,552,422	2,519,093	2,265,126	2,064,241
Fire Brigades Boards ..	120,880	127,777	102,642	113,051	97,285
Other* ..	225,554	235,125	250,264	247,815	244,267
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>39,165,854</b>	<b>40,201,161</b>	<b>40,651,814</b>	<b>39,066,398</b>	<b>35,912,171</b>

\* Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1928 TO 1932  
—continued.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1928.	1929.	1930	1931.	1932.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	9,657,411	7,225,704	6,467,067	3,552,767	2,042,043
Municipal .. ..	1,744,378	1,883,537	1,432,639	791,796	416,666
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	550,189	392,891	521,537	330,408	140,175
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	2,110,967	2,061,956	1,747,174	881,992	189,401
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	823,715	510,587	689,199	336,157	97,672
Fire Brigades Boards ..	5,917	33,366	27,300	18,260	3,950
Other .. ..	168,652	232,928	132,776	55,755	36,713
Total ..	15,061,229	12,340,969	11,017,692	5,967,135	2,926,620
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total .. ..</i>	54,227,083	52,542,130	51,669,506	45,033,533	38,838,791
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 22 5 9	£ s. d. 22 14 10	£ s. d. 21 19 3	£ s. d. 20 4 3	£ s. d. 19 9 11
Ordinary Expenditure ..	22 9 10	22 16 6	22 17 1	21 15 10	19 18 1
Loan Expenditure	8 13 0	7 0 2	6 3 11	3 6 7	1 12 5

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1933.

Loans Raised and Redeemed.

## LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1933.

		£
Cash received .. .. .		567,395,735
Discount and expenses, after deducting premiums .. .. .		4,927,749
		<hr/>
Securities issued .. .. .		572,323,484
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .		3,445,000
„ liability on account of flotation in course .. .. .		1,364,310
		<hr/>
		577,132,794
Loans redeemed by—		£
Renewal Loans .. .. .		377,920,987
National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .		3,666,459
Other Funds .. .. .		24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)		83,514
		<hr/>
		405,733,763
Loans outstanding as at 30th June, 1933 .. .. .		<hr/>
		171,399,031

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1933 (excluding the advances, &c., referred to above), securities representing £572,323,484 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £567,395,735. The State thus received £99 2s. 7d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

**Loans floated.** The following table gives particulars relating to the loans raised in London, New York, and Melbourne, and shows the amounts which were outstanding at 30th June, 1933:—

## LOANS FLOATED TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid Off (including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1933.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures.	Total Payable in—	
					London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London Register	159,250,851*	90,572,960	56,646,547	12,031,344	68,059,628	618,265†
Melbourne Register .. .. .	418,072,633	315,160,803	95,786,820	2,125,001	..	97,911,830
Total .. .. .	577,323,484	405,733,763	152,433,376	14,156,345		
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .					..	3,445,000
„ Liability on account of flotation in course .. .. .					..	1,364,310
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1933 .. .. .					68,059,628†	103,339,405

\* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† This amount represents the outstanding amount of Inscribed Stock which had been transferred from the London to the Melbourne Register.

‡ Including £4,615,021 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

During the last ten years there has been a very large increase in the public debt, the actual increase having been £52,837,002, or nearly 45 per cent. Below is given a statement showing the chief works and services for which the additional liabilities were incurred:—

## PUBLIC DEBT—INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Work or Service for which raised.	Loans outstanding at 30th June—		Increase.
	1923.	1933.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	65,976,631	73,839,638	7,863,007
Waterworks—Country .. ..	12,518,608	24,588,106	12,069,498
Metropolitan .. ..	938,182	..	938,182†
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement ..	19,021,805	24,979,539	5,957,734
Closer Settlement .. .. .	4,392,753	10,207,811	5,815,058
Electricity Supply .. .. .	4,012,232	17,777,062	13,764,830
Roads—Main .. .. .	4,433,871	4,082,027	5,125,821
Developmental .. .. .		5,477,665	
State Forests .. .. .	..	510,071	510,071
Unemployed Relief .. .. .	..	1,226,328	1,226,328
All other Works and Services.. ..	6,139,661	5,265,784*	873,877†
In Aid of Revenue .. .. .	1,128,286	3,445,000	2,316,714
Total .. .. .	118,562,029	171,399,031	52,837,002

\* Includes £431,304 advanced from State Loans Repayment Fund not yet allocated to any particular work and £1,064,310 portion of liability on account of flotation in course.

† Decrease.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1933, are given in the following table. Where the Government had the option of redemption during a specified period the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

Due Dates  
of Loans.

## DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Due Date. (Financial Year.)	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1933-34 .. ..	6,092,125	15,316,068	21,408,193
1934-35 .. ..	2,980,849	8,598,651	11,579,500
1935-36 .. ..	..	2,546,250	2,546,250
1936-37 .. ..	..	8,017,380	8,017,380
1937-38 .. ..	..	70,855	70,855
1938-39 .. ..	..	9,407,060	9,407,060
1939-40 .. ..	..	312	312
1940-41 .. ..	3,906,800	1,340,020	5,246,820
1941-42 .. ..	..	7,846,436	7,846,436
1942-43 .. ..	13,875,800	1,326,445	15,202,245
1944-45 .. ..	807,075	5,373,976	6,181,051
1945-46 .. ..	1,049,868	15,400	1,065,268
1947-48 .. ..	..	3,660,814	3,660,814
1948-49 .. ..	5,202,146	248,275	5,450,421
1949-50 .. ..	6,109,695	111,563	6,221,258
1950-51 .. ..	..	3,405,007	3,405,007
1953-54 .. ..	..	3,306,387	3,306,387
1955-56 .. ..	2,714,518*	3,142,582	5,857,100
1957-58 .. ..	1,906,503*	3,060,117	4,966,620
1959-60 .. ..	2,962,116	3,082,575	6,044,691
1960-61 .. ..	5,999,000	..	5,999,000
1961-62 .. ..	..	3,048,987	3,048,987
1975-76 .. ..	14,459,131	..	14,459,131
Not yet fixed .. ..	..	15,604,935†	15,604,935
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. ..	..	3,445,000	3,445,000
Liability on account of flotation in course .. ..	..	1,364,310	1,364,310
Total .. ..	68,059,626	103,339,405	171,399,031

\* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

† Amount includes £11,794,075 received from Commonwealth Government for purposes of Discharged Soldiers Settlement.

Loans and Interest payable in London and Australia.

Information relating to the loans outstanding and interest payable thereon, in London and Australia respectively, for the years indicated, is given in the succeeding table. The amount of loans payable in London in each of the five last-mentioned years includes those raised

in New York by the Commonwealth Government for Victoria, but which are repayable to the Agent-General in London by the State Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1933.

At 30th June—		Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
		London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
		£	£	£	£
1900	..	44,655,579	4,670,306	1,735,307	152,096
1910	..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915	..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920	..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925	..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1929	..	68,056,026	91,496,627	3,166,399	4,708,873
1930	..	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371
1931	..	68,976,946	98,039,650	3,157,330	5,088,867
1932	..	68,707,872	101,126,092	3,144,480	3,990,364
1933	..	68,059,626	103,339,405	3,010,355	3,864,564

\* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £4,658,461 at end of 1923-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, £4,648,084 at end of 1931-32, and £4,615,021 at end of 1932-33.

Rates of Interest on Public Debt.

During 1931-32 the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of 22½ per cent. per annum of the interest rates payable on existing securities. The appended table shows the rates of

interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1933, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT  
30TH JUNE, 1933.

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
%	£	£	£
5½ .. ..	6,887,649	..	6,887,649
5 .. ..	32,863,163*	..	32,863,163
4¾ .. ..	5,999,000	..	5,999,000
£4 13s. .. ..	..	90,000	90,000
4½ .. ..	821,905†	..	821,905
£4 9s. 1½d. .. ..	..	3,117,450	3,117,450
£4 5s. 3d. .. ..	..	3,154,709	3,154,709
£4 1s. 4½d. .. ..	..	2,482,000	2,482,000
£4 1s. 4d. .. ..	..	6,740	6,740
4 .. ..	2,962,116	56,631,013	59,593,129
3¾ .. ..	..	20,536,718	20,536,718
3¾ .. ..	..	4,929,555	4,929,555
£3 13s. 8d. .. ..	..	80,730	80,730
3½ .. ..	6,109,695	39,855	6,149,550
£3 9s. 9d. .. ..	..	500	500
£3 2s. .. ..	..	731,365	731,365
3 .. ..	5,202,146	3,159,532	8,361,678
£2 18s. 1½d. .. ..	..	220,000	220,000
£2 14s. 3d. .. ..	..	446,845	446,845
2½ .. ..	4,986,525	..	4,986,525
£2 6s. 6d. .. ..	..	778,083	778,083
1¾ .. ..	1,121,827	..	1,121,827
Various .. ..	1,105,600	2,125,000	3,230,600
Not fixed .. ..	..	4,809,310	4,809,310
Total .. ..	68,059,626	103,339,405	171,399,031
Average Rate of Interest	4·42	3·74	4·01

\* Including £3,793,116 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

**Growth of Public Debt.** While the public debt has increased from year to year a very noticeable feature is the rapid increase which occurred during the few years prior to 1928-29. During the last-mentioned year, the amount at the credit of the State Redemption



and Sinking Funds was applied to the liquidation of £5,540,369 of the public debt. As compared with 1923 the debt per head of population at 30th June, 1933, had increased by 27·7 per cent.; and the interest payable per head by 23·3 per cent. In the following statement is shown the growth of the public debt and of the interest payable thereon since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855 :—

GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST,  
1855 TO 1932-33.

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6·00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5·99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5·78	16 13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1929 ..	159,552,653	7,875,272	4·94	90 4 3	4 9 5
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4·96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1931 ..	167,016,596	8,246,197	4·94	92 16 2	4 12 0
1932 ..	169,833,964	7,134,844	4·20	93 18 9	3 19 1
1933 ..	171,399,031	6,874,919	4·01	94 3 2	3 15 9

\* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations  
Guarantee Loans.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loans and on account of Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all such expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the last four years and the total to date :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.\*

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June, 1933.
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	947,527	455,293	163,402	156,728	74,085,988
Water Supply—					
Country .. ..	1,208,568	696,146	351,119	488,072	25,104,793
Metropolitan .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Closer Settlement ..	752,889	494,212	313,657	372,410	12,371,294
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement ..	514,768	214,967	215,810	216,437	27,322,204
Country Roads .. ..	642,629	211,603	85,582	118,119	10,973,389
Electricity Supply ..	1,624,954	959,898	586,337	..	17,839,227
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University .. ..	266,082	50,519	2,354	Cr. 1,000	5,057,996
State Coal Mine .. ..	..	..	..	..	249,399
Seed and Fodder Advances to Farmers ..	153,300	314,364	348,360	204,676	1,780,619
Cool Storage—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	578,299
Municipalities—Loans, Advances, and Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,129,414
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	331,101
Wire Netting .. ..	38,268	21,877	24,070	52,352	737,136
Parliament Houses, Law Courts, &c. .. ..	81,558	4,110	..	..	853,768
State Forests .. ..	55,264	28,104	22,791	26,288	517,332
Unemployment Relief .. ..	..	..	..	1,205,833	1,205,833
All other works and services .. ..	181,260	101,674	28,621	12,641	5,393,621
In aid of Revenue .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,875,682
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6,467,067</b>	<b>3,552,767</b>	<b>2,042,043</b>	<b>2,852,556</b>	<b>192,549,612</b>

\* The totals shown in this table are "Net." Discounts and flotation expenses for each of the periods mentioned were as follows:—1929-30, £125,943; 1930-31, £27,566; 1931-32, £534,398; 1932-33, £8,954; and aggregate to 30th June, 1933, £4,927,749.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1933, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £1,152,708, of which £93,571 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.;

£140,004 for Country Water Supply; £5,420 for Closer Settlement; £12,844 for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement; £344 for Country Roads; £32 for State Forests; £1,044 for Railways; and £19,449 for Unemployment Relief. There was also an amount of £880,000 cash in the Loan Proceeds Suspense Account.

The total interest paid (including all expenses of payment) on loans raised to 30th June, 1933, amounted on that date to about £175,000,000, of which £106,000,000 had been paid in London and £69,000,000 in Melbourne. The amount of interest and expenses paid during each of the last five financial years is shown in the next table:—

### INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.	Total.
	London.	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	3,042,380	4,484,513	23,936	15,513	..	7,566,342
1930 ..	3,078,202	4,622,935	20,908	18,267	..	7,740,312*
1931 ..	3,126,788	4,998,952	27,426	19,388	419,772	8,592,326*
1932 ..	3,152,867	4,423,402	9,390	31,424	1,003,250	8,620,333*
1933 ..	3,073,944	3,871,987	14,161	22,266	889,504	7,871,862*

\* Of this amount £2,127,159 was contributed by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

### NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554) the National Debt Sinking Fund was established. The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1932-33:—

			£
Amount at credit of the State at 30th June, 1932 .. ..	..	..	479,601
Contributions during 1932-33—		£	
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement ..	234,157		
"    "    under Federal Aid Roads Act ..	8,949		
"    State under Financial Agreement .. ..	542,647		
			785,753
Interest received .. ..	..	..	16,372
			1,281,726
Cancellation of securities to the value of £827,054 .. ..	..	..	930,543
			351,183
At credit of the State at 30th June, 1933 .. ..	..	..	

## TRUST FUNDS.

The liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgments amounted to £7,602,800 at 30th June, 1933. Of this sum, £3,580,381 was invested in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities, cash advances amounted to £3,752,850, while cash held was £269,569.

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States at 30th June, 1933, showing the amounts and the amounts per head of population. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT  
30TH JUNE, 1933.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 171,899,031	£ 314,067,707	£ 114,530,854	£ 102,902,345	£ 83,514,697	£ 23,597,945
Debt per head of population	£ s. d. 94 3 2	£ s. d. 120 14 11	£ s. d. 120 16 10	£ s. d. 177 2 4	£ s. d. 190 5 3	£ s. d. 103 13 7

\* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes, £3,445,000; and liability on account of flotation in course, £1,364,810.

The Victorian debt, shown above, includes an amount of £2,160,960, which represents a liability on account of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement to be taken over by the Commonwealth Government but for which the agreement had not been ratified at 30th June, 1933. After deducting this amount the gross public debt of the six States was £807,851,620. Excluding loans raised on behalf of the States, but including the debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and of the Northern Territory, the gross public debt of the Commonwealth was £396,806,503. Therefore the liability of the Australian public (£1,204,658,123) at 30th June, 1933, was equal to £181 13s. 8d. per head of the population.

The gross and net indebtedness of the Government, Municipalities, and other Local Governing Bodies of Victoria for the year 1932 are shown in detail hereunder. From the debts of all Local Governing Bodies the amounts of outstanding loans received from the Government have been excluded.

## STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1932.

Heading.	Loans Outstanding—			Accrued Sinking Fund.	Net Indebtedness.
	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
State Public Debt—					
Securities issued ..	68,407,872*	97,476,092	169,887,064	479,601	169,407,463
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes ..	..	3,650,000			
Temporary advances under Act No. 3200 ..	300,000	..			
Public Account Advances ..	..	50,507			
From Treasurer's Advance ..	..	2,593			
Municipalities†—					
Melbourne City Council ..	..	3,864,650	3,864,650	463,169	3,411,481
Geelong City Council ..	..	123,148	123,148	2,026	121,122
Other Municipalities ..	..	8,663,185	8,663,185	168,310	8,494,875
Other Local Governing Bodies—					
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	1,082,100*	3,512,404	4,594,504	11,500	4,583,004
Geelong Harbor Trust†	..	225,300	225,300	..	225,300
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	3,724,404	21,220,580	24,944,984	1,145,087	23,799,897
Bendigo Sewerage Authority ..	..	344,328	344,328	..	344,328
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	..	1,341,778	1,341,778	100,429	1,241,349
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority†	..	413,032	413,032	2,870	410,162
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	1,000,000	4,664,598	5,664,598	661,042	5,003,556
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	..	220,322	220,322	..	220,322
Country Fire Brigades Board ..	..	33,810	33,810	..	33,810
Grand Total ..	74,514,376	145,806,327	220,320,703	3,024,034	217,296,669

\* Including £4,648,084 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Excluding outstanding loans received from State Government, as follows:—Municipalities, £814,843; Geelong Harbor Trust, £392,122; Warrnambool Harbor Board, £4,777; and Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, £299,211.

The net amount of State and Local Debts (£217,296,669) is equal to £120 8s. 11d. per head of the population at 30th June, 1932.

## POPULATION.

A descriptive statement of the growth of the population of Victoria from 1836 to 1928 appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 37 to 39.

The following table shows the population in various years of the period 1836 to 1933 :—

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1933.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) .. ..	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.) .. ..	186	38	224	
1840 .. .. ..	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 .. .. ..	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 .. .. ..	226,462	120,843	347,305	315,628
1860 .. .. ..	330,802	207,932	538,234	529,653
1870 .. .. ..	397,230	326,695	723,925	710,344
1880 .. .. ..	450,558	408,047	858,605	850,181
1890 .. .. ..	595,519	538,209	1,133,728	1,119,333
1900 .. .. ..	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	1,192,377
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 .. .. ..	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	1,320,652
1912 .. .. ..	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	1,357,824
1913 .. .. ..	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,881
1914 .. .. ..	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,512
1915 .. .. ..	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	1,431,632
1916 .. .. ..	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	1,414,480
1917 .. .. ..	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	1,411,381
1918 .. .. ..	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	1,424,054
1919 .. .. ..	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	1,473,013
1920 .. .. ..	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	1,512,093
1921 .. .. ..	765,317	785,418	1,550,735	1,537,045
1922 .. .. ..	789,541	800,749	1,590,290	1,570,896
1923 .. .. ..	807,919	817,560	1,625,479	1,607,872
1924 .. .. ..	825,967	831,217	1,657,184	1,641,973
1925 .. .. ..	840,878	843,215	1,684,093	1,671,575
1926 .. .. ..	855,109	856,928	1,712,037	1,696,803
1927 .. .. ..	870,805	871,085	1,741,890	1,727,789
1928 .. .. ..	879,580	882,233	1,761,813	1,752,037
1929 .. .. ..	886,587	891,757	1,778,344	1,770,204
1930 .. .. ..	892,552	900,137	1,792,689	1,786,206
1931 .. .. ..	896,570	907,091	1,803,661	1,799,329
1932 .. .. ..	900,812	912,670	1,813,482	1,808,712
1933 .. .. ..	905,205	919,373	1,824,578	1,820,667

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on pages 265 and 279.

Population,  
1933.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1933 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1932 .. ..	..	..	900,812	912,670	1,813,482
Births, 1933 .. ..	14,491	13,901			
Deaths, 1933 .. ..	9,308	8,148			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	5,183	5,753	10,936
Migration by Sea, 1933—					
Arrivals .. ..	31,701	33,939			
Departures (as adjusted)	30,693	32,196			
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	1,008	1,743	2,751
Migration by Land, 1933—					
Arrivals .. ..	59,842	29,920			
Departures (as adjusted)	61,765	30,749			
Gain by Land .. ..	..	..	-1,923*	-829*	-2752*
Migration by Air, 1933—					
Arrivals .. ..	374	142			
Departures .. ..	249	106			
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	125	36	161
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1933 .. ..	..	..	905,205	919,373	1,824,578†

\* Loss. † Full blood aboriginals excluded.

At the date of the census the population of Victoria was 1,139,840 in 1891; 1,201,070 in 1901; 1,315,551 in 1911; 1,531,280 in 1921; and 1,820,360 in 1933. During the period ended on the date of the census in each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933 there were respective increases in the population at the rate of 5.37, 9.53, 16.40, and 18.88 per cent. Vide table on page 275. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17.39 per cent.

The taking of the census in 1931, the regular decennial period, was postponed to the 30th June, 1933, on account of financial stringency. The census count showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,360, comprising 903,399 males and 916,961 females. The table which follows shows for each quinquennium of

the 70 years 1860-1929, and for each year of the 21 years 1913-1933, the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION, 1860-1933.

	Increase during Period.			Increase per cent. during Period.		
	Natural.	Net. Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net. Immigration.	Total.
1860-64 ..	69,249	7,682	76,931	13·29	1·47	14·76
1865-69 ..	74,639	24,120	98,759	12·48	4·03	16·51
1870-74 ..	81,902	7,444	89,346	11·75	1·07	12·82
1875-79 ..	66,473	- 10,824	55,649	8·46	- 1·38	7·08
1880-84 ..	72,332	21,688	94,020	8·59	2·58	11·17
1885-89 ..	83,704	85,457	169,161	8·95	9·13	18·08
1890-94 ..	100,292	- 23,075	77,217	9·08	- 2·09	6·99
1895-99 ..	76,625	- 70,239	6,386	6·48	- 5·94	·54
1900-04 ..	74,296	- 57,229	17,067	6·25	- 4·81	1·44
1905-09 ..	80,312	- 8,898	71,414	6·66	- ·74	5·92
1910-14 ..	93,975	64,191	158,166	7·36	5·03	12·39
1915-19 ..	84,092	- 16,245	67,847	5·86	- 1·13	4·73
1920-24 ..	98,235	55,914	154,149	6·54	3·72	10·26
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,069	121,160	5·50	1·81	7·31
1913 ..	20,503	12,360	32,863	1·48	·89	2·37
1914 ..	19,722	50	19,772	1·39	..	1·39
1915 ..	19,187	- 29,930	- 10,743	1·34	- 2·00	- ·75
1916 ..	17,750	- 37,532	- 19,782	1·25	- 2·64	- 1·39
1917 ..	18,480	- 6,083	12,397	1·31	- ·43	·88
1918 ..	16,424	3,761	20,185	1·16	·27	1·43
1919 ..	12,251	53,539	65,790	·85	3·73	4·58
1920 ..	19,382	5,492	24,874	1·29	·37	1·66
1921 ..	19,428	3,398	22,826	1·27	·22	1·49
1922 ..	21,132	18,423	39,555	1·36	1·19	2·55
1923 ..	18,657	16,532	35,189	1·17	1·04	2·21
1924 ..	19,636	12,069	31,705	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,823	26,909	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,917	27,944	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,552	29,853	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,133	19,923	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	- 356	16,531	·96	- ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	- 2,823	14,345	·97	- ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	- 2,327	10,972	·74	- ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	- 838	9,821	·59	- ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	160	11,096	·60	·01	·61

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

The population of the State increased during the 74 years, 1860-1933, by 1,303,506. Of this increase 1,199,279 was due to the natural element, the excess of births over deaths, and 104,227 to



the excess of immigration over emigration. The natural element constituted 92 per cent. of the increase and net immigration 8 per cent. The gain from migration would appear to be small, but it should be remembered that the migrants were mainly children and virile men and women who in the years subsequent to their arrival in the State have had and will have a material influence on the growth of the population arising from the natural increase. The percentage increase of the population of the State fell steadily during the five years 1928-32. In the year 1933 a slight recovery was made as compared with the previous year, the percentage increases being .61 and .54 respectively. The fall in the first three years of that period was due, principally, to the loss of power of the migration element, and in the years 1931 and 1932 to the decline in the rate of natural increase and the continuance of the unfavourable migration experience. The loss by migration in recent years has been brought about by the gradual development of the prevailing depressed economic conditions.

## MIGRATION.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria for the period 1921-1933, is shown in the following table:—

(Adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933).

Year.	Arrivals in Victoria.			Departures from Victoria.			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures.	
	Inter-state.	From Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	To Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	Other Countries Direct.
1921 ..	309,004	15,978	324,982	311,116	10,468	321,584	- 2,112	5,510
1922 ..	315,635	21,279	336,914	309,297	9,194	318,491	6,338	12,085
1923 ..	324,191	22,923	347,114	320,033	9,949	330,582	3,558	12,974
1924 ..	339,811	24,066	363,877	341,409	10,399	351,808	- 1,598	13,667
1925 ..	346,040	23,123	369,163	351,661	10,079	362,340	- 5,621	12,444
1926 ..	309,984	23,038	333,022	312,690	11,415	324,105	- 2,708	11,623
1927 ..	248,806	25,924	274,730	251,664	11,514	263,178	- 2,858	14,410
1928 ..	237,908	17,906	255,814	240,759	11,922	252,681	- 2,851	5,984
1929 ..	221,472	13,870	235,342	223,535	12,163	235,698	- 2,063	1,707
1930 ..	181,043	10,562	191,635	181,568	12,890	194,458	- 525	- 2,298
1931 ..	135,486	5,804	141,290	135,753	7,864	143,617	- 287	- 2,060
1932 ..	141,851	5,969	147,820	141,492	7,166	148,658	359	- 1,197
1933 ..	147,077	8,841	155,918	146,481	9,277	155,758	596	- 436

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The volume of migration to and from Victoria, as given in the above table diminished steadily from a total of 731,503 persons in 1925 to 284,907 persons in 1931, both oversea and interstate traffic being affected. In 1932 and again in 1933 a slight improvement was recorded. The decline indicated in the interstate traffic is probably offset to a certain extent by an increase in the road motor traffic, particulars of which are not available.

The movement of population during the last four years by way of Inter-State railway passenger traffic is shown in the following statement:—

MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1930-1933.  
(Recorded).

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
New South Wales	90,661	65,535	65,002	63,706	90,229	64,965	65,569	65,467
Queensland ..	3,857	3,736	3,813	3,848	4,145	3,889	3,934	4,094
South Australia ..	24,682	18,105	18,648	18,871	24,931	18,617	18,819	19,043
Western Australia	2,897	2,006	2,196	2,026	3,183	2,138	2,046	2,179
Federal Capital Territory ..	2,320	1,534	1,361	1,311	2,329	1,500	1,346	1,479
Total ..	124,417	90,916	91,620	89,762	124,817	91,018	91,714	92,262

During each of the four years 1930-33 Victoria experienced a loss of population by railway migration.

The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the other Australian States, British Dominions, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1933 is shown in the following table:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA BETWEEN  
VICTORIA AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN STATES AND  
COUNTRIES DURING THE FOUR YEARS 1930-1933.  
(Recorded.)

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
New South Wales ..	11,840	10,183	12,579	15,308	12,005	9,528	12,294	13,828
Queensland ..	2,994	2,789	3,767	4,145	3,580	3,671	4,424	4,789
South Australia ..	1,434	1,329	1,360	1,644	1,154	972	1,312	1,579
Western Australia ..	4,446	3,173	3,568	3,876	4,686	2,822	3,406	3,601
Tasmania ..	35,810	25,997	28,828	31,710	34,633	26,338	27,751	29,739
Northern Territory ..	93	121	122	117	93	80	103	76
Total Inter-State ..	56,626	43,592	50,224	56,800	56,151	43,411	49,290	53,612
New Zealand ..	2,197	458	297	1,465	2,891	676	359	1,428
United Kingdom ..	4,706	2,783	2,501	2,858	6,411	4,390	3,819	3,833
India and Ceylon ..	715	640	686	687	580	423	691	640
South Africa ..	340	221	288	323	466	373	221	268
Other British Possessions	680	598	829	1,167	947	724	960	1,232
Total British Countries	8,638	4,600	4,601	6,500	11,295	6,586	6,050	7,401
Egypt ..	161	73	118	166	233	217	168	183
France ..	824	470	372	423	634	263	190	215
Italy ..	676	373	383	447	606	708	359	376
Japan ..	48	105	148	182	65	89	121	195
United States of America	13	5	195	333	17	10	147	348
Other Foreign Countries ..	232	178	162	789	247	114	248	661
Total Foreign Countries	1,954	1,204	1,368	2,340	1,802	1,401	1,233	1,978
GRAND TOTAL ..	67,218	49,396	56,193	65,640	69,248	51,398	56,573	62,991

In the four years 1930-1933, the recorded loss of migrants by sea was 1,763. The actual loss in those years, as revealed by the Census of 1933, was 1,214. The principal losses recorded were to the United Kingdom, 5,605, and Queensland, 2,769. Chief gains during the period were from Tasmania, 3,884, and New South Wales, 2,264.

**State-assisted Immigration.** The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the date of the foundation of the Colony to the end of 1933 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE  
END OF 1933.

Period.	Assisted Immigrants.			Period.	Assisted Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1838-50 ..	14,864	13,768	28,632	1924 ..	5,782	2,939	8,721
1851-60 ..	33,235	54,726	87,961	1925 ..	5,782	2,807	8,589
1861-70 ..	18,029	28,565	46,594	1926 ..	5,221	3,365	8,586
1871-80 ..	2,509	3,036	5,545	1927 ..	5,185	3,662	8,847
1881-90 ..	..	2	2	1928 ..	2,530	2,610	5,149
1891-00 ..	..	..	..	1929 ..	1,344	1,260	2,604
1901-10 ..	1,695	1,134	2,829	1930 ..	176	292	468
1911-20 ..	25,910	20,816	46,726	1931 ..	11	34	45
1921 ..	2,312	1,675	3,987	1932 ..	1	2	3
1922 ..	6,045	3,100	9,145	1933 ..	4	21	25
1923 ..	6,689	2,815	9,504				
				Total ..	137,324	146,638	283,962

The twenty-five immigrants in 1933 who were assisted by the Government were nominated. Twenty-one were females (6 married and 15 unmarried) and 4 were unmarried males.

CENSUS OF 1933.

The last census of Australia was taken on the 30th June, 1933, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The collection in each State was in charge of the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State.

Census  
Population of  
Municipalities.

The following statement shows the population of and number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of the State at the census of 30th June, 1933 :—

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Greater Melbourne</i>						
<i>Cities.</i>						
Box Hill .. ..	7,359	7,975	15,334	3,761	4	3,765
Brighton .. ..	13,388	16,318	29,706	7,499	17	7,516
Brunswick .. ..	26,009	28,339	54,348	12,745	5	12,750
Camberwell .. ..	22,547	27,512	50,059	13,139	31	13,170
Caulfield .. ..	30,060	35,238	65,298	16,594	33	16,627
Chelsea .. ..	3,231	3,393	6,624	2,491	2	2,493
Coburg .. ..	18,841	19,281	38,122	8,821	4	8,825
Collingwood .. ..	14,429	16,232	30,661	7,438	..	7,438
Essendon .. ..	21,815	24,284	46,099	11,357	11	11,368
Fitzroy .. ..	14,956	15,963	30,919	7,385	10	7,395
Footscray .. ..	22,865	23,405	46,270	10,697	9	10,706
Hawthorn .. ..	14,799	18,962	33,761	8,807	15	8,822
Kew .. ..	11,251	14,236	25,487	5,978	6	5,984
Malvern .. ..	18,383	24,867	43,250	11,140	49	11,189
Melbourne .. ..	44,925	47,195	92,120	20,479	32	20,511
Mordialloc .. ..	4,507	4,712	9,219	2,469	2	2,471
Northcote .. ..	20,539	22,174	42,713	10,326	4	10,330
Oakleigh .. ..	5,829	6,077	11,906	2,840	1	2,841
Port Melbourne .. ..	6,356	6,547	12,903	3,042	..	3,042
Prahran .. ..	22,046	29,601	51,647	13,926	92	14,018
Preston .. ..	16,558	16,889	33,447	7,832	8	7,840
Richmond .. ..	18,942	20,674	39,616	9,464	1	9,465
Sandringham .. ..	8,398	9,681	18,079	5,029	11	5,040
South Melbourne .. ..	20,335	22,616	42,951	10,254	2	10,256
St. Kilda .. ..	20,140	26,442	46,582	12,696	25	12,721
Williamstown .. ..	11,026	11,180	22,206	5,547	3	5,550
<i>Shires.</i>						
*Braybrook (Part) .. ..	4,437	4,330	8,767	2,007	..	2,007
†Heidelberg (Part) .. ..	11,559	13,391	24,950	5,808	9	5,817
Moorabbin .. ..	9,356	9,648	19,004	4,680	8	4,688
Total—Greater Melbourne .. ..	464,886	527,162	992,048	244,251	394	244,645

\* Total Population Braybrook Shire, 9,432.

† Total Population Heidelberg Shire, 27,788.

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Extra Metropolitan.</i>						
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.</i>						
Ararat .. ..	2,538	2,375	4,913	1,078	1	1,079
Ballarat .. ..	16,394	19,287	35,681	9,285	14	9,299
Bendigo .. ..	11,834	13,508	25,342	6,395	15	6,410
Castlemaine .. ..	2,506	2,715	5,221	1,329	1	1,330
Clunes .. ..	545	637	1,182	344	..	344
Creswick .. ..	774	732	1,506	434	..	434
Daylesford .. ..	1,234	1,385	2,619	791	..	791
Eaglehawk .. ..	1,752	2,037	3,789	1,045	2	1,047
Echuca .. ..	2,135	2,276	4,411	1,067	5	1,072
Geelong .. ..	8,086	8,845	16,931	4,082	3	4,085
Geelong West .. ..	6,558	7,180	13,738	3,390	6	3,396
Hamilton .. ..	2,787	2,999	5,786	1,398	5	1,403
Horsham .. ..	2,435	2,837	5,272	1,268	..	1,268
Inglewood .. ..	519	531	1,050	278	..	278
Koroit .. ..	863	835	1,698	387	3	390
Maryborough .. ..	2,727	2,904	5,631	1,418	8	1,426
Mildura .. ..	3,413	3,201	6,614	1,480	12	1,492
Newtown and Chilwell .. ..	4,003	4,553	8,556	2,131	3	2,134
Port Fairy .. ..	953	906	1,859	474	1	475
Portland .. ..	1,164	1,354	2,518	719	..	719
Queenscliff .. ..	987	982	1,969	665	1	666
Ringwood .. ..	1,481	1,530	3,011	842	1	843
Sale .. ..	2,013	2,251	4,264	1,002	2	1,004
Sebastopol .. ..	911	817	1,728	441	3	444
Shepparton .. ..	2,776	2,923	5,699	1,316	5	1,321
St. Arnaud .. ..	1,490	1,668	3,158	777	2	779
Stawell .. ..	2,347	2,404	4,751	1,226	1	1,227
Wangaratta .. ..	2,353	2,441	4,794	1,113	7	1,120
Warrnambool .. ..	4,291	4,618	8,909	2,055	2	2,057
Wonthaggi .. ..	2,933	2,660	5,593	1,357	..	1,357
Total .. ..	94,802	103,391	198,193	49,587	103	49,690
<i>Shires.</i>						
Alberton .. ..	3,390	2,599	5,989	1,568	1	1,569
Alexandra .. ..	1,969	1,574	3,543	959	1	960
Arapiles .. ..	1,167	1,121	2,288	524	..	524
Ararat .. ..	3,127	2,472	5,599	1,456	4	1,460
Avoca .. ..	1,638	1,432	3,070	840	3	843
Avon .. ..	1,466	1,221	2,687	703	..	703
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	1,860	1,596	3,456	900	..	900

## POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Shires—continued.						
Bairnsdale .. ..	4,168	3,820	7,988	2,024	3	2,027
Ballan .. ..	1,655	1,233	2,888	887	2	889
Ballarat .. ..	2,114	2,133	4,247	778	3	781
Bannockburn .. ..	1,331	1,052	2,383	644	1	645
Barrarbool .. ..	1,134	808	1,942	640	2	642
Barwon South .. ..	1,945	2,108	4,053	1,374	..	1,374
Bass .. ..	2,558	2,053	4,611	1,122	2	1,124
Beechworth .. ..	2,593	2,132	4,725	1,100	..	1,100
Belfast .. ..	1,177	1,003	2,180	492	..	492
Bellarine .. ..	2,023	1,821	3,844	1,135	2	1,137
Benalla .. ..	4,310	3,795	8,105	1,947	3	1,950
Berwick .. ..	5,540	4,560	10,100	2,978	6	2,984
Bet Bet .. ..	2,030	1,482	3,512	1,140	..	1,140
Birchip .. ..	1,210	959	2,169	475	..	475
Blackburn and Mitcham	3,594	3,540	7,134	1,758	2	1,760
Borong .. ..	2,831	2,594	5,425	1,296	1	1,297
*Braybrook (Western Riding) .. ..	367	298	665	151	..	151
Bright .. ..	2,816	2,005	4,821	1,311	3	1,314
Broadford .. ..	944	702	1,646	440	2	442
Broadmeadows .. ..	3,059	2,860	5,919	1,357	2	1,359
Bulla .. ..	1,427	1,464	2,891	435	1	436
Buln Buln .. ..	3,574	2,710	6,284	1,821	5	1,826
Bungaree .. ..	1,357	916	2,273	569	..	569
Buninyong .. ..	2,487	1,966	4,453	1,204	1	1,205
Charlton .. ..	1,576	1,281	2,857	640	1	641
Chiltern .. ..	1,084	879	1,963	547	2	549
Coluna .. ..	1,932	1,563	3,495	786	..	786
Colac .. ..	7,028	6,615	13,643	3,117	6	3,123
Corio .. ..	2,359	1,770	4,129	906	..	906
Cranbourne .. ..	3,994	3,009	7,003	1,963	..	1,963
Creswick .. ..	1,667	1,268	2,935	797	1	798
Dandenong .. ..	5,602	5,468	11,070	2,875	3	2,878
Deakin .. ..	2,574	2,126	4,700	1,136	..	1,136
Dimboola .. ..	3,662	3,368	7,030	1,538	..	1,538
Donald .. ..	1,908	1,734	3,642	798	..	798
Doncaster and Templestowe	1,572	1,413	2,985	803	2	805
Dundas .. ..	1,841	1,684	3,525	862	4	866
Dunmunkle .. ..	2,669	2,418	5,087	1,169	..	1,169
Eltham .. ..	2,687	2,343	5,030	1,693	9	1,702
Euroa .. ..	2,023	1,857	3,880	968	..	968
Ferntree Gully .. ..	4,754	4,417	9,171	4,300	10	4,310
Flinders .. ..	3,376	2,435	5,811	2,244	5	2,249

\* Total Population Braybrook Shire, 9,482.

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Frankston and Hastings	3,386	3,467	6,853	2,258	7	2,265
Gippsland South .. ..	2,572	1,880	4,452	1,199	1	1,200
Gisborne .. ..	1,058	966	2,024	659	1	660
Gleneig .. ..	2,965	2,705	5,670	1,349	2	1,351
Glenlyon .. ..	1,496	1,259	2,755	958	3	961
Gordon .. ..	1,908	1,596	3,504	809	1	810
Goulburn .. ..	1,012	941	1,953	501	1	502
Grenville .. ..	1,491	1,155	2,646	796	..	796
Hampden .. ..	6,133	5,670	11,803	2,746	7	2,753
Healesville .. ..	1,440	1,286	2,726	857	2	859
†Heidelberg (Greens- borough Riding) .. ..	1,480	1,358	2,838	840	4	844
Heytesbury .. ..	3,194	2,531	5,725	1,284	..	1,284
Huntly .. ..	1,536	1,393	2,929	802	..	802
Kara Kara .. ..	1,576	1,148	2,724	671	..	671
Karkaroc .. ..	3,758	3,057	6,815	1,472	2	1,474
Keilor .. ..	1,025	883	1,908	467	..	467
Kerang .. ..	5,175	4,164	9,339	2,288	1	2,289
Kilmore .. ..	1,002	739	1,741	427	1	428
Korong .. ..	2,606	2,072	4,678	1,194	1	1,195
Korumburra .. ..	3,927	3,368	7,295	1,743	2	1,745
Kowree .. ..	1,959	1,662	3,621	833	1	834
Kyneton .. ..	3,472	3,188	6,660	1,822	5	1,827
Lawloit .. ..	1,334	1,171	2,505	563	2	565
Leigh .. ..	770	656	1,426	402	..	402
Lexton .. ..	884	737	1,621	427	..	427
Lilydale .. ..	5,129	4,722	9,851	3,415	11	3,426
Loddon East .. ..	1,098	889	1,987	437	..	437
Lowan .. ..	2,242	2,111	4,353	961	..	961
Maffra .. ..	3,367	2,829	6,196	1,459	..	1,459
Maldon .. ..	1,323	1,151	2,474	726	..	726
Mansfield .. ..	2,141	1,550	3,691	1,116	2	1,118
Marong .. ..	2,924	2,431	5,355	1,451	4	1,455
McIvor .. ..	1,559	1,347	2,906	770	..	770
Melton .. ..	860	633	1,493	427	2	429
Metcalfe .. ..	1,506	1,164	2,670	808	..	808
Mildura .. ..	10,236	7,579	17,815	4,286	4	4,290
Minhamite .. ..	1,121	975	2,096	498	..	498
Mirboo .. ..	902	706	1,608	386	..	386
Mornington .. ..	1,121	1,203	2,324	959	7	966
Mortlake .. ..	1,858	1,677	3,535	829	1	830
Morwell .. ..	4,177	3,248	7,425	2,035	3	2,038
Mt. Rouse .. ..	1,365	1,302	2,667	662	4	666

† Total Population Heidelberg Shire, 27,788.

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Mulgrave .. ..	1,942	1,800	3,742	897	3	900
Murray, Upper .. ..	1,320	1,085	2,405	574	1	575
Narracan .. ..	4,739	3,559	8,298	2,232	1	2,233
Newham and Woodend ..	1,093	988	2,081	547	2	549
Newstead and Mt. Alexander .. ..	1,320	1,073	2,393	697	..	697
Numurkah .. ..	3,364	2,686	6,050	1,548	..	1,548
Ormeo .. ..	1,360	933	2,293	664	..	664
Orbost .. ..	2,917	2,101	5,018	1,315	8	1,323
Otway .. ..	2,311	1,528	3,839	994	4	998
Oxley .. ..	2,664	1,809	4,473	1,087	3	1,090
Phillip Island .. ..	597	403	1,000	261	..	261
Portland .. ..	2,928	2,505	5,433	1,480	2	1,482
Pyalong .. ..	406	298	704	177	..	177
Ripon .. ..	1,852	1,673	3,525	954	2	956
Rochester .. ..	3,569	3,049	6,618	1,526	1	1,527
Rodney .. ..	4,765	4,222	8,987	2,198	3	2,201
Romsey .. ..	1,622	1,352	2,974	811	..	811
Rosedale .. ..	2,320	1,854	4,174	1,115	..	1,115
Rutherglen .. ..	1,926	1,620	3,546	878	1	879
Seymour .. ..	2,121	1,891	4,012	1,003	1	1,004
Shepparton .. ..	3,156	2,373	5,529	1,268	2	1,270
Stawell .. ..	2,331	1,566	3,897	1,322	1	1,323
Strathfieldsaye .. ..	1,821	1,680	3,501	902	1	903
Swan Hill .. ..	9,712	7,413	17,125	4,105	1	4,106
Talbot .. ..	723	552	1,275	374	1	375
Tambo .. ..	2,423	1,885	4,308	1,128	..	1,128
Towong .. ..	2,752	1,987	4,739	1,171	1	1,172
Traralgon .. ..	1,817	1,701	3,518	857	2	859
Tullaroop .. ..	1,197	1,006	2,203	594	..	594
Tungamah .. ..	2,784	2,386	5,170	1,205	..	1,205
Violet Town .. ..	902	773	1,675	407	2	409
Walpeup .. ..	4,321	3,131	7,452	1,765	1	1,766
Wangaratta .. ..	1,353	1,057	2,410	573	..	573
Wannon .. ..	2,023	1,835	3,858	867	..	867
Waranga .. ..	2,878	2,415	5,293	1,391	1	1,392
Warragul .. ..	3,099	2,710	5,809	1,381	6	1,387
Warrnambool .. ..	4,622	3,982	8,604	1,881	7	1,888
Werribee .. ..	4,361	3,484	7,845	1,841	3	1,844
Whittlesea .. ..	1,766	1,460	3,226	868	..	868
Wimmera .. ..	2,483	1,824	4,307	1,105	1	1,106
Winchelsea .. ..	1,950	1,693	3,643	940	2	942
Wodonga .. ..	1,655	1,595	3,250	828	3	831
Woorayl .. ..	3,295	2,590	5,885	1,428	8	1,436
Wycheproof .. ..	3,050	2,364	5,414	1,243	..	1,243
Yackandandah .. ..	1,625	1,333	2,958	709	1	710



POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Yarrawonga .. ..	1,617	1,404	3,021	744	..	744
Yarra, Upper .. ..	2,516	2,133	4,649	1,311	..	1,311
Yea .. ..	1,490	1,215	2,705	728	2	730
Total—Shires .. ..	342,115	286,222	628,337	163,656	253	163,909
SUMMARY.						
Greater Melbourne ..	464,886	527,162	992,048	244,251	394	244,645
Extra Metropolitan—						
Municipalities .. ..	94,802	103,391	198,193	49,587	103	49,690
Shires .. ..	342,115	286,222	628,337	163,656	253	163,909
Not Incorporated .. ..	150	54	204	39	..	39
Migratory .. ..	1,446	132	1,578	..	..	..
Total—Victoria .. ..	903,399	916,961	1,820,360	457,533	750	458,283

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 1921 AND 1933.

Districts.	1921.			1933.			Increase Per Cent. During Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. Metropolitan	367,973	415,530	783,503	464,886	527,162	992,048	26·62
2. Central .. ..	93,554	89,520	183,074	111,109	101,452	212,561	16·11
3. North Central	30,281	31,029	61,310	31,074	27,788	58,862	-3·99
4. Western .. ..	74,715	75,778	150,493	80,655	77,722	158,377	5·24
5. Wimmera .. ..	28,670	26,367	55,037	32,072	29,058	61,130	11·07
6. Mallee .. ..	24,138	17,625	41,763	35,700	27,704	63,404	51·82
7. Northern .. ..	61,130	58,463	119,593	67,341	61,428	128,769	7·67
8. North Eastern	29,495	26,923	56,418	32,877	26,851	59,728	5·87
9. Gippsland .. ..	40,105	34,236	74,341	46,239	37,664	83,903	12·86
10. Migratory .. ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	1,446	132	1,578	..
Total .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,399	916,961	1,820,360	18·88

NOTE.—The districts in the above table are based on local government areas, and are similar to those used in the compilation of Vital Statistics.

During the intercensal period (1921-1933) increases in population occurred in eight districts. Only in one district (North Central) was there a loss of population. The main increases were in the Metropolitan, Central and Mallee Districts, being 208,545; 29,487 and 21,641 respectively. The growth in the Mallee District was most pronounced, the rate of increase being 51·82 per cent. The Metropolitan District increased by 26·62 per cent., as compared with an increase of 11·42 per cent. in the remainder of the State.

**Increase of population in eight census periods.**

The enumerated population at each of the last eight censuses and the numerical and percentage increase during each census period were as shown hereunder:—

**POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT EIGHT CENSUS PERIODS.**

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.	
		Numeri- cal.	Per- centage		Numeri- cal.	Per- centage.		Numeri- cal.	Per- centage
1861	538,628	461,283	596·40	327,605	281,403	609·07	211,023	179,880	577·59
1871	730,198	191,570	35·57	400,266	72,661	22·18	329,932	118,909	56·35
1881	861,566	131,368	17·99	451,623	51,357	12·83	409,943	80,011	24·25
1891	1,139,840	278,274	32·30	598,089	146,466	32·43	541,751	131,808	32·15
1901	1,201,070	61,230	5·37	603,720	5,631	·94	597,350	55,599	10·26
1911	1,315,551	114,481	9·53	655,591	51,871	8·59	659,960	62,610	10·48
1921	1,531,280	215,729	16·40	754,724	99,133	15·12	776,556	116,596	17·67
1933	1,820,360	289,080	18·88	903,399	148,675	19·70	916,961	140,405	18·08

NOTE.—The figures in this table exclude full-blood aboriginals.

**Masculinity of the Population.**

The ratio of males to females, at each of the last eight census enumerations, was as follows:—

Year.	Males to 100 Females.
1861	155·25
1871	121·32
1881	110·17
1891	110·40
1901	101·07
1911	99·34
1921	97·19
1933	98·52

For many years the population of Greater Melbourne was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office. To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions, principally in the cities of Chelsea and Mordialloc, a new metropolitan area was defined in 1929. The municipalities included in this area and the enumerated population of each at the censuses of 1921 and 1933 are as under:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUSES OF 1921, AND 1933.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 30th June, 1933.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Actual Increase.	Per-centage Increase.	Persons to the Acre at the Census of 1933.
Box Hill City ..	5,120	8,218*	15,334	7,116	86·59	3·0
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	4,108*	8,767	4,599	110·34	1·0
Brighton City ..	3,308	21,235	29,706	8,471	39·89	9·0
Brunswick City ..	2,719	44,484	54,348	9,864	22·17	20·0
Camberwell City ..	8,352	23,835	50,059	26,224	110·02	6·0
Caulfield City ..	5,600	40,693	65,298	24,605	60·46	11·7
Chelsea City ..	3,040	5,225	6,624	1,399	26·78	2·2
Coburg City ..	4,800	18,114	38,122	20,008	110·46	7·9
Collingwood City ..	1,139	34,239	30,661	— 3,578	— 10·45	26·9
Essendon City ..	4,000	35,269	46,099	10,830	30·71	11·5
Fitzroy City ..	923	34,938	30,919	— 4,019	— 11·50	33·5
Footscray City ..	3,982	33,775	46,270	12,495	36·99	11·6
Hawthorn City ..	2,402	29,165	33,761	4,596	15·76	14·1
Heidelberg Shire (excluding Greensborough Riding) ..	8,800	15,064*	24,950	9,886	65·63	2·8
Kew City ..	3,623	17,382	25,487	8,105	46·63	7·2
Malvern City ..	3,996	32,306	43,250	10,944	33·88	10·8
Melbourne City ..	7,740	103,251	92,120	— 11,131	— 10·78	11·9
Moorabbin Shire ..	13,360	7,443	19,004	11,561	155·33	1·4
Mordialloc City ..	3,351	5,674	9,219	3,545	62·48	2·8
Northcote City ..	2,850	30,510	42,713	12,194	39·96	15·0
Oakleigh City ..	2,658	6,076	11,906	5,830	95·95	4·5
Port Melbourne City ..	2,366	13,089	12,903	— 186	— 1·42	5·5
Prahran City ..	2,320	50,290	51,647	1,357	2·70	22·3
Preston City ..	8,800	9,670	33,447	23,777	245·88	3·8
Richmond City ..	1,430	43,171	39,616	— 3,555	— 8·23	27·7
Sandringham City ..	3,740	11,316	18,079	6,763	59·76	4·8
South Melbourne City ..	2,303	46,873	42,051	— 3,922	— 8·37	18·6
St. Kilda City ..	2,049	38,579	46,582	8,003	20·74	22·7
Williamstown City ..	2,775	19,442	22,206	2,764	14·22	8·0
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>125,926</b>	<b>783,503</b>	<b>992,048</b>	<b>208,545</b>	<b>26·62</b>	<b>7·9</b>

\* Estimated figures. The enumerated populations of these districts were not shown separately from the populations of the districts of which they formed part at the census of 1921.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·5 persons to the acre; Richmond has 27·7; Collingwood, 26·9; St. Kilda, 22·7; Prahran, 22·3; Brunswick, 20·0; South Melbourne, 18·6; and Melbourne City, 11·9. There is a total area of 8,237 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other

Density of metropolitan population.

reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of population in the above-mentioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy with 35·2 persons to the acre; Richmond, 32·5; Collingwood, 29·5; St. Kilda, 26·8; South Melbourne, 23·8; Prahran, 23·0; Brunswick, 20·5; and Melbourne City, 16·0; while for the whole of Greater Melbourne the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the areal density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 7·9 to 8·4.

