

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1935-36

Published by authority
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Government of the State of Victoria

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Victorian Year-Book

1935-36

By

O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST

FIFTY-SIXTH ISSUE

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P R E F A C E.

THIS is the fifty-sixth issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

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

The first part contains a reference to a description of the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed during 1935 by the State Parliament, and lists of members of Parliament. Parts V., VII., 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 VIII. and IV. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, of Local Government, Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies. 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, dairying, pastoral, 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 1936, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes :—

An article on "The Fishes of Victoria," by Mr. George Mack, National Museum of Victoria.

A statistical statement showing the extent to which sheep-grazing and dairying are carried on in conjunction with wheat growing in Victoria.

An analysis of the wheat productivity of Victoria in bag series per acre.

A classification of the flocks of sheep according to size in each district of Victoria in March, 1936.

A dissection of factory statistics by municipalities showing interesting features and enabling comparison to be made between city and country centres of manufacturing.

Publication of the Statistical Register has been discontinued since the year 1916. The Register has, however, been compiled annually since then. It is therefore possible to supply much statistical information in greater detail than appears in this *Year-Book*.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments, Municipal Officers, and the various experts who have supplied information, and in other ways assisted in the preparation of this book. Thanks are due to the Police of Victoria, through whom the annual collection of statistics relating to primary and secondary industries is effected. 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, 30th June, 1937.

VICTORIA

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Showing WATER SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, RAILWAYS AND OTHER FEATURES



GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cultivation	£ 17,589,535	18,445,848	17,864,872	15,759,092	19,075,066
Pasture	18,175,353	9,284,918	17,532,282	18,919,254	19,454,144
Dairies	9,236,884	9,837,452	7,985,968	9,285,281	11,273,054
Poultry and Bees	2,497,276	2,618,062	2,832,776	2,611,119	2,497,084
Minerals	1,188,979	1,548,212	1,409,958	1,286,262	2,194,954
Forestry	794,476	786,473	838,446	91,000	983,270
Fishing and Trapping	894,897	608,172	668,197	758,238	1,082,182
Total Primary Products	45,619,228	44,211,224	49,884,969	47,936,791	67,227,288
Manufacturing Value added during process	27,819,428	41,861,182	44,281,645	45,472,623	51,842,198
Grand Total	£ 73,438,656	86,072,406	94,166,614	93,409,412	119,069,486

VICTORIAN PROGRESS.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Population	1,887,820	1,838,261	1,839,851	1,837,964	1,846,544
Holdings of land (1 acre and upwards) in occupation	34,998	73,392	75,236	74,473	72,772
Area under cultivation	2,523,275	2,749,522	2,699,766	6,892,417	6,797,263
Area under wheat	2,862,572	2,208,105	2,687,791	2,438,213	2,522,752
Wheat produced	47,241,121	41,647,150	42,681,180	25,439,623	37,352,861
Area under oats	479,620	2,080,375	6,996,776	5,184,420	5,180,827
Area under viticulture, orchards, and	194,535	124,564	127,440	126,342	127,882
Sheep	255,489	272,907	241,962	227,217	224,186
Dairy Cattle	772,228	852,996	918,132	951,649	985,275
Other Cattle	961,992	1,012,520	1,092,842	1,132,251	1,158,278
Sheep	168,286,217	17,512,294	17,198,760	16,732,231	17,427,291
Wool produced	148,286,718	192,812,192	198,178,125	189,945,564	186,298,296
Butter produced	2,377,555	5,492,514	5,289,427	5,987,916	6,266,227
Freeze meat exported overseas	1,618,924	2,890,745	2,357,685	2,672,072	2,244,422
Freeze meat for home consumption	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728
Surplus Bank Deposits	45,416,228	61,212,544	69,771,418	72,816,712	73,999,119
Factories - Value of articles produced	62,208,617	101,958,429	100,696,618	119,162,807	130,982,279
Capital Improved Value of Immovable Property in Municipalities	£ 829,894,241	684,791,232	972,282,467	682,561,400	699,622,129

* Subject to revision.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM CONTROLLED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION, 1934-35.

Capacity of Storage Reservoirs	405,000,000	acres feet
Storage in course of construction	1,852,100	acres feet
Water Storage on completion of existing works	429,849	acres feet
Area actually supplied with water for domestic and ordinary use and for watering stock	13,842,000	acres
Area actually supplied with water for irrigation	2,847,100	ac. ft.
Length of Channels	13,553	miles
Cereals	28,828	acres
Viticulture, Orchards, &c.	67,219	acres
Lawns	11,267	acres
Other Fodder Crops	26,774	acres
Pastures	215,445	acres
Miscellaneous	24,292	acres
Total Capital Expenditure by State for Works of Water Supply (inclusive of Melbourne and Geelong works)	£28,719,817	

- REFERENCE.
- NATURAL WATER RESOURCES - shown thus
 - IRRIGATION DISTRICTS - shown thus
 - RURAL DOMESTIC AND STOCK SUPPLY DISTRICTS - ADMINISTERED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION - shown thus
 - ADMINISTERED BY WATERWORKS TRUSTS - shown thus
 - TOWN SUPPLIES - ADMINISTERED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION - shown thus
 - ADMINISTERED BY WATERWORKS TRUSTS - shown thus
 - COUNTRY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS - shown thus
 - NAMES AND BOUNDARIES OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS - shown thus
 - AVERAGE RAINFALL IN INCHES - shown thus
 - AREAS OVER 10 MILES FROM RAILWAYS - shown thus
 - WORKS THUS - MAIN CHANNELS - shown thus
 - STORAGES - shown thus
 - WEIRS - shown thus
 - TANKS - shown thus
 - BORES - shown thus
 - DISTRIBUTING CHANNELS - shown thus
 - RAILWAYS - shown thus

SCALE OF MILES

Compiled under the direction of the Survey General, of the Crown Lands Department, Melbourne, using the latest information available from official sources.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND BOUNDARIES shown thus

H.G. Green, Chief Printer, Melbourne.

Victorian Year-Book, 1935-36.

INTRODUCTION.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

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, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets 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; Elizabethn, 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. The total length of this boundary, following the windings of the Murray River from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or Murray River to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the Murray River forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or Murray River, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 280 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 approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east

to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 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, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 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 280 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. During the eighty years ended with 1935 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 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 eighty years ended with 1935, 30.013 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 140, and the average yearly rainfall 25.72 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 65 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 6.1, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 21 days in the year.

Further information in regard to climatic and weather conditions will be found in part "Production" of this issue.

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, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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

Rivers With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the 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, and for 1,065 miles 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

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

outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. 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 list contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

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.E.	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 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Arthur Lylph 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
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
Sir William Hill Irvine, } K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieuten- } ant-Governor (Acting)	1st April, 1923 ..	24th October, 1923
	8th April, 1926 ..	27th June, 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., Lieuten- } ant-Governor (Acting)	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor†	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.	14th May, 1934	

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 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.

† Resigned on 1st January, 1936. The commission was given to Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., on 12th May, 1936.

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 subsequent 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
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048

The forty-ninth and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan is Premier, assumed office on 2nd April, 1935. This Ministry consists of the following members :—

- Dunstan, Albert Arthur, M.L.A. . . Premier and Treasurer.
- Bailey, Henry Stephen, M.L.A. . . Chief Secretary.
- Hogan, Edmond John, M.L.A. . . Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
- Lind, Albert Eli, M.L.A. . . President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests.
- Bussau, Albert Louis, M.L.A. . . Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
- Old, Francis Edward, M.L.A. . . Minister of Water Supply, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
- Mackrell, Edwin Joseph, M.L.A. . . Minister of Labour.
- Harris, Dr. John Richards, M.D., M.L.C. . . Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health.
- Goudie, George Louis, M.L.C. . . Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
- Tuckett, George Joseph, M.L.C. . . Minister without Portfolio.
- Pye, Henry, M.L.C. Minister without Portfolio.
- Hyland, Herbert John Thornhill, M.L.A. Minister without Portfolio.

NOTE.—The *Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act* 1936, assented to on 27th July, 1936, increased the number of responsible Ministers from eight to nine.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1936.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the names of the clerks of Parliament are given below:—

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo	Hon. H. Keck	1937
	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, V.D. ..	1940
East Yarra	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1937
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager	1940
Gippsland	Hon. G. M. Davis	1937
	Hon. J. M. Balfour	1940
Melbourne	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C.	1937
	Hon. A. G. Wales	1940
Melbourne East ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1937
	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1940
Melbourne North ..	Hon. H. H. Olney	1937
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan	1940
Melbourne South ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1937
	Hon. A. Crofts	1940
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1937
	Hon. R. Williams	1940
Nelson	Hon. E. G. Bath	1937
	Hon. H. A. Currie, M.C.	1940
Northern	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1937
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1940
North-Eastern	Hon. P. P. Inchbold	1937
	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1940
North-Western	Hon. G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1937
	Hon. H. Pye (Minister without Portfolio) ..	1940
Southern	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1937
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1940
South-Eastern	Hon. G. L. Chandler	1937
	Hon. W. Tyner	1940
South-Western	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1937
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1940
Wellington	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1937
	Hon. G. Bolster	1940
Western	Hon. W. J. Williamson	1937
	Hon. M. Saltau	1940

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1936—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. W. H. Everard.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	H. V. Drew.
Allandale	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	F. A. Cook.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	T. D. Oldham.
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	H. O. White.
Carlton	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	Hon. C. Shields, M.B.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	Hon. F. Groves.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn	Hon. W. H. Everard (Speaker).
Flemington	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Geelong	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Minister without Portfolio).
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	J. G. B. McDonald.
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	N. A. Martin.
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	J. A. Gray, M.C.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1936—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk	.. Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier and Treasurer).
Lowan .. ..	.. G. H. Lamb.
Maryborough-Daylesford	.. G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. ..	.. T. Hayes.
Mildura .. ..	.. A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington .. ..	.. A. J. Kirton.
Northcote .. ..	.. Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading .. ..	.. W. J. Boyland.
Oakleigh .. ..	.. J. T. V. Smith, M.C.
Ouyen .. ..	.. Hon. A. L. Bussau (Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Polwarth .. ..	.. A. M. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Glenelg	.. E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne .. ..	.. J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. ..	.. J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond .. ..	.. E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	.. W. Dunstone.
St. Kilda .. ..	.. A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat	.. A. McDonald.
Swan Hill .. ..	.. Hon. F. E. Old (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Toorak .. ..	.. Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Upper Goulburn .. ..	.. Hon. E. J. Mackrell (Minister of Labour).
Upper Yarra .. ..	.. Lieut.-Colonel Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.
Walhalla .. ..	.. W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta-Ovens	.. L. V. Diffey.
Waranga .. ..	.. E. A. Coyle (Chairman of Committees).
Warrenheip-Grenville	.. Hon. E. J. Hogan (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Warrnambool .. ..	.. Hon. H. S. Bailey (Chief Secretary).
Williamstown .. ..	.. Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi .. ..	.. W. G. McKenzie.

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1935.

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 subsequent 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
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1935.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1935:—

Act No.	Date.	
4280 ..	28th June	.. The <i>Dairy Products Act</i> 1935 makes slightly less restrictive the conditions under which butter and cheese may be made by any farmer from milk produced on his farm; provides that in the determination of each quota the period of its operation shall be set forth. A quota is defined as the proportion of dairy products manufactured by a manufacturer within Victoria which he is permitted to sell in the course of his intra-State trade or commerce in Victoria during any stated period.
4281 ..	28th June	.. The <i>Wheat Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act</i> 1935 makes provision for the application of certain moneys paid or to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State of Victoria for the relief of wheat growers who had sown wheat for grain during the year 1934.
4282 ..	28th June	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Salaries and Pensions) Continuation Act</i> 1935 continues the operation of certain provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts relating to the reduction of pay of certain public officers and of certain pensions payable by the State.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| 4283 .. | 28th June | .. The <i>Factories and Shops (Tramway Conversion Board) Act 1935</i> provides that any appeal against or reference for consideration of the determination of the Tramway Conversion Board made on 25th February, 1926, may be heard and determined by a Court of Industrial Appeals notwithstanding any suspension of such determination. |
| 4284 .. | 28th June | .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,382,719 to the service of the year 1935-36. |
| 4285 .. | 1st July | .. The <i>Motor Car (Amendment) Act 1935</i> removes restriction in respect of the use of motor vehicles which are owned by primary producers and are used solely in connexion with their business ; defines a primary producer as any person engaged solely or substantially in agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, pastoral or other like pursuits. |
| 4286 .. | 22nd July | .. The <i>Grain Elevators Act 1935</i> provides that the Chairman of the Grain Elevators Board may also be general manager for the Board, and that notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act the Chief Engineer for Railway Construction may also be appointed to the office of Chief Engineer of the Board, and may engage in any employment in connexion with the duties of that office. |
| 4287 .. | 22nd July | .. The <i>Cardigan Land Act 1935</i> revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land situated in the parish of Cardigan permanently reserved as a site for a public park, also revokes the permanent reservation of certain other land situated in that parish reserved as a site for public educational purposes and provides for the reservation of the lands included in the revocation as a site for a public park and recreation. |
| 4288 .. | 22nd July | .. The <i>Public Works Committee Act 1935</i> provides for the appointment after the commencement of the first session of every Parliament of a Public Works Committee, consisting of six members, two of whom shall be members of and be appointed by the Legislative Council and four shall be members of and be appointed by the Legislative Assembly, the functions of the Committee are to consider and to report in writing in a manner prescribed on any proposal for the carrying out of public works referred to it by the Governor in Council. |
| 4289 .. | 29th July | .. The <i>Medical Act 1935</i> provides that a shorter period of notice than one month in respect of any application to the Medical Board for registration as a legally qualified medical practitioner may be permitted by the Board in any particular case. |

Act No.	Date.	
4290	.. 29th July	.. The <i>Melbourne Land (Mercer Street) Act 1935</i> provides for the closing of a certain road in the City of Melbourne.
4291	.. 29th July	.. The <i>Bendigo Land Act 1935</i> provides for the revocation of the Crown grant of portion of certain land in the City of Bendigo and for the reservation thereof as a site for a baby health centre.
4292	.. 12th August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £505,011 to the service of the year 1934-35.
4293	.. 12th August	.. The <i>Companies (Special Investigations) Act 1935</i> provides that the Governor in Council may from time to time within the period of twelve months from and after the commencement of this Act appoint inspectors to investigate the affairs of certain companies for the protection of the public or of the shareholders or creditors of such companies.
4294	.. 2nd September	.. The <i>Seeds Act 1935</i> amends the ineffective provisions of the Principal Act relating to the sale of seeds not true to warranty.
4295	.. 2nd September	.. The <i>Fungicides Act 1935</i> provides for an improvement in control in respect of the constituent standard and the conditions of sale of fungicides. Application must be made annually by the manufacturer or importer to the Director of Agriculture for the registration of any fungicide approved by the Director for sale. Every person who sells an unregistered fungicide is guilty of an offence against this Act.
4296	.. 4th September	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,309,773 to the service of the year 1935-36.
4297	.. 23rd September	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1935</i> declares the rates of unemployment relief tax for the year ending on the 30th June, 1936.
4298	.. 30th September	.. The <i>Transport Regulation Act 1935</i> provides that no decision of the Transport Board granting or refusing to grant any application for a commercial passenger vehicle licence or a commercial goods vehicle licence or revoking or suspending any such licence shall have any force or effect until the decision of the Board is reviewed by the Governor in Council.
4299	.. 30th September	.. The <i>Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1935</i> continues in operation for a further period of twelve months the temporary reduction of interest payable by owners of properties in respect of the cost of making of certain streets, &c.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 4300 .. | 30th September .. | The <i>Sewerage Districts (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1935</i> continues in operation for a further period of twelve months the temporary reduction of interest payable by owners of property in respect of the cost of certain sewerage connexions. |
| 4301 .. | 30th September .. | The <i>Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act 1935</i> increases from £3,800,000 to £6,200,000 the amount that may be raised by way of loan for the relief of unemployment; provides that the Governor in Council may approve of expenditure of loan moneys on works after a report in writing by the Employment Council of Victoria or the Public Works Committee has been obtained, instead of as formerly on the recommendation of the Employment Council. |
| 4302 .. | 30th September .. | The <i>Maintenance Act 1935</i> relates to the procedure on decision of a police magistrate varying, suspending, or reviving wholly or in part certain orders for maintenance. |
| 4303 .. | 30th September .. | The <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Act 1935</i> extends for one year the period of operation of interest reduction under the Financial Emergency Acts on mortgages, also the moratorium period under those Acts for one year; substitutes $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 5 per cent. as the minimum annual rate below which the interest on certain mortgages is not to be reduced by the operation of the Financial Emergency Acts; amends existing legislation so that trustees are not required to obtain an order of the Court before accepting interest at a lower rate on mortgages. |
| 4304 .. | 30th September .. | The <i>Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act 1935</i> modifies the rates of reduction to be made in the pay of responsible ministers, officers of the public service and certain other officers and in non-contributory pensions; provides for the continuation of the reduction of certain grants and for the further suspension of the municipal endowment. |
| 4305 .. | 11th October .. | The <i>Electoral Act 1935</i> constitutes the Supreme Court a Court of Disputed Returns to hear disputes relating to Legislative Council elections, in place of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications. A provision of a similar nature in respect of disputed elections for the Legislative Assembly was contained in the <i>Electoral Act 1934</i> . |
| 4306 .. | 11th October .. | The <i>South Melbourne and Port Melbourne Land Act 1935</i> revokes the permanent reservation of portion of certain Crown land in the cities of South Melbourne and Port Melbourne reserved as a site for public purposes and provides for the sale of such land to General Motors-Holdens Limited on payment by that Company of the sum of £40,000 together with certain fees. |