The numbers of males and females in Greater Melbourne at each census date from 1861 to 1933 are shown in the following statement. The proportion of males to the total population of the metropolis and the percentage of the population in the metropolitan area to that of the whole State are also given.

## POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1933.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .. ..	71,300	68,616	139,916	51·0	per cent. 25·9
1871 .. ..	103,404	103,376	206,780	50·0	28·9
1881 .. ..	139,006	143,941	282,947	49·1	32·8
1891 .. ..	247,960	242,936	490,896	50·5	43·0
1901 .. ..	235,203	260,876	496,079	47·4	41·3
1911 .. ..	279,900	313,337	593,237	47·2	45·1
1921 .. ..	370,016	412,963	782,979	47·3	51·1
1933 .. ..	464,886	527,162	992,048	46·9	54·5

Population of  
extra-  
metropolitan  
cities and  
towns.

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the most important centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo and Warrnambool. The enumerated population at the census of 1921 and the estimated population as at 30th June, 1933, of each of these

cities and of each town which has more than 2,000 inhabitants are given in the following table:—

POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES AND TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1921 AND 1933.

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Cities and Towns.	Population.	
	1921 (Census).	1933 (Estimated).		1921 (Census).	1933 (Estimated).
<i>Cities.</i>			<i>Towns—continued</i>		
Geelong† ..	31,686	39,225*	Kerang ..	2,260	2,350
Ballarat‡ ..	36,409	37,409*	Korumburra ..	2,442	2,800
Bendigo§ ..	30,401	29,131*	Kyneton ..	2,969	3,000
Warrnambool ..	7,730	8,909*	Maryborough ..	4,744	5,631*
<i>Towns.</i>			Merbein ..	2,398	2,800
Ararat ..	4,653	4,913*	Mildura ..	5,101	6,614*
Bairnsdale ..	3,554	3,800	Mornington ..	1,788	2,000
Beechworth ..	2,624	2,650	Portland ..	2,555	2,518*
Benalla ..	3,314	3,800	Ringwood ..	1,982	3,011*
Blackburn ..	1,619	2,600	Sale ..	3,769	4,264*
Camperdown ..	3,156	3,500	Seymour ..	2,288	2,450
Castlemaine ..	5,331	5,221*	Shepparton ..	4,228	5,699*
Colac ..	4,559	5,000	St. Arnaud ..	2,721	3,158*
Dandenong ..	3,966	6,000	Stawell ..	4,413	4,751*
Daylesford ..	3,328	2,619*	Swan Hill ..	2,460	3,800
Echuca ..	3,745	4,411*	Terang ..	2,178	2,350
Hamilton ..	5,098	5,786*	Traralgon ..	2,101	2,200
Healesville ..	2,503	2,200	Wangaratta ..	3,689	4,794*
Horsham ..	3,790	5,272*	Warracknabeal ..	2,278	2,700
Irymple ..	1,203	2,100	Wonthaggi ..	5,170	5,593*
			Yallourn ..	138	3,000

\* Census figures. † Includes Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell.

‡ Includes Ballarat, Sebastopol. § Includes Bendigo, Eaglehawk.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to 1933 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 992,048. In the same period the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,312. During only one intercensal period—1891-1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than in the Metropolis. With the decline in the gold mining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until at the beginning of the present century the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933 the increase was 123,321; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,968 in the years of depression which followed. Further aspects of the increase in the population of Greater Melbourne appear in a paragraph dealing with the Capital Cities of Australia.

Population of  
Greater  
Melbourne  
and Remainder  
of State,  
1861-1933.

In the table hereunder are given the population of Victoria, Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State, and the percentage increases therein, at each census since 1861, and at 31st December of each year, 1921 to 1933.

POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE THEREIN, OF VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1861 TO 1933.

(a) Census (b) 31st Dec.	Population at Each Date.			Increase Per Cent. during Period.		
	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
1861 (a) .. ..	538,628	139,916	398,712	596'40	258'76	939'80
1871 .. ..	730,198	206,780	523,418	35'57	47'79	31'28
1881 .. ..	861,566	282,947	578,619	17'99	36'83	10'55
1891 .. ..	1,139,840	490,896	648,944	32'30	73'49	12'15
1901 .. ..	1,201,070	496,079	704,991	5'37	1'06	8'64
1911 .. ..	1,315,551	593,237	722,314	9'53	19'59	2'46
1921 .. ..	1,531,280	782,979	748,301	16'40	31'98	3'60
1933 .. ..	1,820,360	*992,048	828,312	18'88	26'70	10'69
1921 (b) .. ..	1,550,735	800,520	750,215	1'49	2'63	'31
1922 .. ..	1,590,290	831,060	759,230	2'55	3'82	1'20
1923 .. ..	1,625,479	861,760	763,719	2'21	3'69	'59
1924 .. ..	1,657,184	889,720	767,464	1'95	3'24	'49
1925 .. ..	1,684,093	917,080	767,013	1'62	3'08	- '06
1926 .. ..	1,712,037	945,500	766,537	1'66	3'10	- '06
1927 .. ..	1,741,890	971,000	770,890	1'74	2'70	'57
1928 .. ..	1,761,813	990,650	771,163	1'14	2'02	'04
1929 .. ..	1,778,344	1,006,000	772,344	'94	1'55	'15
1930 .. ..	1,792,689	999,650	793,039	'81	- '63	2'68
1931 .. ..	1,803,661	995,600	808,061	'61	- '41	1'89
1932 .. ..	1,813,482	993,800	819,682	'54	- '18	1'44
1933 .. ..	1,824,578	995,800	828,778	'61	'20	1'11

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates percentage decrease.

\* The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1928. In the table above, the populations at 31st December of each year have been adjusted to the new boundaries.

In the following tables are given the population of each Australian State and of New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1933, also the area of each and number of persons per square mile at 30th June, 1933.

Population of  
Australian  
States and  
New Zealand  
1861 to 1933.

## POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
States—								
Victoria ..	538,628	730,198	861,566	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,360
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,825	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,601,104
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,789
South Australia ..	* 126,830	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,987
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,948
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,605
Territories—								
Northern Territory ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,860
Federal Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	† 1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	1,151,454	1,663,072	2,250,194	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,630,600
New Zealand ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,468	1,218,913	1,536,964

\* Includes Northern Territory.

† Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

‡ Estimated as at 1st April, 1933.

## POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumerated Population at 30th June, 1933.			Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Victoria ..	87,884	903,399	916,961	1,820,360	20·71
New South Wales ..	309,432	1,318,728	1,282,376	2,601,104	8·41
Queensland ..	670,500	497,894	450,395	947,789	1·41
South Australia ..	380,070	290,970	280,017	580,987	1·53
Western Australia ..	975,920	234,000	204,948	438,948	·45
Tasmania ..	26,215	115,141	112,464	227,605	8·64
Territories—					
Northern ..	523,620	3,376	1,484	4,860	·01
Federal ..	940	4,807	4,140	8,947	9·52
Australia ..	2,974,581	3,367,815	3,262,785	6,630,600	2·23
New Zealand ..	103,415*	783,854	753,110	1,536,964†	14·86

\* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Estimated population at 1st April, 1933, including 71,131 Maoris, of whom 37,020 were males and 34,111 females.

The increase of population in each of the States and Territories during the intercensal period 1921-1933, was 289,080 in Victoria, 500,733 in New South Wales, 191,817 in Queensland, 106,216 in Western Australia, 85,827 in South Australia, 13,825 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Federal Capital Territory, and 993 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,866.

**Population Increase 1921-1933.**

**Density of population.** With regard to the areal density of the population of Australia and New Zealand of 2.23 and 14.86 persons to the square mile respectively, it is of interest to point out that in England and Wales, the area of which is 58,343 square miles, there were 685 persons to the square mile at the date of the census taken on 26th April, 1931.

**Population of Australian capital cities, 1871-1933.** The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933 are shown in the following table. During the 62 years, 1871-1933, Melbourne has made great progress, the most noticeable advance occurred in the decennial period 1881-91, when the population increased by 207,949 or 73 per cent. The population remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. This unsatisfactory feature was due to a severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. A great number of persons migrated in those years to other parts in search of employment. In the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,198, in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742, and in the period 1921-1933 an increase of 289,080 persons. The closing years of the last mentioned period were years of world wide depression, during which immigration to Victoria was at a standstill and Melbourne lost population to a slight degree to the rural districts of the State. In the earlier years of the period, however, a consistent rate of increase was maintained with the result that the net numerical increase for the period was the highest experienced. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australia, had 1,235,367 inhabitants on 30th June, 1933. Sydney and Melbourne contain nearly 34 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth and the six capital cities 47 per cent.

#### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1933

Capital City (the area of each city is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Persons to the Acre, 1933.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	992,048	7.88
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,367	8.28
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	299,782	2.98
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	312,619	1.27
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,464	1.74
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,408	1.10

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres at the 30th June, 1933, were Sydney, 149,187; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 100,647; Perth, 119,520; and Hobart, 54,890.

\* Not available.



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	4,179	3,433	746	586*	279	307

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

\* A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1933, and the numbers then ascertained were as under:—

	Full Blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Australia .. ..	60,101†	19,467	79,568
Victoria .. ..	86	510	596

† Including 10,000 estimated in Western Australia as living outside the influence of Europeans.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. In 1851, when the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated as 2,693. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1933. The number in Victoria at that date was 596, of whom 86 were full-blood and 510 were half-caste. These numbers show a decrease when compared with 1921 of 58 in full-blood aborigines and an increase of 81 in half-castes. From

Decrease of  
Aborigines.

the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that most of the natives in Victoria are under the care of the Board, the numbers in the different stations being as under:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1932-33.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk .. .. .	..	6	6
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	17	17
Lake Tyers .. .. .	42	225	267
Framlingham .. .. .	..	15	15
Depots .. .. .	5	30	35
In Institutions .. .. .	4	3	7
In Service .. .. .	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	51	296	347

In addition to the above it is estimated that there are 240 half-castes and quadroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost, and Swan Hill. These occasionally receive supplies when in need.

During the year 1932-33, there were 9 births and 7 deaths all of which occurred at Lake Tyers. Of the births recorded 1 was a full-blood Aboriginal and 8 were half-castes, and the deaths were of 1 full-blood Aboriginal, and 6 half-castes. No marriages were recorded during the year mentioned.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £6,198. There is a Trust Fund kept at the Treasury into which receipts from the sale of produce, etc., are paid. The amount at the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1933, was £1,667.

During the year 1933, the number of Chinese who arrived in Victoria was 166, and the number who left was 215. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 407.

During the year 1933 the number of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered Victoria was 37, being 28 less than the number admitted in 1932. The number that departed was 63, an increase of 10 compared with 1932. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act, with a table showing the number of arrivals and

departures of coloured persons other than Chinese, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1928, appears on page 73 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

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

A table which contains information relating to coloured persons (exclusive of full-blood aborigines) in Victoria on 4th April, 1921, appears on page 44 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

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 1933 was 243. During the sixty-three years, 1871 to 1933 inclusive, 18,035 persons were naturalized.

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*Errata--Year-Book, 1932-33.*

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES.

The figures for Adelaide and Brisbane in the table on page 281 should read as follows:—

Capital City.	Enumerated Population at Census of 1933.	Persons to the Acre, 1933.
Adelaide .. . . .	312,619	3·11
Brisbane .. . . .	299,782	1·22-

## 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 introduced by Resolution on 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on 16th September, 1902. Extensive alterations of duties were made by Tariffs brought down on 8th August, 1907, 3rd December, 1914, 25th March, 1920, 4th March, 1926, and 25th November, 1927. On the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods was prohibited by proclamation. The principal items affected were of a luxury nature. The prohibition was finally removed on the 31st August, 1932. The present Tariff which also very materially altered previous duties came into operation and was assented to on 4th December, 1933. This Tariff includes amendments arising out of the determinations of the Ottawa Conference 1932, and provides for a greater margin of preference to most goods of United Kingdom origin. There are two scales of duties—British Preferential 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 non-self-governing British colonies, some of which are now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect of certain specified goods. Australia also has separate Tariff agreements with the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand, and Papua and the Territory of New Guinea.

A Custom Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act assented to on 4th December, 1933, varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933 in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence and section 5 of that Act is quoted hereunder :—

The duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act* 1921-1922 or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) which would, but for the provisions of this Act, be payable on goods to which protective duties apply and which are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and which are entered for home

consumption on or after the fifth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, shall be varied in accordance with the following provisions :—

- (a) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—
- (i) one-fourth of that amount of duty ; or
  - (ii) twelve and one-half per centum of the value for duty, whichever is the less ; and
- (b) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than eleven and one-ninth per centum and less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—
- (i) one-eighth of that amount of duty ; or
  - (ii) six and one-quarter per centum of the value for duty, whichever is the less.

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933 *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. according to the type of goods and origin thereof are charged. Goods of New Zealand origin are exempt from primage duty as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers whilst many machines, tools of trade and raw materials not manufactured in Australia are also free of primage duty when subject to the British Preferential Tariff. Primage duty was originally imposed on 10th July, 1930. The rate of duty was then  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* and it was charged on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, excepting bullion, specie, radium, and certain other special imports.

**Primage  
Duty.**

**Recorded  
Value of  
Imports and  
Exports.**

The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. Such amount is:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; plus
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at port of export; plus
- (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any currency other than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported is, generally, taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the State in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. As the sale price abroad of the following items was less than their value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth, an alteration to the following effect was made in the method of valuation of such goods on export as from 1st July, 1929:—

- (1) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers;
- (2) *Butter*—the current market value less the amount paid as export bonus;
- (3) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth less the amount of any bounty or rebate payable.

From 1st July, 1930, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of wool, viz. :—

*Wool sold in Australia*—the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship.

*Wool shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling prices.

From 1st July, 1932, the following basis of valuation was adopted for export of wheat, viz. :—

*Wheat sold in Australia for export*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold.

*Wheat shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

The recorded values of the goods exported are in terms of Australian currency and include the cost of containers.

**Variation in  
External  
Exchange  
Position.**

As a result of the disturbed state of Australia's financial position the rate of exchange—the telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London—had reached £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931. This rate was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, and has since remained constant.

The variation in the exchange rate has an important bearing on trade figures and it should be taken into account when consideration is being given to balance of trade.

**Oversea  
Trade of  
Victoria.**

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 are set forth hereunder:—

**RECORDED VALUE OF VICTORIAN OVERSEA IMPORTS  
AND EXPORTS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
<b>IMPORTS (BRITISH CURRENCY).</b>				
	£	£	£	£ - s. d.
1928-29 .. ..	45,849,841	155,809	46,005,650	26 2 5
1929-30 .. ..	42,178,662	122,431	42,301,093	23 15 7
1930-31 .. ..	20,152,675	152,526	20,305,201	11 6 6
1931-32 .. ..	15,771,949	271,868	16,043,817	8 17 10
1932-33 .. ..	21,197,497	319,491	21,516,988	11 17 1
<b>EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).</b>				
1928-29 .. ..	37,805,020	1,285,687	39,090,707	22 3 11
1929-30 .. ..	22,839,787	13,660,156	36,499,943	20 10 5
1930-31 .. ..	22,270,997	4,298,703	26,569,700†	14 16 5
1931-32 .. ..	24,346,345	3,240,975	27,587,320†	15 5 10
1932-33 .. ..	26,797,014	3,153,054	29,950,068†	16 10 1

\* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† The estimated British Currency value was £22,578,000 in 1930-31, £21,714,000 in 1931-32, and £23,917,000 in 1932-33.



Percentage  
of Common-  
wealth Trade.

Victoria's portion of the value of Commonwealth trade for each of the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Victoria's Portion of Commonwealth Trade—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1928-29 ..	143,647,881	141,632,589	285,280,470	32.0	27.8	29.9
1929-30 ..	131,081,320	125,127,148	256,208,468	31.9	29.1	30.5
1930-31 (a) ..	60,959,633	104,354,638	..	33.3	25.4	..
1930-31 (b) ..	60,959,633	88,904,142	149,863,775	33.3	25.4	30.8
1931-32 (a) ..	44,712,868	107,967,143	..	35.9	25.6	..
1931-32 (b) ..	44,712,868	85,002,631	129,715,499	35.9	25.6	29.2
1932-33 (a) ..	58,013,860	121,267,974	..	37.1	24.7	..
1932-33 (b) ..	58,013,860	96,857,471	154,871,331	37.1	24.7	29.3

(a) Recorded values.

(b) British Currency values.

Recorded  
Values of  
Principal  
Imports.

The recorded values of the principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victoria during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1929-30 TO 1932-33.

(British Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930	1931.	1932.	1933.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	155	169	62	..
Cheese .. .. .	10,462	800	657	2,144
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	335,774	126,897	116,786	120,099
All other .. .. .	102,520	59,787	38,868	35,714
Meats .. .. .	92,177	40,616	32,572	37,522
All other Animal Foodstuffs	13,072	9,434	4,442	3,999
Total, Class I. ..	554,160	237,703	193,387	199,478

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>	£	£	£	£
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa				
Butter, &c. .. ..	37,872	18,868	5,662	1,435
Cocoa and Chocolate .. ..	113,261	52,670	48,407	75,417
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	69,637	29,275	33,646	34,174
Confectionery .. ..	53,078	3,442	2,951	8,955
Fruits, Dried .. ..	44,055	12,478	22,994	17,983
Fruits, Fresh .. ..	10,474	38	227	3,457
Fruits &c., Preserved .. ..	20,827	848	290	1,273
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice .. ..	10,639	4,642	3,082	2,733
All other .. ..	18,238	22,415	24,672	13,690
Hops .. ..	518	792	342	191
Mustard .. ..	23,680	23,909	14,435	20,858
Nuts, Edible .. ..	120,575	70,046	77,222	57,460
Pickles and Sauces .. ..	19,202	3,707	909	2,032
Sago and Tapioca .. ..	19,408	11,691	14,391	9,763
Spices .. ..	93,543	51,523	37,884	31,264
Tea .. ..	677,115	483,535	294,113	259,228
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	151,417	59,932	54,296	64,027
<b>Total, Class II. .. ..</b>	<b>1,483,339</b>	<b>855,811</b>	<b>635,523</b>	<b>603,940</b>
<b>CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.</b>				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. .. ..	47,498	13,346	7,471	9,369
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy .. ..	27,514	2,124	2,064	5,512
Gin .. ..	56,137	836	1,217	2,086
Whisky .. ..	168,097	111,170	50,396	86,632
Other .. ..	9,244	2,739	2,023	3,041
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling .. ..	18,597	1,579	72	2,974
Other .. ..	10,474	1,639	1,236	2,999
<b>Total, Class III. .. ..</b>	<b>337,561</b>	<b>133,503</b>	<b>64,479</b>	<b>112,613</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.</b>				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured .. ..	27,888	6,231	5,072	5,863
Unmanufactured .. ..	341,873	381,842	185,322	297,807
Cigars .. ..	29,048	8,070	2,994	2,122
Cigarettes .. ..	123,102	19,322	1,776	2,608
Snuff .. ..	360	244	297	297
<b>Total, Class IV. .. ..</b>	<b>522,271</b>	<b>415,709</b>	<b>195,461</b>	<b>308,697</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	46,112	12,189	11,768	19,061
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	21,970	10,415	16,422	6,680
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	221,437	77,867	68,250	121,900
Other .. .. .	198,041	96,500	88,006	116,327
Silk, Raw .. .. .	212,645	230,391	228,140	214,088
Wool .. .. .	188,099	14,439	17,138	21,287
All other Animal Substances ..	57,251	21,164	25,049	42,125
Total, Class VI. ..	899,443	450,776	443,005	522,407
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES.				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	186,760	112,686	112,125	114,363
Kapok .. .. .	70,236	38,341	25,861	31,832
All other .. .. .	104,445	50,638	59,441	100,775
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats. &c. ..	10,465	4,266	28,621	38,497
Gums and Resins .. .. .	108,821	54,000	53,776	69,922
Pulp for Papermaking .. .. .	132,262	125,442	113,127	149,937
Seeds .. .. .	152,823	93,882	94,000	79,561
Tanning Substances .. .. .	33,047	20,123	18,603	21,637
All other Vegetable Substances	48,744	30,735	24,782	30,708
Total, Class VII. ..	847,603	530,113	530,336	637,232
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFAC- TURED FIBRES.				
(a) Apparel.				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	92,317	16,874	4,518	13,906
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	175,361	42,550	62,788	77,070
Corsets .. .. .	25,356	3,570	2,043	3,231
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	166,289	63,815	51,246	102,306
Gloves .. .. .	246,380	115,388	140,488	185,920
Hats and Caps .. .. .	268,863	49,821	43,740	47,066
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock- ings) .. .. .	301,712	21,236	4,043	7,573
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments .. .. .	63,918	2,083	191	6,648
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	32,796	9,858	2,078	2,639
Trimmings .. .. .	349,343	248,776	175,758	165,363
Other .. .. .	292,221	74,835	62,955	102,395

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
(b) <i>Textiles.</i>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck .. .. .	271,135	94,151	118,224	165,347
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	2,988,427	1,503,470	1,642,009	2,027,870
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods .. .. .	213,601	102,381	110,155	166,878
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c. .. .. .	149,459	72,372	84,859	91,972
Silk .. .. .	2,179,207	1,234,578	1,083,897	1,241,063
Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c. .. .. .	217,866	130,356	126,960	146,266
Woollen .. .. .	553,933	96,929	30,193	63,805
Other .. .. .	370,812	210,243	207,995	327,016
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c. .. .. .	746,602	291,349	241,394	405,758
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. .. .. .	323,602	164,298	177,297	209,132
All other Textiles .. .. .	569,129	263,090	162,167	240,978
(c) <i>Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder .. .. .	198,093	77,326	41,702	71,037
Corn and Flour .. .. .	616,804	817,480	402,691	604,037
All other .. .. .	132,021	101,488	95,550	94,381
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage) .. .. .	41,062	18,906	23,081	45,750
Yarns—				
Artificial Silk .. .. .	369,181	213,555	254,592	261,681
Cotton .. .. .	607,299	300,006	286,515	370,158
Wool .. .. .	169,166	23,578	15,411	22,043
Other .. .. .	50,104	24,955	12,878	12,724
Total, Class VIII. .. .. .	12,782,059	6,389,317	5,667,418	7,282,013
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene, &c. .. .. .	219,279	137,681	78,796	158,849
Lubricating (Mineral) .. .. .	342,119	222,129	151,691	238,559
Petroleum, Crude. .. .. .	237,042	165,888	142,375	169,201
Petroleum and Shale Spirit .. .. .	2,062,278	1,224,730	858,727	1,014,437
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	254,658	224,100	202,359	227,181
Total, Class IX. .. .. .	3,115,376	1,974,528	1,433,948	1,808,227
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	215,596	82,359	91,137	119,466
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES .. .. .	612,095	141,116	67,245	116,741

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MA- CHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Ap- pliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered ..	284,139	114,087	74,529	104,096
Dynamo Machines ..	188,400	88,631	60,222	45,755
Telephones and Switchboards	114,643	40,816	5,418	19,471
Wireless and Parts ..	149,994	88,510	54,766	66,182
Other .. ..	780,491	342,706	118,308	145,971
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural) .. ..	148,553	55,438	16,805	33,492
Engines .. ..	423,652	172,978	58,457	54,061
All other Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,767,012	758,888	472,338	709,228
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manu- factures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys .. ..	114,437	48,281	28,261	33,707
Gas Appliances .. ..	21,440	6,075	4,891	7,418
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. .. ..	282,355	112,839	70,613	124,690
Pig and Scrap .. ..	15,444	3,087	1,778	2,862
Plate and Sheet .. ..	1,251,094	489,366	460,628	571,642
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. .. ..	92,130	163	233	331
Wire .. ..	234,391	46,635	28,181	40,687
Railway and Tramway Material .. ..	14,771	790	295	1,778
Lamps and Lampware .. ..	140,645	38,843	27,197	61,247
Pipes and Tubes .. ..	364,140	153,642	76,416	141,983
Plated Ware and Cutlery ..	180,944	75,326	54,176	102,040
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) .. ..	267,876	124,180	95,598	159,781
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c.	146,339	34,107	11,030	29,928
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c.	195,214	4,490	829	5,493
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c.	1,945,129	277,600	211,356	821,015
Other, and Parts .. ..	613,031	193,616	113,705	263,941
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery .. ..	1,119,392	476,305	342,992	456,137
Total, Class XII. ..	10,858,666	3,747,399	2,389,022	4,002,936

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932	1933.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.</b>				
(a) <i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed .. .. .	382,048	142,080	139,828	162,837
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	261,091	131,425	130,965	131,973
(b) <i>Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Glace Kid .. .. .	81,480	5,385	169	711
Patent and Enamelled .. .. .	3,075	365	10	141
All other .. .. .	100,497	38,318	27,377	27,682
Total, Class XIII. .. .. .	828,191	317,573	298,349	323,344
<b>CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.</b>				
Timber—				
Dressed .. .. .	566,955	79,004	33,845	58,743
Undressed .. .. .	864,423	216,169	208,616	342,424
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture .. .. .	199,318	120,840	74,345	83,181
Total, Class XIV. .. .. .	1,630,696	416,013	316,806	484,348
<b>CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.</b>				
Cement (Portland) .. .. .	6,539	1,092	737	1,751
Earthenware, China, &c. .. .. .	218,406	128,908	92,695	145,381
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	330,469	112,785	78,329	146,320
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware .. .. .	69,778	18,934	8,846	28,748
Total, Class XV. .. .. .	625,192	261,719	180,607	322,200

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<b>CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Paper—</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards .. .. .	121,442	57,170	47,253	65,977
Printing .. .. .	1,009,014	562,119	538,329	601,002
Wrapping of all Colours ..	128,532	72,334	64,893	74,750
Writing and Typewriting ..	228,831	154,243	118,177	148,363
All other .. .. .	211,541	136,881	135,593	190,848
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c. .. .. .	401,771	336,348	230,853	233,404
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c. ..	84,313	37,994	23,348	14,224
Pens and Pencils .. .. .	57,961	41,366	23,903	37,501
All other.. .. .	282,488	184,242	115,038	124,682
Total, Class XVI. ..	2,525,893	1,582,697	1,297,387	1,490,751
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>				
Fancy Goods .. .. .	400,872	202,350	123,968	123,119
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c. .. .. .	175,140	59,101	45,851	68,876
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c. .. .. .	157,038	63,582	40,807	81,632
Total, Class XVII.	733,050	325,033	210,626	273,627
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.</b>				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c... .. .	105,879	70,561	67,092	75,250
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c. .. .. .	34,326	7,369	4,153	2,860
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	168,469	75,490	55,181	65,323
Total, Class XVIII. ..	308,674	153,420	126,426	143,433
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS</b>				
Acids .. .. .	64,947	33,656	30,984	48,306
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	48,027	5,184	4	181
Dyes .. .. .	96,065	74,486	125,476	166,383
Fertilizers .. .. .	537,828	243,216	123,802	222,135
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	52,679	24,745	21,001	28,074

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS—<i>continued.</i></b>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions .. .. .	116,861	56,242	38,149	43,225
Proprietary Medicines .. .. .	74,981	53,638	37,949	49,686
Sodium Salts .. .. .	109,644	99,450	126,380	144,985
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions .. .. .	74,810	26,162	8,531	12,083
Sulphur (Erimstone).. .. .	217,978	120,810	114,908	221,807
All other Drugs and Chemicals	388,366	256,226	238,544	284,010
<b>Total, Class XIX.</b> .. .. .	<b>1,782,186</b>	<b>993,815</b>	<b>865,728</b>	<b>1,220,875</b>
<b>CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explo- sives .. .. .	266,260	194,446	103,902	224,841
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c. .. .. .	92,948	24,808	13,699	26,838
Brushware .. .. .	105,101	50,618	23,386	45,271
Matches and Vestas .. .. .	29,927	300	11	340
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts .. .. .	63,676	7,577	514	815
Other and Parts .. .. .	45,541	20,033	10,255	12,949
Soap and Soap Substitutes .. .. .	33,667	5,145	5,578	12,540
All other Articles .. .. .	833,379	828,955	595,946	882,514
<b>Total, Class XX.</b> .. .. .	<b>1,470,499</b>	<b>1,131,882</b>	<b>753,291</b>	<b>1,206,108</b>
<b>CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.</b>				
Gold .. .. .	114,164	147,200	269,625	316,581
Silver .. .. .	8,214	5,242	2,148	2,833
Bronze—Specie .. .. .	53	84	95	77
<b>Total, Class XXI.</b> .. .. .	<b>122,431</b>	<b>152,526</b>	<b>271,868</b>	<b>319,491</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>42,301,093</b>	<b>20,305,201</b>	<b>16,043,817</b>	<b>21,516,988</b>

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to over 54 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Excluding bullion and specie, the imports for 1932-33 showed an increase of £5,425,548, as compared with the previous year.



Recorded  
Values of  
Principal  
Exports.

The recorded values of 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 1929-30 TO 1932-33.**

(Australian Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>				
Butter .. .. .	2,668,755	2,998,170	3,972,723	4,005,971
Cheese .. .. .	5,172	24,113	59,347	107,947
Eggs .. .. .	35,135	83,776	151,729	240,777
<b>Meats—</b>				
Bacon and Hams .. ..	13,016	5,896	4,131	3,452
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef .. .. .	10,471	10,412	30,028	90,352
Lamb .. .. .	1,279,836	1,075,532	1,186,155	1,521,078
Mutton .. .. .	248,021	186,903	190,621	197,056
Pork .. .. .	481	71,719	38,993	54,812
Rabbits and Hares .. ..	123,492	157,665	148,058	170,899
Preserved in Tins.. ..	15,607	9,206	10,402	16,646
Sausage Casings .. ..	162,934	120,545	75,567	118,907
Other .. .. .	11,420	21,993	23,770	58,063
Milk and Cream .. ..	985,292	611,646	625,424	900,778
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	4,004	3,159	3,410	2,926
<b>Total, Class I. .. ..</b>	<b>5,563,636</b>	<b>5,380,735</b>	<b>6,520,358</b>	<b>7,489,664</b>
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>				
Biscuits .. .. .	37,059	23,734	17,484	15,161
Fruits, Dried .. .. .	1,426,593	1,531,659	1,278,327	1,507,299
Fruits, Fresh .. .. .	428,989	279,700	173,112	687,583
Fruits, Preserved in liquid ..	469,327	427,268	399,526	475,636
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>				
Unprepared—				
Wheat.. .. .	690,247	3,016,409	4,246,048	3,621,571
Other .. .. .	41,078	67,152	66,702	47,769
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) .. ..	1,880,057	1,221,250	1,347,302	1,564,396
Other .. .. .	10,570	16,344	43,314	47,688
Jams and Fruit Jellies .. ..	6,411	7,132	10,119	5,982
Tea .. .. .	19,411	8,147	4,662	13,609
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	105,168	90,509	76,622	66,486
<b>Total, Class II. .. ..</b>	<b>5,114,900</b>	<b>6,689,304</b>	<b>7,663,218</b>	<b>8,053,180</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS..</b> ..	96,157	91,375	87,640	70,124
<b>CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF..</b> ..	177,141	168,265	137,578	112,236
<b>CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS</b> ..	61,682	34,459	33,103	40,264
<b>CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.</b>				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	67,018	83,923	21,113	38,190
Opossum .. ..	59,240	173,622	32,655	10,139
Rabbit and Hare .. ..	441,074	143,672	126,088	127,598
Sheep .. ..	1,363,874	889,836	492,081	663,732
Other .. ..	51,598	50,620	22,188	33,437
Wool—				
Greasy .. ..	7,031,516	6,369,274	7,017,683	7,757,782
Scoured and Washed ..	831,918	561,264	641,220	850,457
Tops, Noils and Waste ..	25,706	30,176	35,628	30,697
All other Animal Substances ..	17,736	20,970	12,364	14,841
Total, Class VI ..	9,889,680	8,323,357	8,401,020	9,526,873
<b>CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES</b> ..	63,841	29,986	22,848	20,270
<b>CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.</b>				
Boots and Shoes .. ..	2,096	8,137	33,078	33,426
All other Apparel .. ..	51,861	61,785	65,561	80,437
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	130,811	105,390	76,135	91,052
Total, Class VIII. ..	184,768	175,312	174,774	204,915
<b>CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.</b>				
Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	256,863	133,801	220,611	240,262
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	55,171	33,054	35,895	44,741
Total, Class IX. ..	312,034	166,855	256,506	285,003
<b>CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES</b> .. ..	1,786	2,539	5,065	5,268
<b>CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES</b> .. ..	28,018	5,446	10,855	7,409

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<b>CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.</b>	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Machines and Machinery ..	198,769	182,391	126,738	100,540
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery.</i>				
Iron and Steel .. ..	25,935	20,081	24,434	28,037
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	1,493	2,108	369	13
Tin Ingots .. ..	8,084	3,296	37	28
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	377	11,497	7,268	7,725
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof .. ..	169,636	163,389	107,113	125,580
Total, Class XII. ..	404,294	382,762	265,959	261,923
<b>CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.</b>				
Rubber and Manufactures ..	19,015	22,744	18,393	22,966
Leather and Manufactures ..	123,910	115,219	135,590	164,582
Total, Class XIII. ..	142,925	137,963	163,983	187,548
<b>CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..</b>				
	26,138	24,096	24,701	23,432
<b>CLASS XV.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE .. ..</b>				
	16,133	15,253	24,842	27,041
<b>CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>				
Paper .. ..	16,136	11,506	12,356	9,275
Stationery .. ..	53,926	43,871	32,330	32,024
Total, Class XVI. ..	70,062	55,377	44,686	41,299
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>				
Precious Stones, Unset ;				
Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	40,963	22,512	15,554	16,704
All other Jewellery, Time-pieces, and Fancy Goods ..	28,877	18,997	17,179	22,280
Total, Class XVII. ..	69,840	41,509	32,733	38,984

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1929-30 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..	58,295	68,587	43,152	56,984
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Casein .. .. .	64,539	21,674	23,431	14,341
Fertilizers .. .. .	5,841	1,914	3,176	1,376
Medicines .. .. .	5,027	6,633	5,086	3,725
Oil—Eucalyptus .. .. .	53,500	37,858	34,112	35,405
All other Drugs and Chemicals	37,545	36,358	45,979	52,207
Total, Class XIX. ..	166,452	104,437	111,784	107,054
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap .. .. .	217,483	207,902	152,582	110,427
Vessels transferred abroad ..	46,000	50,500	11,250	...
All other Articles .. .. .	128,522	114,978	167,708	127,116
Total, Class XX. ..	392,005	373,380	331,540	237,543
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold .. .. .	13,653,275	4,239,731	3,198,015	3,134,058
Silver .. .. .	6,876	51,104	24,179	15,952
Bronze .. .. .	5	7,868	18,781	3,044
Total, Class XXI. ..	13,660,156	4,298,703	3,240,975	3,153,054
Australian produce .. .. .	36,019,351	26,067,195	27,216,065	29,659,326
Other produce .. .. .	480,592	502,505	371,255	290,742
Grand Total .. .. .	36,499,943	26,569,700	27,587,320	29,950,068

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, skins, and milk and cream exported during the last five years amounted to more than 92 per cent. of the total Australian produce exported (merchandise only) for that period—wool alone represented over 35 per cent. Excluding bullion and specie, the exports during 1932-33 showed an increase of £2,450,669 as compared with the previous year.

The value of the trade with various countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified in the following table:—

IMPORTS (CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)  
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES. AND EXPORTS DIRECT  
THERE TO, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Imports of Products or Manufactures of—	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	British Currency Values—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	19,014,408	18,437,775	8,165,121	6,788,092	9,285,960
Canada .. .. .	1,595,998	1,163,251	376,970	349,100	802,921
Hong Kong .. .. .	427	1,233	373	234	656
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,587,664	1,989,143	1,554,581	968,978	1,189,644
Malaya (British) .. .. .	637,856	409,942	119,984	123,918	138,676
New Zealand .. .. .	967,812	654,246	436,581	534,533	616,303
Pacific Islands (British) .. .. .	454,394	307,498	175,879	190,513	272,060
South African Union .. .. .	106,224	61,079	22,289	15,320	18,751
Other British Possessions .. .. .	191,166	184,630	124,272	76,224	143,534
Belgium .. .. .	325,336	363,211	111,452	107,355	150,466
China .. .. .	186,882	176,194	122,153	110,172	106,355
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	240,869	219,189	101,348	89,797	108,654
Egypt .. .. .	12,092	3,347	3,863	7,064	5,450
France .. .. .	1,457,446	1,168,745	541,311	431,656	471,348
Germany .. .. .	1,876,528	1,831,512	885,223	644,165	807,395
Italy .. .. .	619,447	541,390	260,274	221,556	344,759
Japan .. .. .	1,387,183	1,345,268	856,436	904,790	1,424,339
Netherlands .. .. .	297,798	314,142	127,184	118,532	169,613
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,657,275	1,293,043	936,763	613,140	766,879
Norway .. .. .	438,935	302,944	91,061	61,088	122,099
Persia .. .. .	160,535	199,032	191,489	146,674	214,899
Peru .. .. .	60	156	40	968	12,622
Philippine Islands .. .. .	67,773	63,746	18,752	18,139	16,321
Spain .. .. .	52,290	68,494	36,044	24,200	33,355
Sweden .. .. .	459,941	689,111	323,570	273,593	378,338
Switzerland .. .. .	779,292	647,773	362,145	229,295	226,680
United Socialistic Soviet Republic .. .. .	41,942	46,667	14,879	23,459	45,908
United States of America .. .. .	9,767,973	8,774,519	3,394,743	2,336,012	2,781,912
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	620,104	624,344	369,073	226,498	337,050
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>46,005,650</b>	<b>41,881,524*</b>	<b>19,721,853*</b>	<b>15,633,362*</b>	<b>20,998,947*</b>
	Australian Currency Values—				
United Kingdom .. .. .	16,654,156	23,398,177	14,060,273	14,472,071	16,342,794
Canada .. .. .	309,224	304,192	379,384	444,405	396,899
Hong Kong .. .. .	165,114	75,998	118,439	238,940	176,948
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,772,572	1,779,827	721,164	350,524	464,825
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1,164,703	655,721	329,668	446,976	459,874
New Zealand .. .. .	1,022,654	942,860	816,099	898,651	982,368
Pacific Islands (British) .. .. .	116,047	111,468	112,386	82,791	111,041
South African Union .. .. .	585,665	266,447	149,683	138,897	69,833
Other British Possessions .. .. .	265,325	157,102	190,808	257,251	195,379
Belgium .. .. .	1,154,896	468,927	432,761	435,811	635,902
China .. .. .	626,833	138,487	1,005,800	1,060,291	1,957,152
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	2,436	473	109	465	41
Egypt .. .. .	834,512	433,723	340,400	325,599	85,366
France .. .. .	3,664,286	1,932,576	1,271,429	1,084,737	1,404,548
Germany .. .. .	1,216,684	805,943	689,108	591,959	631,060
Italy .. .. .	1,253,526	452,437	586,303	1,046,769	691,547
Japan .. .. .	2,779,580	1,593,424	2,454,382	3,638,481	3,584,468
Netherlands .. .. .	320,123	58,097	197,555	135,215	93,226
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,307,296	1,351,901	858,893	798,943	677,788
Norway .. .. .	3,078	20,536	31,164	2,153	1,568
Persia .. .. .	152	65	290	150	163
Peru .. .. .	155,780	32,163	109	109,419	38,321
Philippine Islands .. .. .	33,601	38,945	25,833	47,650	150,707
Spain .. .. .	3,147	2,115	12,382	203,244	43,250
Sweden .. .. .	84,414	33,097	28,225	24,710	39,879
Switzerland .. .. .	5,468	11,240	3,590	2,816	2,610
United Socialistic Soviet Republic .. .. .	487,634	102,485	528	52,923	75,370
United States of America .. .. .	1,985,545	1,102,538*	867,257	513,246	383,121
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	462,744	228,979	173,865	182,233	254,030
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>39,437,225</b>	<b>36,499,943</b>	<b>25,857,887</b>	<b>27,587,320</b>	<b>20,950,068</b>

\* Excluding "Outside Packages," 1929-30, £419,569; 1930-31, £583,348; 1931-32, £410,455; 1932-33, £518,041.

Trade with  
United  
Kingdom.

Slightly over 54 per cent. of the total value of exports in 1932-33 were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst a little more than 44 per cent. of imports were the products or manufactures of those countries. The chief articles of United Kingdom origin imported in the last five years and the principal articles exported direct thereto in the same period were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Whisky .. .. .	195,905	167,904	111,170	50,396	86,404
Cigarettes .. .. .	167,547	115,541	17,580	734	1,510
Apparel .. .. .	896,047	749,235	165,041	160,624	247,215
<b>Piece Goods—</b>					
Canvas and Duck .. .. .	268,008	267,923	90,846	116,253	157,006
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	2,605,936	2,685,020	1,339,835	1,469,740	1,788,704
Silk .. .. .	525,304	637,508	360,086	297,924	404,335
Woolen .. .. .	564,585	465,956	67,032	26,138	56,845
Velvets, and Lace for Attire .. .. .	215,813	172,232	104,823	111,064	115,233
Other .. .. .	379,145	354,878	195,363	185,051	262,542
Floor Coverings .. .. .	764,448	674,242	251,622	222,827	382,655
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c .. .. .	255,635	283,834	144,833	160,695	188,205
Yarns .. .. .	805,201	754,596	335,939	350,496	407,787
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	1,668,934	1,788,952	806,589	420,638	506,410
<b>Metals and Metal Manufactures—</b>					
Iron and Steel .. .. .	1,782,087	1,757,633	594,863	533,477	686,499
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts) .. .. .	549,699	549,305	148,407	107,836	364,109
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	300,630	261,601	124,539	57,556	126,150
Platedware and Cutlery .. .. .	178,369	153,381	60,622	44,962	85,046
Other Vehicles and parts, n.e.i. .. .. .	408,623	381,668	103,500	75,337	161,445
Other Metals and Manufactures .. .. .	1,068,628	943,480	414,768	315,742	485,329
<b>Rubber and Rubber Goods</b> .. .. .	118,469	118,023	79,915	68,844	79,689
<b>Crockery and Household Ware</b> .. .. .	165,997	148,532	88,905	54,061	75,607
<b>Glass and Glassware</b> .. .. .	148,345	111,992	40,191	17,621	43,156
<b>Paper</b> .. .. .	954,892	990,097	653,970	560,098	580,986
<b>Books</b> .. .. .	359,562	356,404	296,318	197,899	212,458
<b>Fancy Goods</b> .. .. .	188,273	181,109	92,189	42,589	39,639
<b>Drugs and Medicinal Preparations</b> .. .. .	110,991	97,800	71,282	49,467	64,015
<b>Sodium Salts</b> .. .. .	119,496	103,862	83,634	110,217	125,013
<b>Dyes</b> .. .. .	74,522	72,680	50,069	94,877	116,866
<b>Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives</b> .. .. .	297,371	201,129	174,423	90,614	192,910
<b>All other Articles</b> .. .. .	2,873,046	2,891,752	1,096,766	791,765	1,150,392
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	19,014,408	18,437,775	8,165,121	6,786,092	9,285,960
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	2,470,892	2,041,829	2,509,860	3,484,527	3,619,952
<b>Meats—</b>					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. .. .	1,396,269	1,418,406	1,217,541	1,374,825	1,770,485
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	134,792	121,796	155,648	144,408	164,367
Other .. .. .	41,301	22,220	10,958	64,057	117,820*
<b>Milk and Cream</b> .. .. .	27,343	18,295	3,012	39,556	150,301
<b>Fruits—all kinds</b> .. .. .	1,618,745	1,870,975	1,698,336	1,151,200	2,136,759
<b>Wheat and Flour</b> .. .. .	1,355,737	439,527	855,881	911,613	1,179,142
<b>Wine, fermented</b> .. .. .	54,584	45,622	48,098	55,590	36,622
<b>Hides and Skins</b> .. .. .	1,128,699	848,558	628,002	205,746	198,754
<b>Wool</b> .. .. .	6,285,869	3,406,481	2,700,811	3,144,862	3,016,411
<b>Tallow, unrefined</b> .. .. .	126,123	48,368	13,733	53,328	81,086
<b>Tin Ingots</b> .. .. .	42,427	1,050	—	—	3
<b>Leather, &amp;c.</b> .. .. .	36,655	53,393	64,327	63,799	82,604
<b>Soap</b> .. .. .	160,452	173,214	174,968	128,103	92,135
<b>Bullion and Specie</b> .. .. .	1,263,848	12,506,268	3,463,739	3,233,098	3,152,074
<b>All other Articles</b> .. .. .	520,420	382,175	418,736	417,269	543,429
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	16,654,156	23,398,177	14,060,273	14,472,071	16,342,794

\* Including "Pork," £54,812.

Trade with  
India and  
Ceylon.

During 1932-33 imports from India and Ceylon were greater by £220,666 than in the previous year, while exports to those countries also increased by £114,301.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	12,976	10,312	4,320	5,168	4,473
Coffee .. .. .	11,874	17,939	11,141	13,613	4,997
Rice .. .. .	392	1,113	191	58	1
Nuts .. .. .	35,219	538	3,547	1,258	631
Spices .. .. .	12,486	7,755	12,010	4,867	4,660
Tea .. .. .	626,488	496,827	259,678	118,559	121,240
Hides and Skins.. .. .	37,405	88,080	39,128	40,390	36,181
Fibres .. .. .	49,474	47,130	21,707	32,925	41,763
Gums and Resins .. .. .	18,953	23,598	9,332	12,302	8,413
Seeds .. .. .	82,122	53,430	28,477	35,503	24,766
Hessians .. .. .	181,279	187,592	88,432	100,959	131,281
Floor Coverings .. .. .	12,264	7,548	2,455	2,015	5,527
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,374,578	938,381	991,114	537,241	758,739
Yarns—Coir .. .. .	16,284	17,415	12,895	7,989	8,569
Oils in Bulk .. .. .	2,499	2,750	228	520	1,379
Waxes .. .. .	5,709	8,459	4,455	3,716	3,758
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	40,317	5,515	13,530	10,235	3,568
All other Articles .. .. .	67,345	74,783	51,945	41,680	29,698
Total .. .. .	2,587,664	1,989,143	1,554,581	968,978	1,189,644
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	20,314	23,902	10,640	9,626	10,490
Meats .. .. .	17,061	10,551	15,804	8,351	13,806
Milk and Cream .. .. .	44,545	42,529	48,372	66,870	124,807
Biscuits .. .. .	4,786	4,358	3,213	3,186	2,097
Hay and Chaff .. .. .	5,242	9,544	3,072	3,271	1,873
Fruits (all kinds) .. .. .	5,812	7,837	8,312	9,821	11,717
Wheat .. .. .	2,217,338	194,245	249,059	628	497
Flour .. .. .	162,016	150,424	100,053	91,689	92,981
Horses .. .. .	43,540	44,444	26,492	23,308	27,684
Wool .. .. .	106,668	70,966	37,415	43,023	72,492
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	55,896	44,901	29,237	28,641	50,805
Soap .. .. .	6,983	5,802	4,380	2,871	1,921
Specie and Bullion .. .. .	31,119	1,142,502	120,000	7,700	..
All other Articles .. .. .	51,272	27,322	65,115	51,589	53,565
Total .. .. .	2,772,572	1,779,827	721,164	350,524	464,825

The value of imports from New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £616,303. The exports thereto amounted to £982,368, and represented a little more than 3 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, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish .. .. .	45,861	38,827	25,366	18,229	19,069
Milk and Cream .. .. .	6,098	5,358	2,482	450	897
Meats .. .. .	21,772	13,215	5,080	5,582	5,412
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	16,950	16,796	15,578	15,524	9,070
Hops .. .. .	551	518	792	342	191
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) .. .. .	13,043	10,707	7,084	7,861	13,397
Hides and Skins .. .. .	277,446	145,526	66,449	61,155	95,329
Wool .. .. .	131,787	10,809	14,416	17,138	21,002
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	63,889	58,634	27,690	13,038	18,129
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	18,335	13,229	5,625	2,667	2,775
Seeds .. .. .	40,830	22,025	18,780	32,728	19,443
Timber .. .. .	123,996	148,853	72,114	87,774	117,412
Gold and Silver .. .. .	129,318	100,182	127,007	240,840	263,283
All other Articles .. .. .	77,936	60,767	48,218	31,205	28,894
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>967,812</b>	<b>654,246</b>	<b>436,581</b>	<b>534,533</b>	<b>616,303</b>
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds .. .. .	133,864	157,688	150,565	223,322	111,859
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat.. .. .	3,800	2,481	134	..	190,811
Flour .. .. .	19,973	19,045	6,526	5,477	2,679
Oats .. .. .	1,823	11,469	9,195	17,138	7,507
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	7,324	4,208	2,665	2,511	1,239
Tea .. .. .	33,669	18,929	7,590	4,500	13,337
Spirituos and Alcoholic Liquors .. .. .	11,969	14,661	11,515	6,380	6,834
Tobacco manufactured .. .. .	210,240	171,339	159,914	131,076	93,146
Apparel .. .. .	22,366	16,349	17,083	68,511	85,447
Textiles .. .. .	51,189	46,217	31,187	24,036	21,297
Manufactured Fibres .. .. .	14,574	38,599	24,077	21,280	11,114
Oils .. .. .	5,851	6,360	6,805	4,808	6,663
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	78,204	53,002	47,810	42,937	40,602
Metal manufactures .. .. .	41,528	50,196	31,785	34,165	47,949
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	15,273	16,109	12,843	14,744	19,469
Leather, &c. .. .. .	9,764	12,982	11,327	18,963	29,736
Books .. .. .	9,512	11,361	11,245	6,697	6,286
Photographic goods and materials .. .. .	46,103	46,730	45,450	32,058	33,774
Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	28,435	36,778	34,215	36,180	33,987
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	36,621	49,101	45,606	55,306	56,524
Vessels transferred Abroad .. .. .	89,000	20,000	..	..	..
All other Articles .. .. .	151,602	139,157	139,472	148,562	162,108
<b>Australian produce .. .. .</b>	<b>736,751</b>	<b>778,250</b>	<b>706,812</b>	<b>818,834</b>	<b>895,117</b>
<b>Other produce .. .. .</b>	<b>285,933</b>	<b>164,610</b>	<b>109,197</b>	<b>79,817</b>	<b>87,251</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,022,684</b>	<b>942,860</b>	<b>816,009</b>	<b>898,651</b>	<b>982,368</b>



Trade with  
Belgium.