Act No.	Date.	
4307	.. 11th October	.. The <i>Newmarket Sheep Sales Act 1935</i> provides for the better regulation of the sale of sheep at the Newmarket saleyards; it is provided that no sheep shall be sold thereat (except store or stud sheep) on any day other than a Tuesday or a Thursday and that no sheep shall be sold on any day unless the same have previously been booked for sale and the booking has been accepted by an officer appointed for that purpose by the council of the city of Melbourne. Not more than 75,000 sheep shall be accepted for sale on any one day; limits the period of operation of the Act to the 1st March, 1936, or such later day (not being later than 1st August, 1936) as is fixed by the Governor in Council.
4308	.. 14th October	.. The <i>University (Veterinary Research) Act 1935</i> continues for five years from 1st July, 1935, the annual grant to the University of Melbourne for veterinary research and reduces the amount of the grant from £3,500 to £3,300.
4309	.. 14th October	.. The <i>Income Tax Act 1935</i> declares the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1936.
4310	.. 14th October	.. The <i>Land Tax Act 1935</i> declares the rate of land tax for the year ending 31st December, 1936.
4311	.. 14th October	.. The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1935</i> provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1936, of the additional duties payable under Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> .
4312	.. 14th October	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1935</i> authorizes the Government to raise £151,196 18s. 8d. by the issue of treasury bonds.
4313	.. 14th October	.. The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1935</i> provides for the continuance of the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of certain fees under the <i>Country Roads Act</i> and for the suspension of the payment of £50,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund in respect of the year 1935-36.
4314	.. 21st October	.. The <i>Maintenance and Alimony (Imprisonment) Act 1935</i> provides that certain orders for maintenance and preconfinement expenses and also orders for alimony or costs in matrimonial proceedings shall only be enforceable under the <i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1928</i> after examination in each case of the person concerned as to his means and ability to pay.
4315	.. 21st October	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trust (Drainage) Act 1935</i> provides that owners of land within the Irrigation District of Mildura may construct subsurface drains, with the consent of the Trust, for the purpose of carrying off surplus water and that such drains may be connected with main subsurface drains.

Act No.	Date.	
4316	.. 21st October	.. The <i>Melbourne Land Act</i> 1935 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land permanently reserved as a site for Flinders Park situate in the City of Melbourne. This land was formerly vested in the Board of Land and Works and the council of the City of Melbourne.
4317	.. 28th October	.. The <i>Masseurs Act</i> 1935 provides for the registration of any person as a masseur who had prior to the 18th July, 1923, for a period of at least three years been engaged in the practice of massage, and who has since that date and prior to the 1st July, 1935, been engaged in the practice of massage under the direct instructions or supervision of a medical practitioner.
4318	.. 4th November	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,276,547 to the service of the year 1935-36.
4319	.. 4th November	.. The <i>Land (Residence Areas) Act</i> 1935 removes difficulties which have arisen in connexion with the occupation of Crown lands as residence sites by holders of miners' rights; provides that certain provisions shall be observed in the grant of any right to occupy any Crown land as a residence area.
4320	.. 11th November	.. The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act</i> 1935 continues for a further period of one year the operation of certain provisions of the Stamps Acts relating to the imposition of increased stamp duties on certain instruments.
4321	.. 11th November	.. The <i>Entertainment Tax Act</i> 1935. A refund of tax is not made in respect of any entertainment held for charitable purposes if the expenses of the entertainment exceed 50 per cent. of the receipts, but this Act provides that in the case of any race meeting held for charitable purposes any money paid as prizes or for trophies for prizes shall not be included in the expenses of such race meeting.
4322	.. 11th November	.. The <i>Local Government (Amendment) Act</i> 1935 permits of the appointment of an inspector of municipal accounts and provides for the payment of his salary and expenses out of the Consolidated Revenue; relates to the reduction within seven years from 30th September, 1934, of overdrafts of municipalities in excess of the prescribed limit.
4323	.. 11th November	.. The <i>Auction Sales Act</i> 1935 prohibits any non-competitive agreement between buyers at auction sales of live stock which has for its object the restriction of the amounts of the bids and the subsequent determination of the ownership of all or any of the live stock so purchased, by the tossing or the drawing of lots or any other method; provides that material parts of this Act shall be read aloud by auctioneer at sales by auction of cattle.

Act No.	Date.	
4324 ..	18th November ..	The <i>Justices Act 1935</i> facilitates the enforcement of orders of courts of petty sessions by providing that any order made by any court of petty sessions may be enforced in any other court of petty sessions; provides that unless the person against whom distress is levied otherwise consents, the distress shall be sold by public auction advertised in the prescribed manner and that no person, nor his agent in whose interest the warrant was issued shall purchase distress.
4325 ..	18th November ..	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1935</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for certain specified purposes.
4326 ..	18th November ..	The <i>Farmers Debts Adjustment Act 1935</i> provides for the making of payments, under certain conditions, to or for the benefit of farmers to enable them to make compositions or schemes of arrangement with their creditors in respect of their debts.
4327 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Railways Act 1935</i> gives power to the Railways Commissioners to appoint any officer of the Railway Construction Branch, Board of Land and Works, who may be employed in the railway service to any position or grade in the railway service under the Commissioners.
4328 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Closer Settlement (Financial) Act 1935</i> increases the amount that may be borrowed for the purposes of closer settlement to £13,355,000 and of soldier settlement to £25,830,000.
4329 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Local Government (Preferential Voting) Act 1935</i> provides that all elections of municipal councillors in Victoria shall be conducted on the system of preferential voting.
4330 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1935</i> extends to 1st July, 1936, the time 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 on full pension, if the Treasurer is of opinion that such retirement will result in a reduction of expenditure, or for any other reason which the Treasurer thinks sufficient.
4331 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Licensing (Australian Wine Licence) Act 1935</i> repeals a provision of the <i>Licensing Act 1928</i> which is inconsistent with the Health Act in respect of the prescribed percentage of proof spirit of wine the produce of fruit grown in Australia.
4332 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Country Roads (Impounding of Cattle) Act 1935</i> empowers the officers of the Country Roads Board to impound cattle wandering on State highways, provides that the owner of any such cattle shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £10.

Act No. Date.

- 4333 .. 2nd December .. The *Health Act 1935* provides for the appointment of a Plumbers and Gas-fitters Board with power to appoint examiners for applicants for registration as plumbers in respect of plumbing work of any prescribed class or classes or as gas-fitters; for the registration, without examination, of certain persons who were registered or licensed prior to the commencement of this Act; forbids unregistered persons, except apprentices, undertaking work of plumbing or of gas-fitting in defined parts of Victoria; relates to the making of agreements between municipal councils and managing authorities of hospitals in respect of the treatment in hospitals of persons suffering from infectious diseases; requires that margarine for sale otherwise than to any prescribed class of persons, i.e., biscuit manufacturers, &c., shall be of a prescribed colour.
- 4334 .. 2nd December .. The *Parliamentary Elections (Railway Employees and Civil Servants) Act 1935*, allows railway employees and civil servants to contest any parliamentary election without having to resign from the Service.
- 4335 .. 2nd December .. The *Cinematograph Films (Australian Quota) Act 1935* provides that distributors shall acquire and distribute and exhibitors shall exhibit not less than the prescribed quota of films wholly or mainly produced in Australia.
- 4336 .. 2nd December .. The *Sheep Owners Protection Act 1935* has for its object the prevention of sheep stealing by providing for the issue of permits for the transport of sheep by motor vehicle and for the licensing of buyers of sheep skins.
- 4337 .. 2nd December .. The *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935* provides for the orderly marketing of any product (other than wool, fresh fruit, not being pears or apples or citrus fruit, and hay) of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, grazing, poultry-farming, beekeeping or fishing operations and any dairy produce (including bacon and pork).
- 4338 .. 2nd December .. The *Farmers Advances Act 1935* empowers the Closer Settlement Commission to make advances by way of loan bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to any farmer who through the existence or consequences of adverse conditions would not be able without an advance to carry on his farming operations or to continue residing on his farm and who has a reasonable prospect of success and is carrying on his farming operations in an efficient manner.
- 4339 .. 5th December .. The *State Forests Loan Application Act 1935* sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loan Repayment Fund for State Forests.

Act No.	Date.	
4340 ..	5th December	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1935</i> sanctions the use of moneys in certain loan funds for railways or tramways and works connected with either.
4341 ..	5th December	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,396,413 to the service of the year 1935-36.
4342 ..	9th December	.. The <i>Royal Melbourne Hospital Act 1935</i> gives power to sell the land on which the Royal Melbourne Hospital is erected and also any buildings, improvements, or equipment on any of the land; provides for the erection of a general hospital on certain other Crown lands in the City of Melbourne granted for such purpose to a corporation known as The Royal Melbourne Hospital.
4343 ..	9th December	.. The <i>Local Government (Camberwell Street Construction) Act 1935</i> . A resolution of the Camberwell City Council was held by the High Court of Australia not to be a valid adoption in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act of the specifications, plans, &c., relating to the making of certain streets. This Act validates the resolution.
4344 ..	9th December	.. The <i>Country Roads (Murray Diversion) Act 1935</i> authorizes the Country Roads Board to construct works for a certain diversion, in New South Wales territory, of the River Murray for the purpose of preventing damage by flood to the Chiltern-Howlong-road. The conditions under which such works shall be constructed are subject to the provisions of the New South Wales Act known as The <i>River Murray (Diversion) Act 1933</i> .
4345 ..	9th December	.. The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1935</i> sanctions the issue and application of a certain sum of money not exceeding £30,000 available in State Loans Repayment Fund for the erection of houses and any expenditure incidental thereto.
4346 ..	9th December	.. The <i>Police Offences (Race-meetings) Act 1935</i> reduces the number of race meetings from two to one held each year on the Mentone and Epsom race-courses, the net revenues from which and from certain other race meetings are paid into the Racing Clubs Compensation Fund for the purpose of providing compensation in respect of certain racecourses that have been closed.
4347 ..	9th December	.. The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Continuation Act 1935</i> continues for a further period of one year the reduction of rent payable in respect of certain leases.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 4348 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Amendment Act 1935</i> limits in certain cases the amount of the reduction under the <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act 1931</i> of the rents received under leases of properties which are sub-let at greater rents than the reduced rents payable in respect of the leases. |
| 4349 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Dairy Produce Act 1935</i> prohibits unfair trading practices by providing that every owner of a factory shall pay an uniform price for all milk and cream of the same grade delivered to the factory on the same day; provides for the cancellation of the licence for a factory if the owner is convicted of three or more offences relating to the treatment of, or paying for, milk, cream or butter-fat, and the Minister of Agriculture is of opinion that three or more of such offences were of a fraudulent nature; provides also for the cancellation of the licence of a factory if the owner manufactures butter or cheese of which more than the prescribed proportion is non-choicest. |
| 4350 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Legislative Council Elections Act 1935</i> provides for the appointment of divisional returning officers of the Commonwealth as electoral officers and their clerks as deputy electoral officers; for the preparation in the prescribed form of new general rolls of electors and for compulsory voting by every elector whose name appears on the general or the ratepayers roll. |
| 4351 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Superannuation Act 1935</i> provides that in future there will not be one ceasing date for all contributions but a ceasing date relevant to each unit of pension; empowers the Board to determine the date from which pensions on retirement through ill-health are payable; gives certain contributors the right to elect to increase units of pension. |
| 4352 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Road Traffic Act 1935</i> makes provision for the appointment of a Traffic Advisory Committee, and for the control of road traffic by regulation in Greater Melbourne and in the municipal district of any other municipality at the request of the Council of that municipality. |
| 4353 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Motor Car Act 1935</i> provides that portion of registration fee may be refunded where a car ceases to be used before the expiration of the registration period; repeals the provision for the half-yearly registration of a motor car; further provides that driving licences for motor cars and for motor cycles shall be separate licences; that in any proceedings for offences under Motor Car Acts, a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the Motor Registration Branch shall be <i>prima facie</i> evidence of ownership of motor car; amends the existing law relating to the duty of the driver of any motor car involved in an accident, forbids unauthorized persons acting as parking attendants for motor cars. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|------------------|--|
| 4354 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Wheat and Wheat Products Act 1935</i> is part of the legislative plan for obtaining a reasonable price for wheat used for home consumption in Australia; provision is made for the appointment of a Wheat and Wheat Products Board which is empowered to prepare home consumption warrants and export warrants in respect of a proportion of the wheat delivered by wheat growers to licensed receivers; every home consumption warrant shall be retained by the Board until it or the wheat represented thereby is purchased from or through the Board by a wheat processor or other prescribed person or is encumbered by the Board; export warrants shall after endorsement by the person to whom they were issued be transferable by delivery; wheat processors are forbidden to sell wheat products intra-State in excess of quantity manufactured from wheat for which home consumption warrants have been purchased from the Board. |
| 4355 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>County Court (Judges Retirement) Act 1935</i> provides that no person who has attained the age of 72 years shall be appointed to be a judge of the County Court and that every judge of that Court who attains the age of 72 years shall thereupon retire on a retiring allowance of one-half of his salary at the time of retirement. These provisions do not apply to any judge holding office at the commencement of this Act. |
| 4356 | .. 10th December | .. The <i>Justices of the Peace Act 1935</i> provides that a person who is of 72 years of age or over shall not be capable of acting as a justice except to exercise certain ministerial powers, nor shall such person be capable of acting as special magistrate, a coroner, or a deputy coroner. These provisions do not apply to any person holding office at the commencement of this Act. |
| 4357 | .. 17th December | .. The <i>Opticians Registration Act 1935</i> makes provision for the constitution of the Opticians Registration Board; gives the Board power to prescribe the course of study and training for persons desiring to be registered under this Act and the examinations to be passed by such persons, to issue certificates of registration to persons registered under this Act; provides for the registration, without examination, of certain persons who had been engaged in the practice of optometry for not less than five years immediately prior to the commencement of this Act; that registration shall not confer upon any person any right to assume the title of oculist or designation implying that he is by law recognized as a medical practitioner or pharmaceutical chemist or that he is qualified to practice as such or qualified to employ any method for the measurement of the powers of vision which involves the use of drugs. |

Act No. Date.

- 4358 .. 17th December .. The *Police Offence (Contraceptives) Act 1935* prohibits the publication, &c. of advertisements intended to promote the sale of any contraceptive, also prohibits the exhibiting, hawking, or selling of contraceptives in a public place, &c.
- 4359 .. 17th December .. The *Mines (Petroleum) Act 1935* provides that no mineral lease for mining for mineral oil, natural gas, or bitumen shall be issued under the existing Mines Act after the commencement of this Act, that all petroleum on or below the surface of all land in Victoria is and shall be deemed always to have been the property of the Crown; empowers the Minister of Mines in times of war or national emergency to carry on the business, on behalf of the Crown, of obtaining, refining and disposing of petroleum, and of conducting all operations deemed necessary for those purposes in or upon any land in Victoria; makes provision for the issue of petroleum prospecting licences and reward leases to licensees when payable deposits of petroleum are discovered.
- 4360 .. 17th December .. The *Workers' Compensation Act 1935* provides that the term "worker" includes a person whose remuneration does not exceed £400 a year, the previous maximum was £360 a year; makes provision for the payment of ambulance, medical and hospital expenses up to £5 in addition to compensation otherwise payable and for a general increase in the amount of compensation payable in case of death or of incapacity of the worker; reduces the minimum period for which compensation may be claimed from one week to three days.
- 4361 .. 17th December .. This Act applies a sum not exceeding £7,347,520 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending 30th June, 1936, and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting to £15,217,983 granted out of the Consolidated Revenue by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

**Elections for
the Legislative
Council, 1934.**

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 9th June, 1934, only six of the seventeen provinces were contested. 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, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 23.