The trade with Belgium has not yet recovered its pre-war proportion, which was 3 per cent. of the total oversea trade of Victoria. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
BELGIUM, 1928-29 TO 1932-33

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of Belgian origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed .. ..	19,343	4,393	81	1,716	1,313
Gloves .. ..	15,890	13,152	7,652	4,821	5,329
Piece Goods .. ..	54,503	61,112	22,885	23,271	38,485
Artificial Silk Yarn .. ..	9,686	16,882	4,252	3,717	891
Electrical Machinery, &c. .. ..	4,820	6,789	2,200	1,797	4,495
Metal Manufactures—					
Copper .. ..	4,789	585	1,105	231	42
Iron and Steel .. ..	8,288	7,842	2,987	2,703	7,134
Vehicles .. ..	980	1,783	112	..	10
Other .. ..	16,436	14,116	6,709	3,593	3,814
Glass and Glassware .. ..	70,016	80,350	20,996	23,778	39,430
Paper .. ..	16,366	16,497	11,491	11,576	12,496
Precious Stones, Unset .. ..	23,102	21,454	1,128	2,364	11,300
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	18,523	23,582	6,178	3,089	8,743
All other Articles .. ..	56,594	94,674	23,586	19,696	22,475
Total .. ..	325,336	363,211	111,452	107,352	156,466
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Meats .. ..	10,414	18,301	6,385	2,002	1,548
Wheat .. ..	42,440	..	71,650	126,225	33,045
Hides and Skins .. ..	73,454	76,471	23,588	1,703	4,494
Wool .. ..	901,035	340,200	303,023	280,159	579,449
Tallow (unrefined) .. ..	17,409	11,926	1,587	187	..
Cameos and Precious Stones .. ..	1,106	8,614	2,123	950	971
All other Articles .. ..	19,038	13,415	24,405	24,635	16,395
Total .. ..	1,154,890	468,927	432,761	435,811	635,902

**Trade with France.** Imports from France during 1932-33 increased by slightly over 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while exports increased by nearly 30 per cent. 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, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of French origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy .. .. .	34,310	27,509	2,194	2,060	5,512
Hides and Skins .. .. .	25,519	14,006	3,248	296	653
Wine .. .. .	22,887	22,791	2,159	289	3,915
Gums and Resins .. .. .	30,141	29,749	17,426	8,584	11,734
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments .. .. .	84,844	59,810	43,374	30,499	38,979
Gloves .. .. .	19,055	24,021	13,684	9,595	6,927
Other .. .. .	184,798	110,496	24,972	10,710	20,694
Textiles—					
Piece Goods .. .. .	641,331	462,217	242,656	238,356	239,107
Other .. .. .	21,131	21,433	9,814	4,835	3,923
Oils .. .. .	20,470	24,304	12,730	16,640	17,201
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	3,690	2,737	1,055	3,082	1,407
Other Machines and Machinery .. .. .	15,285	15,238	12,871	5,043	8,482
Motor Bodies, Chassis and Parts .. .. .	16,786	14,203	998	406	4,774
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	48,828	23,715	2,269	2,401	4,146
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	28,778	42,744	38,989	18,210	4,017
Pipes (smoking) .. .. .	11,755	10,570	6,602	4,192	4,258
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	15,948	21,344	2,099	..	72
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations .. .. .	27,227	23,498	12,813	8,379	8,908
All other Articles .. .. .	209,663	217,370	91,358	68,079	86,639
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,457,446</b>	<b>1,168,745</b>	<b>541,311</b>	<b>431,656</b>	<b>471,348</b>
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to France.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	8,440	..	..	..	..
Meats .. .. .	2,791	5,484	9,574	3,731	12,165
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	76,696	51,338	..	2,023	..
Hides and Skins .. .. .	768,964	504,312	333,750	223,199	469,904
Wool .. .. .	2,787,804	1,347,570	907,691	839,953	906,906
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	1,400	2,006	..	275	1,255
All other Articles .. .. .	18,191	21,866	20,414	15,556	14,318
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,664,286</b>	<b>1,932,576</b>	<b>1,271,429</b>	<b>1,084,737</b>	<b>1,404,548</b>

**Trade with Germany.** Prior to the war (1913) the percentage of trade with Germany amounted to 8·4 per cent. of the total with oversea countries, but that percentage has not since been regained. Wool was the chief item exported to Germany, and during the past five years accounted for 73·8 per cent. of the total exports to that country—the percentage for 1932-33 being 87.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of German origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Hides and Skins .. ..	16,218	11,805	2,363	1,558	246
Apparel—					
Gloves .. .. .	97,919	66,753	35,345	57,356	83,954
Other .. .. .	283,674	249,522	81,765	47,839	53,230
Textiles—					
Piece Goods .. ..	167,669	143,476	70,957	56,650	65,406
Other .. .. .	34,569	40,761	17,344	13,257	16,519
Artificial Silk Yarn .. ..	16,355	22,027	23,177	25,441	14,165
Machines and Machinery ..	346,041	354,138	191,538	101,505	108,211
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles and Parts .. ..	49,977	8,148	5,791	3,044	3,728
Plated Ware and Cutlery ..	21,272	18,803	10,056	7,076	11,319
Other .. .. .	192,416	195,088	102,370	53,912	77,459
Glass and Glassware .. ..	29,289	31,690	10,596	8,721	11,204
Paper .. .. .	48,549	64,157	37,338	28,223	29,662
Stationery and Paper Manufactures .. .. .	29,420	23,503	17,730	10,197	12,696
Fancy Goods .. .. .	82,707	82,544	37,204	16,020	13,890
Timepieces .. .. .	32,780	28,695	13,308	8,824	15,082
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	40,901	39,181	24,524	20,798	31,544
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers .. .. .	92,905	109,171	81,300	83,373	114,588
Bags, Baskets, &c. .. ..	21,471	26,739	7,034	6,668	10,439
Brushware .. .. .	14,744	14,564	3,319	1,277	2,680
Musical Instruments .. ..	47,201	28,223	6,513	4,123	7,656
All other Articles .. .. .	210,451	272,524	105,601	88,303	123,717
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,876,528</b>	<b>1,831,512</b>	<b>885,223</b>	<b>644,165</b>	<b>807,395</b>
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to Germany.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	13,303	1,456	356	426	228
Sausage Casings .. .. .	5,872	2,641	3,827	3,030	2,682
Fruits (all kinds) .. .. .	154	71,111	35,336	6	40,586
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	3,052	..	8,972	15,743	1,617
Wool .. .. .	812,573	558,208	508,361	477,017	549,192
Hides and Skins .. .. .	308,239	109,086	85,302	62,227	8,887
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	4,878	132	1,724	709	4,284
Casein .. .. .	13,653	7,650	..	26	..
Eucalyptus Oil .. .. .	18,688	16,006	7,526	6,470	8,393
All other Articles .. .. .	36,272	39,653	37,704	26,305	15,191
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,216,684</b>	<b>805,943</b>	<b>639,108</b>	<b>591,959</b>	<b>631,060</b>

Imports from Japan during 1932-33 showed a considerable increase—£519,549—over those of the previous year. Exports in 1932-33 were less by £54,013 than those of 1931-32. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish .. .. .	8,806	21,681	9,228	111	2,769
Silk, Raw .. .. .	130,189	210,045	213,273	211,337	213,375
Fibres .. .. .	6,141	6,620	3,808	2,626	5,409
Grass or Straw, &c. .. .. .	4,630	3,758	1,112	7,768	11,082
Apparel—					
Buttons .. .. .	18,220	14,797	9,456	7,034	15,234
Hats and Caps .. .. .	35,242	15,880	2,622	9,995	12,334
Other .. .. .	14,463	18,981	6,943	6,834	13,501
Piece Goods—Silk .. .. .	885,362	728,388	391,542	392,766	550,963
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	69,777	74,130	70,532	89,710	170,545
Other .. .. .	8,485	2,693	12,965	18,812	41,742
Other Textiles .. .. .	18,523	26,296	19,335	18,423	43,043
Yarns .. .. .	17,451	25,030	4,841	14,389	28,033
Oils .. .. .	11,461	12,409	5,636	3,441	8,661
Timber .. .. .	40,347	47,220	5,826	1,995	4,959
China-ware .. .. .	31,234	26,633	17,538	24,451	44,464
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	17,004	14,088	5,374	2,655	11,378
Fancy Goods .. .. .	19,222	20,186	17,881	19,998	32,064
Jewellery and Precious Stones .. .. .	6,434	5,161	2,841	3,436	9,537
Camphor .. .. .	4,346	3,768	3,047	3,060	1,802
All other Articles .. .. .	42,846	61,594	52,636	70,949	202,944
Total .. .. .	1,387,183	1,345,268	856,436	904,790	1,424,339
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	948	8,108	1,557	938	2,787
Hides and Skins .. .. .	3,076	5,230	6,031	4,715	8,373
Milk and Cream .. .. .	68,786	62,027	51,939	18,001	15,104
Wheat .. .. .	637,577	176,112	606,125	1,301,815	836,788
Flour .. .. .	2,939	4,753	4,541	3,966	6,937
Wool .. .. .	1,857,225	1,146,193	1,715,800	2,181,729	2,602,950
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	112,979	93,625	38,094	73,198	55,561
Casein .. .. .	52,125	54,843	20,704	21,803	14,333
Fertilizers .. .. .	1,588	2,557	795	1,966	1,358
All other Articles .. .. .	42,337	39,976	9,090	30,290	40,277
Total .. .. .	2,779,580	1,593,424	2,454,382	3,638,481	3,584,468

Trade with  
Netherlands  
East Indies.

The chief articles interchanged with Netherlands East Indies during the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	22,106	31,672	10,266	9,912	12,018
Sago and Tapioca .. ..	6,362	3,909	463	1,081	221
Spices .. ..	10,087	7,952	3,810	5,795	4,555
Tea .. ..	311,902	167,310	207,861	168,855	132,495
Tobacco—unmanufactured .. ..	45,715	11,211	9,161	5,283	7,760
Hides and Skins .. ..	33,248	23,184	14,978	3,598	18,999
Fibres .. ..	165,732	113,854	87,611	74,658	68,476
Seeds .. ..	17,717	16,079	6,411	3,709	5,056
Oils .. ..	902,988	843,415	535,936	291,044	455,945
Rubber, crude .. ..	94,093	36,928	38,672	25,538	30,630
All other Articles .. ..	46,675	37,529	21,599	23,667	24,724
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,657,275</b>	<b>1,293,043</b>	<b>936,763</b>	<b>613,140</b>	<b>766,879</b>
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter .. ..	488,019	442,216	346,405	379,763	292,564
Meats .. ..	2,674	2,743	743	1,267	1,296
Milk and Cream .. ..	208,202	336,408	197,744	103,938	76,685
Biscuits .. ..	31,890	21,232	13,894	8,133	6,014
Fruits, and fruit juices .. ..	40,575	38,312	36,408	33,287	27,075
Flour .. ..	445,157	452,321	223,337	234,214	215,701
Machines and Machinery .. ..	2,722	1,761	2,755	95	64
Leather, &c. .. ..	32,328	20,583	13,174	11,063	20,651
Soap .. ..	15,902	12,407	3,191	3,193	1,477
All other Articles .. ..	39,827	23,918	21,242	23,990	36,261
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,307,296</b>	<b>1,351,901</b>	<b>858,893</b>	<b>798,943</b>	<b>677,788</b>

Imports from the United States of America increased by £445,900 during 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32, whilst exports to that country decreased by £130,125. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States of America in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, Preserved in Tins .. ..	45,282	32,842	7,298	195	7,900
Sausage Casings .. ..	63,146	32,385	30,250	19,175	21,979
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	344,402	354,635	371,519	183,137	273,068
Gums and Resins .. ..	19,043	25,626	9,939	13,509	18,573
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings .. ..	149,654	110,319	6,909	244	847
Other .. ..	153,404	139,483	45,113	27,670	15,304
Textiles—					
Piece Goods .. ..	337,991	283,486	143,966	103,244	64,647
Other .. ..	101,871	86,585	40,633	17,587	12,285
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns .. ..	179,134	204,819	106,139	44,562	37,633
Oils .. ..	1,693,750	1,878,157	1,080,827	853,098	958,480
Paints and Varnishes .. ..	74,737	60,225	20,442	24,289	28,718
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	71,982	89,038	32,884	25,408	25,524
Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,364,069	1,314,841	464,283	215,684	288,408
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Iron and Steel .. ..	90,502	72,143	27,819	23,390	20,974
Tools of Trade .. ..	130,667	109,759	48,269	30,345	30,030
Vehicles and Parts—					
Motor Bodies, Chassis, &c. .. ..	1,953,478	1,284,818	115,007	96,299	244,720
Other .. ..	423,739	309,395	62,644	39,771	80,061
Other Metals, &c. .. ..	421,998	376,022	110,009	55,939	59,216
Rubber, &c. .. ..	87,562	70,057	21,619	28,998	30,916
Leather, &c. .. ..	115,898	84,962	9,683	2,814	1,787
Timber .. ..	645,735	588,481	75,729	36,557	56,217
Glass and Glassware .. ..	34,166	19,591	15,015	13,906	8,162
Paper .. ..	99,309	79,974	41,636	46,226	51,548
Stationery .. ..	140,215	132,826	82,640	58,264	32,532
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods .. ..	84,711	77,465	31,587	17,465	6,523
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. ..	128,885	140,301	51,378	43,947	50,095
Sulphur (Brimstone) .. ..	161,653	216,577	87,822	98,450	89,389
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. ..	28,179	35,435	11,438	6,457	4,861
Instruments—Musical .. ..	93,773	42,097	7,264	3,025	1,883
All other articles .. ..	528,738	522,195	234,982	206,357	259,614
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9,767,973</b>	<b>8,774,519</b>	<b>3,394,743</b>	<b>2,336,012</b>	<b>2,781,912</b>
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings .. ..	162,486	154,698	100,977	69,326	109,105
Hides and Skins .. ..	612,412	424,808	231,780	180,450	141,950
Wool .. ..	1,039,700	405,798	410,962	164,400	79,602
Tallow (unrefined) .. ..	44,840	1,675	..	1,173	..
Machines and Machinery .. ..	16,906	21,923	46,006	19,304	10,325
Metals and Metal Manufactures .. ..	7,565	13,309	13,644	8,909	9,158
Leather, &c. .. ..	7,871	18,051	7,437	..	629
Eucalyptus Oil .. ..	25,668	15,175	14,295	7,536	8,639
All other articles .. ..	68,097	47,101	42,156	56,148	23,713
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,983,545</b>	<b>1,102,638</b>	<b>867,257</b>	<b>513,246</b>	<b>383,121</b>

**Destination of principal articles exported.** Wool, wheat and flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, and milk and cream were the six principal articles of merchandise exported from Victoria in 1933—their value being equal to over 88 per cent. of the total exports of merchandise. The countries which received these products are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF  
MERCHANDISE EXPORTED IN 1932-33.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Butter.	Fruits (all kinds).	Meats.	Milk and Cream.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	3,016,411	1,179,142	3,619,952	2,136,759	2,052,622	150,301
Aden .. ..	..	10,927	20	238	..	..
Canada .. ..	49,805	..	..	323,415	1,467	..
Hong Kong .. ..	1,428	122,806	1,343	5,614	776	16,011
India and Ceylon ..	72,492	93,478	10,490	11,717	13,806	124,807
Malaya (British) ..	..	45,833	32,802	5,572	8,721	311,895
Malta .. ..	..	16,819	196	61	8,863	1,111
Mauritius .. ..	..	64,853	6,014	149	250	52
New Zealand .. ..	6,202	193,490	..	111,859	706	..
Pacific Islands (British)	..	1,656	596	2,099	4,428	3,011
South African Union ..	..	307	..	1,435	734	..
Sudan .. ..	..	31,146	51	126	7	44
Other British Countries	..	17,747	5,324	1,090	1,283	17,164
Africa, Portuguese East	..	45,788	229	693	17	310
Africa, Portuguese West	..	20,746	..	..	..	..
Belgium .. ..	579,449	33,486	1,809	1	1,548	..
China .. ..	5,761	1,874,566	11,640	3,135	84	38,332
Egypt .. ..	..	78,389	2,125	1,018	2,332	698
France .. ..	906,906	..	..	56	12,165	..
French Indo-China ..	..	5,544	..	138	..	66
Germany .. ..	549,192	1,617	228	40,586	2,682	..
Italy .. ..	628,347	44,360	..	..	967	..
Japan .. ..	2,602,950	843,725	2,787	101	6,543	15,104
Netherlands .. ..	50,549	22,112	..	5,015	..	..
Netherlands East Indies	..	215,724	292,564	18,602	1,296	76,685
Norway .. ..	1,432	..	..	7	..	..
Peru .. ..	..	38,312	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	..	16,527	7,941	4	631	123,141
Siam .. ..	..	29,959	..	16	17	22,016
Spain .. ..	30,167	..	..	..	14	..
Sweden .. ..	31,968	..	..	..	45	..
U.S.S. Republic .. ..	..	75,367	..	..	..	..
United States of America	79,602	..	..	700	109,105	..
Other Foreign Countries	26,275	61,541	9,860	312	156	30
Total .. ..	8,638,936	5,185,967	4,005,971	2,670,518	2,231,265	900,778

The value of the above-mentioned six articles added to that of the next principal item (hides and skins) represented slightly over 91 per cent. of the total merchandise exported. The value of hides and skins exported amounted to £873,096, of which £469,904 was sent to France, 198,754 to the United Kingdom, and £141,950 to the United States of America.

Principal  
Exports—  
Quantity and  
Value.

In the following table particulars relating to quantities and values of the principal items of primary produce exported, are given:—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1929-30 TO 1932-33.

AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.

Commodity.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Wool .. .. .	{ lb.	160,674,506	175,410,800	182,978,607	214,621,692
	{ £	7,889,140	6,960,714	7,694,531	8,638,936
Butter .. .. .	{ lb.	40,305,160	61,751,348	81,068,322	95,492,925
	{ £	2,668,755	2,998,170	3,972,723	4,005,971
Wheat .. .. .	{ centals	1,632,278	15,404,314	16,812,761	14,710,399
	{ £	690,247	3,016,409	4,246,048	3,621,571
Flour (wheaten) ..	{ centals	3,589,050	3,805,375	4,357,440	4,832,238
	{ £	1,880,057	1,221,250	1,347,302	1,564,396
Fruits— Dried .. .. .	{ lb.	74,922,352	83,524,007	64,087,466	72,156,497
	{ £	1,426,593	1,531,659	1,278,327	1,507,299
Fresh .. .. .	{ lb.	42,705,500	29,038,900	17,840,700	78,250,600
	{ £	423,989	279,700	173,112	687,583
Preserved in Liquid	{ lb.	29,644,263	25,932,607	22,878,506	26,045,887
	{ £	409,327	427,268	399,526	475,636
Meats— Beef (frozen) ..	{ lb.	503,264	673,442	2,345,825	6,980,439
	{ £	10,471	10,412	30,028	90,352
Lamb (frozen) ..	{ lb.	47,238,316	44,050,955	53,730,762	70,792,912
	{ £	1,279,836	1,075,532	1,186,155	1,521,078
Mutton (frozen)	{ lb.	13,666,929	12,798,586	11,816,831	14,385,563
	{ £	248,021	186,903	190,621	197,056
Rabbits and Hares (frozen)	{ pairs	1,474,898	2,308,703	2,540,163	2,045,707
	{ £	123,492	157,665	148,058	170,899
All other .. .. .	{ —	—	—	—	—
	{ £	203,458	229,359	152,863	251,880
Milk and Cream ..	{ lb.	16,190,931	12,364,601	15,514,090	23,683,146
	{ £	985,292	611,646	625,424	900,778
Hides and Skins— Sheep .. .. .	{ lb.	36,653,104	37,245,945	29,297,222	34,623,178
	{ £	1,363,874	889,836	492,081	663,732
Calf, Cattle, Horse	{ No.	129,143	172,871	28,491	53,643
	{ £	67,018	83,923	21,113	38,190
Rabbits and Hares	{ lb.	2,604,601	2,231,117	2,255,125	2,874,945
	{ £	441,074	143,672	126,088	127,598
Other Skins .. .. .	{ —	—	—	—	—
	{ £	110,838	224,242	54,843	43,576
Tallow (unrefined)	{ cwt.	150,833	108,475	209,957	240,598
	{ £	256,863	133,801	220,611	240,262
Eggs in shell .. ..	{ dozen	475,800	1,633,633	2,751,820	3,858,036
	{ £	34,906	83,705	138,382	223,426



Customs and  
Excise  
Revenue.

The following statement shows the overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1932-33 :—

OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED  
AT VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1932-33.

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports (British Cur- rency) .. ..	20,845,801	564,527	30,873	66,787	..	21,516,988
Exports (Australian Currency) .. ..	26,277,920	2,488,992	322,560	860,587	..	29,950,068
Total* .. ..	47,123,721	3,053,519	362,442	927,374	..	51,467,056
Gross Revenue—						
Import Duties ..	5,696,185	148,604	60,019	14,555	..	5,919,363
Excise Duties ..	3,451,449	12,628	..	124	20,568	3,484,709
Primage .. ..	1,731,248	35,319	3,346	6,572	..	1,776,485
Other sources ..	36,893	245	20	52	36	37,246
Total .. ..	10,915,775	196,796	63,385	21,303	20,604	11,217,863†

\* Recorded Values.

† After deducting £389,506 for Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £10,828,357.

Interstate  
Trade.

On the 13th September, 1910, the Commonwealth Government abandoned the collecting and recording of information relating to Interstate imports and exports, but at the Statisticians' Conference, held in 1926 at Perth, it was resolved that action should be taken by each Statistician, with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania (where schemes for collecting Interstate trade statistics were in force), with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of Interstate trade. It has not been possible to obtain complete information in respect of the value of the Interstate trade of Victoria.

Returns of fourteen specified articles (quantities only) interchanged between Victoria and the other States, have been received

from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, Ports and Harbors Department, Warrnambool Harbor Board, and the Department of Agriculture. The tabulated totals of these items for the year 1932-33, excluding all oversea cargo interchanged, are shown in the following table:—

INTERSTATE TRADE OF 14 SPECIFIED ARTICLES  
(QUANTITIES ONLY).

Article.	Imported into Victoria from other States during 1932-33, and recorded by—					
	Department of Agriculture (Live Stock by Land and Sea).	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	..	29	2,902	..	..	2,931
Coal .. ..	..	20	702,137	166,939	13,176	882,272
Flour .. ..	..	20,544	85	..	..	20,629
Fruits, fresh ..	..	20,577	8,196*	..	..	†
Fruits, dried ..	..	466	1,376*	..	..	‡
Oats .. ..	..	3,280	328	..	..	3,608
Onions .. ..	..	121	89	..	..	210
Potatoes .. ..	..	562	54	..	..	616
Wheat .. ..	..	127,826	..	..	..	127,826
Wool .. ..	..	30,766	7,703	3,120	804	42,393
	No.					No.
Cattle .. ..	139,679	..	..	..	..	139,679
Sheep .. ..	3,199,842	..	..	..	..	3,199,842
Horses .. ..	3,692	..	..	..	..	3,692
Pigs .. ..	9,473	..	..	..	..	9,473
Article.	Exported from Victoria to other States during 1932-33, and recorded by—					
	Department of Agriculture (Live Stock by Land and Sea).	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	..	64	1,645	..	..	1,709
Coal .. ..	..	663	1,045	..	..	1,708
Flour .. ..	..	3,288	7,223	..	..	10,511
Fruits, fresh ..	..	10,900	12,615*	..	..	§
Fruits, dried ..	..	414	5,980*	..	..	
Oats .. ..	..	669	6,772	..	..	7,441
Onions .. ..	..	2,724	9,081	6,640	..	18,445
Potatoes .. ..	..	28,589	27,958	321	..	56,868
Wheat .. ..	..	87	6,392	1,378	..	7,857
Wool .. ..	..	657	9,880	1,345	..	11,882
	No.					No.
Cattle .. ..	34,451	..	..	..	..	34,451
Sheep .. ..	438,671	..	..	..	..	438,671
Horses .. ..	3,141	..	..	..	..	3,141
Pigs .. ..	2,084	..	..	..	..	2,084

\* Measurement tons.

† Comprising 20,577 tons weight and 8,196 tons measurement.

‡ Comprising 466 tons weight and 1,376 tons measurement.

§ Comprising 10,900 tons weight and 12,615 tons measurement.

|| Comprising 414 tons weight and 5,980 tons measurement.

The foregoing table refers to the quantities of fourteen articles interchanged between Victoria and the other States. The States from and to in the case of imports and exports respectively are available for only seven of the aforementioned items. These consist of butter, flour, wheat, cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, and information relating to the importing and exporting State of these articles is given below :—

INTERSTATE TRADE OF SEVEN SPECIFIED ARTICLES,  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT  
AND EXPORT, 1932-33.

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	68	89	1	..	2,773	2,931
Flour .. ..	19,735	..	882	12	..	20,629
Wheat .. ..	112,654	..	15,172	..	..	127,826
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. ..	138,320	..	938	..	421	139,679
Sheep .. ..	3,142,900	..	52,861	..	4,081	3,199,842
Horses .. ..	3,371	6	164	25	126	3,692
Pigs .. ..	6,720	..	1,339	..	1,414	9,473

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	125	293	479	612	200	1,709
Flour .. ..	2,404	199	970	24	6,914	10,511
Wheat .. ..	125	1	10	1	7,720	7,857
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. ..	28,022	2	6,389	23	15	34,451
Sheep .. ..	279,286	44	144,757	1,717	12,867	438,671
Horses .. ..	934	19	1,187	842	159	3,141
Pigs .. ..	2,024	6	33	4	17	2,084

## SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables. **Vessels entered and cleared.** 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. In the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 318) and at the port of Melbourne (page 320) coastal shipping is included.

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the last five years were as follows—

## OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Vessels Entered—					
Number .. ..	2,474	2,499	2,166	2,097	2,343
Tons .. ..	6,798,092	6,911,048	6,161,699	5,996,094	6,688,911
Average tonnage ..	2,748	2,766	2,845	2,859	2,855
Vessels Cleared—					
Number .. ..	2,466	2,488	2,181	2,101	2,296
Tons .. ..	6,815,305	6,877,418	6,238,325	6,018,664	6,674,138
Average tonnage ..	2,764	2,764	2,860	2,865	2,907

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1933, steamers numbered 2,338 of the vessels entered, and 2,291 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 6,688,511 and 6,673,738 respectively. The inward shipping included 92 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 299,699, whilst the outward shipping included 205 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 349,032.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1932-33 are set out in the following statement:—

Shipping with principal countries.

## SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1932-33.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States .. ..	1,673	3,594,592	5	400	1,637	3,519,528	5	400
United Kingdom .. ..	174	1,182,939	..	..	226	1,499,171	..	..
New Zealand .. ..	58	112,867	..	..	63	134,041	..	..
India .. ..	17	72,143	..	..	5	22,265	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	23	80,276	..	..	12	38,292	..	..
Other British .. ..	90	279,776	..	..	56	168,893	..	..
Total British Countries ..	2,035	5,322,593	5	400	1,990	5,382,190	5	400
Japan .. ..	60	240,973	..	..	74	206,386	..	..
Dutch East Indies .. ..	25	129,456	..	..	33	155,455	..	..
United States of America ..	92	461,567	..	..	51	292,824	..	..
Other Foreign .. ..	126	533,922	..	..	134	546,883	..	..
Total Foreign Countries ..	303	1,365,918	..	..	292	1,291,548	..	..
Grand Total .. ..	2,338	6,688,511	5	400	2,291	6,673,738	5	400

Nationality of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1932-33 was as shown hereunder :-

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1932-33.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—	No.		No.	
Australian .. ..	1,412	1,970,062	1,360	1,915,855
United Kingdom .. ..	493	2,983,057	498	3,024,923
Canadian .. ..	16	58,668	15	55,204
Hong Kong .. ..	18	55,760	18	55,760
New Zealand .. ..	60	84,493	61	87,759
South African .. ..	5	16,000	5	16,000
Other British .. ..	9	18,900	9	18,900
Total, British .. ..	2,013	5,186,940	1,966	5,174,401
Foreign—				
Danish .. ..	9	30,574	11	37,754
French .. ..	8	42,329	8	42,329
German .. ..	44	194,373	42	184,663
Holland .. ..	40	223,440	40	223,591
Italian .. ..	23	128,819	22	125,730
Japanese .. ..	71	283,218	71	286,965
Norwegian .. ..	69	264,116	68	258,971
Swedish .. ..	28	94,429	28	92,290
United States of America ..	34	221,244	35	224,933
Other Foreign .. ..	4	19,429	5	22,511
Total, Foreign .. ..	330	1,501,971	330	1,499,737
Grand Total .. ..	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138

Shipping  
entered at  
Victorian  
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coastwise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1933 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Oversea—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Steam ..	181	632,533	..	..	50	153,434	8	33,142	..	..
Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate*—										
Steam ..	1,953	5,554,480	..	..	131	276,325	9	33,582	6	5,015
Sailing ..	5	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam ..	29	94,541	..	..	25	98,046	2	8,584	..	..
Interstate <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam ..	86	184,105	..	..	96	147,989	8	40,333	12	11,325
Local (within the State)—										
Steam ..	707	304,967	45	9,000	383	170,821	63	12,652	107	21,273
Sailing ..	148	4,718	..	..	21	1,699	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Steam ..	2,956	6,770,626	45	9,000	685	846,615	90	128,293	125	37,613
Sailing ..	153	5,118	..	..	21	1,699	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	3,109	6,775,744	45	9,000	706	848,314	90	128,293	125	37,613

NOTE.—“ Ports ” mean Victorian ports.

\* Including “ Oversea *via* States.”

**Cargo discharged and shipped.** Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following tables. The first table gives the tonnage of interstate and oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the second tabulation shows only the tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels carrying.

TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO  
DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT  
DURING THE YEAR 1932-33.

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne .. .. .	1,408,958	1,178,786	651,781	957,321
Geelong .. .. .	174,612	109,900	32,356	357,026
Portland .. .. .	..	12,426	90	37,339
Warrnambool .. .. .	13,316	..	4,496	..
Total .. .. .	1,596,886	1,301,112	688,723	1,351,686

TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED  
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1932-33, ACCORDING  
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS  
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian .. .. .	9,923	8,834
Great Britain .. .. .	636,501	788,333
Canadian .. .. .	29,959	15,918
Hong Kong .. .. .	26,198	10,047
New Zealand .. .. .	41,031	62,068
South African .. .. .	2,955	5,126
Other British .. .. .	16,853	12,329
Total British .. .. .	763,420	902,655
Danish .. .. .	27,773	25,220
French .. .. .	2,446	944
German .. .. .	21,915	28,296
Dutch .. .. .	29,354	63,070
Italian .. .. .	13,539	15,985
Japanese .. .. .	91,880	210,109
Norwegian .. .. .	178,145	71,710
Swedish .. .. .	84,010	20,483
United States of America .. .. .	74,992	1,796
Other Foreign .. .. .	13,638	11,418
Total, Foreign .. .. .	537,692	449,031
Grand Total .. .. .	1,301,112	1,351,686

## PORT OF MELBOURNE.

**Port of Melbourne.** The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 12·01 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1933. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 62 acres, of which 28·5 acres are under sheds. The constitution of the Trust and revenue and expenditure are shown in part "Municipal Statistics."

**Trade of the Port.** In the year 1933, vessels to the number of 3,188 (2,928 steamers and 260 sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 11,861,317, berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1933 was 2,638,524, and that of exports 1,715,676. These figures include Interstate and Coastal tonnage, which amounted to 1,424,064 in the case of imports and 725,374 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Interstate imports, and, excluding 50,540 tons transhipped to vessels and 139,785 tons kept on board and landed at Geelong or used for bunkers, the quantity imported during 1933 amounted to 652,020 tons.

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

**Post Offices, Mails, &c.** The following statement contains particulars in relation to the number of post offices in Victoria, and the number of mails despatched and received in this State in each of the last five years :—

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1929 .. .. .	2,738	2,721,760	2,627,126
1930 .. .. .	2,732	2,679,997	2,601,010
1931 .. .. .	2,559	2,396,006	2,331,389
1932 .. .. .	2,548	2,365,756	2,389,447
1933 .. .. .	2,533	2,330,810	2,247,505

\* Excluding "telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1928-29, 237; 1929-30, 241; 1930-31, 260; 1931-32, 258; 1932-33, 261.



**Postal Returns.** Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1931-32 and 1932-33 are given hereunder:—

NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS  
DEALT WITH, 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Particulars.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.
<i>Posted for delivery—</i>						
<i>Within the Commonwealth ..</i>	207,952,200	25,002,400	232,954,600	205,401,900	25,243,200	230,645,100
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
Despatched ..	8,623,000	4,184,000	12,807,000	8,966,900	4,292,000	13,258,900
Received ..	5,991,800	2,042,900	8,034,700	6,453,900	2,105,000	8,558,900
Total ..	222,567,000	31,229,300	253,796,300	220,822,700	31,640,200	252,462,900

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, for the last five years, are shown below:—

REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1928-29  
TO 1932-33.

Year ended 30th June—	Registered Articles (Other than Parcels)—				Parcels Post*—			
	Posted for Delivery Within the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total Posted.	Received from Beyond the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Within the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total Posted.	Received from Beyond the Commonwealth.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1929 ..	2,084,423	119,544	2,203,967	162,750	2,962,800	68,100	3,030,900	142,800
1930 ..	2,031,560	111,479	2,143,039	171,002	2,450,600	74,400	2,525,000	132,800
1931 ..	1,772,144	79,506	1,851,650	138,646	1,788,800	46,200	1,833,000	81,100
1932 ..	1,702,882	47,238	1,750,120	114,448	1,667,800	42,700	1,710,500	62,600
1933 ..	1,719,900	54,718	1,774,618	105,668	1,611,500	41,400	1,652,900	67,300

\* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

**Dead Letters.** During 1932-33 money and valuables to the amount of £22,091 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 24,276 were posted without address, and of that number 216 contained money and valuables to the extent of £2,304.

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, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of Money Order Offices open	709	735	740	741	742
Money Orders Issued—					
Inland .. .. .	{ Number .. 494,732	{ Number .. 505,212	{ Number .. 483,730	{ Number .. 426,438	{ Number .. 429,186
	{ Amount £ 2,612,542	{ Amount £ 2,623,002	{ Amount £ 2,449,057	{ Amount £ 2,160,546	{ Amount £ 2,197,455
Interstate .. .. .	{ Number .. 84,227	{ Number .. 81,507	{ Number .. 75,576	{ Number .. 68,751	{ Number .. 66,061
	{ Amount £ 471,370	{ Amount £ 451,021	{ Amount £ 394,506	{ Amount £ 336,870	{ Amount £ 342,422
Beyond the monwealth Com-	{ Number .. 86,772	{ Number .. 87,618	{ Number .. 62,930	{ Number .. 35,342	{ Number .. 37,151
	{ Amount £ 286,976	{ Amount £ 316,125	{ Amount £ 262,008	{ Amount £ 117,104	{ Amount £ 104,803
Total .. .. .	{ Number .. 665,731	{ Number .. 674,337	{ Number .. 622,236	{ Number .. 530,531	{ Number .. 532,398
	{ Amount £ 3,370,888	{ Amount £ 3,390,148	{ Amount £ 3,105,571	{ Amount £ 2,614,520	{ Amount £ 2,644,680
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland .. .. .	{ Number .. 495,276	{ Number .. 503,593	{ Number .. 480,379	{ Number .. 428,766	{ Number .. 431,956
	{ Amount £ 2,618,878	{ Amount £ 2,627,713	{ Amount £ 2,460,484	{ Amount £ 2,167,972	{ Amount £ 2,197,719
Interstate .. .. .	{ Number .. 148,090	{ Number .. 144,178	{ Number .. 127,916	{ Number .. 122,443	{ Number .. 127,351
	{ Amount £ 760,638	{ Amount £ 732,916	{ Amount £ 609,132	{ Amount £ 548,951	{ Amount £ 566,044
Beyond the monwealth Com-	{ Number .. 37,364	{ Number .. 38,573	{ Number .. 36,540	{ Number .. 29,395	{ Number .. 26,972
	{ Amount £ 135,220	{ Amount £ 135,988	{ Amount £ 125,416	{ Amount £ 102,049	{ Amount £ 84,139
Total .. .. .	{ Number .. 680,730	{ Number .. 686,344	{ Number .. 644,835	{ Number .. 580,604	{ Number .. 586,279
	{ Amount £ 3,514,736	{ Amount £ 3,496,617	{ Amount £ 3,195,032	{ Amount £ 2,818,972	{ Amount £ 2,847,902
Postal Notes—					
Issued .. .. .	{ Number .. 4,759,531	{ Number .. 4,893,975	{ Number .. 4,516,951	{ Number .. 4,529,707	{ Number .. 4,916,564
	{ Amount £ 1,720,553	{ Amount £ 1,765,486	{ Amount £ 1,600,160	{ Amount £ 1,543,392	{ Amount £ 1,650,113
Paid—Issued with- in the State	{ Number .. 3,106,130	{ Number .. 3,142,456	{ Number .. 3,053,663	{ Number .. 3,019,162	{ Number .. 3,295,818
	{ Amount £ 1,169,662	{ Amount £ 1,186,140	{ Amount £ 1,121,683	{ Amount £ 1,081,211	{ Amount £ 1,156,571
Paid — Issued in other States	{ Number .. 441,366	{ Number .. 422,514	{ Number .. 403,930	{ Number .. 420,634	{ Number .. 488,793
	{ Amount £ 166,406	{ Amount £ 164,853	{ Amount £ 156,852	{ Amount £ 169,769	{ Amount £ 172,422

Of the money orders issued in 1932-33, 3,252 for £10,796 were payable in New Zealand, and 22,869 for £54,114 were payable in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 10,520 for £19,116 issued in New Zealand, and 12,323 for £51,451 issued in the United Kingdom.

The following statement gives particulars relating to the telegraph business in the Victorian offices during the last five years :—

## TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)..	2,409	2,442	2,428	2,426	2,423
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Despatched ..	3,874,173	3,741,895	3,070,104	3,012,693	2,998,849
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched ..	256,167	250,769	209,356	202,870	215,591
Received ..	230,293	229,231	196,951	187,894	190,856
Transiting the State ..	346,559	329,909	252,332	294,145	317,412
Total Number of Messages Handled..	4,707,192	4,551,804	3,728,743	3,697,602	3,722,708
Revenue Credited—	£	£	£	£	£
Telegrams within the Commonwealth	258,671	241,332	197,772	191,934	192,652
Telegrams transiting the State	46,477	40,712	35,269	34,950	36,361
Total .. ..	305,148	282,044	233,041	226,884	229,013

The connexion of one or more subscribers to a telephone office constitutes an exchange. Information relating to the telephone service in Victoria is given below for the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

## TELEPHONES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,620	1,656	1,652	1,641	1,639
Public Telephones ..	2,256	2,295	2,213	2,199	2,226
Lines Connected ..	114,603	118,074	113,282	110,213	110,386
Instruments Connected ..	155,841	160,381	154,647	151,455	152,693
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	88.2	89.9	86.0	83.9	83.9

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the years 1930-31 to 1932-33 are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria at 30th June, 1933, represented over 36 per cent. of the total for Australia, viz., 468,430.

WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA,  
1930-31 TO 1932-33.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences issued during—		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Coast .. .. .	1	1	1
Ship .. .. .	50	54	60
Land .. .. .	6	3	3
Broadcasting* .. .. .	10	13	14
Broadcast Listeners .. .. .	137,005	139,323	170,995
Experimental .. .. .	260	269	323
Portable .. .. .	1	1	1
Special .. .. .	10	12	11
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>137,343</b>	<b>139,676</b>	<b>171,408</b>

\* Exclusive of the 2 stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 are contained in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Revenue.*</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Postage .. .. .	1,441,804	1,445,412	1,482,526	1,424,107	1,430,699
Money Order Commission .. .. .	61,422	66,491	54,774	56,537	55,334
Poundage on Postal Notes .. .. .	16,092	13,447	12,783	12,304	12,522
Private Boxes and Bags .. .. .	137,008	317,308	92,834	90,188	122,417
Miscellaneous .. .. .					
Total Postal .. .. .	1,656,326	1,842,658	1,642,917	1,583,136	1,620,972
Telegraph .. .. .	334,168	396,383	325,045	307,740	328,664
Telephones .. .. .	1,529,634	1,633,790	1,598,415	1,555,437	1,595,977
Grand Total† .. .. .	3,520,128	3,872,831	3,566,377	3,446,313	3,545,613
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries .. .. .	1,664,562	1,691,961	1,717,591	..	..
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary .. .. .	..	..	..	1,289,583	1,199,835
General Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	65,143	56,583
Stores and Material .. .. .	..	..	..	37,790	35,402
Mail Services .. .. .	282,820	287,994	272,074	263,612	246,168
Engineering Services (other than new works) .. .. .	..	..	..	435,240	531,347
Contingencies .. .. .	576,171	591,785	490,623	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	24,129	24,993	26,070	..	..
Pensions and Retiring Allowances .. .. .	51,376	48,794	46,995	39,845	48,807
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. .. .. .	32,690	25,837	14,740	14,152	20,660
Proportion of Audit Expenses .. .. .	3,222	3,366	3,576	2,677	2,699
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephone, and Wireless .. .. .	697,526	630,943	274,818	108,943	138,902
New Buildings, &c. .. .. .	23,421	54,448	5,571	118	..
Interest on Transferred Properties .. .. .	61,362	61,362	61,362	61,362	61,362
Total Expenditure† .. .. .	3,417,279	3,421,483	2,913,420	2,318,460	2,341,265

\* Including "Central Office" collections.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments, which include loan expenditure as follows:—£720,947 in 1928-29 £685,391 in 1929-30, £280,389 in 1930-31, £109,056 in 1931-32, and nil in 1932-33.

As a result of a change in the method of classification of expenditure figures for 1931-32 and 1932-33 are not comparable in all respects with those for previous years.

## TRANSPORT.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act 1932*, The Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport, and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

The Board consisted, as provided by the Act, of (a) a chairman, (b) a nominee of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, (c) a representative of motor interests, (d) a primary producer, (e) a person engaged in commercial pursuits.

The Act gave the Board power to make reports to the Governor in Council, containing such recommendations as the Board thought wise and expedient with respect to the better and more economic co-ordination or the better regulation and control of railway, tramway, motor, sea and air transport.

The Board in its Further (Second) Report dated 21st July, 1933, made a number of recommendations for the better and more economic co-ordination of railway and road motor transport.

Many of the recommendations contained in the Report are embodied in the *Transport Regulation Act 1933*, which was assented to on 31st December, 1933. This Act provides that the transport authority shall be a re-constituted Transport Regulation Board of three members appointed by the Governor in Council of whom (a) one shall be chairman, (b) one a primary producer, and (c) one a person engaged in commercial pursuits outside an area within a radius of twenty-five miles from the post office situate at the corner of Bourke-street and Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

The provisions of the Act relating to commercial passenger vehicles do not apply with respect to—

- (a) any motor omnibus with seating capacity for not less than eight passengers and used for hire in the City of Melbourne, and within eight miles of its boundaries.
- (b) any urban motor omnibus operating in the municipal districts of Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong, and a distance of within twenty-five miles from the chief post office within each of the municipal districts.

- (c) During a period of two years from the date of coming into operation of the Act, any urban motor omnibus operating solely within the urban districts of Mildura.
- (d) any motor car used by a commercial traveller in the ordinary course of his business.
- (e) any commercial passenger vehicle while it is used solely for the purpose of essential emergency transport of persons necessitated by failure, breakdown, or stoppage of the ordinary passenger transport service.

The Act requires *all* commercial goods vehicles to be licensed. These vehicles may be classified as follows:—

- (a) Public goods carriers, that is to say, vehicles used solely for the carriage of goods of persons (other than the owner) for hire or reward.
- (b) Private goods carriers, that is to say, vehicles used solely for the carriage of goods for or in connexion with the business of the owner of the vehicle.
- (c) Limited goods carriers, that is to say, vehicles used for the carriage of goods for or in connexion with the business of the owner of such vehicle and also for the carriage for hire or reward of goods of other persons engaged in business in the same locality.

It is obligatory on the Board to grant without variation (so far as relates to routes, areas and classes of goods) every application for a commercial goods vehicle license in respect of (b) and (c).

Before granting or refusing to grant the license of any commercial passenger vehicle or any commercial goods vehicle used as a carrier of public goods, the Board shall take into consideration the advantages of the service proposed to be provided, the existing transportation service, the condition of the roads, the character and qualifications of the applicant and the interests of the public generally.

The conditions under which all licenses are granted require that vehicles are to be maintained in a fit and serviceable condition, that the limits of speed are complied with, and that the requirements of any determination of a wages board under the Factories and Shops Acts or any award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and

Arbitration relating to the wages to be paid to and the conditions of labour of drivers are observed.

Any person aggrieved may apply to the Board to state for the opinion of the Supreme Court the grounds of granting, refusing, revoking or suspending a license.

The license fee payable in respect of every commercial passenger vehicle and every commercial goods vehicle shall be determined by the Board, but the fee shall not be at a rate exceeding £5 per annum. Provided that the fee for any commercial goods vehicle used as private goods carriers or limited goods carriers shall be at the rate of 5s. annually. The rates of fees shall be determined so that the total amount of fees paid in any financial year does not substantially exceed the cost of administration of the Act in the year.

The owner of any licensed commercial passenger vehicle is required to insure himself, and during the currency of the license to keep himself insured against all sums for which he may become liable by way of damages in respect of such commercial passenger vehicle in case of injury to persons. The minimum amount of insurance in respect of any one vehicle shall not exceed £4,500. An owner of one or more commercial passenger vehicles is not required to insure his liability in respect of such vehicles jointly for more than £12,000.

The Act voids any contract for the conveyance of a passenger which purports to negative or restrict the liability in regard to insurance, and places a limitation on the number of consecutive hours any person may be employed driving a licensed vehicle.

No motor car, whether required to be licensed as a commercial goods vehicle or not, constructed or ordinarily used for the carriage of goods, shall be used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward unless such motor car is specially licensed for the purpose.

## RAILWAYS.

**Victorian  
Railways,  
length and  
cost.**

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 334, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.



The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways and the Road Motor Services, all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of these tramways are also shown separately on page 333. The usual motive power is steam, but electric traction is used on the suburban lines (with the exception of a small section of the Outer Circle line between East Camberwell and Deepdene), and on the 7·60 miles of electric tramways referred to above. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·77 miles (·21 double and 121·56 single) of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in.; and 2·42 miles (2·21 miles double and ·21 single) of electric street tramway, the gauge of which 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,  
1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<b>Length of Lines opened to 30th June—</b>					
Double Lines (miles) .. ..	338·72	347·30	347·30	348·10	348·10
Single Lines (miles) .. ..	4,411·94	4,417·06	4,426·16	4,429·37	4,429·37
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>4,750·66</b>	<b>4,764·36</b>	<b>4,773·46</b>	<b>4,777·47</b>	<b>4,777·47</b>
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction .. ..	45,298,221	46,331,145	46,448,956	46,499,934	46,753,002
Average Cost per mile .. ..	9,535	9,725	9,731	9,733	9,786

At 30th June, 1933, 103¾ miles of railways were in course of construction, and 39½ miles had been authorized but construction had been indefinitely postponed.

**Total capital cost of railways and equipment.** The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at the end of each of the last five years was as follows :—

**TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., AND  
EQUIPMENT, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

At 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
	Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1929 .. ..	73,075,876	894,375	335,987	26,208	74,332,446
1930 .. ..	74,234,081	408,312	337,718	40,209	75,020,320
1931 .. ..	74,343,498	438,054	339,325	35,041	75,155,918
1932 .. ..	74,456,021	454,670	339,743	31,665	75,282,099
1933 .. ..	74,747,300	470,087	341,092†	28,595	75,587,074

\* Including at 30th June, 1933, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed (£411,111), and cost of lines now closed for traffic (£390,539)

† Including (£33,101) cost of line now closed for traffic.