Elections, Legislative Assembly, 1935. At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 2nd March, 1935, there were contests in 53 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,099,251—532,619 males and 566,632 females. In contested districts 94.39 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 95.00 per cent. and for females 93.82 per cent.

The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park	9,766	13,300	23,066	9,237	12,241	21,478	94.58	92.04	93.12
Allandale	5,485	4,969	10,454	5,326	4,754	10,080	97.10	95.67	96.42
Ballaarat	8,144	10,089	18,233	7,687	9,717	17,354	93.77	96.31	95.18
Barwon	5,993	6,520	12,513	5,719	6,158	11,877	95.43	94.45	94.92
Benalla	5,578	5,093	10,671	No	contest				
Benambra	4,892	4,137	9,029	4,619	3,839	8,458	94.42	92.80	93.68
Bendigo	8,575	9,396	17,971	8,171	8,923	17,094	95.29	94.97	95.12
Boroondara	12,120	15,446	27,566	No	contest				
Brighton	11,737	15,050	26,787	11,479	13,963	25,442	97.80	92.78	94.98
Brunswick	12,300	13,487	25,787	No	contest				
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	5,379	4,746	10,125	5,104	4,453	9,557	94.89	93.83	94.39
Carlton	10,038	11,214	21,252	9,324	10,208	19,532	92.89	91.03	91.91
Castlemaine and Kyneton	5,277	5,543	10,820	5,078	5,271	10,349	96.23	95.09	95.65
Caulfield	11,273	14,284	25,557	10,932	13,499	24,431	96.98	94.50	95.59
Clifton Hill	11,219	12,658	23,877	10,782	11,764	22,546	96.10	92.94	94.43
Coburg	12,290	13,574	25,864	11,699	12,612	24,311	95.19	92.91	94.00
Collingwood	10,891	12,455	23,346	10,444	11,027	21,471	95.90	88.53	91.97
Dandenong	13,529	14,439	27,968	12,935	13,461	26,396	95.61	93.23	94.38
Dundas	5,904	5,693	11,597	5,689	5,376	11,065	96.36	94.43	95.41
Essendon	10,944	12,765	23,709	10,624	12,236	22,860	97.08	95.86	96.42
Evelyn	5,806	5,468	11,264	5,470	5,109	10,579	94.21	93.61	93.92
Flemington	10,509	11,771	22,280	10,074	10,861	20,935	95.86	92.27	93.96
Footscray	12,830	12,568	25,398	12,334	12,030	24,364	96.13	95.72	95.93
Geelong	8,715	9,932	18,647	8,460	9,376	17,836	97.07	94.40	95.65
Gippsland East	4,655	3,343	7,998	4,315	3,197	7,512	92.70	95.63	93.92
Gippsland North	5,577	5,353	10,930	5,344	5,083	10,427	95.82	94.96	95.40
Gippsland South	6,382	5,040	11,422	No	contest				
Gippsland West	6,254	5,165	11,419	5,893	4,890	10,783	94.23	94.68	94.43
Goulburn Valley	6,350	5,624	11,974	No	contest				
Grant	5,470	4,736	10,206	5,135	4,377	9,512	93.88	92.42	93.20
Gunbower	6,371	5,242	11,613	No	contest				
Hampden	5,777	5,367	11,144	5,514	5,057	10,571	95.45	94.22	94.86
Hawthorn	9,927	14,029	23,956	9,732	12,898	22,630	98.04	91.94	94.46
Heidelberg	13,357	14,605	27,962	12,743	14,173	26,916	95.40	97.04	96.26

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935—
continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.					
							Males.	Females.	Total.			
Kara Kara and Borung	5,807	5,323	11,130	5,500	5,036	10,536	94·71	94·61	94·66			
Kew	10,996	14,698	25,694	10,050	13,986	24,036	91·40	95·16	93·55			
Korong and Eaglehawk	6,201	5,553	11,754		No contest							
Lowan	6,112	5,811	11,923	5,758	5,515	11,273	94·21	94·91	94·55			
Maryborough and Daylesford	5,798	5,640	11,438	5,540	5,365	10,905	95·55	95·12	95·34			
Melbourne	10,397	10,557	20,954	8,888	9,271	18,159	85·49	89·51	87·50			
Mildura	7,305	5,641	12,946	6,543	5,082	11,625	89·57	90·09	89·80			
Mornington	6,959	6,273	13,232	6,403	5,895	12,298	92·01	93·97	92·94			
Northcote	10,784	12,902	23,686	10,304	12,357	22,661	95·55	95·78	95·67			
Nunawading	10,349	12,452	22,801	9,929	11,751	21,680	95·94	94·37	95·08			
Oakleigh	13,505	16,098	29,603	13,125	14,938	28,063	97·19	92·79	94·80			
Ouyen	6,286	4,777	11,063	6,676	4,498	10,174	90·30	94·16	91·96			
Polwarth	6,209	5,456	11,665		No contest							
Port Fairy and Glenelg	6,166	5,655	11,821		No contest							
Port Melbourne	10,874	11,379	22,253	10,248	10,421	20,669	94·24	91·58	92·88			
Prahran	10,086	14,768	25,454	10,145	13,680	23,825	94·94	92·63	93·60			
Richmond	11,518	12,792	24,310	10,989	11,986	22,975	95·41	93·70	94·51			
Rodney	6,307	5,684	11,991	6,065	5,402	11,467	96·16	95·04	95·63			
St. Kilda	11,300	15,117	26,417	11,024	14,421	25,445	97·56	95·40	96·32			
Stawell and Ararat	6,009	5,763	11,772	5,882	5,477	11,359	97·89	95·04	96·49			
Swan Hill	5,748	4,027	9,775	5,168	3,825	8,993	89·91	94·98	92·00			
Toorak	9,308	14,514	23,817		No contest							
Upper Goulburn	5,274	4,443	9,717	5,011	4,160	9,171	95·01	93·63	94·38			
Upper Yarra	7,335	6,959	14,294		No contest							
Walhalla	6,071	4,701	10,772	5,730	4,516	10,246	94·38	96·06	95·12			
Wangaratta and Ovens	6,031	5,175	11,206	5,686	4,861	10,547	94·28	93·93	94·12			
Waranga	5,147	4,432	9,579	4,925	4,223	9,148	95·69	95·28	95·50			
Warrenheip and Grenville	5,560	5,176	10,736	5,267	4,910	10,177	94·73	94·86	94·79			
Warrnambool	6,191	5,926	12,117	6,020	5,673	11,693	97·24	95·73	96·51			
Williamstown	11,382	11,294	22,676		No contest							
Wonthaggi	5,695	4,755	10,450	5,392	4,587	9,979	94·68	96·47	95·49			
Total	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twelve uncontested districts	95,697	99,363	195,060	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	436,922	467,269	904,191	415,081	438,389	853,470	95·00	93·82	94·39			

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 19 of the 53 contested districts in the election of 2nd March, 1935, there were more than two candidates. In ten of these

the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In four of the other nine 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. Legislation of a similar nature was enacted on 10th December, 1935, in respect of elections for the Legislative Council with the limitation that such voting may be permitted only within the province for which the elector is enrolled.

Compulsory Voting. Provision for compulsory voting for Legislative Assembly elections was embodied in Act No. 3488, assented to on 23rd December, 1926. The *Legislative Council Elections Act* 1935, No. 4350, to which assent was given on 10th December, 1935, imposed compulsion to vote on electors enrolled in respect of Legislative Council elections.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1935.

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.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
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	94·20
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1907	61·26	1935	94·39
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.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

The *Year-Book* for 1933-34 contains, on pages 25 to 37, a chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive. The leading events for the year ended June, 1935, were given in the *Year Book* for 1934-35, pages 22 and 23.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history during the year 1935-36 were as follow :—

1935—28th August	..	The Right Hon. J. H. Scullin, P.C., announced his resignation from the leadership of the Australian Labour Party.
1st October	..	Sir Frank Gavan Duffy retired from the Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Australia.
1st October	..	Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, retired from the bench. Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., M.A., LL.M. was elevated to the position.
1st October	..	Mr. John Curtin, Member for Fremantle, W.A., elected leader of the Federal Labour Party and became leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives.
2nd October	..	The Tasmanian airliner, <i>Loina</i> , crashed into the sea near Flinders Is., while on its daily flight from Victoria to Tasmania. No trace was found of the two pilots and the three passengers who were aboard.
19th October	..	Sir John Latham, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B., was sworn in as Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia.
6th November	..	Marriage of H.R.H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 3rd son of King George V. to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch, Scotland, celebrated in the Chapel at Buckingham Palace.
9th November	..	Air-Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, K.B., M.C., flying the plane <i>Lady Southern Cross</i> on a flight from England to Australia, with Mr. T. Pethybridge as co-pilot, failed to reach Singapore after leaving Allahabad on the 7th November. Exhaustive searches by air, land and sea, failed to find any trace of the men or machine.
28th December	..	The steamer <i>Paringa</i> (1,359 tons) while towing oil-tanker <i>Vincas</i> from Westernport Bay to Japan mysteriously disappeared at a point near Lakes Entrance. The crew comprised 2 Australian and 3 British officers and 26 Chinese seaman.

- 1936—20th January .. Death of His Majesty, King George V. who succeeded Edward VII. on 6th May, 1910, and was crowned on 22nd June, 1911. The burial took place at St. George's Chapel on 28th January.
- 21st January .. The Prince of Wales, who was born on 23rd June, 1894, was proclaimed King Edward VIII.
- 23rd January .. Sir Isaac Isaacs' term of office having expired, Brigadier-General the Right Hon. Lord Gowrie, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., was sworn in as Governor-General of Australia.
- 25th March .. Telephone service between Tasmania and the mainland opened by the Hon. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia.
- 12th April .. Four persons were killed and many injured when the steamer *Nairana*, on her passage from Tasmania, was struck by a huge wave when approaching Port Phillip Heads.
- 12th May .. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., M.A., LL.M., appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria in succession to Sir William Hill Irvine, who resigned his commission on account of ill-health.
- 23rd June .. Second session of the 32nd Parliament of Victoria opened by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Huntingfield.
- 10th Decemter .. His Majesty King Edward VIII., whose accession took place on 21st January, 1936, renounced the Throne. His brother, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York, succeeded him as from the following day and was proclaimed King George VI. on 12th December.

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), appears in the *Year-Book*, 1927-28, on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

FURTHER ADDENDA TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Added to the List of Victorian Flora.

The following species were added to the list of Victorian Flora during the year 1935-36 :—

New Species—

Coprosma nivalis W. R. B. Oliver, "Snow coprosma"
(Rubiaceae).

Coprosma tadgellii W. R. B. Oliver, "Mountain coprosma"
(Rubiaceae).

Alchemilla australiana Rothmaler, "Austral Lady's mantle"
(Rosaceae).

- Alchemilla novae-hollandiae* Rothmaler, "New Holland Lady's mantle" (Rosaceae).
Alchemilla pentamera Rothmaler, "Five petalled Lady's mantle" (Rosaceae).
Danthonia nudiflora P. F. Morris, "Naked wallaby grass" (Gramineae).
Echinopogon intermedius C. E. Hubbard, "Intermediate hedgehog grass" (Gramineae).
Echinopogon caespitosus C. E. Hubbard, "Tufted hedgehog grass" (Gramineae).
Nicotiana maritima H. W. Wheeler, "Sea tobacco" (Solanaceae).

During the period twenty-two species not previously recorded for this State have been added to the list of native Flora:—

- Danthonia duttoniana* Casp, "Dutton's wallaby grass" (Gramineae).
Danthonia richardsonii Casp, "Richardson's wallaby grass" (Gramineae).
Stipa densiflora Hughes, "Dense flowered spear grass" (Gramineae).
Stipa lachnocolea Hughes, "Woolly spear grass" (Gramineae).
Stipa incurva Hughes, "Incurved spear grass" (Gramineae).
Eucalyptus andrewsii J. H. Maiden, "New England peppermint gum" (Myrtaceae).
Eucalyptus maideni F.vM. var *Williamsonii*, Blakely, "Mallacoota gum" (Myrtaceae).
Korthalsella articulata Blakely, "Jointed mistletoe" (Loranthaceae).
Chenopodium pumilio R. Br., "Small goosefoot" (Chenopodiaceae).
Thelymitra holmesii W. H. Nicholls, "Blue star sun orchid" (Orchidaceae).
Thelymitra murdochae W. H. Nicholls, "Combed sun orchid" (Orchidaceae).
Thelymitra media R. Br., "Tall sun orchid" (Orchidaceae).
Thelymitra azurea R. S. Rogers, "Azure sun orchid" (Orchidaceae).
Prasophyllum pyriforme Edith Coleman, "Pear shaped leek orchid" (Orchidaceae).
Wahlenbergia colensoi N. E. Brown, "Annual blue-bell" (Campanulaceae).

- Wahlenbergia multicaulis* Benth, "Many stemmed blue-bell"
(Campanulaceae).
Wahlenbergia quadrifida A.D.C., "Four petalled blue-bell"
(Campanulaceae).
Wahlenbergia sieberi A.D.C., "Sieber's blue-bell" (Campanulaceae).
Sarcosiphon rodwayi Schltr, "Fairy lanterns" (Burmanniaceae).
Hymenophyllum dilatatum A.W., "Handsome filmy fern"
(Hymenophyllaceae).

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE.

A number of changes in the names of the Victorian Flora has been made in accordance with the Vienna Botanical Rules of nomenclature, viz. :—

- Zoysia macrantha* Desv. (*Zoysia pungens* Willd) (Gramineae).
Elythrophorus spicatus (Willd), A. Camus (*Elythrophorus articulata palisot*) (Gramineae).
Phragmites vulgaris Druce (*Phragmites communis* Trin.) (Gramineae).
Centella asiatica (L) Urb. (*Hydrocotyle asiatica* L.) (Umbelliferae).
Cissus hypoglauca A. Gray (*Vitis hypoglauca* F.vM.) (Vitaceae).
Tetraria capillaris (F.vM.) Nov. Comb. J. M. Black *Schoenus capillaceum* (Bth) C. B. Clarke (Cyperaceae).
Chenopodium myriocephalum (Bth) Aellen (*Dysphania myriocephala* Bth. (Chenopodiaceae).
Roripa islandica Sch. and Thell (*Nasturtium terrestre* R. Br.) (Cruciferae).
Dodonaea truncatiales F.vM. (*Dodonaea calycina* A. Cunn.) (Sapindaceae).

CORRECTIONS.

The following corrections have been made in the Census of Victorian Plants :—

- Rubus hillii* F.vM. for *Rubus moluccanus* Benth., non Linne.
Dactyloctenium radulans (R. Br.) Beauv. for *Dactyloctenium aegypticum* (L) Richt.

Introduced into Victoria from other Australian States :—

- Acacia baileyana*, F.vM. "Cootamundra wattle" (Leguminosae).
Acacia saligna, Wendl., "Western willow wattle" (Leguminosae).

(Both garden escapes.)

EXOTICS.

New plants recorded during 1935-36. Nine introduced plants have been recorded as growing wild for the first time.

Frankenia pulverulenta (L), "Powdered Sea Heath" (Frankeniaceae).

A native of the Mediterranean regions and East India.

Mirabilis jalapa L., "Marvel of Peru" (Nyctagineae).

Native to South America.

Asperula arvensis L., "Field woodruff" (Rubiaceae).

An introduction from Europe and Asia.

Aranjia sericifera Brot., "Creul plant" or "Codlin moth plant" (Asclepodaceae).

Native to South America.

Sagina ciliata Fries., "Hairy pearlwort" (Caryophyllaceae).

Sagina nivalis Fries., "Snow pearlwort" (Caryophyllaceae).

Native of Europe.

Spartina maritima (Curt.) Fernald, "Sea cord grass" (Gramineae).

Native to Europe, Africa and North America.

Rhamnus alaternus L., "Alaternus Buckthorn" (Rhamnaceae).

Native to Mediterranean regions and Asia Minor.

Paspalum urvillei Stend, "Tufted golden crown grass" (Gramineae).

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, appears 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.

Articles on the "Mammals of Victoria" and the "Reptiles of Victoria," which appear in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33 and 1934-35 respectively, were contributed by Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria, and an article on the "Birds of Victoria," by Mr. George Mack, National Museum of Victoria, appears in the 1933-34 issue of the *Year-Book*. The following article on the "Fishes of Victoria" has also been contributed by Mr. Mack.

THE FISHES OF VICTORIA.

(By GEORGE MACK, National Museum of Victoria.)