The loan liability of the Railways Department at 30th June, 1933, is represented by stock and debentures outstanding to the nominal amount of £73,839,638 on which the annual interest payable is £3,113,818, or at the average rate of 4·217 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £3,103,173—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, contributions amounting, at 30th June, 1933, to £4,553,460 (on which no interest is charged) have been made from Consolidated Revenue, the Developmental Railways Account and the National Recovery Loan for capital purposes.

**Railway traffic.** The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 are given in the following table:—

**RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Miles Constructed ..	4,750·66	4,764·36	4,773·46	4,777·47	4,777·47
„ Dismantled ..	36·14	37·70	37·63	37·63	37·63
„ Closed to Traffic ..	5·71	4·15	9·28	11·47	11·47
„ Open for Traffic ..	4,708·81	4,722·51	4,726·55	4,728·37	4,728·37
Vehicle Mileage ..	19,022,771	18,708,773	16,957,378	16,269,092	16,235,292
Passenger Journeys ..	168,440,449	164,471,582	141,212,373	131,921,679	136,078,269
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	8,187,088	7,513,606	6,099,310	6,197,393*	6,259,427*

\* Figures relating to Road Motor Services (11,312 tons in 1931-32, 15,081 tons in 1932-33) not included previously.

The tonnage of goods and live stock carried during 1932-33—6,259,427—exceeded that for 1931-32 by 62,034 tons.

**Railway receipts and expenditure.** The receipts and expenditure of the Railways Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

## RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Receipts—</b>					
<b>Passenger, &amp;c., Business—</b>					
Passenger Fares	5,303,122	4,904,785	3,957,859	3,574,392	3,620,726
Parcels, &c. ..	518,302	470,188	375,959	336,412	322,231
Other ..	131,255	128,915	112,155	96,017	85,392
<b>Goods, &amp;c., Business—</b>					
Goods ..	5,432,815	4,716,294	4,163,987	4,193,187	4,127,696
Live Stock ..	664,729	730,008	572,658	550,461	590,691
Minerals ..	159,132	160,600	90,185	72,462	68,557
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	454,018	430,808	317,801	276,296	290,301
Sale of Electrical Power ..	38,574	34,542	43,840	27,394	28,595
Rentals ..	149,118	159,161	149,865	139,989	130,000
Book Stalls ..	82,338	77,199	63,972	57,348	58,021
Advertising ..	54,462	57,580	55,425	42,423	41,798
Other ..	274,522	217,933	186,178	164,431	156,862
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13,262,387</b>	<b>12,088,013</b>	<b>10,089,884</b>	<b>9,530,812</b>	<b>9,520,870</b>
<b>Working Expenses—</b>					
Way and Works ..	1,932,618	1,759,893	1,405,588	1,117,846	1,472,198
Rolling-stock ..	3,588,627	3,596,430	2,849,776	2,267,598	2,238,956
Transportation ..	3,144,911	3,056,555	2,435,177	2,035,838	1,978,796
Electrical Engineering Branch ..	357,010	345,566	273,682	187,805	192,941
Stores Branch ..	141,094	133,922	110,810	88,636	85,389
Pensions and Gratuities ..	209,129	201,871	195,210	159,052	147,199
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	157,770	192,481	230,278	265,848	270,773
Other ..	302,300	312,175	269,820	278,896	255,672
<b>Credit for maintenance expenditure charged to Unemployment Relief Funds ..</b>					<i>Cr. 69,135</i>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,833,459</b>	<b>9,598,893</b>	<b>7,770,341</b>	<b>6,401,519</b>	<b>6,572,789</b>
<b>Net Receipts ..</b>	<b>3,428,928</b>	<b>2,489,120</b>	<b>2,319,543</b>	<b>3,129,293</b>	<b>2,948,081</b>
<b>Interest Charges and Expenses ..</b>	<b>3,491,757</b>	<b>3,526,117</b>	<b>3,798,107*</b>	<b>4,099,643*</b>	<b>3,643,877*</b>
<b>Deficit for year ..</b>	<b>62,829</b>	<b>1,036,997</b>	<b>1,478,564</b>	<b>970,350</b>	<b>695,796</b>
<b>Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts ..</b>	<b>% 74·15</b>	<b>% 79·41</b>	<b>% 77·01</b>	<b>% 67·17</b>	<b>% 69·04</b>

\* Including Exchange on Interest Payments in London, viz., 1930-31, £183,863; 1931-32, £440,938; 1932-33, £404,867.

The receipts for 1932-33 were £9,942 less than in 1931-32. Passenger business increased by £21,528, and goods, &c., business decreased by £29,166. Working expenses showed an increase on the previous year of £171,270.

The earnings, expenses, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Heading.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. ..	4,708	4,718	4,720	4,723	4,728
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	2,817	2,562	2,133	2,016	2,014
Working Expenses per Mile ..	2,089	2,034	1,646	1,354	1,390
Net Revenue per Mile ..	728	528	491	662	624

This table does not take account of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the table on page 331.

At 30th June, 1933, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock was £14,388,648 (including electrical equipment of Suburban Passenger Coaches, £929,039), of the narrow-gauge £112,558, of the electric street tramway £100,714, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £22,494.

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., 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Year.	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1928-29 ..	20,877	6,768	27,645	£ 7,277,902
1929-30 ..	20,258	4,484	24,742	6,959,806
1930-31 ..	19,441	2,716	22,157	5,490,927
1931-32 ..	18,581	2,709	21,290	4,352,872
1932-33 ..	18,542	3,334	21,876	4,338,284

*Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.*

The numbers for 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33 do not convey an accurate impression of the effective strength of the staff owing to the "rationing system" which was operating for the whole of the two first-mentioned years and until February, 1933.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1932-33 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, 1932-33.**  
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked .. .. .	5.18	2.41	7.59
Car Mileage .. .. .	480,029	115,706	595,735
Number of Passengers Carried	4,190,379	997,678	5,188,057
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue .. .. .	43,110	11,779*	54,889
Working Expenses .. .. .	32,098	6,370	38,468
Interest Charges .. .. .	10,807†	7,385‡	18,192
Net Result .. .. .	<i>Profit</i> 205	<i>Loss</i> 1,976	<i>Loss</i> 1,771
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1933—			
Construction of Line .. .. .	137,249	103,129	240,378
Rolling-stock .. .. .	68,896	31,818	100,714
Total .. .. .	206,145	134,947	341,092

\* Including £2,026 recouped from the Treasury.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £1,201.

‡ Including exchange and interest payments and redemptions, £820.

The item "Interest Charges, £7,385" includes £2,284 in respect of the portion of the tramway from Black Rock to Beaumaris which was closed for traffic on 31st August, 1931.

Particulars are given in the following table in relation to the operations during the last three years of the Road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—

**ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1930-31 to 1932-33.**  
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Car Mileage .. .. . No.	323,738	297,861	318,159
Passenger Journeys .. .. . No.	646,251	641,990	700,199
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service .. .. .	7,908	6,339	6,615
Goods Service .. .. .	9,022	10,372	13,245
Working Expenses .. .. .	24,044	23,070	20,284
Interest Charges .. .. .	1,319	1,327	1,270*
Net Result .. .. .	<i>Loss</i> 8,433	<i>Loss</i> 7,686	<i>Loss</i> 1,694
Capital Expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off) .. .. .	35,041	31,665	28,594

\* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £141.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in railway accidents and the amount paid in compensation, damages, &c., for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 :—

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Nature of Accident.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<b>Train Accidents—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passengers .. .. .	..	45	..	2
<b>Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—</b>				
Passengers .. .. .	4	85	6	91
Employees .. .. .	4	53	2	52
Other Persons .. .. .	..	4	..	..
<b>Shunting Accidents—</b>				
Passengers .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Employees .. .. .	3	6	3	7
Other Persons .. .. .	2	4	..	2
Employees proceeding to and from Duty	..	..	1	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	20	18	19	14
Trespassers .. .. .	23	11	21	9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Compensation, Damages, &amp;c., Paid</b>	£ 7,141		£ 12,223	

**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 30th September, 1933, cost £41,154 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1933, the gross receipts were £5,502 and the working expenses, including interest, £4,861. The train mileage for the same year was 8,834, the number of passenger journeys was 5,653, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 15,820.

**Private railway.** Another railway in Victoria, not belonging to the State system, is one of 3-ft. gauge and 11 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th June, 1933, the cost of construction was £80,133, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £6,023 and £4,867 respectively. The above construction and maintenance cost includes the cost of about 8 miles of

steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown. This tramway is used for haulage of the logs of the company to which the line belongs and of sawn timber of other sawmillers, but not for passenger traffic. The freights on the extension line are included in the above receipts. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 11,190, and the passenger journeys numbered 6,816.

## TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprise 24·292 miles of cable lines, double track, and 148·943 miles of electric lines, of which 114·747 miles are double, and 34·196 miles single track.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading "Railways," page 328, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 338.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years:—

## VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1923-29 TO 1932-33.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
1928-29	137·982	34·241	25,888,243	221,616,033	2,497,214	1,783,790	1,297	5,575
1929-30	138·292	34·583	24,513,781	207,635,032	2,381,076	1,720,307	1,223	5,038
1930-31	138·778	34·458	23,689,735	182,279,131	2,114,368	1,462,025	1,195	4,658
1931-32	139·007	34·226	23,495,393	170,142,285	1,985,281	1,294,070	1,179	4,620
1932-33	139·039	34·196	23,473,262	171,717,081	1,996,160	1,263,132	1,158	4,637

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 Board has control of all the tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems, which are managed by the Railways Commissioners.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1933, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £4,950,000.

Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
Tramways.The following table contains detailed particulars of the  
operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways  
Board for the year 1932-33:—

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1932-33.

Tramway.	Track Open—		Vehicle Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.*	Working Expenses.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
Cable—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
Melbourne .. ..	21.972	..	5,010,900	36,865,659	374,548	297,556	507	1,099
Northcote .. ..	2.320	..	399,310	2,904,825	27,775	23,713	30	84
Total, Cable .. ..	24.292	..	5,410,210	39,770,484	402,323	321,269	537	1,183
Electric—								
Eastern system† ..	74.069	4.130	12,006,645	90,068,400	1,108,031	630,429	415	2,158
Northern system‡ ..	15.544	1.718	2,641,532	22,339,941	263,430	138,680	81	633
Footscray .. ..	3.919	.543	408,038	2,839,941	23,925	17,295	15	55
Essendon§ .. ..	13.215	1.405	1,454,227	8,669,104	122,703	76,347	42	367
Total, Electric .. ..	106.747	7.796	16,510,442	123,917,386	1,518,089	862,751	553	3,213
Grand Total .. ..	131.039	7.796	21,920,652	163,687,870	1,920,412	1,184,020	1,090	4,396
<b>Motor Omnibuses</b> .. ..	..	..	9,357	7,075	712	475	36	..

\* Gross revenue from tramways amounted to £2,005,336, and from motor omnibuses to £713.

† Prahran and Malvern (including St. Kilda and South Melbourne) and Hawthorn tramways.

‡ Coburg and Preston tramways.

§ Including "West Brunswick."



In addition to traffic receipts (£1,921,124), there was revenue from advertising, rents, &c., of £1,557 from cable tramways and £7,057 from electric tramways, making a gross revenue for the year of £1,929,738.

The gross surplus on the year's operations, including motor omnibuses, was £745,243. Out of this sum was paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £421,838. The following appropriations were made:—Consolidated Revenue, £108,218; Renewals Reserve Account, £236,000; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £76,838; and General Reserve Account, £86,000. The resulting deficit of £85,218 was met by a transfer from the General Reserve Account.

Up to 30th June, 1933, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £8,178,795, of which £1,369,167 was expended on cable, £6,719,993 on electric tramways, and £89,635 on motor omnibuses.

In the next statement interesting comparisons are made between the cable, electric, and bus systems, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1932-33:—

System.	Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	<i>d.</i>	£	<i>d.</i>	%	<i>d.</i>	Miles.
Cable ..	17·847	8,281	2·428	79·54	14·252	·977
Electric ..	22·067	6,860	2·940	56·56	12·541	·898
Bus ..	18·276	..	24·152	..	12·190	..

Metropolitan  
Tramways  
Traffic.

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, 1928-29  
TO 1932-33.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1928-29	130·472	8·531	23,791,857	211,762,137	2,403,990	1,683,819	1,228	5,277
1929-30	130·392	8·553	22,888,596	197,978,645	2,291,192	1,615,318	1,154	4,755
1930-31	130·808	8·028	22,181,379	173,854,203	2,035,115	1,369,733	1,127	4,416
1931-32	131·037	7·796	21,918,356	161,917,696	1,907,962	1,211,688	1,111	4,398
1932-33	131·039	7·796	21,920,652	163,687,870	1,920,412	1,184,020	1,090	4,396

The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines (1·42 double and 12·43 single track); Bendigo, with 8·79 miles of electric lines (1·79 double and 7·00 single track); and Geelong, with 11·76 miles of electric lines (4·79 double and 6·97 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below :—

COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1928-29	7·51	25·71	1,596,386	9,853,896	93,224	99,971	69	298
1929-30	7·90	26·03	1,625,185	9,656,387	89,884	104,989	69	283
1930-31	7·97	26·43	1,503,356	8,424,928	79,258	92,292	68	240
1931-32	7·97	26·43	1,577,037	8,224,589	77,319	82,382	68	222
1932-33	8·00	26·40	1,552,610	8,029,211	75,748	79,112	68	241

A summary of the operations for the past two years relating to the foregoing tramway systems and the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is appended :—

Summary of  
All Victorian  
Tramways.

## ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Heading.		1931-32.	1932-33.
Route Mileage Open—Double	.. miles	146.397	146.429
Single	.. miles	34.436	34.406
Total	.. miles	180.833	180.835
Cost of Construction and Equipment	£	8,660,367	8,616,069
Interest Payable on Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment	.. £	332,751	318,198
Gross Revenue—			
Traffic Receipts	.. .. £	2,039,444	2,047,857
Other	.. .. £	8,150	10,342
Total Revenue	£	2,047,594	2,058,199
Working Expenses	.. .. £	1,331,978	1,301,600
Net Earnings	.. .. £	715,616	756,599
Net Profit after Paying Working Expenses and Interest	.. .. £	382,865	438,401
Tram Miles Run	.. .. miles	24,102,848	24,068,997
Passenger Journeys	.. .. No.	175,431,389	176,905,138
Staff Employed—			
Salaried	.. .. No.	648	641
Wages	.. .. No.	4,088	4,092
Total Staff	.. .. No.	4,736	4,733
Rolling Stock	.. .. No.	1,212	1,191

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

**Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.** The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne are controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

The details of vehicles licensed during 1932-33 were as follows:—  
 (a) For passenger traffic—waggonettes, drags (4-wheel), 79; hansom cabs, 3; motor cars (taxi cabs, &c.), 630; motor omnibuses, 174; and motor chars-a-bancs, 14; and (b) for conveyance of goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne only—drivers licensed, 1,861.

**Motor vehicles, etc., registrations.** A detailed statement of the fees chargeable for the registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., and the revenue received therefrom by the Police Department during 1932-33, are shown in the appended table:—

## REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., 1932-33.

Heading.	Registrations.	Revenue.
	No.	£
Motor Cars—		
Private .. .. .	124,609	754,011
Commercial .. .. .	28,612	305,005
Hire .. .. .	2,095	23,314
Motor Cycles .. .. .	23,439	27,174
Omnibuses .. .. .	847	6,763
Traction Engines .. .. .	171	746
Trailers .. .. .	1,310	1,745
Drivers' and Riders' Licences .. .. .	235,613	59,519
Dealers' Licences .. .. .	272	1,360
Transfers .. .. .	43,711	5,464
Duplicates .. .. .	7,456	373
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	1,185,474*

\* This amount, less cost of collection and refunds and the amount received on account of Motor Drivers' Licences, has been credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

In the following statement, details of the registrations of motor vehicles, &c., are shown for each of the last five years :—

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,  
1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Heading.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—					
Private .. .. .	116,880	125,315	116,568	117,160	124,609
Commercial and Hire .. .. .	26,527	28,541	27,068	27,393	30,707
Motor Cycles .. .. .	24,554	25,405	23,635	22,568	23,439
Omnibuses .. .. .	437	626	960	831	847
Traction Engines .. .. .	207	154	126	107	171
Side-cars .. .. .	7,735	7,833	3,438*	*	*
Trailers .. .. .	537	601	673	857	1,310
Drivers' and Riders' Licences .. .. .	212,228	230,853	228,051	226,712	235,613
Dealers' Licences .. .. .	372	377	293	250	272
Transfers .. .. .	46,053	50,065	38,565	34,935	43,711
Duplicates .. .. .	3,651	4,365	4,088	3,759	7,456
Total Revenue Received ..	£ 1,092,702	£ 1,185,748	£ 1,106,011	£ 1,098,035	£ 1,185,474

\* Separate registration discontinued since 18th December, 1930.

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1933.

9396.—24

Cause of Traffic Accident.	Total Number of Accidents.			Number of Persons Affected.				Total Number Killed and Injured.
	Metro-politan Area.	Remainder of State.	Total.	Metropolitan Area.		Remainder of State.		
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
<b>Vehicles—</b>								
Bicycle .. .. .	169	14	183	7	138	3	8	156
Motor Bus .. .. .	32		32	2	21			23
Motor Car .. .. .	8,912	1,382	10,244	136	3,520	82	820	4,557
Motor Cycle .. .. .	383	25	408	17	233	4	35	339
Train .. .. .	24	16	40	22	28	12	8	70
Tram (Cable and Electric) ..	191	3	194	8	111		2	121
Other Vehicles .. .. .	71	20	91	7	50	4	23	84
<b>Horses—</b>								
Bolting .. .. .	17	1	18		14	1		15
Led .. .. .	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	6
Ridden .. .. .	7	10	17	3	14	6	4	27
Improper riding upon or getting on or off trams or other vehicles in motion* .. .. .	49	5	54	8	30	2	3	43
<b>Total Traffic Accidents—</b> (Vehicle, Horse, and Improper Riding) .. .. .	9,809	1,423	11,232†	203	4,181	113	901	5,398
						Total.		
						Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
<b>Ages of Persons killed or injured—</b>						No.	No.	No.
Under 10 years .. .. .						39	180	219
10 to 14 years .. .. .						13	96	109
Over 14 years .. .. .						264	4,806	5,070
Total .. .. .						316	5,082	5,398

\* These figures are included in those shown above. † Of the 11,232 traffic accidents shown above, 2,737 occurred in the City of Melbourne, 7,072 in the Suburbs, and 1,423 in the Country Districts; and 7,188 occurred during the hours of daylight.

The Police Department has tabulated a return of the traffic accidents (vehicle, horse, and improper riding) known to the Police, which occurred in the public streets of Victoria during the calendar year 1933. Details showing total accidents, and number of persons killed and injured, are as follows:—

*Interchange.*

A comparative statement of the traffic accidents occurring during the last five years is given below :—

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1929 TO 1933.

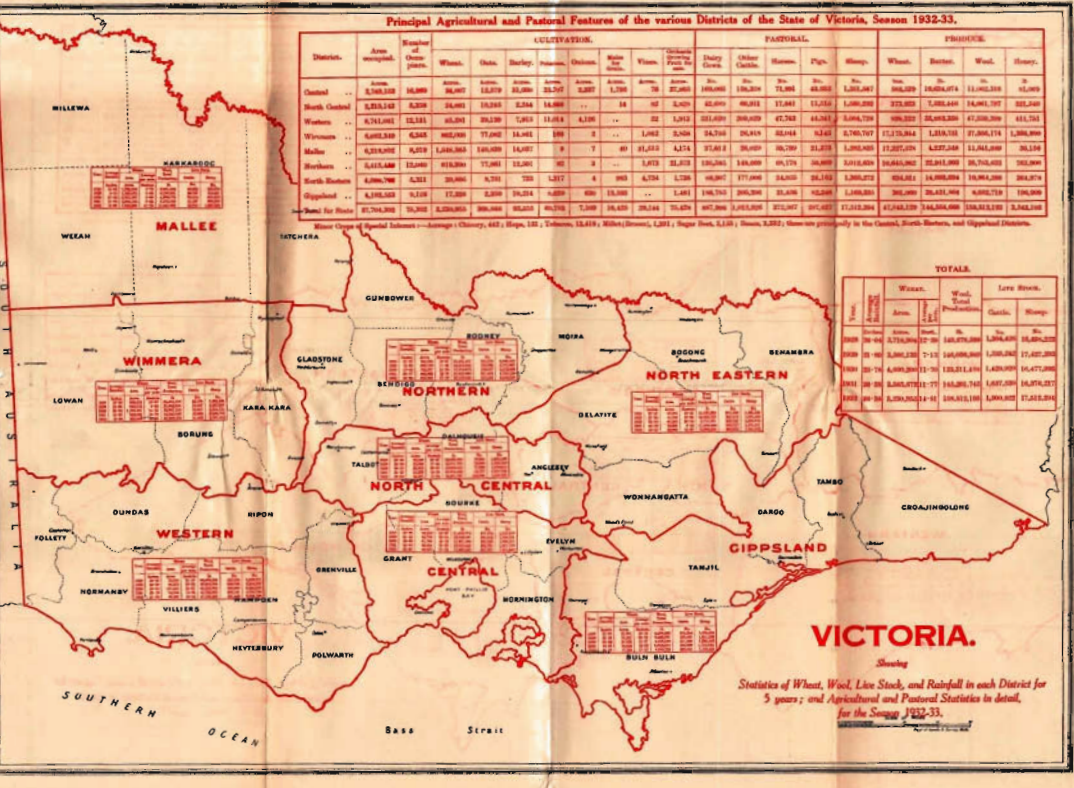
Cause of Accident.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bicycle .. ..	No. 4	No. 60	No. 4	No. 57	No. 7	No. 120	No. 5	No. 122	No. 10	No. 146
Motor Bus .. ..	1	41	..	3	..	3	1	8	2	21
Motor Car .. ..	232	3,590	246	3,351	232	3,345	213	3,353	217	4,340
Motor Cycle .. ..	31	219	26	403	40	327	40	350	21	318
Train .. ..	20	18	39	26	24	45	23	12	34	36
Tram .. ..	14	144	11	103	10	71	7	131	8	113
Other Vehicle* .. ..	26	105	22	108	18	121	17	95	11	73
Horses .. ..	16	44	2	34	2	10	5	24	13	35
Total .. ..	344	4,221	350	4,085	333	4,042	311	4,090	316	5,082

\* Figures for the years 1929 to 1931 include "Improper riding upon, or getting on or off, trams or other vehicles in motion." For 1932 and 1933 accidents of this nature are included under the heading to which the accident relates.

Principal Agricultural and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1932-33.

District.	Area occupied.	Number of Cattle pairs.	CULTIVATION.										PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.		
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Ordnance.	Male Cereals.	Flax.	Cottonseed (Dry Farming).	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Wool.	Sheep.		
Coltard	Area, 2,768,332	16,899	Area, 26,007	Area, 12,379	Area, 23,260	Area, 25,257	Area, 2,207	Area, 1,726	Area, 76	Area, 27,265	Area, 199,696	Area, 136,259	Area, 77,861	Area, 48,562	Area, 1,233,267	Area, 396,429	Area, 12,624,374	Area, 11,942,318	Area, 61,849	
North Central	5,533,142	8,209	24,091	19,233	2,264	18,989	..	14	107	3,202	62,899	96,914	17,841	11,712	1,066,290	272,023	7,083,444	14,961,797	322,740	
Western	6,741,641	12,131	63,291	29,239	7,651	11,913	4,126	..	22	1,212	231,639	269,429	47,743	44,247	3,694,729	596,222	22,485,220	47,200,299	411,711	
Wimmera	6,602,319	6,533	662,269	77,062	14,941	189	2	..	1,662	5,256	24,736	26,919	62,164	5,242	2,760,737	17,173,264	1,211,733	17,361,174	1,398,669	
Mallee	6,216,676	6,273	1,046,263	126,029	14,607	9	7	40	41,412	4,174	37,461	36,649	36,739	21,273	1,217,027	1,227,248	4,227,248	11,241,249	35,116	
North Eastern	5,415,446	12,649	419,269	77,061	12,261	92	2	..	1,672	21,273	126,261	126,649	49,179	26,669	3,212,629	22,611,269	10,761,269	10,761,269	262,629	
Gippsland	6,086,798	6,211	20,666	6,791	722	1,217	4	863	6,724	1,726	66,267	177,666	24,621	22,121	1,262,272	226,211	14,000,274	10,961,269	262,274	
State for 5 Years	57,794,262	59,263	2,226,629	866,666	62,621	69,712	7,169	56,422	29,244	75,621	697,269	1,212,269	272,267	272,267	17,121,264	47,248,229	34,248,269	33,621,229	3,242,229	

Mean Crop of Special Interest - Average - Oats, 645; Barley, 182; Tobacco, 12,419; Maize (Sweet), 1,261; Sugar Beet, 1,121; Sheep, 3,227; Sheep are principally in the Central, North Eastern, and Gippsland Districts.



**TOTALS.**

Year	Area	Cattle Pairs	Wheat	Wool	Live Stock	
					Cattle	Sheep
1928	56,446	2,774,269	12,700	149,272,269	1,262,269	16,262,269
1929	56,446	2,774,269	12,700	149,272,269	1,262,269	16,262,269
1930	56,446	2,774,269	12,700	149,272,269	1,262,269	16,262,269
1931	56,446	2,774,269	12,700	149,272,269	1,262,269	16,262,269
1932	56,446	2,774,269	12,700	149,272,269	1,262,269	16,262,269

**VICTORIA.**

Showing  
Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for  
5 years; and Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics in detail,  
for the Season 1932-33.

## PRODUCTION.

### LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple .. ..	26,446,619
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	7,085,892
Crown lands .. ..	22,713,249
	26,446,619
Total .. ..	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,956,931
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	735,889
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act) .. ..	330,135
Water reserves .. ..	311,451
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,650
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	410,000
Other reserves .. ..	371,026
Roads .. ..	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; } unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	3,818,576
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases .. ..	86,577
Other leases and licences .. ..	43,915
Temporary grazing licences .. ..	5,068,591
Unoccupied .. ..	5,697,290
	5,697,290
Total .. ..	22,713,249



In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

#### ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1927 to 1932.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1927 ..	3,824	214,609	85,409	214,173	203,414
1928 ..	5,807	344,571	68,686	213,519	188,339
1929 ..	4,825	310,174	65,294	187,752	114,965
1930 ..	5,344	137,242	40,691	111,564	89,703
1931 ..	5,892	131,691	58,575	67,331	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1932 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,679,032, which represents an average of £1 1s. 3d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands remaining for disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

**CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st  
DECEMBER, 1932.**

Location.	Classification.						Total
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
<b>County.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
Buln Buln .. .. .	7,855	43,927	47,072	160	..	..	98,814
Croajingolong .. ..	2,300	1,562	551,968	..	841,576	14,286	1,411,692
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	94,376	..	431,100	71,000	596,476
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	196,307	..	383,050	900	560,257
Tanjil .. .. .	..	..	104,317	..	360,650	67,000	531,967
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	139,079	..	941,563	..	1,080,639
Bogong .. .. .	309	12,577	194,779	4,802	171,260	73,953	457,680
Benambra .. .. .	..	403	225,937	1,960	166,275	87,810	481,485
Deiatite .. .. .	484	15,852	152,973	10,066	131,350	69,949	370,674
Molra .. .. .	546	83	6,370	1,882	..	..	8,881
Angiesey .. .. .	..	1,360	41,162	..	..	2,000	44,522
Bourke .. .. .	..	229	25	..	..	..	254
Dalhousie .. .. .	37	710	1,222	..	..	455	2,424
Evelyn .. .. .	19	11,505	..	..	..	1,579	13,103
Mornington .. .. .	..	1,331	11,391	..	..	..	12,722
Bendigo .. .. .	63	637	3,195	..	..	3,488	7,283
Rodney .. .. .	160	295	..	..	..	2,228	2,683
Borong .. .. .	..	502	18,095	..	..	3,415	22,012
Gladstone .. .. .	482	1,546	2,649	2,495	..	11,520	18,692
Lowan .. .. .	..	654	143,986	25,000	9,614	..	179,264
Kara Kara .. .. .	86	166	2,052	..	..	3,018	5,322
Talbot .. .. .	310	787	182	..	..	21,700	22,979
Tatchera .. .. .	255	70	..	..	..	..	325
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	935	123,186	..	..	..	124,121
Poiwarth .. .. .	16,750	15,738	24,222	142	..	..	56,862
Grant .. .. .	..	335	2,334	..	..	7,594	10,263
Grenville .. .. .	..	1,080	70	..	..	5,720	6,870
Ripon .. .. .	..	380	22,763	..	..	3,696	26,839
Normanby .. .. .	..	..	117,388	..	..	..	117,388
Dundas .. .. .	..	..	67,592	4,799	15,754	..	88,145
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	1,993
Folett .. .. .	..	..	137,667	..	29,136	..	166,803
Karkaroc .. .. .	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>29,456</b>	<b>112,603</b>	<b>2,433,449</b>	<b>51,306</b>	<b>3,461,328</b>	<b>441,311</b>	<b>6,529,453</b>
<b>Throughout the State</b> .. .. .	Swamp or reclaimed lands .. .. .						3,968
" " .. .. .	Lands which may be sold by auction .. .. .						4,288
<b>The north-western portion of the State</b> .. .. .	Mallee lands available for selection .. .. .						50,692
" " .. .. .	" " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection) .. .. .						4,177,480
<b>Total area remaining for disposal</b> .. .. .							<b>10,765,881</b>

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily licensed under grazing licences.

The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information as to persons eligible to select under the Land Acts, area and conditions of selection, and concessions to land seekers.

**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 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1932 there were submitted 128 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 5,184 acres in extent, and to £247,005 in value; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 2,734 acres valued at £252,180. Up to the end of 1932 there had been brought under the Act 3,239,142 acres valued at £71,310,199. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1932 was 1,903,179 acres.

**Assurance Fund.** When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts during 1932-33 comprised contributions £1,726, and interest on stock £4,509. During the year £131 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims, and £5,095 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act* 1920, No. 3067. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1933, was £162,441. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1933, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,754.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The first estate acquired for closer settlement in Victoria was purchased in 1900 under authority of the *Land Act* 1898 which empowered the Government to purchase by agreement private lands for this purpose. Under this Act five estates totalling 33,660 acres were acquired. In 1904, a Closer Settlement Act was passed and a Board appointed to administer it, with authority to acquire land by agreement, or, where necessary, compulsorily.

In 1906 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, established under the *Water Act* 1905, came into operation, and in 1909 closer settlement in irrigation areas commenced. Administration in these areas was placed under the direct control of the Water Supply Commissioners by the *Closer Settlement Act* 1912.

Up to 30th June, 1917, the area acquired totalled 571,156 acres and the area settled, 507,500 acres. In that year the first Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed and thereafter the settlement of discharged soldiers was given precedence by the Government. At 30th June, 1932, the net area acquired for soldier settlement was 2,270,333 acres (2,179,091 acres settled), and for civilian settlers 1,094,415 acres (1,058,360 acres settled). Thus 84 per cent. of the closer settlement land in Victoria has been settled since 1917. The unstable conditions subsequent to 1917 proved most unfavorable to successful settlement, and the consequent loss to the settlers and to the State has been severe. Measures which were taken to improve conditions of the soldier settlers include the appointment by the Victorian Government of a Royal Commission in 1925 and the establishment of inquiry boards in 1926 and 1927, and further, the appointment by the Commonwealth Government of Mr. Justice Pike in 1927 to inquire into soldier settlement in all the States. Up to 30th June, 1932, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £8,550,253.

An Act to amend existing closer settlement legislation was passed by Parliament in 1932 for the purpose of giving effect to recommendations made for the relief of settlers. This amending Act, "*The Closer Settlement Act* 1932 No. 4091," was assented to on 29th December, 1932. Under its provisions a Closer Settlement Commission of five members superseded the Closer Settlement Board, and assumed the powers and obligations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners in respect to the settlement and occupation of irrigable lands. Provision was made for the consolidation into one debt of the liabilities of each settler at 30th June, 1932. Thus the unpaid balance on account of land improvements and all arrears of interest were brought together into one account. The Commission was further empowered to adjust, during the period of five years, commencing on 1st July, 1932, the annual payment due by the settlers on account of the consolidated debt. In making any adjustment the Commission is required to take into consideration (a) ruling prices for farm products, (b) seasonal conditions, (c) requirements for maintenance of the settler and his family, (d) the means and ability of the settler to make any adjusted payment, (e) efforts made by the settler to meet his liability, (f) any other factors which in the opinion of the Commission are proper to be considered. At the end of the period of five years provision is made for the assessment by the Commission of the liabilities of settlers on account of land and advances, and for the writing off of the difference between the amount of the valuation of the land and improvements

and the sum of the capital value at which the land was sold, the amount of advances for improvements and the arrears of interest. The Commission is given discretionary power to reduce the amount to be written off if it is satisfied that the value of the land and improvements has been adversely affected by the failure of the settler to work the land or maintain the improvements in a proper manner.

Details relating to the conditions under which settlers may acquire blocks and advances can be obtained on application to the Closer Settlement Commission.

**Estates purchased.** A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (*i.e.*, estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930. No properties were purchased during the years ended 30th June, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

A summary of the lands acquired is given in the following statement:—

**LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.**

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Lands purchased .. ..	1,069,383	8,679,905	1,844,920	14,182,393
Crown Lands taken over .. ..	113,346	55,890	670,590	544,619
Total area and cost of purchase .. ..	1,182,729	8,735,795	2,515,510	14,727,012
Expenses prior to disposal .. ..	..	92,399	..	116,311
Public Works effected .. ..	..	517,562	..	1,010,437
Total cost to 30th June, 1933 .. ..	..	9,345,756	..	15,853,760
Less land transferred to—				
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement .. ..	81,682	821,182	..	..
Closer Settlement .. ..	..	..	250,041	2,610,228
Total net area and cost..	1,101,047	8,524,574	2,265,469	13,243,532

**Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement.** The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following statement:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance .. ..	5,670	8,159	13,829
Repaid in full .. ..	553	4,109	4,662
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	5,278	4,476	9,754
Total settlers who have received assistance .. ..	11,501	16,744	28,245
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—State .. ..	13,182,668	11,717,885	24,900,553
Commonwealth .. ..	11,968,176	857,201	12,825,377
Total .. ..	25,150,844	12,575,086	37,725,930
Redemptions .. ..	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
Outstanding liability .. ..	(a) 24,976,743	11,219,504	36,196,247
Repayment of principal used for pay- ment of interest and working ex- penses .. ..	4,247,849	1,063,080	5,310,929
Payments to State Loans Repayment Fund .. ..	809,003	791,026	1,600,029
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1933 .. ..	£4/10/7%	£4/1/0%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improve- ments .. ..	11,417,186	7,970,404	19,387,590
Advances to settlers .. ..	9,428,911	5,583,088	15,011,999
	20,846,097	13,553,492	34,399,589
Less Principal repaid .. ..	4,939,839	4,025,180	8,965,019
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers .. ..	15,906,258	9,528,312	25,434,570

(a) Includes £2,160,960 to be written off liability to Commonwealth Government. Interest is not being charged on this amount.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND  
CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
	£	£	£
Instalments of interest charged to settlers .. .. .	7,829,234	6,057,875	13,887,109
Less interest paid by settlers ..	4,367,263	4,306,671	8,673,934
Arrears of interest (consolidated) ..	3,461,971	1,751,204	5,213,175
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091) ..	770,000	410,000	1,180,000
	2,691,971	1,341,204	4,033,175
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal .. .. .	4,939,839	4,025,180	8,965,019
Interest .. .. .	4,367,263	4,306,671	8,673,934
Total .. .. .	9,307,102	8,331,851	17,638,953
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances ..	1,341,817	..	1,341,817
Excess cost of buildings .. .. .	40,954	..	40,954
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements .. .. .	240,424	194,105	434,529
Bad debts, &c. (a) .. .. .	1,634,852	270,712	1,905,564
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091) .. .. .	770,000	410,000	1,180,000
Total .. .. .	4,028,047	874,817	4,902,864
For financial year 1932-33—			
Interest paid .. .. .	1,041,258	507,042	1,548,300
Administrative expenses .. .. .	75,843	74,446	150,289
Interest due by settlers and others ..	1,079,659	653,071	1,732,730
Interest received from settlers and others (b) .. .. .	573,782	293,868	867,650

## NOTES.

(a) Includes—	£	£	£
Bad debts .. .. .	1,539,150	232,798	1,771,948
Loss and remission of interest .. ..	24,609	17,219	41,828
Loss on realization .. .. .	71,093	10,061	81,154
Concessions to British Army officers from India .. .. .	..	10,634	10,634
	1,634,852	270,712	1,905,564
(b) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	469,603	263,990	733,593
Interest from Closer Settlement .. ..	76,659	..	76,659
Interest on investments .. .. .	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund .. .. .	27,520	26,003	53,523
	573,782	293,868	867,650

**Extent of Closer Settlement.** The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1933, is given in the next statement:—

**SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.**

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
<b>Dry Areas.</b>				
<b>Areas settled—</b>	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms .. .. .	3,794	1,534	230	875,566
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	154	131	16	2,593
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	1,080	89	$\frac{3}{4}$	796
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers and disposed of under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II. ..	193	1,865	257	49,566
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	47,411
<b>Total area of land settled.. .. .</b>	..	..	..	975,932
<b>Area of land available for—</b>				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .				27,137
Workmen's Homes .. .. .				8
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .				713
<b>Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .</b>				..
<b>Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &amp;c.) .. .. .</b>				2,863
<b>Total dry areas acquired .. .. .</b>				1,006,653
<b>Irrigation Areas.</b>				
<b>Areas settled—</b>	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms .. .. .	2,214	887	58	128,900
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	151	116	6	905
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers and disposed of under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II. ..	504	915	64	32,116
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	5,729
<b>Total area of land settled .. .. .</b>				167,650
<b>Area of land available for—</b>				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .				1,088
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .				475
<b>Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .</b>				1,920
<b>Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &amp;c.) .. .. .</b>				4,943
<b>Total irrigation areas acquired .. .. .</b>				176,076
<b>TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1933 .. .. .</b>				1,182,729



Extent of  
Soldier  
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1933, is given in the table which follows:—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO  
30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigation Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled .. .. .	2,330,338	93,653
Area of land available .. .. .	213	666
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	18,894
Sales by Auction, &c. .. .. .	66,400	5,346
Total land acquired .. .. .	2,396,951	118,559
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	227,596	22,445
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1933	2,169,355	96,114
Farms, Number of .. .. .	7,730	1,965
Average area—acres .. .. .	302	48
Average capital value .. .. .	£1,707	£809

WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. In the following table is given a statement of State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to their receiving free grants, large sums have been written off the liabilities of local bodies. The following information has been largely taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

State  
Expenditure  
on  
Waterworks.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Total Advances, including Cost of Loan Provision.	Redem- ption Paid.	Capital Written Off.	Free Head- works.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—</b>					
<b>Completed Works—</b>					
Waterworks Districts ..	5,133,822	49,775	175,055	..	4,908,992
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	4,564,959	31,816	575,152	..	3,957,991
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded) ..	1,430,721	106	..	..	1,430,615
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributary Works ..	234,857	..	..	..	234,857
<b>Uncompleted or Unallotted Works—</b>					
Mornington Peninsula ..	898,761	..	..	..	898,761
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes ..	407,995	..	..	..	407,995
Eldon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement ..	2,535,552	1,000	..	..	2,534,552
Maffra-Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	1,261,195	..	..	..	1,261,195
Millewa Waterworks Districts ..	522,302	..	..	..	522,302
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District ..	786,108	..	..	..	786,108
Bellarine Peninsula ..	426,447	..	..	..	426,447
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages (proposed) ..	123,165	..	..	..	123,165
Free Headworks ..	1,262,352	420	..	1,261,932	..
River Murray Agreement Works ..	2,424,840	..	..	..	2,424,840
Surveys, &c. ..	305,796	..	..	..	305,796
<b>Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..</b>	<b>22,318,872</b>	<b>83,117</b>	<b>750,207</b>	<b>1,261,932</b>	<b>20,223,616</b>
<b>First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Mildura Urban Trust ..</b>	<b>123,126</b>	<b>46,134</b>	<b>18,416</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>58,576</b>
<b>Other Waterworks Trusts ..</b>	<b>2,037,981</b>	<b>331,523</b>	<b>316,537</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,389,921</b>
<b>Ballarat Water Commissioners ..</b>	<b>365,064</b>	<b>56,914</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>306,039</b>
<b>Other Local Bodies (Municipalities) ..</b>	<b>497,668</b>	<b>91,535</b>	<b>161,649</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>244,484</b>
<b>Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts ..</b>	<b>32,754</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32,724</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Free Grants to Local Authorities ..</b>	<b>147,046</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147,046</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..</b>	<b>3,189,934</b>	<b>3,189,934*</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>265,000†</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28,977,445</b>	<b>4,064,187</b>	<b>1,281,644</b>	<b>1,408,978</b>	<b>22,222,636</b>

\* Of this amount £800,000 was provided out of Consolidated Revenue, the balance being payments by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in 1908 for £265,000, the total expenditure on the works to that date being £455,082. The balance of £190,082, which was written off, is included above in the figures for "Other Waterworks Trusts."

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, an amount of £579,786 representing arrears of interest was written off by Act No. 1625 of 1899, making the total actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Municipal Corporations, £1,861,430.

The State expenditure on waterworks, as shown in the above table, does not include large sums which have been spent by other controlling bodies out of their own funds. Up to 30th June, 1933, the additional

capital expenditure of the bodies mentioned was as follows:—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £7,938,427; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, £421,397; and the Ballarat Water Commissioners, £209,800. Smaller amounts have been expended by other municipalities, details of which are not readily available.

### IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1928*—which consolidates the Water Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1918, the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*, and Section 5 (2) of the *Closer Settlement Act 1922*.

In 1912 administration of closer settlement in irrigation areas was placed under direct control of the Commission but under the *Closer Settlement Act 1932*, authority passed to the newly constituted Closer Settlement Commission.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, will furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution in Victoria under its administration:—

—	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1933.
<b>Irrigation Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	10	33
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	25
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	420,640
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	474,700
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	791,800
<b>Rural Waterworks Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered (excluding Coliban) .. ..	3	32
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,699,800
<b>Urban Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	1	78
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	543,200

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 Closer Settlement policy of the State, 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 last Five Years.
	acres.	acres.
<b>Supplied from the Goulburn—</b>		
Shepparton .. .. .	..	15,240
South Shepparton .. .. .	..	4,260
Rodney .. .. .	32,356	63,388
Stanhope .. .. .	2,000	12,924
Tongala .. .. .	3,000	21,148
Rochester .. .. .	500	46,662
Echuca North .. .. .	..	4,412
Dingee .. .. .	..	4,242
Tragowel Plains .. .. .	20,000	46,740
<b>Supplied from the Werribee—</b>		
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	31	3,155
Werribee .. .. .	..	8,142
<b>Supplied from the Macallister—</b>		
Maffra .. .. .	..	8,323
Sale .. .. .	..	5,110
<b>Supplied from the Murray—</b>		
Leitchville .. .. .	..	4,652
Cohuna .. .. .	12,000	25,234
Gannawarra .. .. .	7,825	20,667
Koondrook .. .. .	5,029	19,306
Swan Hill .. .. .	5,410	18,308
Nyah .. .. .	569	2,817
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	10,701
Merbein .. .. .	202	7,544
Third Lake .. .. .	..	3,154
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	2,672
Tresco .. .. .	..	1,228
Fish Point .. .. .	..	1,805
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>88,922</b>	<b>361,834</b>

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1932-33 was 474,716 acres, being 56,301 acres more than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 4,741 acres below the average of the previous five years.

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.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	60,880	93,803	69,694	27,928	32,492
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	122,441	135,111	136,502	125,615	119,682
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	41,130	59,401	29,787	30,479	24,810
Pastures .. ..	50,541	154,459	186,249	144,903	150,478	210,869
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	70,681	70,265	68,426	68,430	67,451
Fallow .. ..	4,988	11,120	12,596	6,447	7,042	8,275
Miscellaneous ..	785	10,934	9,152	7,339	8,443	11,137
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>471,695</b>	<b>566,577</b>	<b>463,098</b>	<b>418,415</b>	<b>474,716</b>

NOTE.—In 1909-10, 8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1932-33—474,716 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 45 ; lucerne, 25 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 14 ; cereals, 7 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 5 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 4.

Dairying is the main source of production in the irrigation areas, and these areas are proving most suitable for this industry. In the Standard Herd Test conducted in 1932-33 by the Department of Agriculture for pure bred herds an exceptionally large number of cows (2,862) was tested. Notwithstanding the fact that the seasonal conditions throughout that year were generally excellent for dairying, the results of the tests emphasized, more so than in previous years, the advantages of an ample supply of green fodder which irrigation provides during the dry months of the year. The herds gaining first, second and third places on the order of merit list with 584·19 lb., 581·43 lb., and 569·55 lb. of butter fat were grazed respectively on irrigated pastures in the Tongala East, Maffra, and Stanhope Districts. The highest individual return (730 lb. butter fat) was given by a cow in the Tongala Irrigation District. Four of the first ten herds which averaged more than 520 lb. of butter fat per cow in 1932-33 were also grazed on irrigated lands, although the number of cows in those areas was only about 10 per cent. of the cows in the State.

Progress in  
Irrigation  
Areas,  
1932-33.

Following upon the somewhat light crop of dried currants, sultanas, and lexias which was harvested in the 1932 season, the vines in the Irrigation Areas of Victoria have borne heavily during 1933 and the production this year approximated 50,000 tons, comprising 8,000 tons of currants, 38,000 tons of sultanas, and 4,000 tons of lexias. This quantity is in excess of any previous year's production. The total Australian output of dried vine fruits for 1933 season amounted to about 78,000 tons, the Victorian proportion of the pack being approximately 65 per cent. The prices realized for the sale of sultanas in the United Kingdom have been on a lower scale than in recent years owing to the large quantities of fruit marketed by California and Mediterranean countries. Prices of currants and lexias have, however, been maintained, whilst clearances of satisfactory quantities of all varieties of fruit have been effected in Great Britain.

The Victorian production of canned apricots, peaches, and pears for the 1933 season proved to be the highest on record and amounted to no less than 35,500,000 cans. This quantity represents practically 73 per cent. of the total Australian pack of these fruits.

A heavy production of citrus fruits was recorded throughout the Irrigation Areas of this State during the past season.

**Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes.** Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area within the State so supplied is approximately 24,240 square miles—about 28 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion so supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of towns supplied with water, exclusive of the City of Melbourne and its suburbs, is as follows:—98 towns of a total population of 122,300 supplied by the Commission, 108 towns with a total population of 195,300 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 17 towns with a total population of 78,100 supplied by Local Governing Bodies.

#### STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

**Total Storages in State.** In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,543,820 acre feet. When the Glenmaggie and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the total capacity will be about 1,627,520 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, in course of construction, will, unless otherwise decided by the Commonwealth and State Governments, contain 2,000,000 acre feet, half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria. The following statement sets out the capacities of the various storages in the State:—

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon (200,000 acre feet during repair)	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	..	..	..	..	..	260,000
Torrumbarry (half share of 26,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	13,000
Mildura (half share of 34,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
Wentworth (half share of 20,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860
Laanecoorie	..	..	..	..	..	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	92,000
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	28,000
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						471,330
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	53,300
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Taylor's Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Green Lake	..	..	..	..	..	6,600
Dock Lake	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
Moora	..	..	..	..	..	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	5,740
						207,610
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	12,300
Spring Gully	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	4,970
						44,970
<i>Werribee—</i>						
Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
						38,000
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluo	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	600
						10,600
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	200
						5,160
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
<b>Total capacity of existing Storages</b>						<b>1,543,820</b>

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS APPROVED OR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glennaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet) .. ..	45,500
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Bittern Reservoir .. .. .	1,200
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River, half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet .. .. .	740,000
Yarrowonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet) .. ..	25,000
Euston Loch Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet) .. ..	12,000
Total capacity of storages when works are completed ..	2,367,520

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the River Murray, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The extent of watering done represented 52,726 acres in 1928-29, 51,780 acres in 1929-30, 47,418 acres in 1930-31, 48,200 acres in 1931-32, and 55,060 acres in 1932-33.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1933, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1932-33.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates ..	36,518	Wages and Salaries ..	16,288
Special Waterings, &c. ..	5,376	Firewood .. ..	9,209
Miscellaneous .. ..	10,197	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation .. ..	4,138
		Redemption of Loans ..	225
		Miscellaneous .. ..	14,733
Total .. ..	52,091	Total .. ..	44,593



## 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 1930, 1931, and 1932, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1932, 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, 1932.
	1930.	1931.	1932.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gleneleg and Wannon Rivers ..	28.65	25.66	29.88	26.46
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	28.53	28.17	33.87	28.26
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	28.79	27.76	28.68	25.08
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	27.48	26.54	27.54	25.85
Cape Otway Forest .. ..	38.14	42.92	43.78	39.52
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	25.90	23.99	26.68	23.96
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	26.21	25.89	27.22	23.62
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	37.20	41.92	41.54	34.35
Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. ..	33.78	41.82	40.05	35.95
South Gippsland .. ..	36.98	31.94	42.10	38.70
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	39.67	37.08	41.13	38.29
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	27.76	24.25	25.73	24.37
Mitchell River .. ..	28.49	27.60	23.74	25.99
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	30.42	28.96	25.43	27.29
Snowy River .. ..	31.74	32.49	34.96	34.29
Murray River .. ..	18.45	20.49	19.19	16.93
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	31.03	42.93	31.41	33.34
Ovens River .. ..	34.70	48.07	37.18	33.96
Goulburn River .. ..	27.24	31.42	28.31	26.38
Campaspe River .. ..	26.64	26.93	24.93	22.96
Loddon River .. ..	22.30	23.32	23.20	20.17
Avoca River .. ..	20.45	20.46	19.89	17.10
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	18.64	17.68	16.09	15.38
Eastern Wimmera .. ..	23.33	23.53	21.53	21.30
Western Wimmera .. ..	21.74	18.05	20.34	19.91
Mallee .. ..	15.48	14.04	15.13	12.66
Weighted Averages .. ..	25.78	26.38	26.38	24.27

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 12.66 inches per annum, as compared with 24.27 inches for the whole State.