About 350 species of marine and freshwater fishes have been recorded from Victoria, but doubtless close investigation would add many others. The marine fish fauna is mainly typical of that found in the cool waters of southern Australia, but some northern forms occur and these travel south by means of the warm current that flows down the east coast of the continent.

Although Victoria is favourably situated for the development of commercial fishing, little enterprise has been shown and deep-sea fishing on modern lines is unknown. As a result, fish as a food is more or less a luxury instead of being a normal item of diet. The value of imported fish (treated and untreated) far exceeds that of local supplies sold in Victorian markets. Following are the chief edible species now marketed:—Barracouta, *Thyrsites atun* (Euph.); Bay Mullet, *Agonostomus forsteri* (Cuv. and Val.); Sand Mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Linn.; Salmon Trout, *Arripis trutta* (Bl. and Schn.); Sand Flathead, *Platycephalus bassensis* Cuv. and Val.; Rock Flathead, *P. laevigatus* Cuv. and Val.; Snapper, *Pagrosomus auratus* (Bl. and Schn.); Black Bream, *Sparus australis* Gthr.; Spotted Whiting *Sillaginoides punctatus* (Cuv. and Val.); Garfish, *Hyporhamphus intermedius* (Cant.); Flounder, *Rhombosolea tapirina* Gthr.; certain sharks, chiefly the Gummy, *Mustelus antarcticus* Gthr.; Murray Cod, *Maccullochella macquariensis* (Cuv. and Val.); Golden Perch, *Plectroplites ambiguus* (Rich.). In many instances the popular names have been adopted from those of European fishes quite unrelated to local species; for example, the Murray Cod is a Perch. The scientific names are according to A. R. McCulloch's *Check-list of the Fishes recorded from Australia* (Aust. Mus. Mem. V., 1929-30).

The introduction into streams and lakes of the European Perch, *Perca fluviatilis* Linn., and the Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* (Linn.) has been markedly successful, and both species are now to be found throughout the State. This fact, and the constant liberation of fry of exotic trout (*Salmo trutta* Linn. and *Salmo irideus* Gibbons) combined with the general adverse effect of settlement does not augur well for the future of indigenous freshwater fauna.

Briefly, fishes may be described as cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrate animals which breathe by means of gills throughout life, but in popular use the term is applied to certain invertebrates; shell-fish for instance are Molluscs, and crayfish are Crustaceans. It is customary, however, to include with the Bony Fishes and the Sharks and Rays at least two other groups of fish-like animals, the Lancelets and the Lampreys

Class LEPTOCARDII (Lancelets).

Lancelets are small, slender, marine animals having a central nervous system situated above a notochord which extends almost the entire length of the body. The notochord is not enclosed in a vertebral column, and there are no limbs nor paired fins, no localized brain, no skull and no heart.

Order AMPHIOXI.

A single species, the southern Lancelet, *Epigonichthys bassanus* (Gthr.) is the only representative in Victoria.

Class MARSIPOBRANCHII (Lampreys and Hagfishes).

The Lampreys are eel-like in shape, and have a cartilaginous skeleton, a heart, and a localized brain protected by a skull. There are median fins, but no paired fins, and the mouth is in the form of a funnel, lacking a lower or biting jaw. Hagfishes belong to a distinct Order and are not represented in Australia.

Order HYPEROATIA.

At least two, possibly three species of Lampreys occur, the common form being *Caragola mordax* (Rich.). The Lampreys leave the sea and enter the river to spawn.

Class ELASMOBRANCHII (Sharks and Rays).

Sharks and Rays are similar in structure and differ markedly from the bony fishes. The skeleton is cartilaginous and the skull is not made up of separate pieces as in the true fishes; the gill openings are not covered by a bony plate (operculum), and there are no true scales.

Of approximately 80 species of Sharks known from Australian waters, about 30 have been recorded from Victoria. Contrary to popular belief only a few of these are dangerous to mankind, and only two or three fatal attacks are known to have occurred in the waters of this State during the past hundred years. Despite prejudice against eating sharks, large numbers, chiefly the Gummy, *Mustelus antarcticus* Gthr., are marketed at a high average price and are excellent food.

Order NOTIDANI.

Included here are the seven-gilled Sharks. Two species occur, and it has been suggested that the one commonly known as the Seven-gilled Shark, *Notorhynchus griseus* (Macd.) may be responsible for some of the few attacks on bathers.

Order CESTRACIONTES.

The peculiar, harmless Port Jackson Shark, *Heterodontus philippi* (Bl. and Schn.), which attains a length of about four feet, is the only Victorian representative of this Order. The egg-case of this species, which has a distinctive spiral flange, is a common object on our beaches.

Order EUSELACHII.

Notable in the many families included here are small Cat Sharks, the most abundant being the Collared Cat Shark, *Parascyllium variolatum* (Dum.), easily recognized by the white spotted black band on the nape; the beautifully marked Banded Carpet Shark, *Orectolobus devisi* Ogilby, a bottom dweller which grows to eight feet in length; and the well known Gummy Shark, *Mustelus antarcticus* Gthr.

Among the larger Sharks, most dangerous from the human viewpoint are the Blue Pointer or Mako Shark of big game fishermen, *Isurus glaucus* (Mull. and Henle), the great White Shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* (Linn.), and the Grey Nurse, *Carcharius arenarius* Ogilby. The two last named are probably the most to be feared in Victorian waters.

Order PRISTIOPHORIDAE.

The Saw Sharks (*Pristiophorus*), of which two species occur, are immediately distinguished by the long flattened rostrum, furnished with a pair of tentacles and large tooth-like denticles on the lateral margins.

Order TECTOSPONDYLI.

The first of two Suborders here contain the Dogfishes (Squalidae), characterized by the absence of an anal fin and the presence of a spine in front of both dorsals. The best known of about six species is *Squalus fernandinus* Mol.

In the second Suborder is the Angel Shark, *Squatina australis* Regan, one of a group which in appearance and structure is intermediate between the Sharks and Rays.

Order BATOIDEI (Rays).

The Rays have the pectoral fins joined to the head which, like the body, is flattened, and the gill openings are on the underside of the body, not on the sides as in Sharks.

More than twelve species are known from Victoria and of these possibly the best known are the Shovel-nosed Ray, *Aptychotrema banksii* (Mull. and Henle), and the Fiddler, *Trygonorrhina fasciata* (Mull. and Henle). Of the larger species, measuring up to 6 feet across the disc, the Stingray, *Dasyatis brevicaudatus* (Hutton) is not uncommon.

Order CHIMAEROIDEI.

The Sharks of this Order are contained in a Sub-class distinct from all other Sharks and Rays. Some of the distinguishing features are the presence of a cartilaginous operculum covering the gills, a depressible spine in front of the first dorsal fin, and the absence of denticles, the skin being smooth.

Of the two species which occur the Ghost Shark, *Chimaera ogilby* Waite, is rare, but the Elephant Shark, *Callorhynchus milii* Bory, is very plentiful and is marketed.

Class PISCES (Bony Fishes).

Among other characters, the fishes of this Class have the skeleton bony, not cartilaginous, and the skull with membrane bones. The majority of fishes, including most of the well-known edible species, occur under this heading. Victorian representatives are further subdivided into 25 Orders and 111 Families containing about 300 species.

Order ISOPONDYLI.

Many of the fishes of this Order are small but comparatively well known, and some are of great economic value although practically none is utilized in Australia. They include the Anchovy, *Engraulis australis* (White); the Pilchard, *Sardinops neopilchardus* (Steind.), among the Herrings; the trout-like Smelt, *Retropinna semoni* (Weber), and Native Trout (*Galaxias*) of freshwater streams and lakes; and the primitive marine Sand Fish or "Beaked Salmon", *Gonorrhynchus greyi* (Rich.), which is not uncommon in Port Phillip Bay.

Order NEMATOGNATHI (Catfishes).

The appearance of the Catfishes, particularly the whisker-like barbels surrounding the mouth, militates against their use as food-fishes. Two species, the Estuary, *Cnidogobius macrocephalus* (Cuv. and Val.), and the Freshwater Catfish, *Tandanus tandanus* Mitch., occur in this State.

Order Synbranchia (Shore Eels).

The Shore Eel, *Alabes rufus* (MacL.), commonly found under stones on the beaches, is the only member of this Order.

Order APODES (Eels).