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall was first made in 1910. More comprehensive data have since become available, and in 1925 the Commonwealth Meteorologist issued the following revised figures:—

## DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	19,270
15 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,492
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,170
25 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,579
30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,450
40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,338
50 to 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,980
Over 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	605

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1932 and the quarterly averages up to 1932 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.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Glensel and Wannon Rivers ..	7.75	3.73	8.90	7.89	7.85	8.99	5.32	6.85
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	9.33	4.41	9.79	8.29	8.29	9.39	6.46	6.17
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	7.20	4.31	7.90	7.14	7.57	7.75	6.01	5.88
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	6.67	4.64	7.26	7.08	6.88	7.95	6.73	6.18
Cape Otway Forest ..	11.80	6.12	12.07	11.69	10.95	13.15	8.96	8.56
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	6.36	4.79	7.61	6.48	6.30	6.73	6.41	5.96
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	6.67	5.20	7.45	6.17	6.41	6.18	6.60	6.07
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	8.86	7.18	11.21	8.82	8.65	9.13	12.82	9.22
Cape Otway Forest ..	8.87	6.93	10.67	9.84	8.61	9.97	11.90	9.21
South Gippsland ..	8.04	7.83	14.76	10.79	9.50	11.07	9.80	9.01
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	7.74	7.26	12.95	9.90	8.97	10.96	11.47	10.17
Macallister and Avon Rivers	6.15	6.35	5.42	5.48	7.92	5.89	6.24	6.65
Mitchell River ..	5.85	6.67	3.54	5.84	9.27	6.68	5.08	6.80
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	5.52	6.83	3.59	6.56	10.75	6.65	5.57	7.25
Snowy River ..	6.32	8.00	5.41	8.89	15.98	9.00	7.30	8.40
Murray River ..	3.83	3.26	6.35	5.03	6.21	4.76	2.80	3.88
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	6.66	6.14	10.49	9.08	9.56	10.27	4.70	7.85
Ovens River ..	7.39	5.58	13.72	10.22	10.79	10.81	5.23	7.35
Goulburn River ..	5.26	4.74	9.33	7.62	8.63	7.88	5.09	6.14
Campaspe River ..	4.85	4.08	9.56	7.04	7.36	6.94	3.16	4.90
Loddon River ..	4.80	3.62	8.00	6.04	7.11	6.11	3.29	4.40
Avoca River ..	4.61	2.89	6.02	5.21	6.55	5.32	2.71	3.68
Avon and Richardson Rivers	3.64	2.52	4.86	4.63	5.36	4.88	2.23	3.35
Eastern Wimmera ..	5.07	3.03	7.00	6.50	6.28	7.06	3.18	4.71
Western Wimmera ..	4.49	2.52	6.25	6.17	6.31	6.95	3.29	4.27
Mallee District ..	4.30	2.32	4.87	3.71	4.30	3.71	1.66	2.92
The whole State ..	5.92	4.46	7.80	6.86	7.71	7.26	4.95	5.69

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below:—

### AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches .. ..	29.971	29.923	30.080	30.076
Monthly range of pressure of air--Inches	0.889	0.763	0.815	0.973
Mean temperature of air in shade--°Fahr.	57.7	66.6	59.3	50.0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade--°Fahr. .. ..	18.6	21.1	17.3	13.9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7.22	5.93	6.66	5.80
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	38	24	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10.26	17.32	7.88	3.69
Mean daily amount of cloudiness--Scale 0 to 10 .. ..	6.0	5.1	5.9	6.4
Mean number of days of fog .. ..	1	1	6	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1932 and for the last 77 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 1932.	Average for 77 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 77 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30.009	30.012	30.106	29.945
Highest " " " ..	30.611	30.606	30.770	30.488
Lowest " " " ..	29.238	29.252	29.495	28.942
Range (inches) .. ..	1.373	1.354	1.719	1.074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. ..	58.1	58.4	59.9	57.3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	66.8	67.3	69.0	65.4
Mean daily minimum .. ..	49.3	49.6	51.2	47.2
Absolute maximum .. ..	108.9	105.1	111.2	96.6
Absolute minimum .. ..	32.5	30.9	34.2	27.0
Mean daily range .. ..	17.5	17.7	20.4	15.0
Absolute annual range .. ..	76.4	74.2	82.6	66.0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	113.3	117.7	127.6	106.0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. .. (°Fahr.)	43.4	43.9	46.8	39.5
Rainfall (in inches) .. ..	31.08	25.61	38.04	15.61
Number of wet days .. ..	179	139	179	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. ..	35.95	39.15	45.66	31.59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100) .. ..	67	68	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. ..	6.2	5.9	6.4	4.8
Number of days of fog .. ..	49	20	49	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.

**Melbourne University School of Agriculture.** Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. The course occupies four years; the first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects. The remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

**Government Experimental Farms.** The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Walpeup Research Farm, the Rutherglen Experimental Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition there are 98 plots on selected farms throughout the State (including 46 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League) on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, the main work is the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, investigations into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread adoption of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Walpeup Research Farm was established in 1932. An important feature of the work

at this station is the experimenting with various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At the substation at Longerenong experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera conditions. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Extension research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

The Government experimental plots on selected farms embrace investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, maize, broom millet and vegetables, and horticultural problems.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria, in which approximately 1,000,000 acres are now annually topdressed with an estimated increase of approximately 50 per cent. in carrying capacity.

One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary and secondary industries. The main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, and food preservation and transport.

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

**Agricultural Colleges.** An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance, including stationery and medical and other charges. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

**Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.**

**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, 1932-33.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Walpeup Research Farm.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop .. ..	1,000	230	368	914	953	13
Other arable land .. ..	1,100	270	655	1,256	1,325	16
Balance of area .. ..	111	1,486	330	3,750	108	5
<b>Total area of farm ..</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>33</b>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of produce for year ..	5,277	120	1,684	8,460	5,954	1,100
<b>Receipts —</b>						
Government Grant .. ..	10,500	1,450	2,650	7,638	4,036	2,218
Council of Agricultural Education Grant						
Other .. ..						
<b>Total receipts ..</b>	<b>15,853</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>16,536</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>3,330</b>
<b>Total expenditure ..</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>16,536</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>3,286</b>
Number of students .. ..	18	..	..	93	45	106

**Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c.**

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected periodically, and action is taken in accordance with the condition of the plants in relation to disease or freedom therefrom. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and other places.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are subject to strict examination and to fumigation where it is considered necessary.

**Forestry.** The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 14,000,000 acres, of which 4,692,810 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931) out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Fund, and also half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1932-33 was £126,058, and the expenditure was £342,323—£205,646 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £75,585 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £7,842 under the Forests Loan Act No. 3386, £18,450 under Loan Act No. 4075, and the balance—£34,800—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1933, was £18,164.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough from Crown Lands in 1932-33 was 8,455,866 cubic feet. In addition, 461,856 tons measurement (23,092,800 cubic feet) of fuel timber and 4,751 tons measurement (237,558 cubic feet) of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 429 and 430 of this volume.

**Agriculture—** The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue by the responsible departments in connexion with these industries, and the amount of revenue received by them, during the last five years, are summarized in the appended table:—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH  
AGRICULTURE, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative Branch .. .. .	13,142	13,338	13,125	11,908	10,618
Agricultural Branch .. .. .	36,330	37,400	33,327	33,132	33,368
Horticultural Branch .. .. .	31,740	29,655	24,453	17,745	17,472
Stock and Dairy Branch .. .. .	99,232	103,924	83,899	69,798	71,017
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory .. .. .	73,288	90,553	135,650	127,951	141,267
Technical Agricultural and Viti- cultural Education, &c. .. .. .	27,009	27,134	21,282	18,297	19,109
Development of Export Trade .. .. .	62,625	56,425	53,996	51,506	57,318
Rabbit and Vermin Extermina- tion .. .. .	81,377	71,277	57,168	50,985	62,861
Advances to Settlers for losses by bush fires, floods, &c. .. .. .	14,004	5,241	3,918	2,000	6,699
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. . . . .	675	500	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,222	498	195	20	68,232*
Total .. .. .	441,644	435,945	427,013	383,342	487,961
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory .. .. .	84,183	81,694	138,929	188,006	189,892
Victoria Dock Cool Stores .. .. .	52,558	34,486	45,382	51,419	48,205
Interest on and Repayment of Loans .. .. .	22,087	13,763	27,809	52,031	43,505
All Other .. .. .	58,908	54,478	59,015	59,684	63,041
Total .. .. .	217,736	184,421	271,135	351,140	344,643

\* This amount includes £67,108 advanced to grape-growers.

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 and on account of Loans in 1932-33 was £845,875—£216,437 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £372,410 on closer settlement, £52,352 on wire netting, and £204,676 on cultivation advances.



## AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of cultivation.** All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1932-33 was 7,749,032 acres, as compared with 7,552,928 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated, the dairying and pastoral industries show a considerable expansion. This is evidenced by a comparison of the exports of the principal products to oversea countries in the year 1900 with the annual average in the last five seasons. The quantity of wool exported increased from 100,743,853 lb. to 185,133,222 lb., and butter and cheese from 32,453,638 lb. to 65,211,548 lb.

The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the last 78 years:—

## ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1933.

Period or Year (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
1915-25 .. .. .	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926 .. .. .	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927 .. .. .	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928 .. .. .	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929 .. .. .	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930 .. .. .	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931 .. .. .	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932 .. .. .	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933 .. .. .	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032

**Principal Crops (Area, Production, and Average Yield).**

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following tables contain particulars of the average annual area, production, and yield per acre for periods from 1855 to 1925, and for each of the last eight seasons:—

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF  
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1933.

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AVERAGE ANNUAL AREA.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1926 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1927 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1928 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1929 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1930 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
1931 ..	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	67,590	1,277,398
1932 ..	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	69,929	955,839
1933 ..	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	69,783	1,044,523
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1926 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1927 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1928 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1929 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1930 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
1931 ..	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	173,341	1,605,900
1932 ..	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	206,489	1,069,276
1933 ..	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	182,471	1,386,028
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	18.48	24.83	21.39	2.60	1.40
1865-75 ..	15.77	20.38	20.27	3.04	1.31
1875-85 ..	11.07	22.38	19.42	3.47	1.22
1885-95 ..	9.92	22.05	18.46	3.56	1.21
1895-1905 ..	7.39	19.50	17.94	2.97	1.25
1905-15 ..	10.46	18.79	20.59	2.82	1.28
1915-25 ..	14.87	18.60	22.84	2.78	1.35
1926 ..	11.64	11.42	17.17	2.54	0.92
1927 ..	16.08	16.10	21.61	2.46	1.29
1928 ..	8.54	8.85	20.22	2.97	1.10
1929 ..	12.59	16.14	20.62	2.05	1.26
1930 ..	7.13	8.03	22.35	2.92	1.11
1931 ..	11.70	18.58	22.66	2.56	1.26
1932 ..	11.77	14.67	18.93	2.95	1.12
1933 ..	14.81	17.25	21.33	2.61	1.33

\* For grain.

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 ended March—	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1929 .. ..	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	1,189,349	3,502,862
1930 .. ..	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	691,273	2,998,282
1931 .. ..	3,600,190	340,673	154,853	328,305	2,369,865
1932 .. ..	5,386,602	416,961	138,286	583,154	2,128,125
1933 .. ..	4,962,440	383,157	174,725	535,739	2,715,277
	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 .. ..	2 5 0	1 16 2	2 19 0	17 7 8	3 9 8
1930 .. ..	1 0 0	0 17 7	3 1 6	11 15 2	3 9 4
1931 .. ..	0 15 8	0 18 4	1 15 5	4 17 2	1 17 1
1932 .. ..	1 10 3	0 19 0	2 1 8	8 6 9	2 4 6
1933 .. ..	1 10 9	1 0 9	1 17 4	7 13 7	2 12 0

The value of the five principal crops was £8,771,338 in 1932-33, as against £8,653,128 in 1931-32, £6,793,886 in 1930-31, £8,103,367 in 1929-30, and £13,906,911 in 1928-29.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average

Wheat  
growing in  
counties.

yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the last 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.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	20,597	8,610	9,372	311,968	122,095	157,954	15·15	14·17	16·85
Grant ..	33,747	21,403	23,460	597,817	340,011	410,192	17·71	15·89	17·48
Morrington ..	7,224	760	1,084	120,773	8,886	15,903	16·72	11·69	14·67
Evelyn ..	192	55	91	2,848	736	1,480	14·83	13·38	16·26
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>61,760</b>	<b>30,834</b>	<b>34,007</b>	<b>1,033,406</b>	<b>471,728</b>	<b>585,529</b>	<b>16·73</b>	<b>15·30</b>	<b>17·22</b>
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	2,002	881	1,496	41,534	7,819	18,339	20·75	8·88	12·29
Dalhousie ..	2,399	1,011	1,960	37,552	9,388	28,373	15·65	9·29	14·48
Talbot ..	31,072	12,370	21,405	654,017	130,444	327,161	21·05	10·55	15·28
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>35,473</b>	<b>14,262</b>	<b>24,861</b>	<b>733,103</b>	<b>147,651</b>	<b>373,923</b>	<b>20·67</b>	<b>10·35</b>	<b>15·04</b>
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	21,704	12,244	16,902	404,672	163,513	208,588	18·65	13·35	12·34
Polwarth ..	434	214	221	7,375	2,951	2,579	16·99	13·79	11·07
Heytesbury ..	13	..	30	98	..	368	7·54	..	12·27
Hampden ..	23,624	13,266	19,117	497,173	149,797	159,790	21·05	11·29	8·36
Ripon ..	52,240	32,523	42,211	1,220,062	460,175	457,056	23·35	14·15	10·83
Villiers ..	3,116	1,110	2,334	53,734	9,847	19,679	17·24	8·87	8·43
Normanby ..	3,196	1,302	1,232	42,998	13,834	16,167	13·46	10·63	13·12
Dundas ..	6,819	2,949	2,944	103,475	23,628	30,316	15·17	8·01	10·30
Follett ..	679	178	290	8,500	2,281	3,779	12·52	12·81	13·03
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>111,825</b>	<b>63,786</b>	<b>85,231</b>	<b>2,338,087</b>	<b>826,026</b>	<b>898,322</b>	<b>20·91</b>	<b>12·95</b>	<b>10·53</b>
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	263,979	235,366	230,319	5,153,926	3,801,907	4,051,930	19·16	16·15	17·59
Borong ..	661,666	525,166	476,249	9,090,659	8,632,457	10,300,357	13·74	16·44	21·63
Kara Kara ..	233,882	181,503	155,440	2,419,685	2,440,473	2,823,657	10·35	13·45	18·17
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,164,527</b>	<b>942,035</b>	<b>862,008</b>	<b>16,664,270</b>	<b>14,874,837</b>	<b>17,175,944</b>	<b>14·31</b>	<b>15·79</b>	<b>19·93</b>
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	268,975	220,836	188,482	2,975,594	1,838,398	2,271,413	11·06	8·32	12·05
Weeah ..	203,159	238,461	207,353	3,012,842	2,345,840	1,940,261	10·10	9·84	9·36
Karkaroo ..	1,117,592	974,141	732,160	9,006,939	9,124,621	7,542,312	8·06	9·37	10·30
Tatchera ..	672,561	570,745	420,370	5,236,513	5,839,579	5,473,592	7·79	10·23	13·02
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,357,287</b>	<b>2,004,183</b>	<b>1,548,365</b>	<b>20,231,888</b>	<b>19,148,438</b>	<b>17,227,578</b>	<b>8·58</b>	<b>9·56</b>	<b>11·13</b>

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE  
SEASONS—*continued.*

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	40,950	23,541	26,355	316,755	278,772	381,715	7·74	11·84	14·48
Gladstone ..	188,422	122,164	118,543	2,626,574	1,211,100	1,776,474	13·94	9·91	14·09
Bendigo ..	167,123	71,816	121,027	2,556,167	781,763	1,990,060	15·30	10·89	16·44
Rodney ..	103,900	48,736	81,533	1,629,794	601,130	1,358,324	15·69	12·33	16·66
Moira ..	291,962	196,345	271,842	4,168,011	3,029,358	5,139,389	14·28	15·43	18·91
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>792,357</b>	<b>462,602</b>	<b>619,300</b>	<b>11,297,301</b>	<b>5,902,123</b>	<b>10,645,962</b>	<b>14·26</b>	<b>12·76</b>	<b>17·19</b>
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	9,797	5,232	5,840	181,746	46,123	81,269	18·55	8·82	13·92
Bogong ..	33,270	24,514	33,684	806,875	197,883	549,978	21·08	8·07	16·33
Benambra ..	270	192	279	4,582	2,636	3,518	16·42	13·73	12·61
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	2	..	..	46	..	..	23·00
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>48,346</b>	<b>29,938</b>	<b>39,805</b>	<b>993,203</b>	<b>246,642</b>	<b>634,811</b>	<b>20·54</b>	<b>8·24</b>	<b>15·95</b>
<b>Glippsland—</b>									
Croajingolong ..	17	1	..	296	16	..	17·41	16·00	..
Tambo ..	537	210	186	7,534	3,916	4,145	14·03	18·65	22·28
Dargo ..	1,731	1,028	832	35,769	13,859	10,165	20·66	13·48	12·22
Tanjil ..	23,677	15,945	15,575	431,677	306,137	276,512	18·23	19·20	17·75
Buln Buln ..	2,663	1,048	735	47,835	14,483	10,238	17·96	13·82	13·93
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28,625</b>	<b>18,232</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>523,111</b>	<b>338,411</b>	<b>301,060</b>	<b>18·27</b>	<b>18·56</b>	<b>17·37</b>
<b>Total (State)</b>	<b>4,600,200</b>	<b>3,565,872</b>	<b>3,230,955</b>	<b>53,814,369</b>	<b>41,955,856</b>	<b>47,843,129</b>	<b>11·70</b>	<b>11·77</b>	<b>14·81</b>

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1932-33 was as follows:—New South Wales, 79,020,000 bushels; South Australia, 42,429,614 bushels; Western Australia, 41,791,866 bushels; Queensland, 2,493,902 bushels; and Tasmania, 433,031 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 214,076,981 bushels.

Varieties of  
Wheat, etc.,  
and Manure  
used.

Australian wheat is noted for its hard, white, and dry qualities, and, on account of the whiteness of the flour made therefrom, it is much sought after by oversea millers for the purpose of mixing with other wheats. To assist the Agricultural Department in advising growers as to the most suitable varieties and the quantities to use in particular districts, inquiries have been made yearly regarding the area sown under each variety of wheat, and the quantity of seed sown and manure used per acre. Owing to the necessity for curtailing the amount expended on the collection of statistical information these inquiries were not made concerning the 1932-33 and 1933-34 seasons.

Analyses of the replies of the growers (approximately 70 per cent. replied) are given in the appended tables :—

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN VICTORIA IN THE SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

Variety.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.
Free Gallipoli ..	2	10.56	1	22.20	1	34.53	1	39.01
Ranee ..	3	10.10	3	12.74	3	13.13	2	16.70
Federation ..	1	33.41	2	19.80	2	13.93	3	7.23
Sepoy ..	17	.88	8	2.95	4	5.66	4	6.76
Nabawa ..	19	.47	16	1.34	10	1.85	5	4.49
Major ..	6	4.52	5	5.38	5	4.56	6	3.80
Nizam ..	7	3.28	7	3.69	8	3.27	7	3.11
Currawa ..	4	7.76	4	7.02	6	4.36	8	2.31
Penny ..	5	4.58	6	4.22	7	3.63	9	2.16
Rajah ..	8	2.95	10	2.44	11	1.65	10	2.01
Gluyas ..	12	2.05	14	1.61	15	.92	11	1.32
Joffre ..	10	2.69	9	2.48	9	1.95	12	1.23
Wannon ..	11	2.19	13	1.63	14	.99	13	1.09
Bald Early ..	9	2.80	12	1.75	13	1.13	14	.95
Ghurka ..	31	.13	21	.29	18	.60	15	.90
Waratah ..	18	.47	20	.48	20	.53	16	.84
Mac's White ..	15	1.42	15	1.57	17	.74	17	.80
Huf's Imperial ..	14	1.85	17	1.13	16	.78	18	.78
Yandilla King ..	13	2.00	11	1.90	12	1.37	19	.69
Strongbolt ..	27	.15	19	.49	21	.46	20	.49
Turvey ..	16	1.30	18	.94	19	.59	21	.41
Bena ..	25	.18	22	.29	22	.39	22	.33
Pusa ..	52	.03	35	.09	45	.05	23	.12
Union ..	36	.09	38	.07	30	.10	24	.11
Warden ..	24	.20	30	.13	28	.13	25	.10
Other Varieties ..	..	3.94	..	3.37	..	2.65	..	1.91
..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00

Approximately 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number of these which were tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded the number experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in each district, can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT,  
AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANURE  
USED PER ACRE 1932-33.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Manure Used.
	per cent.	lbs.	lbs.
Central .. .. .	1·24	89	93
North Central .. .. .	·90	88	83
Western .. .. .	2·68	86	119
Wimmera .. .. .	26·53	71	66
Mallee .. .. .	47·13	55	48
Northern .. .. .	19·65	69	71
North Eastern .. .. .	1·30	76	85
Gippsland .. .. .	·57	84	82
Total State .. .. .	100·00	63	59

The rate of sowing, in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 44 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 88 lbs. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 38 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 125 lbs. in Ripon.

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 62 lbs. for the season 1932-33 and 61·57 lbs. on the average of the last ten years. In 1931, the weight of a bushel (f.a.q.) was fixed at 58½ lbs., and this was the only time since 1872 (59 lbs.) that the weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat had been lower than that of an imperial bushel.

It is estimated that about 14,000,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the last five years were as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 1929 TO 1933.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1929 .. .. .	4,362,300	1,090,100	5,452,400
1930 .. .. .	6,126,500	1,305,400	7,431,900
1931 .. .. .	6,800,694	1,040,463	7,841,157
1932 .. .. .	4,735,603	1,537,840	6,273,443
1933 .. .. .	7,366,733	1,524,598	8,891,331

**Oats.** In addition to the area under oats harvested for grain last season as shown in the table on page 369, there were 860,854 acres cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,229,700 acres. Enquiries made in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1931-32 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 87 per cent. planted principally Algerian, 4 per cent. Mortgage Lifter, and 2 per cent. Mulga.

**Barley.** The area under barley in 1932-33 was 93,555 acres, of which 75,425 were under malting, and 18,130 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the last five years:—

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1929 ..	49,345	26,106	945,865	610,253	19·17	23·38	20·62
1930 ..	65,740	31,938	1,378,022	805,303	20·96	25·21	22·35
1931 ..	60,800	26,718	1,401,306	581,824	23·05	21·78	22·66
1932 ..	51,193	15,188	952,418	304,260	18·60	20·03	18·93
1933 ..	75,425	18,130	1,581,814	413,632	20·97	22·81	21·33

During 1932-33, 1,202,018 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,175,954 bushels of malt.

**Hay.** Of the total area under hay in 1932-33, as shown in the table on page 369, 860,854 acres under oats produced 1,125,744 tons, 89,549 acres under wheat produced 121,063 tons, 31,570 acres under lucerne, etc., produced 49,512 tons, and 62,550 acres under grass produced 89,709 tons; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·31, 1·35, 1·57, and 1·43 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1932-33 was 18,388 tons.

**Prices of agricultural products (value to the producer).** Information is obtained direct from growers in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products. The following table gives the average price of each product (value to the producer) for each of the last five seasons:—



## PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Average Prices realized for Season.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
			per bushel.	per bushel.			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1928-29 ..	3 3	2 0	3 0	2 1½	52 0	158 0	169 0
1929-30 ..	2 3¼	1 9¾	2 9½	2 3	59 0	143 0	71 0
1930-31 ..	1 1	0 10½	1 7½	0 11½	27 5	79 0	30 0
1931-32 ..	*2 4½	1 2	2 1¾	1 7½	38 1	93 0	52 0
1932-33 ..	*1 10¾	1 1	1 8½	1 1½	37 9	61 0	57 0

\* Includes bonus of 4½d. per bushel in 1931-32 and 2·16d. per bushel in 1932-33.

NOTE.—The above prices represent the f.o.b. values, less the following deductions:—Freight and handling charges, and cost of bags, seed, and manure.

In the foregoing table, the value of agricultural products to the producer is given, after making allowance for certain deductions. The metropolitan (or seaboard) prices for the principal agricultural and pastoral products are shown in the following statement:—

Metropolitan prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

## METROPOLITAN PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Average Prices realized for Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	Wool.	Butter.
			Malting.	Other.				
			per bushel.	per bushel.				
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1928-29 ..	4 9	3 1	4 2	3 2½	75 0	217 0	1 5·37	1 8·66
1929-30 ..	4 4	3 4	3 9	3 1	85 0	115 0	0 10·30	1 6·35
1930-31 ..	2 6	1 9½	2 6	1 9	53 0	72 0	0 8·65	1 2·43
1931-32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	2 5½	46 0	92 0	0 8·76	1 1·05
1932-33 ..	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	1 11	43 0	85 0	0 8·18	0 11·35

The *Wheat Growers Relief Act* 1933 passed by the Commonwealth Parliament provided for the granting of the sum of £3,000,000 for the assistance of wheat-growers in the various States. The amount granted to assist wheat-growers in Victoria was £603,586. Provision for the application of this amount was made by Parliament of Victoria by the passing of the

Financial Assistance for Wheat-growers.

*Wheat Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act 1933.* This Act provided that a wheat-grower was not entitled to receive assistance unless—

- (a) during the year ended on 30th June, 1933 he derived no taxable income, or
- (b) having derived such income—he produced satisfactory evidence that there were circumstances by reason of which he was justly entitled to receive assistance.

The Act further provided for the distribution by the Minister of Agriculture of the moneys received from the Commonwealth, amongst wheat-growers eligible to receive assistance, in the ratio which the acreage of the wheat crop sown by each eligible wheat-grower in 1933 bore to the whole acreage of the wheat crops sown in Victoria in that year by all such wheat-growers. No assistance was given in respect of the acreage of any wheat crop cut for hay.

The area under other than principal crops and the production for each of the three seasons 1930-31 to 1932-33 are as shown in the subjoined table ;—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1930-31 to 1932-33.

Crop.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
Maize, for grain	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels	acres.	bushels.
Rye .. ..	16,227	692,896	15,714	611,902	16,425	477,145
Rye .. ..	959	10,199	754	7,966	1,480	16,360
Peas .. ..	7,724	163,124	7,345	114,701	9,177	168,907
Mangel-wurzel ..	360	5,167	416	5,067	381	3,836
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	248	3,003	193	2,179	264	2,128
Onions .. ..	6,286	41,193	5,306	17,946	7,109	41,013
Green Forage ..	126,347	..	119,006	..	107,732	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	2,000	bushels. 28,744	3,278	bushels. 31,442	5,502	bushels. 59,124
Hops .. ..	185	2,660	167	1,892	151	2,547
Tobacco .. ..	2,650	11,335	12,191	59,451	13,418	36,371
Vines—Grapes	38,720	2,639,902	38,215	3,215,831	39,144	4,200,378
Flax .. ..	1,216	3,823 seed 2,340 fibre 2,100 tow	921	2,500 seed 585 fibre 1,600 tow	509	2,244 seed 813 fibre 935 tow
Gardens and Orchards ..	79,490	..	76,834	..	77,173	..
Minor Crops* ..	9,321	..	9,336	..	11,369	..
Land in Fallow	2,590,629	..	2,145,819	..	2,633,287	..
Lucerne† ..	133,610	..	130,357	..	117,507	..

\* For details see page 384.

† Not cut for seed or hay.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1932-33 was 16,425 acres, and the production was 477,145 bushels, which represented a yield of 29·05 bushels per acre. Of the total production for last season 94 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 last five seasons.

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Period or Year (ending in June).				Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1929	..	..	..	16,077	679,810	42·28
1930	..	..	..	17,640	533,719	30·26
1931	..	..	..	16,227	592,896	42·70
1932	..	..	..	15,714	611,902	38·94
1933	..	..	..	16,425	477,145	29·05

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 36·49 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.

**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 9,978 tons from 1,528 acres; in Villiers, 8,397 tons from 1,446 acres; in Polwarth, 6,921 tons from 979 acres; in Grant, 5,636 tons from 1,186 acres; in Bourke, 3,475 tons from 765 acres; in Buln Buln, 3,232 tons from 607 acres; and in Mornington, 2,175 tons from 385 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended March—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	tons.	tons.
1929	..	..	..	7,673	29,700	3·87
1930	..	..	..	7,828	43,646	5·58
1931	..	..	..	6,286	41,193	6·55
1932	..	..	..	5,306	17,946	3·38
1933	..	..	..	7,109	41,013	5·77

The value of onions grown was £68,627 in 1932-33, as compared with £179,425 in 1931-32, £52,018 in 1930-31, £74,704 in 1929-30, and £187,233 in 1928-29.

**Tobacco.** Prior to the year 1931-32 the maximum yield of tobacco for any year was in 1880-81, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced from 1,990 acres. In 1931-32, following on the imposition of the emergency tariff rates, there was a large increase in the acreage planted, the production for the season being the highest recorded in the history of the State. The total acreage was 12,191 acres and the yield therefrom 59,451 cwt., as compared with an area of 2,650 acres and a yield of 11,335 cwt. in the previous year. Though there was a further increase in the area under tobacco in the season 1932-33, there was a considerable decline in the quantity produced, owing to the destruction of plants in many areas by unseasonable frosts. The area under tobacco for the season 1932-33 was 13,418 acres and the production 36,371 cwt. The areas and yields in the principal counties in 1932-33 were:—Delatite, 5,057 acres, 14,706 cwt. ; Bogong, 3,920 acres, 10,203 cwt. ; Moira, 1,608 acres, 5,057 cwt. ; Borung, 1,500 acres, 2,844 cwt. ; Rodney, 237 acres, 673 cwt. ; and Gunbower, 374 acres, 1,719 cwt. The average yield per acre for the State was 303·59 lb., and the average price obtained per acre was £29 4s. 7d. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows:—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1929	..	..	..	1,317	9,375	7·12
1930	..	..	..	1,822	11,353	6·78
1931	..	..	..	2,650	11,335	4·28
1932	..	..	..	12,191	59,451	4·88
1933	..	..	..	13,418	36,371	2·71

**Vine Production.** The area under vines and the number of growers have shown a fairly large increase during the last sixteen years.

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 3,544,675 cwt. of grapes: Swan Hill, 458,618 cwt.; and Rutherglen, 105,970 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below:—

### VINE PRODUCTION, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Produce Made.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1929 ..	2,746	38,689	2,876	4,117,757	1,942,701	94,520	678,599	189,985
1930 ..	2,701	38,327	2,267	4,040,230	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1931 ..	2,610	37,528	1,192	2,639,902	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1932 ..	2,560	36,861	1,354	3,215,831	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1933 ..	2,524	36,852	2,292	4,200,378	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1932-33, it is estimated that 229,056 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,891,149 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 80,173 cwt. for table consumption and export.

Of the dried fruit made, 88,579 cwt. of lexias, 656,817 cwt. of sultanas, and 146,969 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 4,106 cwt. of lexias, 100,276 cwt. of sultanas, and 8,735 cwt. of currants were made in the Swan Hill shire.

Raisins and currants are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. The quantities exported overseas during 1932-33, and the values recorded, were as follows:—Sultanas, 500,625 cwt., valued at £1,240,436; lexias, 23,170 cwt., valued at £41,761; raisins (other), 256 cwt., valued at £859; and currants, 118,285 cwt., valued at £218,915.

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1932-33 —75,428 acres—showed an increase of 148 acres as compared with the area for the previous year. Orchards are distributed over the whole State, and the counties having the largest areas in the season 1932-33 were as follow :—Mornington, 14,385 acres; Bourke, 11,724 acres; Evelyn, 10,338 acres; Rodney, 9,884 acres; Moira, 7,761 acres; Talbot, 3,727 acres; and Bendigo, 2,729 acres. Details of the produce from such orchards in the last five years are given in the subjoined statement :—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,  
1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended March—	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.					
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
		acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1929	7,119	77,622	626,294	772,216	76,868	165,658	76,237	51,765
1930	7,241	79,000	2,779,107	1,166,418	84,894	204,583	86,298	46,060
1931	7,057	77,840	1,515,419	707,145	66,544	203,062	94,578	46,256
1932	7,049	75,280	1,015,169	878,171	41,836	106,113	31,021	25,009
1933	7,076	75,428	3,217,074	1,172,204	79,975	263,819	107,620	30,597

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Passion.	Other.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1929	1,043,840	468,536	354,817	137,684	18,776	12,451	38,105	1,656
1930	1,191,253	447,131	385,106	114,081	17,898	19,210	13,063	6,313
1931	1,028,493	305,717	516,133	134,479	16,414	14,349	27,436	2,884
1932	697,204	267,121	647,410	224,144	18,852	4,995	13,392	4,578
1933	1,351,330	303,730	566,398	165,335	16,974	13,871	24,861	6,077

BERRY FRUITS GATHERED.

NUTS GATHERED.

	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Logan-berries.	Other.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1929	2,210	6,522	3,038	3,403	1,269	115,835	47,094	205	22,965
1930	3,056	12,047	6,456	5,395	1,783	63,332	24,244	654	18,476
1931	3,014	9,184	4,121	3,642	1,032	97,538	26,999	433	21,048
1932	1,506	1,770	1,632	600	545	80,537	54,013	412	19,227
1933	2,484	10,596	5,525	4,261	1,409	102,856	36,534	1,764	18,735

Of the large types of fruits, pome fruits have fluctuated more in yield than fruits of other classes.

In the seasons 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31 normal yields were obtained from all classes of fruits with the exception of the pome fruits, the yields from these fruits being very low in 1928-29, high in 1929-30, and low in 1930-31. In 1931-32, owing to a return of the "thrips" pest, yields of all fruits, citrus excepted, were below normal. The season 1932-33 produced good yields of fruit of almost every description.

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 1932-33:—Melons, 9,728 cwt.; rhubarb, 11,951 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 176,867 bushels. There were also 1,745 acres of gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £8,725.

The following is a statement of the number of bearing and not bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1928-29 and 1931-32:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1928-29 AND 1931-32.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1928-29.			1931-32.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples .. ..	2,358,422	740,772	3,099,194	2,361,472	680,239	3,041,711
Pears .. ..	814,847	200,517	1,015,364	826,854	188,546	1,015,400
Quinces .. ..	83,991	7,875	91,866	74,492	11,735	86,227
Plums .. ..	306,585	57,438	364,023	283,770	72,999	356,769
Prunes .. ..	83,292	23,343	106,635	79,773	4,790	84,563
Cherries .. ..	93,408	34,118	127,526	79,471	55,046	134,517
Peaches .. ..	926,060	270,587	1,196,647	871,919	252,348	1,124,267
Apricots .. ..	406,864	51,628	458,492	339,526	41,033	380,559
Nectarines .. ..	16,676	4,318	20,994	14,896	5,737	20,633
Oranges .. ..	411,602	154,650	566,152	452,368	101,232	554,000
Lemons .. ..	141,895	47,246	189,141	141,030	40,441	181,071
Loquats .. ..	3,334	963	4,297	2,861	792	3,653
Figs .. ..	28,834	5,725	34,559	29,602	7,421	37,023
Persimmons .. ..	581	135	716	575	62	637
Total Large Fruits	5,676,291	1,599,315	7,275,606	5,558,609	1,462,421	7,021,030
Raspberries .. ..	319,425	..	319,425	339,761	..	339,761
Loganberries .. ..	218,168	..	218,168	143,325	..	143,325
Strawberries .. ..	4,574,587	..	4,574,587	6,011,409	..	6,011,409
Gooseberries .. ..	160,776	..	160,776	152,689	36,085	188,754
Mulberries .. ..	896	135	1,031	774	103	877
Currants (Red, White, and Black) .. ..	25,627	1,118	26,745	27,023	9,124	36,147
Olives .. ..	1,244	35	1,282	4,064	114	4,178
Passion-fruit .. ..	82,041	32,593	114,634	69,986	40,710	110,696
Almonds .. ..	30,176	7,024	37,200	28,929	9,297	38,226
Walnuts .. ..	6,287	3,680	9,967	7,172	3,208	10,380
Filberts .. ..	157	423	580	527	1,804	2,331
Chestnuts .. ..	443	330	773	523	271	794
Total Nuts	37,063	11,457	48,520	37,151	14,580	51,731

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £1,093,434 in 1928-29, £927,723 in 1929-30, £751,716 in 1930-31, £790,018 in 1931-32, and £1,113,236 in 1932-33. 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.

**Financial assistance for necessitous fruit-growers.** Under the provisions of the *Fruit Growers Relief Act* 1933 passed by the Commonwealth Parliament a grant of £125,000 was made to assist necessitous fruit growers in Australia. The amount granted to this State was £36,321. The Parliament of Victoria provided in the *Fruit Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act* 1933 for the application of the money so granted. The authority appointed by the Governor in Council under the Act to deal with applications for assistance was the Fruit Growers Relief Committee. Payments were made by the Committee to necessitous fruit growers who furnished satisfactory evidence that they had suffered losses in the export from Australia of apples or pears grown by them during the 1932-1933 season. The words "necessitous fruit growers" were not defined under the Act, consequently the Relief Committee had to determine who were necessitous growers.

**Market gardens.** The area under market gardens in the year 1932-33 was 18,249 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 £50 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 approximately £1,000,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

**Dried fruit (exclusive of Raisins and Currants).** The quantity of dried tree fruit (weight after drying) was first collected in 1895-96, when 179,460 lbs. were returned. The production of the various kinds of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins and currants, the particulars of which appear on page 380, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons :—



## DRIED FRUIT, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Nectarines.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1929 ..	2,194	760,216	136,033	586,140	7,685	71,591	4,269	1,568,128
1930 ..	3,424	848,811	234,032	343,490	6,878	82,267	860	1,519,762
1931 ..	2,444	853,535	184,883	360,893	20,120	45,419	1,566	1,468,860
1932 ..	1,542	115,905	32,470	176,844	3,864	56,025	..	386,650
1933 ..	7,704	847,375	187,194	155,970	8,272	39,315	1,845	1,247,675

**Minor crops.** 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, 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Crop.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
Artichokes .. ..	4	17 tons	2	3 tons
Beans .. ..	2,101	28,209 bushels	3,332	21,796 bushels
Chicory .. ..	434	368 tons (dry)	442	356 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	442	..	454	..
Garlic .. ..	2	7 tons	14	23 tons
Herbs and Scent Plants..	48	..	42	..
Millet—Broom .. ..	637	{ 1749 cwt. fibre 1,090 cwt. seed }	1,391	{ 3,635 cwt. fibre 2,658 cwt. seed }
Nurseries .. ..	1,163	..	1,205	..
Pumpkins .. ..	996	5,758 tons	999	3,972 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden .. ..	116	..	69	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	3,173	{ 43,209 tons clean beet, producing 5,428 tons market- able sugar }	3,155	{ 36,740 tons clean beet, producing 5,701 tons market- able sugar }
Sunflowers .. ..	220	1,862 cwt.	264	1,946 cwt.
Total .. ..	9,336	..	11,369	..

The increase in the acreage in fallow and in the proportion of farmers using manures indicate the popularity and the value of these methods of treating the soil. The following table shows the acreage in fallow and the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used, in various years:—

## LAND IN FALLOW AND MANURE USED, 1901-02 TO 1932-33.

Season ended March—	Land in Fallow.	Manure used.			
		Number of Farmers using.	Area used on.	Natural.	Artificial.
	acres.		acres.	tons.	tons.
1902 ..	681,778	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1912 ..	1,469,608	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1922 ..	2,052,964	37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150,012
1928 ..	2,692,044	43,682	5,148,144	140,410	240,715
1929 ..	2,683,462	43,962	5,753,116	114,345	257,498
1930 ..	2,482,662	45,426	6,022,951	120,991	269,967
1931 ..	2,590,629	44,989	6,898,718	104,732	274,420
1932 ..	2,145,819	38,844	3,927,208	98,375	163,234
1933 ..	2,633,287	42,627	4,764,641	97,978	199,557

NOTE.—The average weight of manure used per acre in each district will be found on page 374.

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,633,287 acres in fallow last season, 1,111,358 were in the Mallee, 797,916 in the Wimmera, and 506,629 in the Northern district. The total for these three districts represented 92 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The large decrease in the area treated with artificial manures during the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33 was to a great extent due to a reduction in the area under cultivation, as a result of the collapse of the prices of primary products. The practise of treating pastures with artificial fertilizers is however increasing. During 1932-33 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 159,011 tons valued at £222,135. This included 156,318 tons of rock phosphates valued at £197,652, most of which came from the Pacific Islands. The quantities of fertilizers imported in previous years were:—96,259 tons in 1931-32, 165,272 tons in 1930-31, and 199,233 tons in 1929-30.

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. 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1929 .. ..	98,296	14,508	112,804
1930 .. ..	101,044	11,553	112,597
1931 .. ..	103,227	10,906	114,133
1932 .. ..	105,732	9,605	115,337
1933 .. ..	104,977	12,527	117,504

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. Only females who are wholly engaged in outdoor duties are included. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 30,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1932-33. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

Wages—agricultural and pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1932-33.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	25s. per week ..	17s. 6d. to 40s. per week
Threshing machine hands .. ..	1s. per hour ..	9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	8s. per day ..	5s. to 10s. per day
Milkers .. ..	22s. 6d. per week	15s. to 30s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	6d. per bag of cobs	5d. to 6d. per bag of cobs
Married couples .. ..	40s. per week ..	30s. to 50s. per week
Female servants .. ..	17s. 6d. per week	10s. to 25s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	29s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations) .. ..	27s. 3d. per 100 sheep	27s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
„ orchard .. ..	30s. per week ..	20s. to 50s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	30s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week

## 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, in which appear the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per square mile on 1st March in each of the years given below.

## LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1933.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861 .. ..	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871 .. ..	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881 .. ..	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891 .. ..	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901 .. ..	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911 .. ..	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921 .. ..	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931 .. ..	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932 .. ..	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933 .. ..	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
<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
1931 .. ..	4·32	7·61	8·66	187·50	3·20
1932 .. ..	4·27	8·82	9·81	186·34	3·26
1933 .. ..	4·24	10·10	11·53	199·27	3·27

By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that each head of large stock will eat as much as ten sheep, interesting comparisons of the stock carried on the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 458 sheep in 1933, as compared with 373 in 1921, 350 in 1901, and 296 in 1881.

**Size of Holdings.** On pages 572 to 575 of the 1928-29 issue of this work will be found detailed information relating to the number and size of holdings and the live stock, cultivation, &c., on different sized holdings for the year 1929, also certain comparative figures for the years 1913, 1919, and 1925.

Land occupied  
in different  
districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district in March, 1933 :—

### LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1933.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Unproductive.	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,960	429,039	280,754	1,822,737	216,623	2,749,153
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,358	141,093	35,374	1,976,715	61,961	2,215,143
Western ..	8,775,040	12,131	409,463	493,226	5,331,436	506,936	6,741,061
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,245	1,912,203	40,934	3,751,527	377,685	6,082,349
Mallee ..	10,784,000	8,219	3,089,003	12,117	2,686,891	430,881	6,218,892
Northern ..	6,337,280	12,040	1,426,486	143,880	3,778,284	66,790	5,415,449
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,311	151,364	16,728	3,410,524	510,086	4,088,702
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	9,128	190,381	491,569	2,171,525	1,340,078	4,193,553
Total ..	56,245,760	75,392	7,749,032	1,514,582	24,929,639	3,511,049	37,704,302
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
Central ..	..	..	15·61	10·21	66·30	7·88	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	6·37	1·60	89·23	2·80	100·00
Western ..	..	..	6·07	7·32	79·09	7·52	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	31·44	·67	61·68	6·21	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	49·67	·20	43·20	6·93	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	26·34	2·66	69·77	1·23	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3·70	·41	83·41	12·48	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	4·54	11·72	51·78	31·96	100·00
Total ..	..	..	20·55	4·02	66·12	9·31	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7·23	22·50	5·54	18·54	7·31	6·17	7·29
North-Central ..	5·21	7·11	1·82	2·34	7·93	1·76	5·88
Western ..	15·60	16·09	5·28	32·56	21·39	14·44	17·88
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·28	24·68	2·70	15·05	10·76	16·13
Mallee ..	19·17	10·90	39·86	·80	10·78	12·27	16·49
Northern ..	11·27	15·97	18·41	9·50	15·15	1·90	14·36
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·04	1·95	1·10	13·68	14·53	10·85
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·11	2·46	32·46	8·71	38·17	11·12
Total ..	100·00	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 Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts. Of the occupied land, 50 per cent. in the Mallee, 31 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 26 per cent. in the Northern districts were devoted to agriculture in 1932-33, and in these divisions was 83 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts and in these districts is 83 per cent. of the grass sown area of the State.

Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1933:—

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1933.

Districts.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—			
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.
	acres.	acres.				
Central ..	429,039	2,103,491	71,991	109,008	158,358	1,351,547
North-Central ..	141,093	2,012,089	17,641	42,689	60,911	1,560,292
Western ..	409,463	5,824,662	47,743	221,620	209,829	5,004,728
Wimmera ..	1,912,203	3,792,461	52,044	24,795	26,818	2,765,767
Mallee ..	3,089,003	2,699,008	59,799	27,612	26,029	1,282,825
Northern ..	1,426,486	3,922,164	68,178	126,585	148,669	3,012,638
North-Eastern ..	151,364	3,427,252	24,055	88,907	177,006	1,365,272
Gippsland ..	190,381	2,663,094	31,456	186,785	205,806	1,169,325
Total ..	7,749,032	26,444,221	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394

The area occupied does not include 3,511,049 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state.

Live stock in Victoria, 1929 to 1933.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1929 TO 1933.

Live Stock.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Horses (including foals) .. ..	412,877	393,015	379,872	375,459	372,907
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows .. ..	615,092	619,416	669,132	775,538	887,996
Other (including calves) .. ..	689,334	715,826	760,788	861,992	1,012,926
Sheep .. ..	16,498,222	17,427,203	16,477,995	16,376,217	17,512,394
Pigs .. ..	222,084	265,978	281,245	286,780	287,627

Comparing 1933 with 1932, cattle increased by 16·1 per cent., pigs by ·3 per cent., and sheep by 6·9 per cent., while horses decreased by ·7 per cent.

The peak period for horses was in 1914 (562,331), since when, owing to the increased use of motor vehicles for transport and of tractors on farms, there has been a fairly constant decrease in the number each year. The decline in the last ten years amounted to 25 per cent.

The number of sheep in the State in 1933, 17,512,394, established a record.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices of live stock ruling in Melbourne during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal*.—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK,  
1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Stock.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	39 0 0	35 0 0 to	40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0 to	41 0 0
Medium draught ..	29 13 4	25 0 0 to	31 10 0	31 10 0	29 15 0 to	35 0 0
Delivery cart ..	15 3 4	14 0 0 to	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0 to	20 0 0
Indian Remounts ..	17 0 0	17 0 0 to	17 0 0	17 0 0	12 0 0 to	22 0 0
Saddle and harness	7 10 0	7 10 0 to	7 10 0	7 10 0	5 0 0 to	10 0 0
Poules ..	9 3 4	7 10 0 to	9 10 0	9 10 0	7 0 0 to	12 0 0
Order cart ..	12 11 8	12 0 0 to	13 0 0	12 10 0	10 0 0 to	14 0 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	12 9 10	11 9 4 to	13 15 11	12 4 0	11 8 0 to	15 1 0
Prime ..	11 8 6	10 10 10 to	12 10 8	10 15 0	10 0 0 to	12 10 0
Good ..	10 13 5	10 2 6 to	11 11 10	9 13 0	9 0 0 to	10 14 0
Good light and handy weights	9 19 11	8 19 2 to	11 8 9	8 14 0	7 16 0 to	9 7 0
Second ..	8 10 9	7 12 6 to	9 10 0	7 1 0	5 18 0 to	8 8 0
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	8 15 8	7 15 0 to	10 7 10	7 16 0	6 14 0 to	10 0 0
Others ..	6 17 2	4 15 0 to	7 18 0	5 8 0	4 8 0 to	7 1 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Crossbred Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 19 4	0 15 3 to	1 2 0	0 16 3	0 11 6 to	1 4 3
Prime ..	0 18 10	0 14 3 to	0 19 11	0 14 3	0 10 6 to	1 2 2
Good ..	0 14 11	0 12 6 to	0 17 10	0 12 0	0 9 4 to	0 18 0
<i>Crossbred Ewes—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 14 9	0 11 9 to	0 18 5	0 11 9	0 7 9 to	0 18 3
Prime ..	0 13 6	0 10 8 to	0 17 0	0 9 8	0 6 9 to	0 15 7
Good ..	0 11 1	0 8 5 to	0 14 8	0 7 8	0 4 10 to	0 12 7
<i>Merino Wethers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 17 4	0 14 5 to	1 1 6	0 12 9	0 11 0 to	0 15 10
Prime ..	0 15 6	0 12 8 to	0 18 10	0 12 4	0 9 1 to	1 0 8
Good ..	0 13 4	0 11 2 to	0 16 9	0 9 9	0 7 3 to	0 15 11
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	0 17 0	0 15 0 to	1 0 8	0 15 3	0 12 5 to	1 3 9
Prime ..	0 15 0	0 13 4 to	0 18 0	0 13 7	0 10 6 to	1 0 2
Good ..	0 13 1	0 11 6 to	0 16 3	0 10 10	0 8 8 to	0 14 9
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fatters—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	6 19 4	5 17 0 to	7 16 9	7 15 0	6 13 0 to	8 8 0
Prime medium and weighty ..	4 6 8	2 19 1 to	5 16 8	3 10 0	2 16 0 to	4 16 0
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Medium and weighty ..	2 16 4	2 8 5 to	3 6 3	2 12 0	2 5 0 to	2 19 0
Light ..	2 0 4	1 15 9 to	2 9 8	1 18 0	1 14 0 to	2 3 0
Porkers ..	1 7 9	1 2 10 to	1 12 3	1 7 0	1 3 0 to	1 19 0

NOTE.—Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during the last five years.

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1929 .. ..	5,286,642	466,576	354,339
1930 .. ..	6,024,702	387,662	347,688
1931 .. ..	5,945,475	328,032	399,241
1932 .. ..	5,678,182	375,380	392,457
1933 .. ..	7,139,449	427,644	426,022

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1929-30 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—	For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1929 .. ..	3,681,251	456,829	156,049	1,590,573	6,297	..
1930 .. ..	4,162,987	381,743	128,557	1,825,019	1,946	81
1931 .. ..	4,228,033	323,945	176,753	1,697,947	2,700	13,606
1932 .. ..	3,806,938	368,082	183,936	1,863,375	5,322	10,030
1933 .. ..	4,350,988	411,576	211,755	2,731,287	11,511	16,789

Year ended June—	For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1929 .. ..	6,470	1,298	198,131	8,348	2,152	159
1930 .. ..	9,931	126	218,799	26,765	3,847	251
1931 .. ..	7,568	72	208,593	11,927	1,315	289
1932 .. ..	1,659	329	198,212	6,210	1,647	279
1933 .. ..	22,642	650	196,937	34,532	3,907	541

\* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.



Of the sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1932-33, 38 per cent. were frozen, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1931-32, 29 per cent. in 1930-31 and 30 per cent. in 1929-30. In 1932-33, the oversea exports included 14,385,563 lbs. of mutton, valued at £197,056, and 79,792,912 lbs. of lamb, valued at £1,521,078.

**Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported.** The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the following statement showing the particulars of exports in each of the last five years.

Seasonal influences are principally responsible for fluctuations in the various years.

### FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year ended June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1929 .. ..	422,215	50	431,440	1,168,358	32	1,096,891
1930 .. ..	309,903	44	248,021	1,515,116	31	1,279,836
1931 .. ..	291,382	44	186,903	1,406,565	31	1,075,532
1932 .. ..	247,639	48	190,621	1,615,736	33	1,186,155
1933 .. ..	316,439	45	197,056	2,414,848	33	1,521,078

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1933 was £8,118,153, as compared with £10,136,350 in 1932, £10,013,166 in 1931, £10,923,180 in 1930, and £11,959,500 in 1929. 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, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended 1st March—	Number of Cowkeepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
			lbs.	lbs.
1929 .. ..	54,814	615,092	93,728,516	5,505,932
1930 .. ..	54,131	619,416	90,639,652	6,953,949
1931 .. ..	54,684	669,132	110,006,619	8,064,463
1932 .. ..	56,184	775,538	132,131,812	7,723,328
1933 .. ..	57,871	887,996	144,564,666	9,189,018

\* Year ended 30th June.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of dairy herds.

Of the 57,871 cowkeepers in 1932-33, 21,176 had less than 5 cows, 11,339 had from 5 to 9, 6,468 from 10 to 14, 4,069 from 15 to 19, 6,104 from 20 to 29, 5,487 from 30 to 49, 2,756 from 50 to 99, and 477 had 100 cows or over. Information relating to the classification of sizes of dairy herds on various holdings appears in the 1928-29 issue of this work, page 581.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS,  
1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1929	..	..	..	..	3,464,539	246,854
1930	..	..	..	..	3,469,804	206,055
1931	..	..	..	..	3,761,087	218,630
1932	..	..	..	..	4,150,044	63,509
1933	..	..	..	..	4,644,507	115,191

Butter and cheese made in factories.

The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, powdered milk, and casein made, and of cream sold, in factories during the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES,  
1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made.	Casein made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1929	.. 90,263,977	471,729	5,259,078	53,948,559	3,340,171
1930	.. 87,169,848	496,628	6,747,894	51,581,802	2,568,956
1931	.. 106,245,532	421,451	7,845,833	45,665,474	2,555,410
1932	.. 127,981,768	422,903	7,656,819	41,409,540	1,364,816
1933	.. 139,920,159	439,606	9,073,827	44,186,979	1,766,125

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 226,228,350 in 1928-29, 220,977,700 in 1929-30, 259,676,705 in 1930-31, 307,700,133 in 1931-32, and 340,063,013 in 1932-33.

**Exports of  
butter and  
cheese.**

In 1932-33, there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 95,492,925 lbs. of butter, valued at £4,005,971, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 86,366,092 lbs., valued at £3,619,952. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 3,303,378 lbs., and the value thereof, £107,947.

**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 1932-33 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Districts.	Wool Clip, Season. 1932-33.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	7,934,944	645,625	8,580,569	
North-Central .. ..	10,187,684	720,374	10,908,058	
Western .. ..	34,601,088	2,291,775	36,892,863	
Wimmera .. ..	20,206,716	1,477,535	21,684,251	
Mallee .. ..	8,379,298	574,178	8,953,476	
Northern .. ..	19,065,908	1,708,910	20,774,818	
North-Eastern .. ..	7,756,126	672,614	8,428,740	
Gippsland .. ..	6,276,382	457,917	6,734,299	
Total Clip	{ 1932-33	114,408,146	8,548,928	122,957,074
	{ 1931-32	106,653,716	7,966,400	114,620,116
	{ 1930-31	98,462,714	6,070,436	104,533,150
	{ 1929-30	109,318,424	8,477,465	117,795,889
	{ 1928-29	116,076,806	8,292,541	124,369,347
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..	117,795,889	104,533,150	114,620,116	122,957,074
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	28,261,000	28,978,316	30,581,627	35,555,119
Total production ..	146,056,889	133,511,466	145,201,743	158,512,193
Total value ..	£5,694,019	£4,374,932	£4,813,663	£4,880,066

Of the total quantity of wool produced, the amounts used in manufacturing for each of the last four years were as follows :—1929-30, 26,008,800 lbs. ; 1930-31, 21,413,372 lbs. ; 1931-32, 27,348,302 lbs. and 1932-33, 30,932,959 lbs. Of the total production, the quantity used in manufacturing represented 17·8 per cent. in 1929-30, 16·0 per cent. in 1930-31, 14·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and 19·5 per cent. in 1932-33.

**Sheep shorn.** In-1932-33 there were 14,079,565 sheep and 3,611,056 lambs shorn, as compared with 13,244,104 sheep and 3,579,475 lambs in 1931-32, 13,619,450 sheep and 2,935,685 lambs in 1930-31, 14,204,743 sheep and 3,620,557 lambs in 1929-30, and 13,005,239 sheep and 3,565,737 lambs in 1928-29.

**Weight of a fleece.** The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn in each of the last five years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1928-29 .. .. .	8·93	2·33	7·51
1929-30 .. .. .	7·70	2·34	6·61
1930-31 .. .. .	7·23	2·07	6·31
1931-32 .. .. .	8·05	2·23	6·81
1932-33 .. .. .	8·13	2·37	6·95

**Prices of wool.** The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1930-31 to 1932-33.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	15d. to 18d.	14d. to 16d.	15d. to 18d.
Super .. .. .	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Good .. .. .	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.
Average .. .. .	9d. to 11d.	8d. to 10d.	9d. to 10d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	16d. to 19d.	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 18d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	12d. to 14d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1930-31 TO 1932-33—*continued.*

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>GREASY MERINO—continued.</i>			
Good Lambs .. .	9d. to 11d.	7d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.
Average Lambs .. ..	5d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.
Inferior Lambs .. ..	3d. to 4d.	2d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.
<i>GREASY CROSSBRED</i>			
Extra Super Comebacks ..	13d. to 16d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Super Comebacks .. ..	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.
Fine Crossbred .. ..	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.
Medium Crossbred .. ..	7d. to 9d.	7d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 5d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	12d. to 14d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 11d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ..	9d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 7d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ..	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.
<i>SCOURED.</i>			
Extra Super Fleece .. ..	20d. to 22d.	19d. to 21d.	19d. to 21d.
Super Fleece .. ..	18d. to 20d.	17d. to 19d.	17d. to 19d.
Good Fleece .. ..	15d. to 17d.	14d. to 16d.	14d. to 16d.
Average Fleece .. ..	12d. to 14d.	10d. to 12d.	10d. to 12d.
<i>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</i>			
Greasy Merino Fleece ..	31½d.	38½d.	22½d.
„ Comeback Fleece ..	18½d.	18d.	16¾d.
„ Merino Lambs ..	18½d.	23½d.	22d.
„ Comeback Lambs ..	17¾d.	17¾d.	18d.
Scoured Fleece .. ..	34½d.	32½d.	24d.

The following table contains a classification of the **Size of Flocks.** flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria at 30th June, 1933. The particulars were obtained in conjunction with the Census collection of population, &c., made at the end of June, 1933.

SHEEP FLOCKS IN DISTRICTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1933, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE  
NUMBER OF SHEEP THEREIN.

District.	Sizes of Flocks.																Total
	Under 500 sheep.		500 and under 1,000 sheep.		1,000 and under 2,000 sheep.		2,000 and under 5,000 sheep.		5,000 and under 10,000 sheep.		10,000 and under 20,000 sheep.		20,000 sheep and over.				
	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in group.	Flocks.	Sheep in District.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Central ..	3,726	389,214	389	253,441	206	274,150	100	305,722	21	156,717	9	113,079	2	56,748	4,433	1,549,071	
North Central ..	1,834	283,376	388	267,758	215	304,874	74	212,530	16	97,755	1	12,500	..	..	2,528	1,178,793	
Western ..	4,992	533,861	928	659,815	571	803,906	360	1,090,004	133	909,775	48	621,699	5	122,466	7,037	4,741,516	
Wimmera ..	3,102	583,100	911	652,573	432	605,640	171	526,214	29	200,081	..	..	..	..	4,645	2,567,608	
Mallee ..	2,930	471,896	393	255,804	117	154,173	33	90,952	3	16,820	1	10,000	1	30,000	3,478	1,029,645	
Northern ..	5,496	853,057	1,177	779,133	464	643,015	117	326,526	16	106,250	6	70,462	2	44,988	7,278	2,823,411	
North Eastern ..	2,531	334,746	449	305,632	215	285,614	69	185,117	6	41,198	..	..	..	..	3,270	1,152,307	
Gippsland ..	2,873	230,932	273	186,841	121	163,082	54	151,043	11	65,473	1	19,690	..	..	3,333	817,061	
Total ..	27,484	3,680,182	4,888	3,360,997	2,341	3,234,454	978	2,883,108	235	1,594,069	66	847,430	10	254,172	36,002	15,859,412	
Percentage in group ..	76·34	23·21	13·58	21·19	6·50	20·40	2·72	18·21	·65	10·05	·18	5·34	·03	1·60	100·00	100·00	

For previous classifications see page 587 of the *Victorian Year-Book*—1928—29.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to the latest available figures:—

## LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria .. ..	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
New South Wales ..	528,934	1,068,605	2,072,569	53,698,000	388,273
Queensland .. ..	452,486	792,943	4,742,122	21,312,865	213,249
South Australia ..	190,222	149,172	163,760	7,713,236	113,831
Western Australia ..	157,444	68,321	789,253	10,404,981	117,592
Tasmania .. ..	30,269	87,854	162,953	2,040,564	41,391
Northern Territory	33,072	..	780,121	18,250	449
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	937	427	4,216	214,355	58
New Zealand .. ..	276,897	1,845,972	2,346,051	27,755,966	591,582

**Bee-keeping.** The returns for 1932-33 show that there were in that year 2,833 bee-keepers, who owned 61,341 frame and 5,155 box hives, producing 3,495,713 and 47,390 lbs. of honey respectively, and 41,827 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 641, as compared with 597 in the previous season. In 1932-33, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 1,366,800 lbs., in the Northern district 763,900 lbs., in the North-Eastern district 364,978 lbs., in the North-Central district 321,540 lbs., and in the Western district 411,751 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below:—

## BEE-KEEPING, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Season ended May—			Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
1929	..	..	2,284	55,247	4,181,571	49,675
1930	..	..	2,394	58,715	3,097,805	29,682
1931	..	..	2,375	61,161	2,804,186	30,478
1932	..	..	2,167	54,971	2,159,770	26,239
1933	..	..	2,833	66,496	3,543,103	41,827

The following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale and retail prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years:—1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33.

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

## WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

Agricultural—		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Wheat	per bushel	0 4 8½	0 4 10½	0 2 8¼	0 2 10¼	0 2 11¼
Barley—						
English	„ „	0 4 7	0 4 1	0 2 11	0 2 11¼	0 2 8½
Cape	„ „	0 3 6	0 3 3¾	0 2 2	0 2 2¾	0 2 3½
Oats Milling	„ „	0 3 4¼	0 3 7¾	0 2 3½	0 2 2½	0 1 11¼
Maize	„ „	0 4 8¾	0 5 11½	0 4 5½	0 3 6½	0 4 11½
Peas	„ „	0 7 5½	0 6 6	0 4 9¼	0 5 2¼	0 5 8½
Bran	.. per ton	6 8 0	7 11 0	4 16 0	4 13 0	4 18 0
Pollard	.. „	6 16 0	8 0 0	5 5 0	4 18 0	5 3 0
Flour (first quality)	„	11 19 0	12 4 0	8 11 0	7 10 0	8 4 0
Oatmeal (bulk)	„	25 9 0	26 0 0	21 3 0	20 2 0	17 5 0
Potatoes	.. „	7 18 0	11 0 0	4 9 0	5 3 0	3 13 0
Onions	.. „	9 16 0	7 15 0	3 7 0	8 13 0	11 15 0



	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE—*continued.*

Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, prime	per 100 lbs.	1 19 3	2 10 9	1 19 9	1 8 9	1 6 9
Mutton	.. per lb.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 3	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	.. "	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal	.. "	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lamb	.. "	0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 5	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	.. per lb.	0 1 9	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 3	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	.. "	0 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 10
Ham	.. "	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese (matured)	.. "	0 1 2	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Honey	.. "	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eggs	.. per doz.	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

## RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

Agricultural—						
Flour	per 25 lbs.	s. d. 4 5	s. d. 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	per 4-lb. loaf	0 11	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8
Oatmeal	.. per lb.	0 4	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	per 14 lbs.	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Onions	.. per lb.	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef	.. per lb.	0 9	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steak, rump	.. "	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mutton	.. "	0 7	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton chops	.. "	0 9	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6
Pork	.. "	1 2	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	.. per lb.	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese (matured)	.. "	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	1 5
Milk	per quart	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 6
Bacon (rashers)	per lb.	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ham (rashers)	.. "	2 0	1 11	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3
Honey	.. "	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6
Eggs	.. per doz.	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

State expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. Active operations for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years :—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year.				From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
				£	£
1928-29	..	..	..	91,377	54,858
1929-30	..	..	..	76,277	38,268
1930-31	..	..	..	61,086	21,877
1931-32	..	..	..	52,985	24,070
1932-33	..	..	..	69,561	52,352

Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting are made from Loan Funds.

A complete system, administered by an officer called the Superintendent under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping rabbits under control.

Poultry Census. The following table shows the number of poultry owners and poultry in Victoria, as ascertained in connexion with the Census for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933.

POULTRY OWNERS AND POULTRY.

Census.	Poultry owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1881 .. ..	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891 .. ..	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901 .. ..	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911 .. ..	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077
1933 .. ..	155,672	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966

NOTE.—Details of the classification of poultry for each statistical district of the State are obtainable from the Government Statist.

The Census of 1933 discloses that there has been an increase in the number of poultry owners since 1911, and that there is considerably more fowls than at that period, that ducks have slightly increased, and that both geese and turkeys have decreased in numbers.

In addition to the poultry enumerated in the table, there were in Victoria 1,267 guinea fowls, 322 pea fowls, and 411 pheasants.

Of the number of fowls in the State, 43 per cent. was in the Central district, which consists of the counties of Bourke, Grant, Mornington, and Evelyn, and of the turkeys 33 per cent. was in the Northern district.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the last five years was as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE  
MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—					Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
					pairs.	brace.
1929	..	..	..	..	1,594,020	11,316
1930	..	..	..	..	1,347,168	7,422
1931	..	..	..	..	935,396	1,368
1932	..	..	..	..	904,932	2,448
1933	..	..	..	..	933,634	3,240

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, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year ended June—					Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1929	..	..	..	..	1,624,279	136,273	2,682,567	604,842
1930	..	..	..	..	1,474,898	123,492	2,604,601	441,074
1931	..	..	..	..	2,308,703	157,665	2,231,117	143,672
1932	..	..	..	..	2,549,163	148,058	2,255,125	126,088
1933	..	..	..	..	2,945,707	170,899	2,874,945	127,598

## 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 1932-33 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,  
1932-33.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	12	8	380	243
Apollo Bay .. .. .	18	9	794	173
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. .. .	10	4	860	75
Brighton .. .. .	15	10	545	100
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin .. .. .	69	52	6,460	2,818
Dromana and Rosebud .. .. .	34	22	1,749	337
Frankston .. .. .	20	13	289	372
Geelong .. .. .	100	31	3,953	1,167
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	159	93	8,766	3,536
Kerang .. .. .	15	6	41	177
Lake Boga .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Lorne .. .. .	10	3	305	52
Mentone .. .. .	17	10	162	114
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum .. .. .	161	58	3,726	1,582
Mornington .. .. .	31	24	2,477	755
Portarlington and St. Leonards .. .. .	69	36	4,447	1,060
Portland .. .. .	40	27	4,994	429
Port Albert .. .. .	51	32	3,815	950
Port Campbell .. .. .	1	1	120	10
Port Fairy .. .. .	63	40	10,565	610
Port Melbourne .. .. .	54	19	1,804	410
Queenscliff .. .. .	101	62	16,555	1,575
Sandringham and Black Rock .. .. .	29	16	1,322	434
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. .. .	53	35	3,837	875
St. Kilda .. .. .	27	10	413	1,304
Torquay .. .. .	17	8	270	88
Warrnambool .. .. .	15	7	597	140
Werribee .. .. .	13	8	362	158
Waranga Basin .. .. .	3	3	21	28
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	138	70	12,745	2,958
Williamstown and Altona .. .. .	94	35	1,349	626
Wonthaggi .. .. .	9	3	42	16
Total .. .. .	1,448	755	93,765	23,172

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 were as shown in the next table:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,  
1931-32 AND 1932-33.

	1931-33.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,962,885	£ 137,036	10,941,920	£ 136,774
Crayfish .. .. doz.	40,678	20,339	38,091	20,950
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs.	2,411,912	57,162	2,541,894	60,810
Oysters .. .. bags	7,020	14,040	9,102	18,141
Total .. ..	..	228,577	..	236,675

In addition to the above, 429 cwt. of smoked fish, and 33,250 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1932-33.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1932-33 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1932-33.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..	10,941,920	11,694	136,774	6,432
Ballarat .. ..	312,943	948	3,912	52½
Other .. ..	272,548	881	3,407	485
Total .. ..	11,527,411	13,523	144,093	7,438

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, 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen .. .. lbs.	1,197,846	25,514	1,193,305	23,383
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	6,049	543	16,669	600
Oysters in the Shell .. cwt.	140	47	956	414
Potted or Concentrated, &c. lbs.	125,437	10,746	84,867	8,455
Preserved in tins, &c. .. ..	3,769,552	116,786	4,034,438	120,099
N.E.I. .. .. cwt.	1,036	2,018	1,643	2,862
Total .. ..	..	155,654	..	155,813

Of the 1932-33 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 2,638,661 lbs. came from Canada, 606,858 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 298,143 lbs. from Norway.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1932 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows:—

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1932.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area .. .. . acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat .. .. . bushels	47,843,129	42,208,000
Oats .. .. . "	6,363,853	109,696,000
Barley .. .. . "	1,995,446	34,616,000
Peas .. .. . "	168,907	1,584,000
Potatoes .. .. . tons	182,471	4,450,000
Turnips and swedes .. .. . "	2,128*	13,322,000
Mangolds .. .. . "	3,836	4,358,000
Hay .. .. . "	1,386,028	7,755,000
Horses .. .. . No.	372,907	1,067,170
Cattle .. .. . "	1,900,922	7,591,278
Sheep .. .. . "	17,512,394	26,411,842
Pigs .. .. . "	287,627	3,349,883

\* 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 1932-33 from miners' rights was £3,149.

**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 1932-33 was £7,103.

**Area occupied for Mining.** The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1932, was 144,156 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

**AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1932.**

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold .. .. .	15,356	Kaolin and Quartz Grit ..	10
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	*10,110	Limestone .. .. .	19
Coal (brown) .. .. .	544	Limestone and Clay ..	27
Coal (black and brown) ..	100	Magnesite .. .. .	114
Antimony and Gold .. .. .	29	Marblestone .. .. .	6
Bauxite .. .. .	71	Mineral Water and Gas ..	1
Bluestone .. .. .	27	Molybdenite .. .. .	30
Calcite .. .. .	2	Oil .. .. .	..
Cement Gravel .. .. .	6	Oil and Gas .. .. .	115,729
Clay .. .. .	43	Quicksilver .. .. .	61
Clay and Schist .. .. .	4	Sand .. .. .	16
Clay and Slate .. .. .	..	Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	51
Clay, Pigments, and Infusorial Earth .. .. .	9	Silver, Lead, and Gold ..	28
Copper .. .. .	..	Tin .. .. .	627
Dolomite and Clay .. .. .	1	Tin and Gold .. .. .	83
Granite .. .. .	12	Sand and Gravel .. .. .	..
Gypsum .. .. .	286	Tailings Licences .. .. .	340
Kaolin .. .. .	22	Water Right Licences ..	372
Kaolin and Gold .. .. .	20	Total .. .. .	144,156

\* Includes State Coal Mine Area.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for minerals. Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

**Mining development.** Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000 had been expended or advanced for developmental purposes from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1933. Since 1st July, 1899, £520,421 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; but, apart from £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine during the years 1909 to 1925, no loan money has been allotted for development for 27 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department .. ..	23,649	23,182	21,556	17,650	18,296
State Coal Mine .. ..	729,820	688,253	551,990	481,609	283,197
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	41,847	130,279	19,829	..	..
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	15,519	9,955	5,811	2,094	562
Testing plants .. ..	3,372	3,443	2,499	5,134	5,498
Geological and underground surveys of mines .. ..	3,917	3,567	2,681	2,500	1,430
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	3,029	4,753	635	597	612
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,786	1,943	1,909	1,758	1,092
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>822,939</b>	<b>865,375</b>	<b>606,920</b>	<b>511,342</b>	<b>310,687</b>
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
State Coal Mine .. ..	776,246	872,967	576,007	416,955	228,775
All other .. ..	14,773	13,917	15,124	18,145	22,945
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>791,019</b>	<b>886,884</b>	<b>591,131</b>	<b>435,100</b>	<b>251,720</b>

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1933, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £43,823 had up to that date been repaid, £56,619 realized, and £171,395 written off, leaving £13,868 outstanding. Interest received during 1932-33 amounted to £152, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1933, to £3,470.



**Total mineral production** The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the sub-joined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1932 :—

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1932.**

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1932.		Total Recorded to end of 1932.	
	Quantity.	Valuc.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£
Gold .. .. .	47,745	351,586	71,440,307	303,684,331
Silver.. .. .	2,083*	208	1,789,357*	251,505
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	30,557	7,880
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	128
	..	..	..	630
	tons.		tons.	
Coal, black .. .. .	432,353	274,903	15,610,875	12,379,869
„ brown .. .. .	2,612,512	276,799	14,139,712	1,955,062
Ore— .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin .. .. .	5	404	17,107½	977,546
„ antimony .. .. .	..	..	105,845†	612,078
„ silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum .. .. .	2,920	1,135	156,356	102,461
Magnesite .. .. .	29	110	2,130	6,612
Kaolin .. .. .	2,004	2,593	44,106	55,886
Diatomaceous earth .. .. .	..	..	8,213	33,697
Pigment clays .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,774
Molybdenite .. .. .	..	..	868½†	33,442
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite .. .. .	1,129	1,256	4,962	7,508
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>908,994</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>320,386,776</b>

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint. Commencing with 1931 the value is in Australian currency. During the years 1919 to 1924 gold producers received approximately £528,500 (not included above) by way of export premium.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table :—

## GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1932.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60 .. ..	23,334,263	1921-25 .. ..	421,250
1861-70 .. ..	16,276,566	1926 .. ..	49,078
1871-80 .. ..	10,156,297	1927 .. ..	38,538
1881-90 .. ..	7,103,448	1928 .. ..	33,917
1891-1900 .. ..	7,476,038	1929 .. ..	26,275
1901-10 .. ..	7,095,061	1930 .. ..	24,119
1911-15 .. ..	2,161,349	1931 .. ..	43,637
1916-20 .. ..	905,561	1932 .. ..	47,745

\* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. Towards the close of 1930, when the depression was becoming general, the governments endeavoured to encourage prospecting as a means of at once absorbing a proportion of the unemployed and of reviving the industry. The Commonwealth Gold Bounty Act (subsequently modified under the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 and temporarily suspended in 1932) was brought into operation on 1st January, 1931, and at the State Mines Department a scheme was inaugurated of equipping and directing parties of unemployed (sustenance) workers for mining and prospecting. The increase in the rate of exchange and an enhanced world price of gold further stimulated the industry, with the result that the yield in 1931 exceeded that of 1930 by 19,518 fine ounces, or by 81 per cent. In 1932 the yield increased further by 4,108 fine ounces to 47,745 fine ounces. The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1932 were 605,561 ounces in Western Australia, 23,263 ounces in Queensland, and 27,941 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of the Commonwealth was 466,593 fine ounces in 1930, 595,123 fine ounces in 1931 and 713,882 fine ounces in 1932. The total production of gold in the world, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 20,836,318 fine ounces in 1930 and 22,818,700 fine ounces in 1931.

Mining  
district  
gold yields.  
table:—

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1931 and 1932 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1931 AND 1932.

Mining District.	1931.			1932.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	668	408	1,076	593	218	811
Ballarat .. ..	4,367	2,987	7,354	4,273	2,746	7,019
Beechworth .. ..	3,464	1,850	5,314	1,917	1,513	3,430
Bendigo .. ..	3,867	15,344	19,211	5,051	21,290	26,341
Castlemaine .. ..	4,717	3,837	8,554	6,877	3,537	10,414
Gippsland .. ..	794	450	1,244	761	1,380	2,141
Maryborough .. ..	2,712	1,973	4,685	2,963	737	3,700
Total .. ..	20,589	26,849	47,438	22,435	31,421	53,856

Government  
batteries,  
cyanidation,  
and dredging  
and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, cyanide works, and dredging and sluicing plants for the five years 1928 to 1932 are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND  
DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.			
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Tin Obtained.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cu. yds.	oz.	tons.
1928	31	1,369	1,405	8	6,397	1,199	6	1,227,000	5,659	61
1929	31	1,810	1,478	10	4,047	772	6	682,400	1,774	14
1930	33	2,700	1,817	..	..	..	6	193,000	828	1
1931	33	6,155	3,293	14	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277	9 cwt.
1932	34	15,489	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164	5 tons

The first battery was erected in 1897, since which date 103,733 tons of ore have been crushed for 67,590 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1932, 16,080,385 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,289,562 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,906,267 ounces of gold and 1,802 tons of tin have been won by this system.

## COAL MINING.

**Black Coal.** Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. In South Gippsland seams of payable thickness are found within a belt 50 miles long by 10 miles wide running north-east from Kilcunda to Morwell and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, Korumburra and Woolamai. To the end of 1932, 15,603,882 tons, valued at £12,279,869 had been produced, the production for 1932 being 432,353 tons, valued at £274,903. The total resources in Gippsland are estimated at nearly 40,000,000 tons.

Most of the coal is produced at the *State Coal Mine* at Wonthaggi on the Powlett River. This mine was opened in November, 1909, and in June, 1911, control was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 12 square miles. The total output to the end of 1932 was 10,826,080 tons, valued at £9,137,303. The reserves within the area available for extraction, at that date, were estimated at 9,860,000 tons. During 1932, 359,011 tons, valued at £219,894, were produced, the average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year being 1,390.

**Brown Coal.** The brown coal beds of Victoria have a proven area of 180 square miles, 58 square miles being situated at Morwell, 50 square miles at Stradbroke and Rosedale, 16 square miles at Alberton and 50 square miles at Altona and Werribee. The total deposits in the State are estimated at 37,000 million tons, of which 27,000 million tons are in the Morwell, Rosedale, Stradbroke region (*vide* "The Coal Resources of Australia" by the Standards Association of Australia). The quantity which may be considered readily exploitable has been estimated by the Government Geologist at between 10,000 and 11,000 million tons. An area of approximately 30 square miles on the South side of the Latrobe River at Yallourn (Morwell) contains between 5,000 and 6,000 million tons workable by open-cut mining, all of which is within 6 miles of the power house of the Electricity Commission. At Morwell 780 feet of coal were passed through, in a bore 1,010 feet deep. Coal is being recovered at Yallourn from an open cut the face of which shows an average of slightly more than 30 feet of overburden covering 200 feet of coal. The total output of brown coal in the State to the end of 1932 was 14,139,712 tons, valued at £1,955,062, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons has been produced since 1924. The output in 1932 was 2,612,512 tons valued at £276,799.

The *State Electricity Commission* began to utilize the deposits at Yallourn in 1924, the first generator being brought into operation on 15th June, and the briquetting plant in November of that year. Up to the end of 1932, 12,261,341 tons, had been excavated, the output in 1932 being 2,612,370 tons, of which 1,316,485 tons went to the power house and 1,295,885 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1932 was 307,952 tons, 4·21 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of 1932 the total output of briquettes was 1,364,405 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 439.

The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1932 are given in the following table:—

### COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Average Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Average Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Average Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914*	18 8	} 81,748†	6 10	..
1892-1900 ..	184,517	9 11			
1901-10 ..	168,548	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833	15 11	76,514	6 9	..
1921-25 ..	520,705	22 8	258,094	4 9	77,945‡
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	957,935	3 11	95,477
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,612,512	2 1	319,979

\* Total production to 1892. 76,553 tons in 1925.

† Total production to 1916.

‡ 1,392 tons in 1924.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1932 were as follows:—New South Wales, 6,784,222 tons; Queensland, 841,711 tons; Western Australia, 415,719 tons; and Tasmania, 111,853 tons.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

Mining accidents.

## MINING ACCIDENTS, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1928 .. ..	655	2	1	2,224	2	5
1929 .. ..	864	2	..	2,251	2	8
1930 .. ..	942	..	1	2,267	2	13
1931 .. ..	4,258*	1	1	2,156	2	14
1932 .. ..	6,089*	2	4	1,944	..	5

\* These are mainly individual prospectors and small parties; estimated in 1932—  
alluvial, 4,836; quartz, 1,253.

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 7 persons were killed, and 7 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 8 deaths, and 45 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian Quarries. quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

## QUARRIES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Year ended June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1929 ..	99	1,487,410	3,633	6,893	250,253	602,900
1930 ..	84	1,515,559	8,307	10,846	255,015	624,600
1931 ..	81	828,406	6,471	8,666	145,913	324,800
1932 ..	70	645,030	1,150	4,133	86,176	213,422
1933 ..	73	831,163	..	7,959	161,127	286,898

In 1932-33 the number of persons employed in quarries was 936 and the wages paid amounted to £178,731. For 1931, 1932, and 1933, the figures do not include the employees and wages connected with asphaltting and tar-paving works, particulars of which will be found on page 419.

**MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.**

It can be said with confidence that the State of Victoria has advantages which should make possible great development in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively compact territory with a temperate climate producing a rich variety of raw materials, an intelligent labour supply supported by almost unlimited power resources, and a growing home market served by an ever-increasing network of railways and other communications leave few other essential requirements except the attraction of capital into the industries, the efficient organization of production, and the extension of markets for the product.

**Industrial progress.** Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the home market, until in 1932-33 the total number of factories was 8,612, employing 144,428 persons.

Factory statistics for the four years ending with 1931-32 showed a decreasing tendency which was greatest in the year 1930-31 owing to the severe fall in prices of raw materials. These lower prices were followed by substantial reductions of wages which are largely regulated by the index figure representing the cost of living.

The cumulated effects of the various causes of the world depression resulted in some liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and considerable writing down of capital invested in industry.

It was to be expected that the reduction of costs and the lower output prices which followed would result in increased demand. This was assisted by better prices obtained for wool in 1933, by some alleviation of unemployment, by lower interest rates for money and by other measures planned to improve the general economic position. The factory statistics for the year 1932-33 show substantial improvement.

Since 1931-32 the number of factories increased by 408 (4.97 per cent.) the average number of persons employed increased by 16,163 (12.60 per cent.), the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £1,837,913 (8.64 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £5,029,996 (9.72 per cent.), and the value of output increased by £8,596,812 (9.20 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1913. The figures for the past six years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for the last six years with those of previous years.

## GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	20,775,738	10,714,336	28,465,699	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	21,975,646	11,099,940	28,986,694	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	22,529,072	11,036,345	30,728,743	51,466,093
1916-17..	5,445	116,970	23,784,289	11,833,517	37,103,350	60,047,284
1917-18..	5,627	118,241	25,460,282	12,502,601	42,133,636	67,066,715
1918-19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919-20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920-21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929-30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1930-31..	8,199	126,016	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1931-32..	8,204	128,265	68,350,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1932-33..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	101,985,429

NOTE.—Up to the year 1915 inclusive the statistics relate to the calendar year; for subsequent years they relate to the year ending 30th June.

Prior to 1924-25, column 5, Salaries and Wages Paid, was not inclusive of amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part VI., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.



Statistics Act  
1928.

Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act 1928*.

**Added Value.**

In estimating the relative importance of various industries or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that an inaccurate idea would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

Added value prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Another important factor is the quantity and efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The following table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1933 :—

## VALUE ADDED, 1932-33.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.		
			£	s.	d.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	1,511	683,920	452	12	6
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	2,341	711,741	304	0	8
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease .. ..	5,017	2,627,304	523	13	7
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	28,782	7,534,246	261	15	5
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate .. ..	1,229	287,015	233	10	8
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) .. ..	20,213	4,375,477	216	9	4
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) .. ..	3,914	1,142,020	291	15	7
8. Clothing .. ..	34,620	6,005,279	173	9	5
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	21,013	8,817,362	419	12	3
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	5,146	1,376,493	267	9	9
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,904	651,456	224	6	7
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c. .. ..	10,943	3,488,968	318	16	7
13. Rubber .. ..	3,040	1,153,355	379	7	10
14. Musical instruments .. ..	191	34,494	180	11	11
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,621	483,440	298	4	9
16. Heat, light, and power .. ..	1,943	1,577,631	811	19	1
Total .. ..	144,428	40,950,201	283	10	8

The table hereunder has been compiled in an endeavour to supply comparable figures of the value added per employee in Victorian factories for each of the past ten years.

In recent years various alterations have been made in the method of arriving at this important concept, following recommendations by Australasian statisticians in annual conferences, the objects of which are to improve the statistics and to obtain uniformity throughout the Commonwealth.

The result is that any calculations of added value based on statements appearing in *Year-Books* of earlier date than 1928-29 would not be strictly comparable.

The value added per employee has been recalculated, using the year 1928-29 as base and adjusting the previous years.

Prior to 1927-28, bakeries were not included, but the effect of their inclusion is relatively small. In 1927-28, value added per employee in bakeries was £371 12s. 11d., in 1928-29 £410 18s. 8d., in 1929-30 £415 4s. 1d., in 1930-31 £377 7s. 1d., in 1931-32 £344 8s. 4d., and in 1932-33 £307 17s. 2d. To exclude these from the aggregate figures would reduce the added value per employee to £334 14s. 3d. in 1927-28, to £337 2s. 9d. in 1928-29, to £337 18s. 9d. in 1929-30, to £311 5s. 3d. in 1930-31, to £293 14s. 8d. in 1931-32, and to £283 0s. 11d. in 1932-33.

### VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1923-24 ..	113,921,927	66,410,960	47,510,967	156,162	304 4 10
1924-25 ..	118,177,398	69,611,632	48,565,766	154,158	315 0 9
1925-26 ..	119,986,439	71,784,661	48,201,778	152,959	315 2 7
1926-27 ..	127,397,961	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,466,317	74,667,052	53,798,265	160,357	335 9 9
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 11
1930-31 ..	93,425,795	54,011,827	39,413,968	126,016	312 15 5
1931-32 ..	93,388,617	55,568,989	37,819,628	128,265	294 17 1
1932-33 ..	101,985,429	61,035,228	40,950,201	144,428	283 10 8

\* "Expenses of manufacturing" includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives column 6.

In 1930-31 a new classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory is 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 1932-33 the number of factories in each industry, the horse-power used, the average 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, and has been compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors:—

Production of  
different  
industries,  
1932-33.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class I.—Treatment of Non-metallic Mine and Quarry Products.</i>										
Lime, plaster, and asphalt .. .. .	67	1,974	47	430	1	13	94,281	21,290	200,767	413,085
Marble, slate, &c. .. .. .	42	907	49	254	..	8	62,784	2,965	37,837	134,631
Cement and cement goods .. .. .	30	1,971	9	379	1	3	80,835	54,125	149,975	458,548
Other .. .. .	8	19,201	2	261	..	54	63,141	43,911	106,873	343,485
Total .. .. .	147	24,053	107	1,324	2	78	301,041	122,291	495,452	1,349,749
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &amp;c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks .. .. .	47	6,437	24	863	..	48	155,389	61,876	41,061	377,867
Earthenware, china, and porcelain .. .. .	23	1,076	20	533	..	68	92,750	22,610	25,826	190,270
Glass, including bottles .. .. .	22	2,776	14	692	..	27	151,377	44,219	99,280	468,489
Modelling, &c. .. .. .	8	17	10	41	..	1	8,934	103	5,110	18,067
Total .. .. .	100	10,306	68	2,129	..	144	408,450	128,808	171,277	1,054,693

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.</i>										
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	68	3,697	30	658	4	612	244,472	21,259	570,330	1,204,059
Explosives .. ..	7	765	1	378	..	171	96,292	17,519	285,326	564,689
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	25	619	19	143	1	17	34,241	2,317	167,914	246,106
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	7	191	3	44	..	5	10,867	2,028	71,471	105,873
Oils, mineral .. ..	9	618	7	162	..	3	32,690	9,092	407,183	639,428
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works .. ..	28	1,145	16	324	..	4	72,695	21,455	218,578	371,245
Soap and candles .. ..	19	677	10	501	..	146	115,626	26,356	456,148	962,194
Chemical fertilizers .. ..	7	2,647	..	663	..	5	140,156	28,254	832,789	1,310,615
Inks, polishes, &c. .. ..	26	556	17	196	..	127	70,626	3,045	278,359	457,602
Other .. ..	7	770	3	256	..	491	113,182	10,629	231,896	521,181
Total .. ..	203	11,685	106	3,325	5	1,581	930,847	141,954	3,519,994	6,382,992

*Class IV. — Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.*

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	191	9,530	172	2,820	1	214	568,557	71,200	609,356	1,562,820
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	329	7,710	319	4,241	2	170	959,821	54,114	990,047	2,432,998
Electrical installations and apparatus	110	1,333	75	1,256	..	218	265,942	13,478	344,354	810,983
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	23	5,507	..	5,251	..	7	1,074,499	69,697	1,241,918	2,786,980
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	21	512	4	546	..	12	105,242	5,648	31,317	193,837
(ii) Repairs .. ..	820	2,146	617	2,190	..	111	534,284	23,906	25,433	744,046
Motor-bodies .. ..	64	1,261	62	1,145	1	35	250,418	6,339	244,797	601,755
Horse-drawn vehicles .. ..	165	541	167	412	..	11	94,169	5,126	72,571	202,813
Cycle and motor accessories ..	15	412	11	186	..	16	38,768	3,295	36,622	119,267
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering .. ..	8	1,836	4	214	..	1	41,701	2,840	12,619	69,726
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools) .. ..	27	224	25	103	..	6	25,397	1,330	9,608	47,154
Agricultural implements .. ..	72	2,857	64	2,262	..	100	423,899	34,864	513,955	1,129,500
Brass and copper .. ..	100	896	101	831	..	31	166,116	11,203	138,086	383,320
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing .. ..	105	1,150	84	1,444	..	292	275,549	13,428	599,341	1,085,774
Wireworking (including nails) ..	30	1,312	27	482	..	25	93,744	5,812	345,698	508,655
Art metal works .. ..	16	317	15	261	..	5	46,373	2,454	51,616	121,052
Stoves and ovens .. ..	23	583	27	340	..	23	72,566	9,534	88,675	215,991
Gas fittings and meters .. ..	7	103	2	235	..	1	53,610	2,274	37,060	126,674
Wireless apparatus .. ..	20	179	24	794	..	118	115,024	3,563	318,833	537,508
Other metal works .. ..	70	795	41	492	1	35	95,788	7,460	223,946	388,571
Total .. ..	2,216	39,204	1,841	25,505	5	1,431	5,301,467	347,565	5,935,852	14,069,424
<i>Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.</i>										
Jewellery .. ..	72	193	72	301	1	139	80,052	1,974	130,526	254,550
Watches and clocks .. ..	11	15	8	45	..	1	11,368	310	6,892	24,316
Gold, silver, and electroplate ..	42	881	43	557	..	62	109,506	6,892	84,795	244,899
Total .. ..	125	1,089	123	903	1	202	200,926	9,176	222,213	523,765

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress).</i>										
Cotton .. .. .	15	1,491	6	227	..	636	109,779	9,191	279,332	520,736
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring) .. .. .	35	16,726	17	3,700	1	4,699	1,123,148	204,799	2,345,361	4,600,520
Hosiery and other knitted goods .. .. .	218	3,356	157	2,450	67	6,599	1,060,617	55,721	2,058,773	4,017,717
Rope and cordage .. .. .	10	2,173	8	502	..	348	102,972	12,035	278,984	504,712
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking) .. .. .	17	32	16	65	1	69	29,876	619	95,105	152,144
Bags and sacks .. .. .	19	130	16	88	..	98	29,226	607	216,702	281,077
Other .. .. .	5	695	5	135	..	303	53,861	5,009	99,986	205,296
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>24,603</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>7,167</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>2,509,479</b>	<b>287,981</b>	<b>5,374,243</b>	<b>10,282,202</b>

*Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).*

Furs, skins, leather—

Furriers and fur dressing ..	63	105	58	219	15	263	74,630	1,686	204,011	328,713
Fellmongery .. ..	31	1,678	17	591	..	4	119,539	26,068	989,010	1,259,669
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing .. ..	53	4,371	64	1,859	..	33	362,607	32,211	1,179,993	1,841,544
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—										
Saddlery, harness, and whips ..	12	47	11	73	..	9	15,208	173	18,913	42,651
Machine belting .. ..	5	63	2	43	..	2	9,885	436	46,880	71,850
Bags, trunks, other leather goods ..	49	150	43	250	4	354	83,275	1,817	167,623	314,639
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>665,144</b>	<b>62,391</b>	<b>2,606,430</b>	<b>3,859,066</b>

*Class VIII.—Clothing.*

Tailoring and slop clothing ..	400	652	380	1,197	37	5,100	792,609	18,185	1,697,941	2,895,060
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	9	88	6	66	..	186	31,568	1,080	61,128	114,330
Dressmaking .. ..	417	674	138	363	281	6,502	760,502	12,964	1,566,895	2,640,861
Millinery .. ..	72	148	18	88	22	1,560	157,706	3,674	273,242	515,294
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	135	941	89	339	45	4,293	463,336	11,401	1,233,733	1,989,664
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	23	53	14	48	8	418	50,358	978	142,893	238,657
Hats and caps .. ..	47	693	38	632	7	718	199,983	9,672	199,846	520,623
Boots and shoes .. ..	172	2,862	207	4,560	9	4,249	1,241,962	30,207	1,936,100	3,718,635
Boot repairing .. ..	472	506	356	196	1	8	83,621	2,744	60,550	184,494
Boot accessories .. ..	31	740	21	393	..	153	92,704	4,263	250,214	437,061
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	5	13	3	26	..	74	13,179	224	26,988	47,847
Dyeworks and cleaning .. ..	39	523	43	247	8	228	80,364	12,121	34,411	179,213
Other .. ..	22	281	14	156	4	1,071	119,490	2,189	271,332	479,937
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>8,311</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>24,560</b>	<b>4,087,382</b>	<b>109,702</b>	<b>7,755,273</b>	<b>13,961,676</b>



FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—*continued.*

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.</i>						£	£	£	£	
Grain milling .. .. .	39	6,066	21	1,000	..	28	240,836	55,125	3,143,846	3,800,975
Cereal foods and starch .. .. .	26	3,636	8	553	1	316	156,804	34,040	735,341	1,274,141
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing .. .. .	121	1,945	42	303	..	5	66,905	8,137	48,482	158,636
Bakeries .. .. .	509	2,078	439	2,045	75	284	547,113	76,128	1,405,226	2,382,547
Biscuits .. .. .	7	507	8	360	1	398	93,814	16,175	198,433	487,704
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates) .. .. .	66	5,173	59	1,119	7	1,314	360,154	34,033	916,824	1,560,173
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning .. .. .	27	1,692	15	945	..	928	297,738	20,470	1,433,997	2,138,612
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar .. .. .	15	458	14	127	1	111	39,026	4,509	108,035	221,786
Bacon curing .. .. .	20	2,162	23	464	1	28	115,562	16,173	559,649	812,793
Butter and cheese factories, &c. .. .. .	174	7,963	24	2,120	..	311	514,584	131,094	6,664,426	7,998,432
Margarine and butterine .. .. .	7	169	2	46	..	3	10,619	2,847	82,444	110,960
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts .. .. .	24	5,242	3	1,147	..	71	255,843	44,911	2,038,696	2,536,899
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c. .. .. .	46	765	9	278	..	221	74,952	6,191	338,774	515,590
Ice and refrigerating .. .. .	64	5,013	37	200	1	5	57,809	30,278	12,029	148,268
Aerated waters, cordials, &c. .. .. .	97	739	58	479	..	116	114,801	6,286	224,360	477,691
Breweries .. .. .	9	4,011	..	1,075	..	6	349,544	44,367	719,985	1,809,977
Distilleries .. .. .	8	433	2	102	..	3	26,779	7,262	60,852	147,383

Malting .. .. .	17	550	5	214	..	6	60,169	10,796	177,307	312,317
Bottling .. .. .	9	24	2	76	..	12	20,272	950	41,335	78,051
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	13	904	13	854	2	816	334,368	8,670	1,359,278	2,123,016
Dried fruits .. .. .	25	981	2	471	..	115	99,770	3,868	113,891	283,059
Ice cream .. .. .	48	779	15	81	1	28	22,548	6,283	51,221	126,893
Sausage skins .. .. .	6	29	5	220	..	1	46,290	629	68,130	152,210
Other .. .. .	13	3,104	6	661	1	44	139,296	49,489	3,156,481	3,823,682
Total .. .. .	1,390	54,423	812	14,940	91	5,170	4,045,596	618,711	23,659,042	33,481,795
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basket-ware.</i>										
Sawmills (forest) .. .. .	173	4,274	162	1,406	..	8	281,115	5,970	64,480	440,986
Sawmills (town) .. .. .	113	6,199	58	1,100	1	24	230,202	14,626	510,327	892,075
Joinery .. .. .	170	2,296	88	636	..	19	136,779	6,362	208,920	414,632
Cooperage .. .. .	12	422	8	219	..	1	66,126	1,776	45,266	143,532
Boxes and cases .. .. .	55	2,425	44	637	2	10	131,087	8,500	348,216	550,087
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c. ..	91	1,341	70	403	..	15	82,684	4,878	104,319	245,763
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture .. .. .	12	108	10	98	1	2	14,801	526	17,765	43,199
Perambulators .. .. .	8	28	11	55	..	5	11,222	192	16,678	36,735
Other .. .. .	4	84	3	38	..	12	6,726	1,400	12,033	25,154
Total .. .. .	638	17,177	454	4,592	4	96	960,742	44,230	1,328,004	2,792,163
<i>Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery .. .. .	300	3,343	300	1,647	..	127	318,272	13,414	429,101	896,012
Bedding and mattresses .. .. .	35	1,132	23	248	1	192	65,643	5,908	191,640	321,333
Furnishing, drapery .. .. .	18	53	6	67	3	179	33,281	452	79,183	137,172
Picture frames .. .. .	11	28	8	50	..	16	11,996	301	13,067	30,163
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	10	17	3	12	..	22	4,848	110	17,505	27,084
Total .. .. .	374	4,573	340	2,024	4	536	434,040	20,185	730,496	1,411,764

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1932-33—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1932-33.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &amp;c.</i>										
Envelopes, stationery, paper, paper boxes, bags, &c. .. ..	76	7,619	46	1,601	1	1,546	484,276	83,297	1,050,220	2,221,423
Newspapers, periodicals, &c. ..	121	3,012	108	1,855	2	79	542,768	21,141	735,673	1,680,901
General printing and bookbinding, &c.—										
(a) Government .. ..	3	736	..	662	..	239	170,100	5,386	100,282	320,340
(b) Other .. ..	368	3,297	414	2,699	7	1,114	753,273	21,086	864,653	2,107,303
Die sinking and engraving .. ..	25	79	27	109	1	9	27,202	677	9,821	47,979
Electrotyping and stereotyping ..	6	29	9	21	1	3	6,614	440	3,592	13,785
Photo engraving, lithography, photo lithography .. ..	35	77	37	228	8	88	69,248	1,926	34,917	135,336
Other .. ..	6	11	5	19	..	5	5,247	60	3,501	10,913
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>2,058,728</b>	<b>134,013</b>	<b>2,802,659</b>	<b>6,537,980</b>
<i>Class XIII.—Rubber Goods ..</i>	123	13,116	95	1,837	..	1,108	482,292	103,983	1,040,180	2,382,523

<i>Class XIV.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
Pianos, piano-players, organs .. ..	14	121	4	175	..	7	27,140	649	32,420	67,322
Other .. .. .	1	2	1	4	..	..	729	18	1,006	2,007
Total .. .. .	15	123	5	179	..	7	27,869	667	33,426	69,329
<i>Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.</i>										
Brooms and Brushes .. .. .	18	182	15	214	..	68	46,636	1,071	93,000	168,598
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments .. .. .	53	94	31	189	1	15	49,077	1,484	47,397	122,659
Toys, games, and sports requisites .. .. .	43	490	42	354	1	126	76,705	4,299	142,853	294,269
Other .. .. .	27	787	10	301	5	249	71,962	10,669	209,588	420,147
Total .. .. .	141	1,553	98	1,058	7	458	244,380	17,523	492,838	1,005,673
<i>Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.</i>										
Electric light and power—										
(a) Government .. .. .	12	162,917	..	842	..	1	176,983	314,380	..	1,050,419
(b) Local authority .. .. .	43	29,367	..	250	..	..	62,707	38,002	52	196,423
(c) Companies .. .. .	32	10,372	6	143	..	2	36,809	55,385	..	176,096
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority .. .. .	9	92	..	62	..	5	15,077	2,868	23,818	61,529
(b) Companies .. .. .	27	2,034	..	628	..	1	146,112	101,546	564,480	1,327,114
Other .. .. .	1	830	..	3	..	..	441	3,199	1,952	9,054
Total .. .. .	124	205,612	6	1,928	..	9	438,129	515,380	590,302	2,820,635
Total all Classes .. .. .	8,612	436,965	6,448	85,451	649	51,880	23,096,512	2,664,560	56,757,681	101,985,429

## INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1923-24, and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1923-24.	1920-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	51	44	53	50	53
Number of persons engaged ..	2,480	1,838	1,406	1,626	1,056
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,217	3,840	3,676	3,775	4,371
Value of plant and machinery £	383,820	336,835	309,960	282,716	274,604
Value of land and buildings £	432,810	454,580	455,415	421,535	435,737
Salaries and wages paid £	550,153*	449,027	322,373	318,165	362,607
Fuel, light, and power £	47,132	33,288	28,641	29,399	32,211
Value of materials used £	1,795,692	1,417,919	988,910	1,096,841	1,179,993
Value of output .. £	2,794,944	2,197,709	1,517,087	1,669,760	1,841,544
Value added to materials £	952,120	720,999	482,447	518,056	598,770
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	784,436	638,915	504,528	654,584	748,173
Calf hides ..	423,001	429,378	276,672	375,424	573,040
Sheep and other skins ..	1,512,126	1,048,002	1,024,903	1,143,959	1,195,788
Bark used .. tons	13,066	11,709	8,725	10,178	10,781
Sole leather produced lbs.	†	12,624,029	10,334,659	11,465,893	12,674,369

\* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £28,534, and the value of leather exported in the same period was £164,582.

The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

Item.	1923-24.	1920-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	17	17	18	21	19
Number of persons engaged ..	741	653	625	683	657
Horsepower of engines used ..	667	828	569	618	677
Value of plant and machinery £	210,270	246,020	225,097	227,535	242,880
Value of land and buildings £	149,650	204,895	193,885	197,183	206,815
Salaries and wages paid .. £	147,124*	138,450	122,380	116,462	115,626
Fuel, light and power £	31,635	31,282	26,947	30,541	26,356
Value of materials used £	568,001	686,295	499,679	494,331	456,148
Value of output .. £	937,148	1,138,963	1,030,955	1,038,525	962,194
Value added to materials £	337,512	455,107	481,340	499,004	462,412
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	176,835	197,953	186,843	211,444	218,780
Alkali .. lbs.	5,904,864	8,738,272	8,437,976	11,666,981	9,129,904
Copra oil .. cwt.	22,807	26,112	25,421	24,226	23,379
Output—					
Soap household .. cwt.		285,324	281,194	283,196	260,209
" Sand ..		28,346	29,450	24,803	25,577
" Toilet ..		14,464	14,887	15,845	13,338
Soda crystals .. lbs.	2,130,912	3,488,576	3,466,400	3,905,552	4,292,400

\* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors.

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

The imports from oversea countries in 1932-33 included 207,475 lbs. of soap and soap substitutes valued at £12,544, and 22,609 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £1,476.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with cement and cement products.

Item.	1928-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	104	77	65	65	70
Number of persons engaged ..	3,540	2,165	1,167	1,148	1,556
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,172	8,838	8,200	6,475	7,513
Value of plant and machinery £	502,604	499,205	468,456	425,585	422,500
Value of land and buildings £	498,044	581,765	534,554	493,751	511,330
Salaries and wages paid £	735,719*	483,873	221,333	185,796	248,139
Fuel, light, and power £	232,681	214,917	73,296	57,479	84,486
Value of materials used £	94,787	125,978	49,288	46,283	66,887
Value of output ..	1,568,362	1,084,452	470,343	380,802	568,137
Value added to materials £	1,190,894	708,619	331,749	261,157	392,197
Production—					
Bricks, common .. No.	247,598,000	162,676,000	45,700,000	45,682,000	77,708,000
Firebricks .. No.	†	3,595,000	3,064,000	4,096,000	4,356,000
Roofing tiles .. No.	†	8,939,839	1,504,000	1,439,000	3,360,000
Pipes .. £	170,805	145,430	80,045	45,579	54,248
Pottery .. £	241,821	126,708	75,022	46,602	51,835

\* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

**Forest Saw-mills.**

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 is given in the table which follows:—

**FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1928-29 ..	171	443,640	1,758	406,582	79,018,000	676,200
1929-30 ..	169	447,080	1,882	430,639	86,145,000	681,625
1930-31 ..	149	350,435	1,072	214,312	42,274,000	310,430
1931-32 ..	155	344,488	1,232	222,351	49,412,410	326,587
1932-33 ..	173	388,590	1,576	281,115	68,957,218	419,583

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 465 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1932-33 are given on page 425.

**Firewood.** The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1932-33 was 233,274 tons valued at the saw-mills at £167,325. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills, and its value cannot be reliably estimated. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating has caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

**Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works.** Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works have been tabulated jointly since 1925-26, owing to a revision of the classification of Victorian statistics. Comparable figures are therefore available for the past seven years only.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS, 1926-27 TO 1932-33.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of—		
				Fuel and Light Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	73	3,820	931,404	51,620	891,930	2,228,570
1927-28 ..	77	3,353	806,978	57,011	801,008	2,003,855
1928-29 ..	71	3,239	762,977	49,243	738,414	1,885,154
1929-30 ..	72	2,639	603,817	41,540	537,545	1,378,287
1930-31 ..	73	2,034	418,845	28,974	357,492	938,990
1931-32 ..	71	1,627	291,771	24,166	288,492	707,159
1932-33 ..	72	2,426	423,899	34,864	513,955	1,129,500

**Bacon curing.** In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1923-24 and the past four years.

#### BACON CURING.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	24	19	19	20	20
Number of persons employed ..	534	544	498	501	516
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,647	1,798	1,974	2,160	2,162
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 322,080	£ 348,270	£ 349,195	£ 354,240	£ 347,810
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 118,751*	£ 144,120	£ 130,692	£ 116,221	£ 115,562
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,313,895	£ 1,043,360	£ 650,101	£ 594,716	£ 559,649
Value of fuel and light ..	£ 17,549	£ 23,075	£ 20,190	£ 17,254	£ 16,173
Value of output ..	£ 1,602,615	£ 1,367,179	£ 954,873	£ 848,367	£ 812,793
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	217,942	218,799	208,593	198,212	196,937
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lbs.	20,467,268	18,222,220	17,340,237	16,833,907	16,425,732
On farms .. lbs.	2,082,731	666,317	891,932	1,453,497	1,676,226

\* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

**Dairy  
Products  
Act 1933.**

The Dairy Products Act which came into operation on 8th February, 1934, gives authority for the Governor in Council to appoint a Board, to be called the Victorian Dairy Products Board, to consist of five members holding office for three years. Of the members so appointed—

One shall be nominated by the Minister.

One shall be nominated by the Victorian Co-operative Butter and Cheese Factories Association.

One shall be nominated by the Victorian Proprietary Butter and Cheese Factories Association.

One shall be nominated by the Minister as representing consumers of dairy products.

One shall be nominated by the Victorian Dairymen's Association.

The Minister may from time to time, after consultation with the Board, determine the quota of butter and cheese manufactured which is to be sold within Victoria. The quota to be such as will ensure supply to consumers at reasonable prices.

No manufacturer will be permitted to sell within Victoria in excess of the quota fixed by the Board—Penalty £500.

For the purpose of the carrying out of the Act every manufacturer, i.e., every person who produces for sale more than 10 lb. of butter or cheese per week, and also every tinner, processor, agent, or dealer, is required to register with the Board, to supply all returns demanded, and to permit inspection of his factory and books.

The necessary regulations for the carrying out of the Act have been promulgated by the Governor in Council and advertised in the *Government Gazette*.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1932-33 was 174. Of these 143 were making butter, 19 cheese, 4 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 10 powdered milk, 5 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 11 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

**BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1923-24 TO 1932-33**

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1923-24 ..	184	1,685,530	2,280	511,001	7,974,676
1924-25 ..	186	1,812,525	2,427	565,422*	8,212,788
1925-26 ..	183	1,889,475	2,213	528,310*	7,631,400
1926-27 ..	182	1,969,280	2,320	552,659*	7,813,409
1927-28 ..	179	2,021,330	2,426	572,907*	8,681,454
1928-29 ..	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411*	9,614,084
1929-30 ..	163	2,040,058	2,387	586,395*	8,753,102
1930-31 ..	165	2,025,267	2,235	542,374*	8,077,608
1931-32 ..	169	2,005,965	2,346	516,619*	8,353,481
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584*	7,998,432

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 387.



### BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

The statistical definition of a factory excludes from collection a large number of small bakehouses which make bread, cake, pastry, &c. The total number of bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1932 was 1506.

The total value of output of the 509 factories included hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, cakes, pies, scones, &c., have not been tabulated. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods produced at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

#### BAKERIES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

Item.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of factories ..	487	464	468	482	509
Number of persons employed ..	3,248	2,951	2,871	2,839	2,843
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,822	1,944	1,980	1,909	2,078
Value of land and buildings ..	1,087,550	1,019,260	1,036,675	1,030,860	1,049,848
Value of plant and machinery ..	368,050	366,290	366,796	377,371	378,451
Salaries and wages paid ..	767,117	719,055	652,387	576,213	547,113
Value of materials used ..	2,045,012	1,987,609	1,566,851	1,397,917	1,405,226
Fuel, light, and power ..	84,436	82,347	75,878	76,691	76,128
Repairs, oil and water used ..	76,828	18,529	19,205	23,583	25,956
Total output ..	3,480,992	3,313,820	2,745,322	2,475,992	2,382,547
Value added in process of manufacture ..	1,334,716	1,225,275	1,083,388	977,801	875,237
Value added per employee ..	411	415	377	344	308
Flour used—short tons ..	90,943	104,069	93,116	88,987	89,400
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,656,000	53,852,013	54,343,878	54,728,450	52,600,524

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 24 in 1932-33, and gave employment to 1,221 hands, the wages paid amounting to £255,843. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,124,575. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 424, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle ..	qrs. 6,297	7,784	10,798	21,289	45,856
Sheep ..	No. 1,590,573	1,825,019	1,697,947	1,869,375	2,731,287
Rabbits and hares ..	" 3,248,558	2,949,796	4,617,406	5,098,326	6,891,414
Poultry ..	" 8,732	4,872	18,462	17,522	48,164
Preserved meat—					
Beef and mutton ..	cwt. 9,544	4,628	3,152	2,003	8,490
Rabbits and hares ..	" 3	2	..	14	..
Other meats, &c. ..	" 4,459	2,726	2,631	2,965	3,978

Imports and exports of meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

## MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1932-33.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Beef .. .. .	57 lbs.	2	6,980,439 lbs.	90,352
Game .. .. .	7,086 „	380	29,665 „	306
Lamb .. .. .	..	..	79,792,912 „	1,521,078
Mutton .. .. .	..	..	14,385,563 „	197,056
Pork .. .. .	..	..	2,148,500 „	54,812
Poultry .. .. .	16,457 prs.	456	24,082 prs.	12,001
Rabbits and Hares ..	..	..	2,945,707 „	170,899
Other .. .. .	..	..	2,324,471 lbs.	44,241
Bacon and Hams .. ..	246 lbs.	25	59,574 „	3,452
Potted and Concentrated ..	19,813 „	4,152	*	512
Preserved in tins .. ..	9,122 „	439	615,790 lbs.	16,646
Sausage Casings .. ..	3,427 cwt.	31,990	9,564 cwt.	118,907
Other .. .. .	336 lbs.	78	42,822 lbs.	1,003
Total value .. .. .	..	37,522	..	2,231,265

\* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1932-33, 241,612 tons of flour, valued at £1,564,396, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1923-24 and the past four years:—

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	47	38	35	39	39
Number of persons engaged ..	1,114	898	888	957	1,049
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,647	5,591	5,422	5,760	6,066
Value of plant and machinery £	440,570	580,835	527,055	508,905	497,825
Value of land and buildings £	297,415	431,710	421,723	476,250	489,920
Salaries and wages paid £	266,540*	247,692	229,601	228,720	240,836
Fuel, light, and power £	58,015	52,163	52,165	52,271	55,125
Value of materials used £	4,483,925	4,356,538	2,802,160	2,873,317	3,143,846
Value of output .. .. .	5,495,110	5,108,194	3,461,548	3,622,593	3,800,975
Value added to materials £	953,170	677,443	585,662	667,865	572,125
Wheat ground into flour bushels	18,552,541	17,227,886	17,578,614	19,065,977	20,287,596
Flour produced .. tons	382,204	364,682	369,966	396,257	425,930
Bran produced .. (2,000 lbs.) bushels	8,711,743	7,238,198	7,868,544	8,938,541	9,271,016
Pollard produced .. „	7,491,647	7,667,061	7,602,848	8,131,560	8,786,010
Wheatmeal produced .. cwt.	†	57,276	63,609	60,852	65,690

\* Exclusive of drawings of working proprietors. † Not available.

**Jam, pickle, and sauce works.** Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the past five years.

Item.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	38	39	40	43	42
Number of persons engaged ..	2,128	2,261	1,847	1,751	2,141
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,148	2,085	2,034	2,097	2,150
Value of plant and machinery £	307,580	286,240	293,697	280,060	276,690
Value of land and buildings £	453,390	480,835	455,929	465,558	484,850
Salaries and wages paid £	393,685	418,024	278,754	275,631	336,764
Fuel, light, and power used £	32,815	35,496	22,308	21,731	24,979
Value of materials used £	1,847,853	1,607,306	1,022,284	1,262,323	1,542,082
Value of output .. £	2,202,502	2,592,061	1,617,563	1,958,124	2,300,398
Fruit used .. cwt.	601,722	1,052,534	574,931	697,968	987,275
Sugar used .. "	253,735	308,012	199,576	246,400	277,825
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	235,636	335,530	246,265	298,898	312,344
Fruit preserved .. "	351,048	510,298	245,690	355,088	605,418
Fruit pulped .. "	57,648	150,647	52,175	75,906	85,742
Sauce .. .. pints	7,905,541	8,806,347	6,736,916	5,528,979	6,104,954
Pickles .. .. "	1,803,764	1,451,693	1,058,754	725,410	854,511

**Beet Sugar Industry.** The following table contains particulars relating to the production, etc., of sugar in the beet sugar factory in which work is carried on under the control of the Victorian Government at Maffra, Gippsland.

A brief survey of the progress of this industry since its establishment was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1925-26 .. ..	1,880	21,194	2,315
1926-27 .. ..	2,024	9,851	1,177
1927-28 .. ..	2,353	25,439	2,349
1928-29 .. ..	2,130	15,236	2,108
1929-30 .. ..	2,500	26,525	3,472
1930-31 .. ..	3,045	38,291	5,095
1931-32 .. ..	3,173	43,209	5,428
1932-33 .. ..	3,155	36,740	5,701

**Breweries and Distilleries.** Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1923-24 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

## BREWERIES.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of breweries ..	14	9	9	9	9
Number of persons engaged ..	1,186	1,153	1,083	1,041	1,081
Horse-power of engines ..	5,058	4,186	4,006	4,011	4,011
Value of plant and machinery ..	661,475	1,007,420	1,007,249	952,830	906,130
Value of land and buildings £	459,800	714,795	699,267	716,186	715,975
Salaries and wages paid £	323,806*	409,815	369,463	382,327	349,544
Fuel, light and power used £	61,211	65,502	51,378	47,955	44,367
Value of materials used £	961,038	1,019,847	808,133	696,524	719,985
Value of output ..	2,412,387	2,334,283	1,935,542	1,751,407	1,809,977
Value added to materials £	1,390,138	1,231,872	1,062,080	928,227	968,278
<b>Materials used—</b>					
Sugar .. .. cwt.	112,840	103,328	83,153	69,868	73,213
Malt .. .. bush.	743,131	754,288	648,248	619,055	651,773
Hops .. .. lbs.	790,769	610,218	602,277	545,609	578,612
Beer and stout made gals.	23,907,000	21,952,775	20,545,800	18,705,325	19,682,815

\* Exclusive of drawings by working proprietors.

## DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of distilleries ..	10	8	8	9	8
Number of persons engaged ..	129	124	122	119	107
Horse-power of engines ..	316	752	756	792	433
Value of plant and machinery ..	109,430	214,335	222,915	204,495	181,145
Value of land and buildings £	171,090	188,485	222,153	209,860	204,495
Salaries and wages paid £	26,632*	33,896	33,495	28,576	26,779
Fuel, light, and power £	10,560	13,350	12,230	9,687	7,262
Value of materials used £	80,292	178,058	120,497	94,208	60,852
Value of output ..	£ 173,557	343,819	291,299	235,173	147,383
<b>Materials used—</b>					
Wine .. .. gals.	1,114,590	1,556,249	706,674	896,782	1,167,675
Malt .. .. bush.	121,691	300,267	183,245	209,236	55,364
Other grain .. bush.	..	93,781	173,311	129,421	57,756
Molasses .. .. lbs.	2,350,880	1,284,528	909,888	549,584	2,247,392
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries gals.	730,168	1,142,762	1,010,727	1,053,698	539,903
Spirits distilled by wine-growers proof gals.	13,792	18,299	21,295	18,664	17,501

\* Exclusive of drawings by working proprietors.

**Tobacco factories.** The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1932-33 was twenty-seven, of which fourteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 425. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen gave employment to 1,685 persons who were paid £334,368 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £539,945. 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, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1923-24 ..	471,862	4,998,680	5,833,903	99	29,244,981	87,896,350
1924-25 ..	427,152	5,222,496	5,998,437	50	30,794,864	77,840,200
1925-26 ..	449,575	5,055,260	5,879,683	100	29,595,805	70,135,500
1926-27 ..	527,807	4,662,288	5,520,998	—	27,657,963	70,314,868
1927-28 ..	462,279	4,579,586	5,511,072	—	26,688,939	68,537,354
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	4,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252
1930-31 ..	1,818,722	3,551,324	5,575,051	—	20,592,865	278,304,141
1931-32 ..	1,441,938	3,991,979	5,548,931	—	15,020,743	375,371,651
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,400,537	—	18,503,055	412,015,592

**Woollen mills.** This industry has developed rapidly in recent years, and is now capable of supplying local requirements. Woollen piece goods valued at £12,729 and wool tops and noils valued at £25,948 were exported from Victoria during the year 1932-33. In the same year imports of woollen piece goods, mostly special lines, were valued at £45,531.

## WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1923-24.	1920-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	27	31	32	34	35
Number of persons employed ..	4,914	6,663	5,984	7,144	8,417
Horse-power of engines ..	10,412	14,627	13,833	15,530	16,726
Value of plant and machinery £	2,035,060	1,835,875	1,716,579	1,650,895	1,630,507
Value of land and buildings £	843,291	1,135,975	1,120,157	1,143,730	1,144,705
Salaries and wages paid £	713,411*	1,036,745	867,645	1,025,884	1,123,148
Fuel, light and power £	92,187	150,620	124,011	145,325	204,799
Value of materials used £	2,086,136	1,978,388	1,292,516	2,113,304	2,345,361
Value of output .. £	3,561,480	3,903,164	2,863,989	4,134,830	4,600,520
Added value .. £	1,383,157	1,702,822	1,382,881	1,787,565	1,909,363
Scoured wool used .. lbs.	7,936,436	11,708,536	9,569,421	13,018,635	17,177,128
Cotton used .. "	848,812	647,307	464,277	788,472	761,450
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	1,927,298†	6,077,129	5,431,704	10,111,143	12,756,182
Flannel made .. "	6,095,442†	3,546,961	4,065,138	5,063,865	5,925,140
Blankets .. pairs	377,364	190,869	107,962	125,858	193,025
Rugs and shawls .. No.	115,443	123,861	71,951	69,573	90,415

\* Excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors. † Yards lineal.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table. Figures for the year 1923-24 include boot repairing establishments which were tabulated separately from boot factories in the year 1926-27 and succeeding years.

Item.	1923-24.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of establishments ..	400	175	175	176	172
Number of persons employed ..	12,434	10,321	8,622	8,656	9,025
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,157	3,077	2,812	2,835	2,862
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,529,613	1,369,000	1,218,654	1,229,492	1,097,525
Salaries and wages paid £	*1,941,075	1,834,816	1,400,624	1,315,487	1,241,962
Fuel, light, and power £	38,607	34,284	29,857	31,549	30,207
Value of materials used .. £	2,879,194	2,726,740	1,917,444	1,916,736	1,936,100
Value of output .. £	5,888,699	5,375,438	3,974,195	3,773,432	3,718,635
Boots and shoes made pairs	7,063,385	7,891,133	7,238,276	7,570,209	8,057,288
Slippers (including canvas) made .. pairs	1,107,257	2,567,407	2,548,326	3,056,638	2,665,989
<i>Boot Repairing Factories.</i>					
Number of factories ..	†	372	415	426	472
Persons employed ..	†	594	664	562	561
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	†	495,270	494,426	400,180	411,388
Value of materials used £	†	81,389	75,749	58,630	60,550
Salaries and wages paid £	†	121,037	111,696	85,818	83,621
Value of output .. £	†	255,528	233,171	185,281	184,494

\* Excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors. † Not available.

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 £13,920,069 in 1932-33, as compared with £13,118,477 in 1923-24. During the period 1923-24 to 1932-33 the persons employed increased by 8 per cent., the wages paid (excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors) decreased

by 4 per cent., the value of materials used increased by 6 per cent., and the value of the output by 6 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1923-24	1,501	4,751	26,772	31,523	3,574,059	7,181,020	13,118,477
1924-25	1,500	4,823	26,295	31,118	3,837,919*	7,388,950	13,584,190
1925-26	1,491	4,862	26,458	31,320	4,022,168*	7,833,863	14,199,570
1926-27	1,535	5,348	28,941	34,289	4,492,778*	8,530,529	15,517,404
1927-28	1,517	5,241	28,212	33,453	4,493,366*	7,975,259	14,707,061
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	4,541,295*	8,426,982	15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570*	8,602,639	15,783,906
1930-31	1,405	5,361	22,162	27,523	3,492,542*	6,333,943	11,698,487
1931-32	1,371	5,924	24,255	30,179	3,496,808*	7,105,835	12,856,708
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163*	7,744,205	13,920,069

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table :—

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
1923-24	90	154,622	5,864,065	1,752	462,172	405,108,000	2,176,551
1924-25	84	185,633	7,900,455	2,011	549,849	413,556,000	2,382,582
1925-26	83	188,342	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	219,626	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	198,914	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	235,589	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	248,193	6,553,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31	91	221,767	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32	84	194,584	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33	87	202,656	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938

The decrease in the number of persons and the value of machinery and plant and output in electric supply undertakings since 1924-25 is due to a change in the method of compilation. In previous years, the figures related to both generation and distribution, but since 1924-25 only those relating to the former are given.

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918*, as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act 1920*, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act 1928*. The Act provides for the appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation, and where practicable development, of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electric undertakings and operate any business associated therewith, to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations and to issue licences for wiremen. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where there is a station of 100,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and one of 25,000 kw., the latter being the first of three similar sets to be installed in an extension of the original station. Preparations for the installation of the second set are well advanced; the installation of the third will be dictated by the exigencies of the demand on the system. Two 132,000-volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the surplus energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro stations (37,000 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 186,900, in addition to which there are 1,078 sub-stations, metropolitan and rural, aggregating 369,696 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,560 miles, including 569 miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the energy requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in nineteen suburbs, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres. The very comprehensive metropolitan distribution network includes nine main sub-stations, 480 minor sub-stations, 8,000 miles of copper mains, and the reticulation of 1,400 miles of streets.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number 162, of which 108 had no supply previously. As from 1st July, 1931, it has supervised the operation of the Bendigo and Ballarat undertakings (including tramways), and will continue to do so until 1st July, 1934, when it will assume full control.

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and twelve electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. Two-thirds of the output is used for industrial purposes, and the remainder for domestic purposes.



Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the last five years.

## GASWORKS, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1928-29 ..	35	938	265,536	437,651	6,424,014,000	279,887	2,042,896
1929-30 ..	36	905	261,547	399,182	6,409,110,000	260,437	2,078,435
1930-31 ..	37	822	202,027	334,874	5,869,257,000	211,226	1,633,839
1931-32 ..	37	761	183,278	304,287	5,468,609,000	181,746	1,468,894
1932-33 ..	36	696	161,180	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,643

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 239,928 in 1928-29, 2,516,029 in 1929-30, 1,489,397 in 1930-31, 948,063 in 1931-32, and 1,096,539 in 1932-33.

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing.

A revised classification of industries was adopted in 1930-31 in accordance with a resolution passed at a conference of Commonwealth and State statisticians.

## VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	2,116,440	2,219,308	1,308,408	1,149,881	1,340,740
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,911,641	1,714,886	921,949	761,035	1,054,693
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	7,244,216	7,203,210	6,158,919	5,901,862	6,382,992
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	20,137,270	18,787,020	12,910,719	11,410,910	14,069,424
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	560,257	552,078	400,555	389,328	523,765
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	9,228,699	9,186,336	7,707,588	9,270,428	10,282,202
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	5,781,861	4,759,255	2,658,212	3,314,377	3,859,066
8. Clothing ..	17,925,129	17,330,421	12,833,584	12,153,939	13,961,676
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	40,739,745	39,724,515	33,579,814	32,852,938	33,481,796
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	4,230,329	4,179,177	2,448,485	2,229,107	2,792,163
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,525,472	2,250,585	1,315,774	1,193,938	1,411,764
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	7,153,207	6,975,549	5,779,796	5,888,590	6,537,980
13. Rubber ..	3,911,849	3,209,032	1,412,297	2,161,171	2,382,523
14. Musical instruments ..	335,387	310,518	156,315	100,983	89,329
15. Miscellaneous products ..	421,830	452,423	585,712	771,323	1,005,673
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,674,122	3,956,786	3,247,668	2,843,807	2,820,685
Total ..	127,897,463	122,811,099	93,425,795	93,388,617	101,985,429

**Employment in factories.** The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown hereunder. The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, as formerly in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 458) is designed to show seasonal employment.

#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products .. .. .	2,382	2,297	1,505	1,317	1,511
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	3,336	2,997	1,831	1,781	2,341
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,272	5,074	4,723	4,855	5,017
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances .. .. .	35,590	33,188	26,193	24,250	28,782
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate .. .. .	1,065	1,077	941	936	1,229
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) .. .. .	14,903	16,221	14,719	17,176	20,213
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) .. .. .	3,799	3,824	2,738	3,272	3,914
8. Clothing .. .. .	38,701	36,489	30,157	31,511	34,620
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	21,517	21,285	20,024	20,095	21,013
10. Woodworking and basket-ware .. .. .	6,992	6,841	4,483	4,238	5,146
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,286	3,660	2,674	2,520	2,904
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. .. .. .	11,470	11,451	10,641	10,526	10,943
13. Rubber .. .. .	3,868	3,261	2,051	2,340	3,040
14. Musical instruments .. .. .	537	466	298	205	191
15. Miscellaneous products ..	733	741	1,052	1,262	1,621
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,095	2,137	1,986	1,931	1,943
Total .. .. .	156,568	151,009	126,016	128,265	144,428

This table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 14.6 per cent.



Occupations  
in factories.

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

## OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Working proprietors ..	7,755	7,302	6,963	6,882	6,791	7,097
Managers, overseers ..	5,891	5,826	5,797	5,376	5,118	5,372
Accountants, clerks ..	6,677	6,847	6,500	6,064	5,976	6,585
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,945	1,850	1,850	1,601	1,555	1,612
Workers in factory or works .. ..	135,425	132,304	127,738	104,475	107,325	122,108
Outworkers .. ..	380	240	182	136	140	178
Carters, messengers ..	1,703	1,660	1,494	1,269	1,107	1,196
Others .. ..	581	539	485	213	253	280
Total .. ..	160,357	156,568	151,009	126,016	128,265	144,428

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 distribu-  
tion in  
factories.

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33, 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.
1923-24 ..	107,578	1,334	48,584	593	156,162	961
1924-25 ..	105,984	1,286	48,174	578	154,158	930
1925-26 ..	104,512	1,246	48,447	573	152,959	908
1926-27 ..	108,969	1,278	52,670	613	161,639	944
1927-28 ..	108,068	1,246	52,289	598	160,357	921
1928-29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929-30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850
1930-31 ..	82,949	936	43,067	476	126,016	704
1931-32 ..	81,618	917	46,647	512	128,265	712
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796

Males formed 68·9 per cent. in 1923-24 and 63·6 per cent. in 1932-33 of the total persons employed. During the period 1923-24 to 1932-33 the number of males employed decreased by 15,679, or 14·6 per cent., and the number of females employed, increased by 3,945, or 8·1 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 72·0 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·0 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table:—

#### FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1932-33.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	688	616	90
Explosives .. .. .	379	171	45
Matches .. .. .	198	485	245
Galvanised iron working and tin-smithing .. .. .	1,528	292	19
Cotton .. .. .	233	636	273
Woollen mills .. .. .	3,717	4,700	126
Hosiery and knitting .. .. .	2,607	6,666	256
Silk, natural and artificial .. ..	140	303	216
Rope, cordage .. .. .	510	348	68
Furriers and fur dressing .. ..	277	278	100
Bags, trunks, &c. .. ..	293	358	122
Tailoring and slop clothing .. ..	1,577	5,137	326
Dressmaking .. .. .	501	6,783	1,354
Millinery .. .. .	106	1,582	1,492
Shirts, underclothing, corsets .. ..	428	4,338	1,014
Hats and caps .. .. .	670	725	108
Boots and shoes .. .. .	4,767	4,258	89
Biscuits .. .. .	368	399	108
Confectionery .. .. .	1,178	1,321	112
Jams, pickles, &c. .. ..	1,101	1,040	94
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c. .. ..	867	818	94
Envelopes, stationery, &c. .. ..	1,054	1,506	143
General printing and bookbinding .. ..	3,775	1,360	36
Rubber goods .. .. .	1,932	1,108	57
All other factories .. .. .	63,005	7,301	12
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>91,899</b>	<b>52,529</b>	<b>57</b>

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 constituted 3·74 and 8·84 per cent. respectively in 1932-33, as

**Child labour in factories.**

against 4·03 and 7·15 per cent. in 1923-24. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

## 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.
1923-24 ..	4,057	3,422	7,479	4·03	7·15	5·03
1924-25 ..	4,027	3,223	7,250	4·05	6·78	4·94
1925-26 ..	3,980	3,489	7,469	4·06	7·30	5·13
1926-27 ..	4,567	4,041	8,608	4·46	7·77	5·58
1927-28 ..	4,231	3,992	8,223	3·91	7·63	5·13
1928-29 ..	4,209	4,298	8,507	4·29	8·39	5·70
1929-30 ..	3,748	4,019	7,767	3·74	7·90	5·14
1930-31 ..	2,543	3,361	5,904	3·07	7·80	4·69
1931-32 ..	2,615	4,089	6,704	3·20	8·77	5·23
1932-33 ..	3,441	4,643	8,084	3·74	8·84	5·60

**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 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

## MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1923-24 .. ..	6,030	28,223,915	314,561
1924-25 .. ..	6,168	32,563,815	374,064
1925-26 .. ..	6,321	30,549,130	367,918
1926-27 .. ..	6,637	31,580,350	414,992
1927-28 .. ..	7,209	32,745,680	403,770
1928-29 .. ..	7,305	33,724,910	446,382
1929-30 .. ..	7,419	35,022,535	465,739
1930-31 .. ..	7,519	34,771,687	433,599
1931-32 .. ..	7,617	33,481,615	416,784
1932-33 .. ..	8,023	33,022,441	436,965

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 upper half of the table, usually under the power which is principally used. The lower half of the table shows the total horse-power of engines used.

## POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1923-24 ..	885	540	4,174	402	29	1,259
1924-25 ..	812	476	4,448	403	29	1,257
1925-26 ..	736	413	4,709	432	31	1,140
1926-27 ..	678	334	5,141	467	17	1,053
1927-28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928-29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929-30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776
1930-31 ..	502	228	6,279	499	11	680
1931-32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932-33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589

Year.	Average Horse-power used.					
	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1923-24 ..	..	195,744	18,394	95,340	5,083	314,561
1924-25 ..	..	233,290	17,869	97,381	5,380	353,920
1925-26 ..	..	235,872	15,422	107,812	8,212	367,318
1926-27 ..	..	268,061	13,548	123,359	10,024	414,992
1927-28 ..	..	241,956	12,326	137,692	11,796	403,770
1928-29 ..	26,265	248,066	10,886	147,835	13,330	446,382
1929-30 ..	26,546	259,618	9,671	155,911	13,993	465,739
1930-31 ..	26,581	231,672	9,081	151,997	14,268	433,599
1931-32 ..	31,433	203,901	8,937	158,279	14,234	416,784
1932-33 ..	31,428	211,938	9,002	169,078	14,919	436,965

The predominance of steam is due to its extensive use for the generation of electricity. A consistent increase is shown in the use of electricity which, as a secondary power, should be deducted from the total if the net horse-power used in factory production is required.

Wages in  
Factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the last ten years :—

## SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

## Aggregate Amounts.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24			3,003,855	438,425	19,577,822	4,453,982	27,472,084
1924-25	1,538,868	74,043	3,055,257	443,876	19,460,304	4,484,904	29,057,052
1925-26	1,590,771	80,876	2,996,929	448,387	19,547,974	4,664,468	29,329,400
1926-27	1,837,094	95,988	3,288,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,539
1927-28	1,954,086	102,663	3,353,582	532,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928-29	1,965,990	109,829	3,419,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
1929-30	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
1930-31	1,819,904	100,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,639
1931-32	1,705,796	98,758	2,679,923	455,464	12,425,431	3,893,237	21,258,599
1932-33	1,774,320	103,421	2,775,190	430,551	13,788,827	4,173,703	23,096,512

## Average Amounts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1923-24				339	19	1	142	13	5	212	19	0	99	7	1	184	15	11			
1924-25	283	8	11	111	13	7	347	18	0	143	13	7	214	15	5	100	19	4	186	16	4*
1925-26	240	18	4	124	4	8	363	7	11	149	9	3	218	0	4	104	2	6	189	16	5*
1926-27	275	18	6	141	18	5	369	19	2	151	16	8	223	18	1	106	12	0	193	14	1*
1927-28	278	14	11	137	16	0	367	14	4	154	7	7	227	11	3	198	14	5	196	15	9*
1928-29	298	15	8	139	13	0	374	11	3	155	7	7	227	17	5	190	15	5	197	8	3*
1929-30	321	1	8	153	12	8	386	10	8	157	14	10	226	18	6	110	2	2	197	1	6*
1930-31	290	6	1	163	12	3	364	9	2	145	13	9	204	15	9	99	1	6	179	5	10*
1931-32	275	7	11	165	8	6	345	7	11	136	11	4	183	12	7	91	2	11	160	3	0*
1932-33	275	5	0	159	7	1	334	9	7	131	6	0	178	1*	4	86	11	1	154	10	1*

\* These figures are based on the number of employees and the wages, etc., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The above table shows a general decrease in the wages paid in all groups for the year 1932-33. The average wage paid to all employees decreased by £5 12s. 11d., or 3·53 per cent.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 441) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1932-33 (£154 10s. 1d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards, and would be mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the



average of the sums to which they would have been entitled if they had worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1932-33 are given in the subjoined statement:—

### FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1932-33.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (Including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products ..	495,452	122,291	301,041	48,086	1,349,749
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	171,277	128,808	408,450	42,867	1,054,693
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils and grease ..	3,519,994	141,954	930,847	93,740	6,382,992
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	5,985,852	347,565	5,301,467	251,761	14,069,424
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	222,213	9,176	200,926	5,361	523,765
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	5,374,243	287,981	2,509,479	244,501	10,282,202
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,806,430	62,391	665,144	48,225	3,869,066
8. Clothing ..	7,755,273	109,702	4,087,382	91,422	13,961,676
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	23,659,042	618,711	4,045,596	386,680	33,481,795
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	1,328,004	44,230	960,742	43,436	2,792,163
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	730,496	20,185	434,040	9,627	1,411,764
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	2,802,659	134,013	2,058,728	112,340	6,537,980
13. Rubber ..	1,040,180	103,983	482,292	85,005	2,382,523
14. Musical instruments ..	33,428	667	27,869	742	69,329
15. Miscellaneous products ..	492,838	17,523	244,380	11,872	1,005,673
16. Heat, light and power ..	590,302	515,380	438,129	137,322	2,820,635
Total ..	56,767,681	2,664,560	23,096,512	1,612,987	101,985,429

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin

and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1932-33.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products .. ..	36·7	9·1	22·8	8·5	28·4
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	16·2	12·2	88·7	4·1	28·8
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease .. ..	55·1	2·2	14·6	1·5	26·6
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances .. ..	42·2	2·5	87·7	1·8	16·8
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate .. ..	42·4	1·8	88·4	1·0	16·4
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) .. ..	52·8	2·8	24·4	2·4	18·1
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) .. ..	87·5	1·6	17·2	1·8	12·4
8. Clothing .. ..	55·5	·8	29·3	·7	18·7
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	70·7	1·8	12·1	1·1	14·8
10. Woodworking and basketware .. ..	47·5	1·6	84·4	1·6	14·9
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. ..	51·8	1·4	80·7	·7	15·4
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. .. ..	42·9	2·0	31·5	1·7	21·9
13. Rubber .. ..	48·7	4·8	20·2	3·6	28·2
14. Musical instruments .. ..	48·2	1·0	40·2	1·1	9·5
15. Miscellaneous products .. ..	49·0	1·7	24·8	1·2	23·8
16. Heat, light, and power .. ..	20·9	18·3	15·5	4·9	40·4
Total .. ..	55·7	2·6	22·6	1·6	17·5

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 class two the sum paid in wages represents 39 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 16 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class nine the expenditure on wages amounts to 12 per cent. and that on raw materials to 71 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF  
FACTORIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24 ..	62,217,874	2,803,239	27,472,084	21,428,730	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	20,950,478	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	67,164,445	3,156,382	29,329,400	20,336,212	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	69,816,935	3,392,448	31,822,589	22,365,979	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	23,306,565	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	22,902,123	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	22,087,535	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	17,176,521	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	17,958,794	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,664,560	23,096,512	19,466,676	101,985,429

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,  
1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1923-24 .. ..	54·6	2·5	24·1	18·8	100·0
1924-25 .. ..	55·2	2·5	24·6	17·7	100·0
1925-26 .. ..	56·0	2·6	24·4	17·0	100·0
1926-27 .. ..	54·8	2·7	25·0	17·5	100·0
1927-28 .. ..	54·2	2·7	25·0	18·1	100·0
1928-29 .. ..	54·8	2·6	24·7	17·9	100·0
1929-30 .. ..	54·4	2·8	24·8	18·0	100·0
1930-31 .. ..	53·9	2·8	24·9	18·4	100·0
1931-32 .. ..	55·4	2·6	22·8	19·2	100·0
1932-33 .. ..	55·7	2·6	22·6	19·1	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 24 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24·6 per cent. in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28. The cost of materials was 54·8 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1928-29 to 1932-33, as compared with 54·9 per cent. in the years 1923-24 to 1927-28. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·6 per cent. in the earlier and 2·7 per cent. in the later period. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £18 9s. 5d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1928-29 to 1932-33, as compared with £17 16s. 7d. 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 1932-33 :—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1932-33.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products .. .. .	1,522,115	781,670
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. .. ..	613,330	648,700
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease .. .. .	2,346,017	2,336,537
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances .. .. .	4,739,410	7,131,439
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	77,022	251,994
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	3,161,604	2,692,795
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	456,028	879,347
8. Clothing .. .. .	1,084,070	4,127,764
9. Food, drink, and tobacco .. .. .	6,342,582	7,971,288
10. Woodworking and basketware .. .. .	892,121	955,135
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	203,807	711,243
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,507,379	2,926,629
13. Rubber .. .. .	969,814	760,920
14. Musical instruments .. .. .	13,601	71,284
15. Miscellaneous products .. .. .	278,634	365,076
16. Heat, light, and power .. .. .	7,814,907	2,193,166
Total .. .. .	33,022,441	34,804,987

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with four classes of industry—food and drink; clothing; textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £35,388,176, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	28,223,915	24,972,560
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	32,563,815	28,468,160
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	30,549,130	29,847,370
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	31,580,350	32,269,655
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	32,745,680	34,761,340
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	35,022,535	36,988,485
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	34,771,687	36,218,384
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	33,481,615	34,868,960
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	33,022,441	34,804,987

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 28 per cent. between 1923-24 and 1932-33, but have decreased by 5·8 per cent. since 1928-29. The actual writing down of capital must, however, have been much more extensive as since that year 417 more factories have been included in the figures.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the last ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1923 to 1932.

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1923	..	..	128,915	1,034	·802
1924	..	..	129,147	1,052	·814
1925	..	..	128,013	996	·778
1926	..	..	135,510	1,252	·924
1927	..	..	136,022	1,348	·991
1928	..	..	137,244	1,224	·891
1929	..	..	136,025	1,129	·829
1930	..	..	104,926	890	·848
1931	..	..	110,692	677	·611
1932	..	..	125,670	809	·644

**Manufactures—** The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. **Penal Department and Blind Institute.** At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1932-33 was £51,644, and of the materials used, £42,790. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, basketware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 160 persons (134 males and 26 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £32,826.

**Value of Victorian production.** The value of 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, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. ..	8,364,675	3,559,063	3,600,190	5,386,602	4,962,440
Oats .. ..	627,521	554,547	340,673	416,961	383,157
Barley, malting ..	151,726	203,999	122,836	110,985	147,745
" other .. ..	70,773	96,203	32,017	27,301	26,979
Malze .. ..	136,067	112,686	90,005	99,930	87,743
Other Cereals ..	36,000	45,111	24,776	34,925	34,446
Grass and Clover					
Seed .. ..	9,380	9,636	7,905	10,219	19,215
Potatoes .. ..	1,189,349	691,273	328,305	633,154	635,739
Onions .. ..	187,233	74,704	52,018	179,425	68,627
Other Root Crops	13,163	10,933	11,173	9,425	9,156
Hay .. ..	3,502,862	2,998,282	2,369,865	2,128,125	2,715,277
Straw .. ..	49,427	63,710	28,311	19,663	27,682
Green Forage* ..	536,755	846,265	631,735	695,030	638,060
Tobacco .. ..	39,510	54,660	145,750	679,150	282,453
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. .. ..	50,813	31,038	32,481	92,869	32,136
Raisins, ordinary ..	82,873	96,451	83,908	80,413	147,812
" sultanas .. ..	857,975	797,736	692,750	1,177,698	1,055,149
Currants .. ..	273,186	186,406	194,039	232,620	224,341
Wine .. ..	84,239	82,182	61,817	67,927	60,009
Hops .. ..	36,600	38,120	26,068	20,307	24,961
Other Crops .. ..	119,397	144,663	157,387	250,925	222,578
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens .. ..	1,093,434	927,723	751,716	790,018	1,113,236
Fruit in private orchards and gardens .. ..	8,500	9,100	8,250	7,770	8,725
Market Gardens ..	931,600	1,060,500	1,009,850	989,300	912,450
Less Deductions ..	-4,087,508	-3,699,467	-4,205,669	-2,447,625	-2,629,892
Total .. ..	14,364,655	8,985,524	6,598,156	11,433,117	11,010,725

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1928-29 TO 1932-33—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>† Dairying and Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in natural state ..	2,025,300	1,858,000	1,685,200	1,588,000	1,391,600
Butter made ..	6,372,083	5,986,084	5,438,998	5,868,293	6,166,192
Cheese made ..	194,804	201,049	197,046	179,788	190,028
Cream made (not for butter) ..	180,677	188,973	119,780	127,486	105,253
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	538,518	568,150	338,147	256,945	265,080
Cattle and Horses ..	5,299,000	4,892,804	3,111,014	2,417,432	2,524,192
Pigs ..	1,763,215	1,339,093	946,140	870,990	918,685
Sheep (without wool) ..	3,548,311	3,272,272	2,742,397	2,130,064	1,860,626
Wool ..	10,252,002	5,694,019	4,374,932	4,813,663	4,880,066
Less Deductions ..	-2,368,289	-2,555,965	-2,456,918	-1,817,347	-1,802,104
Total ..	27,805,621	21,439,569	16,497,336	16,385,314	16,499,618
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	144,068	111,609	102,456	262,488	351,586
Coal ..	933,408	991,422	981,412	613,795	551,702
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	602,900	624,613	324,811	213,422	286,898
Other Metals and Minerals ..	113,765	105,602	108,388	106,867	118,852
Total ..	1,794,141	1,833,246	1,517,067	1,196,572	1,309,038
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	676,200	681,625	310,432	326,587	419,583
Firewood (estimated) ..	939,000	936,400	732,141	693,336	638,365
Bark for Tanning ..	98,380	86,589	44,349	52,377	79,641
Total ..	1,713,580	1,704,614	1,086,922	1,072,300	1,137,589
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	82,854	60,125	45,498	37,308	53,936
Poultry production (estimated) ..	4,295,000	4,638,000	3,926,000	3,653,000	3,275,682
Rabbits and Hares ..	820,820	909,470	352,280	290,769	325,782
Fish ..	173,870	223,587	166,460	153,099	151,571
Total ..	5,372,544	5,531,182	4,490,228	4,140,176	3,806,971
Total Value of Primary Products ..	51,050,541	39,494,135	30,189,709	34,227,479	33,763,941
Manufacturing—Added Value*	52,503,196	50,557,939	39,149,870	37,543,889	40,595,884
Grand Total ..	103,553,737	90,052,074	69,339,579	71,771,318	74,359,825

\* Exclusive of value of output of forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the heading "Forest Produce."

† Dairying and pastoral values for the past five years have been revised to accord with methods of valuation decided by a conference of Australian statisticians. Values added to dairy products by process of manufacturing into butter, cheese, condensed milk, &c., have been credited to manufacturing production, whereas they were formerly included in dairying values.

Deductions made from the total value of "Cultivation" include cost of freight and handling charges, together with cost of bags, seed, manure, spraying material, and fodder used in the production of crops.



In the case of "Dairying and Pastoral" production the deductions consist of cost of freight, selling charges, and wool packs, and the value of hay, bran and pollard, green fodder, and root crops used as fodder.

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  
1928-29 to 1932-33.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	8 3 2	5 1 1	3 13 8	6 6 11	6 1 4
Dairying and Pastoral	15 15 10	12 1 4	9 4 3	9 1 11	9 1 10
Mining .. ..	1 0 4	1 0 8	0 16 11	0 13 4	0 14 5
Forest .. ..	0 19 6	0 19 2	0 12 2	0 11 11	0 12 7
Miscellaneous ..	3 1 0	3 2 3	2 10 2	2 5 11	2 1 11
Total Primary Production	28 19 10	22 4 6	16 17 2	19 0 0	18 12 1
Manufactures ..	29 16 3	28 9 0	21 17 3	20 16 11	22 7 4
Grand Total	58 16 1	50 13 6	38 14 5	39 16 11	40 19 5

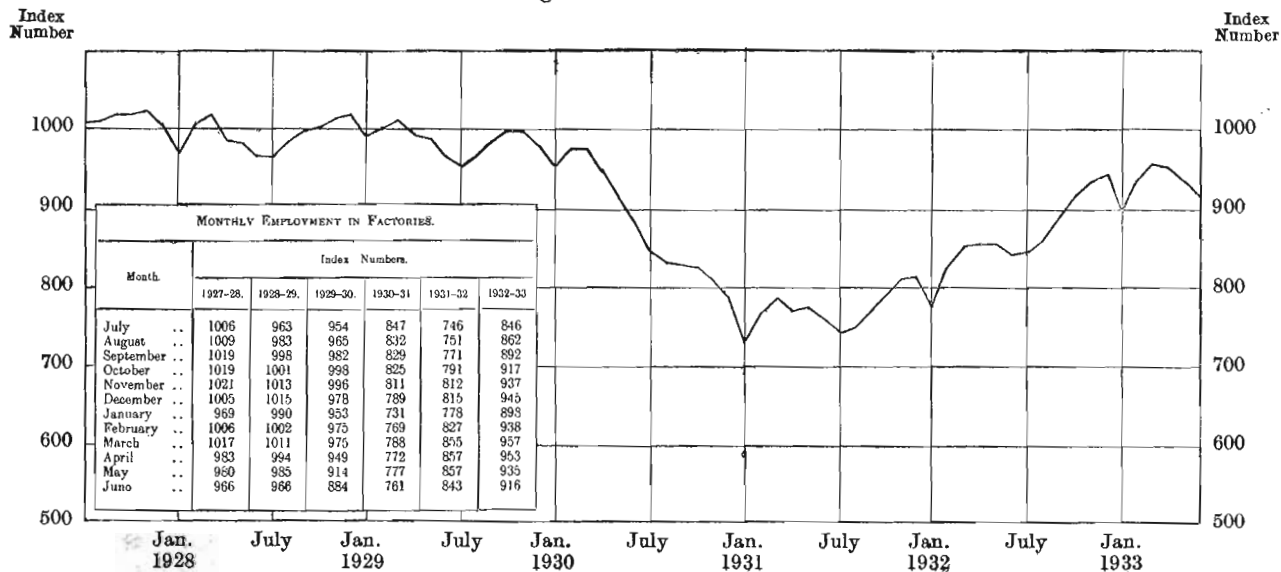
Monthly  
employment  
in factories.

An analysis has been made of the number of employees in factories in Victoria on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month for the past six years.

The figures have been converted into index numbers which are given hereunder with an accompanying graph, which shows clearly how the depression in trade and industry affected factory employees.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1ST JULY, 1927,  
TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Average for 1927-28 = 1000.



*Production.*

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information on the number of pay days nearest the 15th day of each month, including and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing. This information has been tabulated and the monthly totals for

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Aerated waters .. .. .	471	518	592	625
Agricultural implements .. .. .	2,081	2,169	2,260	2,262
Art metal .. .. .	256	262	265	267
Bacon curing .. .. .	491	478	485	485
Bags and sacks .. .. .	189	185	184	196
Bags, trunks, &c. .. .. .	493	534	559	592
Bakeries .. .. .	2,346	2,337	2,334	2,344
Basketware .. .. .	66	64	70	122
Bedding and mattress .. .. .	476	474	483	456
Biscuits .. .. .	757	754	773	785
Boiling down, tallow, &c. .. .. .	290	322	337	359
Boot accessories .. .. .	493	511	513	553
Boot repairing .. .. .	216	214	215	217
Boots and shoes .. .. .	8,038	8,154	8,741	9,419
Boxes and cases .. .. .	520	530	550	547
Brass and copper .. .. .	708	750	822	830
Breweries .. .. .	1,062	1,065	1,071	1,081
Bricks, tiles, firebricks .. .. .	801	697	742	897
Brooms and brushware .. .. .	271	277	270	275
Butter and cheese .. .. .	2,270	2,266	2,459	2,676
Cabinet, furniture .. .. .	1,606	1,646	1,705	1,699
Cement and cement goods .. .. .	336	363	341	396
Cereal foods .. .. .	867	871	856	863
Chaffcutting .. .. .	316	314	331	317
Chemical fertilizers .. .. .	614	634	641	643
Chemicals, drugs .. .. .	1,238	1,289	1,296	1,288
Condiments, coffee .. .. .	433	452	471	485
Confectionery .. .. .	2,480	2,426	2,411	2,385
Cooperage .. .. .	204	219	218	222
Cotton .. .. .	841	851	861	867
Cutlery and small tools .. .. .	100	100	102	104
Cycle and motor accessories .. .. .	206	204	208	204
Die sinking and engraving .. .. .	111	112	112	114
Distilleries .. .. .	116	114	114	99
Dressmaking .. .. .	5,818	6,508	6,989	7,285
Dried fruit .. .. .	438	380	342	327
Dyeworks and cleaning .. .. .	437	442	460	464
Earthenware, china, &c. .. .. .	581	565	558	557
Electric light—Government .. .. .	798	776	795	809
„ Local authority .. .. .	247	249	245	249
„ Companies .. .. .	146	146	149	145
Electrical installations .. .. .	1,511	1,397	1,369	1,365
Electrotyping and stereotyping .. .. .	23	23	25	24
Engineering (not marine or electrical) .. .. .	3,999	4,095	4,321	4,295
Explosives .. .. .	510	521	514	514

tion relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters and messengers facturing.  
each industry are set out in the following table :—

## IN FACTORIES, 1932-33.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
643	758	650	610	706	626	478	459
2,441	2,378	2,359	2,432	2,459	2,448	2,431	2,438
270	274	226	256	260	271	295	308
484	512	494	484	482	487	491	481
185	200	191	195	190	181	183	173
657	654	566	616	642	651	650	625
2,357	2,371	2,343	2,351	2,369	2,376	2,370	2,375
126	98	130	128	124	116	115	66
417	463	458	441	434	440	439	419
808	777	745	709	753	712	726	707
372	367	347	314	310	305	321	306
559	531	529	554	571	568	563	570
215	213	211	209	207	208	203	205
9,906	9,362	7,487	8,427	8,768	9,029	9,054	8,938
645	704	709	730	748	778	652	653
875	951	941	881	894	897	898	907
1,098	1,121	1,111	1,086	1,086	1,085	1,069	1,057
977	954	930	956	952	952	982	987
272	274	272	278	293	294	293	289
2,772	2,796	2,639	2,418	2,294	2,179	2,125	2,046
1,754	1,867	1,715	1,809	1,807	1,889	1,902	1,858
393	394	363	356	368	398	421	394
868	888	778	865	894	905	901	906
313	305	317	324	326	304	342	316
597	593	578	608	809	909	696	681
1,334	1,346	1,258	1,232	1,228	1,222	1,223	1,253
504	535	519	484	468	461	478	488
2,452	2,493	2,292	2,330	2,360	2,351	2,574	2,597
228	242	222	215	216	217	213	211
860	862	864	863	869	870	876	869
107	105	112	112	113	114	113	110
210	189	193	203	199	202	206	197
125	114	102	120	110	111	121	137
91	90	91	80	68	99	120	106
7,220	6,971	6,360	6,991	7,298	7,318	7,337	6,607
340	342	329	524	1,529	1,267	743	432
470	479	474	493	489	486	482	497
559	592	578	579	580	579	590	592
792	850	876	880	876	882	888	880
248	248	250	252	252	248	247	249
144	145	144	145	144	145	144	150
1,417	1,467	1,440	1,455	1,468	1,523	1,600	1,635
24	24	24	24	24	25	24	24
4,399	4,564	4,474	4,515	4,505	4,488	4,550	4,646
519	521	552	569	597	622	603	579

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	49	45	42	44
Fellmongery .. .. .	451	485	602	673
Furnishing, drapery .. .. .	226	239	239	250
Furriers .. .. .	386	363	348	363
Galvanized iron working .. .. .	1,561	1,565	1,687	1,769
Gas fittings and meters .. .. .	246	241	229	232
Gasworks—Local authority .. .. .	66	67	65	66
"    Companies .. .. .	642	640	637	648
Glass (including bottles) .. .. .	631	607	620	689
Gold, silver, and electroplating .. .. .	558	568	569	595
Grain milling .. .. .	907	958	976	963
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c. .. .. .	383	447	502	523
Hats and caps .. .. .	1,420	1,441	1,467	1,498
Horse-drawn vehicles .. .. .	390	393	408	417
Hosiery and knitting .. .. .	8,334	8,311	8,601	8,650
Ice refrigerating .. .. .	126	136	173	196
Ice cream .. .. .	48	49	90	116
Inks, polishes, &c. .. .. .	325	328	327	338
Jams and fruit preserving .. .. .	865	939	991	1,107
Jewellery .. .. .	379	391	408	417
Joinery .. .. .	577	623	639	676
Lime, plaster, and asphalt .. .. .	385	411	435	434
Machine belting .. .. .	43	43	43	44
Malting .. .. .	235	235	247	242
Margarine .. .. .	53	52	53	49
Marble, slate, &c. .. .. .	247	263	260	265
Meat and fish preserving .. .. .	640	1,256	1,572	1,937
Millinery .. .. .	1,605	1,791	1,827	1,901
Modelling .. .. .	49	51	51	37
Motor body building .. .. .	971	995	1,051	1,038
Motor construction and assembly .. .. .	434	487	518	539
Motor repairs .. .. .	2,171	2,163	2,215	2,234
Musical instruments .. .. .	230	194	185	170
Newspapers .. .. .	1,857	1,859	1,876	1,879
Oils, mineral .. .. .	169	166	166	151
Oils, vegetable .. .. .	53	40	38	49
Papermaking, stationery .. .. .	2,919	2,951	3,034	3,095
Perambulators .. .. .	62	62	62	62
Photo engraving .. .. .	291	292	304	315
Pickles and sauces .. .. .	185	160	180	202
Picture frames .. .. .	63	65	68	66
Printing and bookbinding .. .. .	4,654	4,726	4,712	4,783
Rope and cordage .. .. .	837	858	924	944
Rubber tyres, &c. .. .. .	1,101	1,057	1,172	1,300
Rubber goods (other) .. .. .	1,477	1,486	1,597	1,771
Saddlery, harness .. .. .	78	77	145	82
Sausage skins .. .. .	189	184	211	290
Sawmills—Forest .. .. .	1,291	1,308	1,325	1,341
"    Town .. .. .	1,007	1,066	1,068	1,055
Ship and boat building .. .. .	248	149	262	236

## FACTORIES, 1932-33—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
44	44	42	45	46	46	47	46
654	657	517	592	602	624	652	652
241	240	236	256	251	248	253	249
405	421	463	574	609	617	620	532
1,861	1,868	1,781	1,831	1,732	1,686	1,679	1,674
227	239	227	229	232	235	237	235
65	67	65	66	66	68	67	68
643	642	647	608	616	618	616	617
718	707	819	781	774	778	751	769
629	642	599	598	614	664	696	699
940	1,105	1,254	1,157	1,055	1,038	1,035	893
526	506	433	458	486	461	439	435
1,557	1,531	1,282	1,382	1,378	1,385	1,331	1,279
428	436	430	439	432	436	422	410
8,903	9,144	9,082	9,528	9,677	9,575	9,497	9,131
227	262	257	243	239	203	170	161
140	168	158	145	117	83	54	58
347	346	340	350	351	353	341	329
1,185	1,469	2,219	3,481	3,937	3,533	1,576	1,116
453	452	422	421	446	461	500	513
716	705	627	675	639	652	670	658
436	422	441	451	460	463	458	474
44	45	44	44	44	45	46	50
193	156	154	173	206	221	272	280
52	49	44	44	44	45	49	48
278	295	252	259	261	249	256	247
1,956	1,935	1,042	931	727	835	815	681
1,713	1,502	1,427	1,667	1,778	1,712	1,486	1,359
37	37	58	58	36	32	40	42
1,087	1,172	1,145	1,251	1,367	1,336	1,364	1,324
573	629	567	554	614	600	598	601
2,284	2,344	2,346	2,350	2,350	2,306	2,319	2,306
153	174	172	197	185	175	188	212
1,860	1,900	1,898	1,891	1,905	1,920	1,941	1,936
166	169	145	172	171	170	169	167
49	39	53	52	53	46	55	56
3,155	3,215	3,149	3,220	3,204	3,274	3,258	3,317
68	67	57	55	53	52	52	50
315	319	328	323	326	314	306	317
185	214	304	370	331	280	229	187
62	73	63	61	70	69	70	69
4,844	4,840	4,644	4,612	4,609	4,605	4,638	4,569
903	871	755	785	788	811	849	885
1,261	1,230	1,103	1,214	1,268	1,245	1,208	1,108
1,940	2,064	2,020	1,904	1,821	1,774	1,666	1,554
86	84	83	83	84	91	86	80
287	276	240	206	206	206	182	175
1,431	1,392	1,433	1,515	1,535	1,497	1,501	1,468
1,089	1,137	1,118	1,120	1,143	1,169	1,198	1,153
234	233	151	206	224	196	239	173

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c. .. .. .	4,255	4,381	4,639	4,917
Smelting, iron rolling .. .. .	2,628	2,671	2,791	2,880
Soap and candle .. .. .	654	637	646	661
Stoves and ovens .. .. .	367	357	373	372
Surgical instruments .. .. .	204	206	207	203
Tailoring .. .. .	5,751	5,900	6,161	6,346
Tanning and leather dressing .. .. .	1,735	1,761	1,824	1,880
Tents and sailmaking .. .. .	120	128	130	134
Tobacco and cigarettes .. .. .	1,664	1,648	1,660	1,716
Toys, games, &c. .. .. .	463	499	519	550
Tram and railway workshops .. .. .	5,199	5,149	5,113	5,125
Umbrellas .. .. .	98	97	102	98
Watches and clocks .. .. .	35	35	34	35
Waterproof clothing .. .. .	219	206	218	228
White lead, paint, &c. .. .. .	139	142	139	147
Window blinds, &c. .. .. .	31	29	33	32
Wireless apparatus .. .. .	1,059	1,106	1,045	717
Wireworking .. .. .	489	486	488	505
Wood turning .. .. .	355	393	415	464
Woollen mills .. .. .	8,089	8,094	8,085	8,206
Other factories .. .. .	4,710	4,546	4,521	4,579
All Industries .. .. . Total	126,649	129,012	133,523	137,244

## BUILDING STATISTICS, 1932-33.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929. Owing, however, to the obvious incompleteness of the returns received, the information obtained was not considered satisfactory, and very few details were published. The data received from builders covering their operations for the subsequent years show evidence of much greater care in compilation, and are considered worthy of publication in full detail.

The particulars given below for the year 1932-33 were obtained from returns furnished by 730 builders.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years, according to the returns received, was as follows:—

## VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	5,747,671	5,025,237	1,958,307	1,029,957	1,674,852
Repairs and additions	519,243	1,041,503	570,032	490,732	652,961
Other construction	..	235,328	130,806	70,116	83,977
Total ..	6,266,914	6,302,068	2,659,145	1,590,805	2,411,790

## FACTORIES, 1932-33—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,926	4,855	4,573	4,676	4,656	4,562	4,584	4,555
3,004	3,142	3,071	3,181	3,163	3,206	3,315	3,342
675	663	592	644	622	617	644	652
370	358	349	353	342	356	382	375
205	205	205	208	206	206	211	212
6,497	6,536	6,069	6,299	6,408	6,436	6,565	6,456
1,977	1,888	1,903	1,995	2,011	1,910	1,952	1,923
144	147	133	138	125	129	125	128
1,738	1,738	1,628	1,683	1,662	1,625	1,635	1,638
530	509	412	440	455	480	447	456
5,110	5,262	4,878	5,316	5,448	5,522	5,350	5,623
103	104	98	112	102	92	96	96
35	35	36	35	35	35	34	35
241	240	262	282	291	287	280	255
159	172	161	162	164	166	168	168
35	34	34	32	34	33	33	34
806	887	757	889	878	885	953	993
503	513	492	503	523	534	545	528
441	458	443	474	480	437	429	460
8,329	8,414	8,506	8,597	8,608	8,602	8,622	8,633
4,638	4,655	4,453	4,557	4,637	4,685	4,640	4,690
140,163	141,333	134,434	140,306	143,151	142,545	139,933	137,087

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1932-33.

Persons Employed.		Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
			£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	.. ..	781	120,915	154 16 5
Managers	.. ..	73	21,674	296 18 1
Clerks—				
Male	.. ..	49	7,835	159 17 11
Female	.. ..	31	2,071	66 16 1
Others	.. ..	2,457	353,303	143 15 11

The average wage paid to "Others," in which term is included all workers directly employed by the builders, is low, probably because work had been intermittent on account of a severe depression which prevailed in the building industry during the period. The following statement shows the payments to sub-contractors:—



## PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1932-33.

			£				£
Plumbers	..	..	84,554	Bricklayers	..	..	41,522
Painters	..	..	44,649	Tilers	..	..	23,364
Electricians	..	..	49,743	Others	..	..	226,823
Joiners	..	..	83,142				
				Total	..	..	553,797

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, fibro-cement and plaster work, plastering, &c., and where certain builders have been unable to dissect their costs the total has been included under this heading. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

**Materials used.** The value of materials used has been, in most cases, carefully dissected, but some builders have been unable to give the details asked for. This is regrettable, as it is important that complete statistics in regard to materials used should be available. Where the details could not be supplied it was necessary to include the total cost of all materials used under the heading of "Other materials." The value of the materials used is shown below:—

Materials.	Value.			
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£
Timber .. ..	1,108,896	406,340	241,076	371,936
Bricks .. ..	330,423	114,011	81,239	178,820
Tiles .. ..	81,483	45,274	17,870	40,309
Cement and lime ..	186,623	95,269	62,102	98,196
Other materials ..	1,482,196	599,423	368,429	567,883
Total .. ..	3,189,621	1,260,317	770,716	1,257,144

In addition to payment for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £81,817 in 1929-30, £43,894 in 1930-31, £21,218 in 1931-32, and £30,654 in 1932-33.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £136,139 in 1929-30, £100,852 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, and to £69,974 in

1932-33; and capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £106,246 in 1929-30, £97,685 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, and to £78,215 in 1932-33.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1929-30 to 1932-33. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review purporting to show value of work done is designed for this purpose.

### BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1929-30 TO 1932-33.

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	361	£ 1,473,018	142	£ 757,680	111	£ 534,893	143	£ 862,687
Other buildings ..	..	835,360	..	372,900	..	235,905	..	232,323
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	927	1,215,338	273	388,109	186	298,618	411	564,439
Wood ..	1,727	1,252,667	465	298,524	212	106,396	322	155,506
Total Value ..	..	4,776,383	..	1,817,213	..	1,175,812	..	1,814,955

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood as representative of the most common types of houses built in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

### DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1932-33.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.	Wooden Dwellings.		Average Value per Dwelling.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	7	2,849	407	46	9,719	211
Four rooms ..	26	15,408	593	109	40,150	368
Five rooms ..	124	105,705	852	117	64,762	554
Six rooms ..	112	127,539	1,139	38	25,600	674
Seven rooms ..	45	68,368	1,519	6	4,501	750
Eight rooms ..	43	79,047	1,838	2	2,958	1,479
Nine rooms ..	19	39,812	2,095	2	3,736	1,868
Ten rooms ..	6	13,127	2,188	..	..	..
Over ten rooms..	29	112,584	3,882	2	4,080	2,040
Total ..	411	564,439	1,373	322	155,506	483

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1933.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Net Migration (Excess of Arrivals over Departures).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1836	224	186	38	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,309	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	8,049	2,673	780	969
1860	538,234	330,302	207,932	6,360	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	723,925	397,230	326,695	10,432	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	858,605	450,558	408,047	2,352	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,728	595,519	538,209	9,224	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,196,213	601,773	594,440	-7,892	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	7,685	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	1,339,893	668,818	671,075	20,658	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	1,382,553	690,056	692,497	23,438	35,817	16,595	11,738
1913	1,415,416	707,444	707,972	12,360	35,978	15,475	11,324
1914	1,435,188	713,307	721,881	50*	36,225	16,503	11,830
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	-29,930*	35,010	15,823	12,832
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	-37,532*	34,239	16,489	11,341
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	-6,083*	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	3,761*	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	53,539*	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	5,492	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,735	765,317	785,418	3,398	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,290	789,541	800,749	18,423	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,479	807,919	817,560	16,532	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,184	825,967	831,217	12,069	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,093	840,878	843,215	6,823	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,712,037	855,109	856,928	8,917	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,890	870,805	871,085	11,552	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,761,813	879,580	882,233	3,133	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,778,344	886,587	891,757	-356	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	1,792,689	892,552	900,137	-2,823	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	1,803,661	896,570	907,091	-2,327	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	1,813,482	900,812	912,670	-838	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933	1,824,578	905,205	919,373	160	28,392	17,456	12,668

\* Includes departure and return of members of Australian Imperial Forces.

## STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds and on account of Loans. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans† on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (including Soldier Settlement).
1838*	£ ..	£ 2,165	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,209,892	81,507	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,260,244	361,885	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	595,543	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,946
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,000
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	1,700,309	267,560	576,610
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,361,660	229,127	303,935
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	5,351,830	2,809,926	304,766	173,752
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,473,569	2,440,317	347,135	86,938
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	1,266,352	302,893	103,647
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	761,705	302,955	273,494
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,932,521	878,384	412,267	1,157,230
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,601,266	982,182	570,028	5,204,308
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,095,157	1,685,329	692,659	6,894,557
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,804,990	3,478,021	968,047	4,431,854
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,825,471	1,674,643	1,210,484	2,655,163
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,873,380	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,530,896
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,862,765	1,483,720	1,471,566	1,536,733
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	7,875,567	1,384,747	1,521,533	1,536,978
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,096,180	1,823,777	1,659,898	1,729,469
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,657,411	1,674,906	1,674,411	2,115,925
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,225,704	1,229,521	1,516,023	1,493,127
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,467,067	947,527	1,208,568	1,267,657
1931	25,575,504	28,029,702	3,552,767	455,293	696,146	709,179
1932	24,565,272	26,173,594	2,042,043	163,402	351,119	529,467
1933	24,905,985	25,747,486	2,852,556	156,728	488,072	588,847
Total to date	..	..	192,549,612	74,085,988	25,104,793	39,693,498

\* Year ended 31st December.

† This Loan Expenditure differs from that charged to Loan Funds shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1931-32. Details for each year prior to 1872-73 are not available.

## STATE PUBLIC DEBT; 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	1,458,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1860	5,643,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1870	12,099,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1880	20,567,700	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	49,325,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1910	55,576,725	60	108,863,963	1,015,028	146	143,142,655	754,586
1911	57,983,764	61	114,113,507	1,056,575	146	150,970,220	761,853
1912	60,737,216	61	119,400,893	1,149,044	147	155,677,624	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	127,743,501	1,259,569	147	160,128,933	840,080
1914	66,130,726	61	137,649,219	1,320,545	147	164,268,467	854,483
1915	73,083,927	52	147,205,224	1,378,006	141	167,405,523	827,466
1916	76,775,032	51	149,235,137	1,407,021	139	169,724,979	847,206
1917	78,125,395	52	154,105,571	1,487,526	139	172,309,539	875,940
1918	79,595,646	52	158,777,843	1,598,643	139	172,558,872	927,901
1919	82,031,929	52	164,306,704	1,857,884	139	176,297,529	1,022,241
1920	87,647,739	55	172,838,636	2,053,584	138	184,599,186	1,171,379
1921	97,317,831	53	193,947,624	2,314,017	139	205,555,121	1,279,099
1922	109,099,199	53	210,501,055	2,648,855	139	215,984,328	1,382,922
1923	118,562,029	53	233,586,201	2,992,159	139	221,623,773	1,496,764
1924	124,108,326	53	264,693,364	3,354,343	139	235,274,597	1,646,410
1925	131,169,565	55	288,230,793	3,763,373	139	250,480,405	1,815,707
1926	140,264,989	55	314,333,446	4,191,063	139	257,350,043	1,921,483
1927	149,546,966	56	339,221,826	4,495,764	139	267,100,576	2,086,507
1928	158,183,470	56	362,432,238	4,689,716	140	274,314,322	2,155,651
1929	159,552,653	56	373,880,729	4,847,572	140	288,008,585	2,235,205
1930	162,288,994	56	385,884,089	4,860,697	140	294,765,524	2,208,996
1931	167,016,596	56	382,243,226	4,478,230	140	294,447,615	1,984,578
1932	169,833,964	56	351,642,387	4,232,242	140	278,253,957	1,904,422
1933	171,399,031	56	336,119,812	..	140	268,671,521	..

\* Including corporations guarantee loans. † Year ended 30th September.

## EXPENDITURE BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways.	Developmental Roads—Construction.‡	Other Works.	Total.
	Construction.*	Maintenance.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	335,755	192,303	..	315,701	..	843,759
1920-21	271,850	221,395	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,864	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,831
1922-23	266,046	288,129	..	364,112	80,896	999,183
1923-24	200,755	343,233	..	467,329	139,253	1,150,570
1924-25	228,871	463,065	5,117	795,252	35,446	1,527,751
1925-26	258,774	441,625	414,072	893,026	50,282	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709	672,840	670,449	70,703	2,191,101
1927-28	289,313	510,089	683,429	663,862	118,811	2,265,504
1928-29	209,086	509,776	671,728	594,570	95,565	2,080,725
1929-30	189,417	680,177	892,129	690,849	102,649	2,555,221
1930-31	159,549	613,729	379,862	436,802	66,332	1,656,274
1931-32	31,425	422,927	265,250	177,584	54,269	951,455
1932-33	197,472	485,087	419,421	454,779	59,215	1,615,974
Total	4,847,217	6,507,925	4,403,848	7,893,822	873,421	24,526,233

\* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 8½ years.

† The municipalities concerned are liable for one-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date.

‡ The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

## BANKING.

Year.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).					Savings Banks.*	
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Accounts Open.	Amount on Deposit at end of year.
		£	£	£	£	No.	£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	703,084	22,232,196
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,856	50,896,536	748,652	24,533,519
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	781,490	26,996,025
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	821,208	28,789,426
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	869,058	31,581,266
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	913,875	34,603,286
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	966,543	38,772,023
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	1,014,223	42,317,863
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	1,072,554	48,970,989
1921-2	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	1,127,892	52,131,032
1922-3	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	1,188,437	56,101,260
1923-4	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	1,268,629	58,028,190
1924-5	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	1,337,093	59,551,895
1925-6	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-7	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,550	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-8	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-9	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	1,575,089	72,706,991
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,678	90,227,553	88,959,734	1,619,940	69,367,253
1930-31	14	48,740,685	118,055,154	92,964,023	91,754,071	1,620,560	63,242,527
1931-32	13	47,825,431	133,330,107	114,523,288	113,108,273	1,637,689	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,666,101	67,813,544

\* Including (1) Trustees Savings Banks, established in 1842, and Post Office Savings Banks, opened in 1865—both of which were merged into the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1897; (2) the State Savings Bank of Victoria from 1897; and (3) the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Recorded Value of Oversea Imports.	Recorded Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Recorded Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1911 ..	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679	17,936,017
1912 ..	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195	18,366,092
1913 ..	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664	16,750,278
1914 (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1914-15 ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
1915-16 ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
1916-17 ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
1917-18 ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
1918-19 ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
1919-20 ..	33,788,237	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
1920-21 ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,556,433	90,117,369	34,130,233
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,591,878	79,503,009	30,770,969
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,090,707	85,096,357	38,253,152
1929-30 ..	42,301,093	36,499,943	78,801,036	36,019,351
1930-31 ..	20,305,201	26,569,700	42,883,000†	26,067,195
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,587,320	37,758,000†	27,216,065
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,950,068	45,434,000†	29,659,326

\* Information not available. † From 1930-31 Total Trade is shown in British Currency.



## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Oversea Trade.			
	Value per Head of Population.		Exports of Butter.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Quantity.	Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£
1859 ..	24 5 7	23 13 7	896	25
1860 ..	23 13 8	21 3 7	705,040	27,974
1870 ..	14 12 0	15 9 3	137,475	4,704
1880 ..	10 10 1	14 2 7	1,096,401	29,996
1890 ..	13 7 7	8 8 7	1,297,777	47,972
1900 ..	9 19 5	10 3 3	32,087,739	1,243,260
1910 ..	15 7 5	13 19 6	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911 ..	16 6 2	14 2 4	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912 ..	18 9 5	14 1 6	31,451,378	1,545,771
1913 ..	17 9 5	12 15 7	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914* ..	8 18 2	6 6 0	9,373,252	475,898
1914-15 ..	14 15 5	8 12 1	16,630,637	800,385
1915-16 ..	18 15 9	10 7 1	11,417,311	719,653
1916-17 ..	18 2 8	13 10 11	30,706,719	2,189,052
1917-18 ..	14 18 0	14 12 4	24,323,648	1,664,299
1918-19 ..	24 7 4	19 10 11	23,969,104	1,860,415
1919-20 ..	22 9 6	28 13 9	24,170,187	2,089,296
1920-21 ..	37 14 0	22 16 5	32,813,204	4,027,256
1921-22 ..	23 8 10	22 6 10	45,985,904	3,026,447
1922-23 ..	29 7 8	21 4 8	41,653,344	3,190,805
1923-24 ..	30 10 3	18 4 5	35,578,812	2,751,312
1924-25 ..	32 15 3	25 2 7	53,731,160	4,051,632
1925-26 ..	29 17 8	19 15 8	32,874,047	2,542,626
1926-27 ..	32 9 2	20 3 9	34,403,562	2,181,415
1927-28 ..	27 10 3	18 2 10	32,412,438	2,311,094
1928-29 ..	26 2 6	22 4 0	41,321,453	2,811,204
1929-30 ..	23 16 1	20 10 9	40,305,160	2,668,755
1930-31 ..	11 6 9	14 16 9	61,751,348	2,998,170
1931-32 ..	8 18 2	15 6 4	81,068,322	3,972,723
1932-33 ..	11 17 1	16 10 1	95,492,925	4,005,971

\* For period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120.
1910	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1911	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406.
1912	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
1913	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061.
1914*	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018.
1914-15	115,234,566	5,251,177	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16	100,526,942	6,203,565	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973.
1916-17	84,127,550	6,149,212	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494.
1917-18	87,681,189	6,820,006	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921.
1918-19	146,762,561	10,968,651	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20	156,458,960	12,800,519	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21	118,862,086	8,909,004	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22	193,425,056	11,185,526	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23	204,143,606	16,115,971	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24	118,152,098	13,067,701	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25	117,325,046	14,446,378	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26	194,663,036	15,402,800	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27	177,553,535	14,305,946	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28	158,117,113	15,243,335	132,068	24,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29	191,971,504	15,343,225	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30	160,674,506	7,889,140	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31	175,419,800	6,960,714	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32	182,978,607	7,694,531	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33	214,621,692	8,638,936	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745

\* Period of six months to 30th June.

## COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1850 ..	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911 .	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912 .	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913 ..	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,053	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,000,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138

\* Period of six months to 30th June.

## STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Miles Run.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1910-11 ..	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572
1911-12 ..	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681
1912-13 ..	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489
1913-14 ..	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1915-16 ..	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357
1916-17 ..	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775
1917-18 ..	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896
1918-19 ..	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968
1919-20 ..	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773
1930-31 ..	4,773	74,717,854	10,089,884	7,770,341	16,957,378
1931-32 ..	4,777	74,827,429	9,530,812	6,401,519	16,269,092
1932-33 ..	4,777	75,116,987	9,520,870	6,572,789*	16,235,292

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

\* An additional amount of £69,135 was charged to Unemployment Relief Funds during the year.

## EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State Element- ary.	Private.	Total.	State Element- ary.	Private.	Total.	Number of Maticu- lated Students.	Number of Graduates (Direct degrees).
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	748	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1911 ..	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	23,722	2,272	573,699
1912 ..	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	24,449	3,162	672,593
1913 ..	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	25,434	3,918	715,924
1914 ..	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	27,150	4,844	795,449
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1916 ..	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	28,446	6,869	908,159
1917 ..	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	29,064	7,921	1,070,386
1918 ..	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	29,159	8,901	1,168,498
1919 ..	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	29,179	9,337	1,199,787
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469‡	150,264‡	1,193,550‡	3,838,052‡	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..					32,603	12,220	1,968,878
1924-25	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	33,845	12,950	2,051,151
1925-26	1,467	156,509	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,382,819
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,688,366
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,917,180
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,934,020	42,795	17,557	3,004,907
1929-30	1,471	164,603	978,765	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	917,259	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	900,189	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,476	158,718	960,245	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773

\* The figures prior to 1880 do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

## CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.	Number.						
	Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.*	Convicted after Commitment.*	Executed.	
		Convicted.	Discharged.				
1860	..	29,030	†	†	1,329	796	3
1870	..	22,527	14,662	6,957	908	573	5
1880	..	22,843	15,045	7,118	680	398	1
1890	..	37,330	23,609	12,601	1,129	662	..
1900	..	26,104	17,177	8,352	575	374	1
1910	..	19,070	11,655	6,912	503	354	..
1911	..	19,398	11,543	7,333	522	334	..
1912	..	19,814	11,795	7,501	518	352	1
1913	..	21,554	12,349	8,637	568	352	..
1914	..	21,084	12,011	8,555	518	342	..
1915	..	20,276	11,742	7,973	561	391	..
1916	..	17,599	10,494	6,596	509	343	2
1917	..	12,689	7,627	4,622	440	276	..
1918	..	10,346	6,087	3,919	340	209	2
1919	..	11,993	7,094	4,393	506	307	..
1920	..	14,582	9,010	4,813	759	442	..
1921	..	15,249	9,631	4,903	715	483	..
1922	..	16,163	10,466	5,013	684	434	1
1923	..	17,223	11,207	5,446	570	361	..
1924	..	17,786	11,628	5,644	514	347	1
1925	..	17,922	11,839	5,435	648	451	..
1926	..	18,853	12,642	5,492	719	436	..
1927	..	19,507	13,181	5,579	747	458	..
1928	..	18,559	12,483	5,385	691	498	..
1929	..	18,637	12,340	5,387	910	609	..
1930	..	17,295	12,511	3,899	885	683	..
1931	..	16,191	11,771	3,405	1,015	678	..
1932	..	16,464	12,627	2,896	941	628	1

\* The figures prior to 1900 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; those for 1900 and subsequent years represent distinct arrests.

† Information not available.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1870	oz. gross. 1,304,304	£ 5,217,216	tons. 100	£ 100	£ 24,421	* £ 5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	352,272	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	276,188	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	217,092	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	171,271	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	146,981	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	165,115	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	114,602	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	117,944	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	105,111	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	74,638	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	51,857	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	41,839	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	37,259	144,068	658,323	731,015	826,508	1,701,591
1929	28,781	111,609	703,828	813,370	815,704	1,740,683
1930	24,119	102,456	703,487	807,699	502,999	1,413,154
1931	43,637	262,488	571,342	362,284	470,984	1,095,756
1932	47,745	351,586	432,353	274,903	569,403	1,195,892
1933	58,183	448,228	523,000	328,704	†	†

\* Since 1900 the production of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production; previously it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

† Not available.



## AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
<b>1850-51</b>	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	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	932	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
<b>1923-24</b>	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
<b>1924-25</b>	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
<b>1925-26</b>	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
<b>1926-27</b>	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	83,896	20,046	864	11,476
<b>1927-28</b>	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
<b>1928-29</b>	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,033
<b>1929-30</b>	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
<b>1930-31</b>	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	9,311
<b>1931-32</b>	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
<b>1932-33</b>	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
1913-14	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
1914-15	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
1916-17	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
1917-18	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
1918-19	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
1919-20	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
1920-21	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
1921-22	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
1922-23	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
1923-24	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,606	107,371	608
1924-25	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
1925-26	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
1926-27	66,185	690	286	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
1927-28	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,895	576
1928-29	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589
1929-30	58,789	486	243	7,828	865,015	169,253	469
1930-31	67,590	360	248	6,286	1,277,398	126,347	344
1931-32	69,929	416	193	5,306	955,839	119,006	434
1932-33	69,783	381	264	7,109	1,044,523	107,732	442

## 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>	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	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
<b>1923-24</b>	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
<b>1924-25</b>	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
<b>1925-26</b>	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
<b>1926-27</b>	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
<b>1927-28</b>	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
<b>1928-29</b>	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
<b>1929-30</b>	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
<b>1930-31</b>	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
<b>1931-32</b>	3,278	167	12,191	38,215	7,722	96,620	2,145,819	1,412,846
<b>1932-33</b>	5,502	151	13,418	39,144	8,104	95,422	2,633,287	1,514,582

\* Not included in land under cultivation.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
1914-15	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
1916-17	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
1917-18	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
1918-19	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
1919-20	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
1920-21	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
1921-22	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
1922-23	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
1923-24	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
1924-25	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,043
1925-26	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
1926-27	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
1927-28	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
1928-29	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158
1929-30	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	533,719	11,068	211,499	171,747
1930-31	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	692,896	10,199	171,937	173,341
1931-32	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	611,902	7,966	142,910	206,489
1932-33	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	477,145	16,360	190,703	182,471

\* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.							
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chi- cory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To- bacco.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	13,446	6,405	1,309	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
<b>1870-71</b>	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
<b>1880-81</b>	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
<b>1890-91</b>	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
<b>1900-01</b>	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
<b>1910-11</b>	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
<b>1911-12</b>	9,568	4,553	20,911	1,032,288	333	9,503	777	3,686
<b>1912-13</b>	14,615	5,628	28,641	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387	661
<b>1913-14</b>	15,642	3,166	24,755	1,350,374	360	16,349	961	2,037
<b>1914-15</b>	9,921	2,249	31,528	568,956	380	1,100	903	1,192
<b>1915-16</b>	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
<b>1916-17</b>	10,307	2,025	28,163	1,232,721	515	13,174	975	410
<b>1917-18</b>	7,826	2,809	21,745	949,545	518	22,059	838	526
<b>1918-19</b>	9,818	2,412	24,211	1,113,861	485	15,443	522	1,825
<b>1919-20</b>	6,388	2,121	27,032	1,242,489	148	8,625	691	2,669
<b>1920-21</b>	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
<b>1921-22</b>	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
<b>1922-23</b>	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
<b>1923-24</b>	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
<b>1924-25</b>	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
<b>1925-26</b>	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
<b>1926-27</b>	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
<b>1927-28</b>	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
<b>1928-29</b>	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
<b>1929-30</b>	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
<b>1930-31</b>	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
<b>1931-32</b>	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
<b>1932-33</b>	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce from Vines.					
	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.	Raisins Made.		Currants.
				Lexias.	Sultanas.	
	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
<b>1870-71</b>	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
<b>1880-81</b>	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
<b>1890-91</b>	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
<b>1900-01</b>	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
<b>1910-11</b>	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
<b>1911-12</b>	542,761	140,489	983,423	42,102	60,882	46,789
<b>1912-13</b>	564,991	168,588	1,206,111	34,945	74,732	48,337
<b>1913-14</b>	675,388	161,105	1,131,491	41,146	79,157	62,098
<b>1914-15</b>	528,468	92,408	605,636	23,789	87,219	28,527
<b>1915-16</b>	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
<b>1916-17</b>	827,967	185,230	1,302,660	39,849	103,121	66,449
<b>1917-18</b>	623,935	135,635	800,068	31,393	73,518	53,799
<b>1918-19</b>	804,124	215,255	1,349,309	39,965	95,095	68,234
<b>1919-20</b>	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680	54,470	156,837	55,661
<b>1920-21</b>	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
<b>1921-22</b>	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
<b>1922-23</b>	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
<b>1923-24</b>	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
<b>1924-25</b>	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
<b>1925-26</b>	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
<b>1926-27</b>	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
<b>1927-28</b>	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
<b>1928-29</b>	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
<b>1929-30</b>	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
<b>1930-31</b>	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
<b>1931-32</b>	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
<b>1932-33</b>	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291

## PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wool (greasy).	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891 ..	*	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900 ..	*	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,¢04,118
1910 ..	98,568,236	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	106,133,342	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	96,612,826	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913 ..	97,798,151	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	101,120,278	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	88,868,532	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 ..	105,424,682	21,324,84C	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 ..	126,647,061	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20 ..	132,847,167	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 ..	90,250,971	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666

\* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-5	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905-6	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906-7	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907-8	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908-9	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909-10	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910-11	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911-12	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912-13	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913-14	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914-15	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915-16	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916-17	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917-18	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918-19	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919-20	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920-21	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921-22	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922-23	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923-24	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924-25	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925-26	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926-27	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927-28	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928-29	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233
1929-30	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	112,686	2,998,282	691,273	74,704
1930-31	3,600,190	340,673	154,853	90,005	2,369,865	328,305	52,018
1931-32	5,386,602	416,961	138,286	99,930	2,128,125	583,154	179,425
1932-33	4,962,440	383,157	174,725	87,743	2,715,277	535,739	68,627



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table consumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-5	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905-6	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906-7	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907-8	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908-9	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,331	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910-11	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911-12	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912-13	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913-14	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914-15	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915-16	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916-17	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917-18	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	403,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923-24	536,855	150,195	57,027	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	19,660,374
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	18,165,772
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	13,702,818
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	15,744,992
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	8,570,865
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	14,364,655
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	8,985,524
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	792,447	1,009,850	463,187	6,598,156
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	830,657	989,300	992,541	11,433,117
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,154,097	912,450	680,400	11,010,725

NOTE.—The cost of bags, cases, seed, and spraying material has been deducted from the total values of the various crops in each of the nine years 1924-25 to 1932-33. The figures for these years are not comparable with other years, as similar deductions were not made prior to 1924-25. The value of chaff, grain, hay, and manure, viz., £3,535,135 in 1924-25, £3,283,560 in 1925-26, £4,822,130 in 1926-27, £5,616,588 in 1927-28, £4,087,508 in 1928-29, £3,899,467 in 1929-30, £4,205,669 in 1930-31, £2,447,625 in 1931-32, and £2,629,892 in 1932-33, which obviously cannot be deducted from any particular item, has also been deducted from the total value of Agricultural Production.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-5 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905-6 ..	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906-7 ..	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907-8 ..	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908-9 ..	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909-10 ..	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910-11 ..	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911-12 ..	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912-13 ..	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913-14 ..	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914-15 ..	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,680	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915-16 ..	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916-17 ..	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917-19 ..	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918-19 ..	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919-20 ..	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920-21 ..	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620

Statistical Summary.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921-22 ..	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160
1922-23 ..	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,280,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,210	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	29,615,977
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	24,420,210
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	22,280,367
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	26,424,600
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,548,311	1,763,215	5,744,495	6,372,083	194,804	30,805,621
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,272,272	1,339,093	2,610,123	5,986,084	201,049	21,439,569
1930-31 ..	4,374,932	..	3,111,614	2,742,397	946,140	2,143,127	5,438,998	197,046	16,497,336
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	10,175	2,417,432	2,130,064	870,990	1,922,431	5,868,293	179,788	16,395,489
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	8,062	2,516,130	1,860,626	918,685	1,761,933	6,166,192	190,028	16,499,618

\* Including cream not made into butter and concentrated milk.

NOTE.—The total value of pastoral and dairy production for each of the years 1924-25 to 1932-33 is not comparable with former years. Deductions have been made from the value of production in those years, but not in former years, of the value of hay, bran, pollard, green fodder and root crops used as fodder on the pastoral and dairy holdings of the State. The value of the products thus consumed was £1,723,178 in 1924-25, £1,771,800 in 1925-26, £2,340,426 in 1926-27, £2,701,730 in 1927-28, £2,368,289 in 1928-29, £2,555,965 in 1929-30, £2,456,918 in 1930-31, £1,817,347 in 1931-32, and £1,802,104 in 1932-33. These amounts have been deducted from the total value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.

LIVE STOCK.

Year ended March.	Live Stock.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	All Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>1861</b> .. ..	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259
<b>1871</b> .. ..	167,220	197,814	523,282	10,761,887	130,946
<b>1881</b> .. ..	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
<b>1891</b> .. ..	436,469	395,091	1,387,887	12,692,843	282,457
<b>1901</b> .. ..	392,237	483,650	1,118,734	10,841,790	350,370
<b>1911</b> .. ..	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
<b>1912</b> .. ..	507,813	699,555	947,572	13,857,804	348,069
<b>1913</b> .. ..	530,494	655,939	852,150	11,892,224	240,072
<b>1914</b> .. ..	562,331	656,080	872,473	12,113,682	221,277
<b>1915</b> .. ..	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196
<b>1916</b> .. ..	493,779	451,088	592,516	10,545,632	192,002
<b>1917</b> .. ..	514,403	488,086	687,012	12,576,587	254,436
<b>1918</b> .. ..	514,061	534,388	836,661	14,760,013	323,159
<b>1919</b> .. ..	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819
<b>1920</b> .. ..	513,500	623,652	1,007,468	14,422,745	186,810
<b>1921</b> .. ..	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
<b>1922</b> .. ..	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
<b>1923</b> .. ..	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962
<b>1924</b> .. ..	486,075	738,149	853,218	11,059,761	259,795
<b>1925</b> .. ..	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509
<b>1926</b> .. ..	463,051	727,940	785,347	13,740,500	339,601
<b>1927</b> .. ..	447,988	673,089	762,672	14,919,653	284,271
<b>1928</b> .. ..	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
<b>1929</b> .. ..	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084
<b>1930</b> .. ..	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
<b>1931</b> .. ..	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
<b>1932</b> .. ..	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
<b>1933</b> .. ..	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627

## FACTORIES (EXCLUSIVE OF QUARRIES).

Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land & Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1860 ..	566	5,467	..	..	..
1870 ..	1,579	17,630	..	..	..
1880 ..	2,468	38,178	..	7,465,328	13,370,836
1890 ..	3,104	56,369	..	16,773,448	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	8,199	126,016	23,279,689	70,990,071	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	8,204	128,265	21,258,599	68,350,575	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	23,096,512	67,827,428	101,985,429

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary and Industrial Policies in Force.			Average Amount of Policy.	
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.
		£	£	£	£
1894 ..	131,210	23,095,900	..	..	..
1900 ..	172,713	26,315,862	..	..	..
1910 ..	292,055	36,495,251	1,315,172	214	20
1911 ..	311,695	38,185,859	1,378,059	214	21
1912 ..	331,846	40,132,346	1,454,169	212	21
1913 ..	351,250	41,546,825	1,519,427	211	21
1914 ..	368,481	43,305,375	1,593,707	210	22
1915 ..	381,106	44,402,089	1,650,909	209	22
1916 ..	401,591	46,145,573	1,758,827	210	23
1917 ..	425,481	48,389,346	1,870,513	211	23
1918 ..	453,724	51,563,634	1,984,909	215	24
1919 ..	484,965	55,656,616	2,150,203	220	26
1920 ..	524,520	61,405,905	2,388,209	223	28
1921 ..	562,332	66,102,630	2,574,329	228	31
1922 ..	607,840	72,347,222	2,828,556	234	33
1923 ..	650,432	78,690,619	3,084,990	241	35
1924 ..	689,711	84,273,720	3,338,971	249	37
1925 ..	720,662	89,327,985	3,546,325	259	38
1926 ..	747,191	93,754,740	3,742,062	272	39
1927 ..	781,294	99,393,804	3,980,883	282	40
1928 ..	811,836	104,414,623	4,182,847	290	42
1929 ..	841,790	110,408,977	4,433,995	301	43
1930 ..	841,949	113,315,360	4,529,940	309	43
1931 ..	817,876	109,368,028	4,356,819	313	43
1932 ..	840,615	111,447,072	4,432,989	317	43

## INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
	£	£	£		Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
1904..	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853		497,912
1905..	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410		525,342
1906..	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941		530,976
1907..	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378		667,102
1908..	..	..	..	Not collected			
1909..	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251		689,301
1910..	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297		693,645
1911..	897,185	42,989	940,174	391,324	369,500		760,824
1912..	956,677	44,440	1,001,117	423,737	408,186		831,923
1913..	1,048,271	58,259	1,106,530	414,541	444,658		859,199
1914..	1,336,103	53,286	1,389,389	663,504	515,353		1,178,857
1915..	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	669,595	516,215		1,085,910
1916..	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151		1,259,463
1917..	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982		1,083,349
1918..	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131		1,154,080
1919..	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912		1,548,411
1920..	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921..	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922..	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923..	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924..	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925..	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
1928-29	3,571,986	186,894	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695
1929-30	3,569,734	200,143	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,633	961,606	3,475,314
1930-31	3,240,266	190,309	3,430,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
1931-32	3,069,444	174,665	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

## APPENDIX.

## PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1933.

Division.	Sex.	Mean Population.	Number of—			Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
			Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Greater Melbourne	Males	464,886	6,845	5,102	316	14·72	10·97	46·17
	Females	527,162	6,612	4,986	234	12·54	9·46	35·39
	Total	992,048	13,457	10,088	550	13·56	10·17	40·87
Rest of the State	Males	438,756	7,646	4,206	346	17·43	9·59	45·25
	Females	389,863	7,289	3,162	252	18·70	8·11	34·57
	Total	828,619	14,935	7,368	598	18·02	8·80	40·04
Victoria	Males	903,642	14,491	9,308	662	16·04	10·30	45·68
	Females	917,025	13,901	8,148	486	15·16	8·89	34·96
	Total	1,820,667	28,392	17,456	1,148	15·59	9·59	40·43

## MARRIAGES. .

Number .. .. .	.. .. .	12,668
Rate per 1,000 of population .. .. .	.. .. .	6·96

## PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

Insurance (other than life)— 1932-33—	£
Premiums, less reinsurances and returns .. .. .	3,078,295
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.) .. .. .	181,242
Total Revenue .. .. .	3,259,537
Losses, less reinsurances .. .. .	1,204,754
Commission and Agents' Charges .. .. .	448,509
Other Expenses of Management .. .. .	871,858
Total Expenditure .. .. .	2,525,121



## PART X.—PRODUCTION.

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1933-34.

Crop:	Area..	Produce.
	acres.	bushels.
Wheat .. .. .	3,052,931	42,613,106
Oats .. .. .	525,976	6,778,754
Barley—		
Malting .. .. .	84,732	1,418,613
Other .. .. .	21,607	470,368
Rye .. .. .	1,114	14,314
Peas .. .. .	13,607	226,606
Hay—		tons.
Wheaten .. .. .	155,696	182,325
Oaten .. .. .	945,855	1,047,610
Lucerne, &c. .. .. .	36,915	56,436
Grass .. .. .	57,801	67,425

## GOLD PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

State—Territory.	Quantity.	Value in Australian Currency.
	fine ozs.	£
New South Wales .. .. .	29,252	226,068
Victoria .. .. .	58,183	448,228
Queensland .. .. .	(a) 87,595	676,269
South Australia .. .. .	(a) 2,648	20,100
Western Australia .. .. .	637,208	4,915,958
Tasmania .. .. .	6,673	51,576
Northern Territory .. .. .	659	5,064
Total .. .. .	(a) 822,218	6,343,263

(a) Subject to revision.

## COAL PRODUCTION—VICTORIA, 1933.

	Quantity.	(a) Value at Pit's Mouth. (b) Cost of Production.
	tons	£
Black Coal .. .. .	523,000	(a) 328,704
Brown Coal .. .. .	2,580,060	(b) 271,360

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