True Eels are represented by eight or nine species, both freshwater and marine. The Short-finned Eel, *Anguilla australis* Rich., of coastal streams, like other species of the genus in the northern hemisphere, migrates to the sea to breed and die. The young, as Elvers, enter

the rivers in great numbers, overcome many obstacles such as falls, and even travel overland between water, to spend the greater part of their life in freshwater. Among marine forms, species of the genera *Leptocephalus* and *Muraenichthys* are most in evidence.

Order INIOMI.

The curiously named Sergeant Baker, *Aulopus purpurissatus* Rich., is the only Victorian species of this Order. It is a strikingly beautiful fish.

Order AULOSTOMI (Bellows Fishes).

Bellows Fishes have the body partly enclosed in an armour of bony plates, the mouth small and toothless situated at the end of a tube-like snout, and a long, serrated spine in front of the first dorsal. *Centriscoops humerosus* (Rich.) is one of three species recorded.

Order THORACOSTEI (Pipefishes and Sea Horses).

More than twenty species of this Order are known from the waters of Victoria. The Sea Horses, which have the head set at almost a right angle to the body and swim in a vertical position, range from the large common form, *Phyllopteryx foliatus* (Shaw), to the little Short-headed Sea Horse, *Hippocampus breviceps* Ptrs. Dried and damaged specimens of the former species are frequently found on the beaches.

The Pipefishes have the head in line with the body and swim in the normal horizontal position. The Brush-tailed Pipefish, *Leptoichthys fistularius* Kaup, and the Smooth Pipefish, *Lissocampus caudalis* Waite and Hale, attain 15 and 4 inches in length respectively, and may be cited as examples.

The reproductive habits of fishes of this Order are interesting. The eggs, produced by the females, are carried by the males until hatched in a brood-pouch or marsupium on the under side of the body or tail, or directly attached to the under side of the tail as is the case in the Common Sea Horse (*Phyllopteryx*) noted above.

Order HYPOSTOMIDES.

The only recorded species is the Sea Moth or Sea Dragon *Acanthopegasus lancifer* (Kaup). This little fish has the body encased in bony rings; the snout produced beyond the mouth, which is toothless; and the pectoral fins are large, horizontal, and appear like wings, hence the name Sea Moth.

Order SYNENTOGNATHI (Garfish, Flying Fish, &c.).

The better known members of this Order are the popular food-fish, the Garfish, *Hyporhamphus intermedius* (Cant.), the Flying Fishes, (*Cypselurus*), and the Billfish, *Scomberesox forsteri* Cuv. and Val., with its long, slender, beak-like jaws.

Order PEROMORPHI (Hardyhead, Mullet, Pike).

Prominent here as commercially valuable fishes are the various species of Mullet, the Sand Mullet, *Myxus elongatus* Gthr., and Bay Mullet, *Aganostomus forsteri* (Cuv. and Val.) in particular. The common Hardyhead, *Atherina microstoma* Gthr., is much used as bait, and the Short-finned Sea Pike, *Sphyræna novae-hollandiæ* Gthr., is marketed in small quantities.

Order ANACANTHINI (Whip-tails, Codfishes).

Whip-tails (Macrouridae) are deep-sea fishes; three species occur. The Rock Cod, *Physiculus barbatus* (Gthr.), and the Beardie, *Lotella callarias* Gthr., although contained in the Family Gadidae (Codfishes) are not to be compared with the excellent food-fish of the northern hemisphere.

Order BEROIDEI (Nannygai, Roughy).

The Nannygai, *Trachichthodes affinis* (Gthr.), and the Sandpaper Fish, *Paratrachichthys trailli* (Hutton), are more abundant in deep water, and are good examples of what may be obtained by trawling. The Roughy, *Trachichthys australis* Shaw and Nodder, on the other hand, is small and of no commercial value.

Order ZEOIDEI (Dories).

The widely distributed John Dory, *Zeus faber* Linn., and the Silver Dory, *Cyttus australis* (Rich.), are notable examples of this Order. Both are excellent food-fishes, but are to be obtained in numbers only by trawling.

Order SELENICHTHYES.

The sole representative is the Opah or King fish, *Lampris regius* (Bonn.), a pelagic fish of wide distribution, noted for its brilliant colouration. An occasional specimen is taken in Victoria.

Order ALLOTRIIGNATHI (Oar Fish, Ribbon Fish).

Fishes of this Order are much compressed, elongate, and fragile in appearance, hence the name Ribbon Fish for the species *Trachipterus trachipterus* (Gmel.), which occurs most frequently in this State. A closely allied form, the Oar Fish, *Regalecus glesne* (Ascan.), which reaches more than 20 feet in length, is credited with giving rise to some stories of the occurrence of Sea-serpents.

forms of Swordfishes (Istiophoridae) have afforded good big game fishing. The last species worthy of mention here is the Barracouta, *Thyrstites atun* (Euph.), one of the most important commercial fishes under existing conditions; it is taken in large quantities and is sold both fresh and smoked.

Order HETEROSOMATA (Flat Fishes).

Of about eight species, only the common Flounder, *Rhombosolea tapirina* Gthr. is as yet of economic import.

Order AMPHIPRIOMFORMES (Pullers).

This Order is well represented in tropical waters; only two species occur in Victoria. One of these, the Scaly Fin, *Actinochromus victoriae* (Gthr.), is occasionally taken by hand-line.

Order PHARYNGOGNATHI (Lip Fishes).

Prominent here are the gorgeously coloured Parrot Fishes (Coridae). Of four genera *Pseudolabrus* is strongly represented by five or six species. The Barred Rock Whiting, *Neoodax semifasciatus* (Cuv. and Val.) and the Herring Cale, *Olisthops cyanomelas* Rich., are fairly common Kelp Fishes (Odacidae). Notable for its peculiar form, the Tube Mouth, *Siphonognathus argyrophanes* Rich., is known only from southern Australian waters. The well known River Blackfish, *Gadopsis marmoratus* Rich., included here, is much esteemed by anglers; that it is less plentiful now than in the early days of settlement is attributed mainly to introduced fishes.

Order JUGULARES.

Fairly common fishes of some of the families contained here are the Stonelifter or Stargazer, *Kathetostoma laeve* (Bl. and Schn.), the Dragonet, *Bovichthys variegatus* Rich., both marine species, and the Tupong or Freshwater Flathead, *Pseudaphritis urvillii* (Cuv. and Val.), an inhabitant of both marine and fresh water. The principal genera of Blennies, mostly small inshore fishes, are *Cristiceps*, *Petraites*, and *Clinus*.

Order XENOPTERYGII (Cling Fishes).

The little fishes of this Order have the ventral fins united in the form of a disc by means of which they adhere to stones in rock pools, and thus avoid being washed out by waves. *Diplocrepis costatus* Ogilby is most common of three species.

Order PERCOMORPHI (Perch-like Fishes).

About one-fifth of the entire fish-fauna of Victoria, more than 70 species representing 34 families, are included in the Percomorphi.

Among freshwater forms the Murray Cod, *Muccullochella macquariensis* (Cuv. and Val.), is outstanding in size, edible qualities, and commercial value. Specimens weighing up to 100 lb. and more are taken, but such an occurrence is now rare. Other notable species are the Golden Perch, *Plectroplites ambiguus* (Rich.), also marketed; Australian Perch, *Percalates colonorum* (Gthr.); Macquarie Perch, *Macquaria australasica* Cuv. and Val.; Silver Perch, *Terapon bidyanus* (Mitch.); and Pigmy Perch, *Nannoperca australis* Gthr.

Following are some of the principal marine species.—Red Perch, *Caesioperca rasor* (Rich.); Butterfly Perch, *C. lepidoptera* Bl. and Schn.; Allports Perch, *Callanthias allporti* Gthr.; Blue Devil, *Paraplesiops meleagris* (Peters), not uncommon and attracts attention because of its greatly lengthened dorsal and anal fins, and general unusual appearance; Spotted Whiting, *Sillaginoides punctata* (Cuv. and Val.), an excellent food-fish, not related to the European Whiting; Skipjack, *Pomatomus saltator* (Linn.), a widely distributed edible species; Yellowtail, *Seriola grandis* Cast.; Scad, *Trachurus declivus* (Jen.); and Trevally, *Caranx georgianus* Cuv. and Val., of the Family Carangidae, the last named in particular esteemed as food; Australian Salmon or Salmon Trout, *Arripis trutta* (Bl. and Schn.), commonly marketed, and, despite its popular names, not in any way related to the true Salmon and Trout of the northern hemisphere; Butterfish, *Sciaenia antarctica* Cast., Red Mullet, *Upenichthys porosus* (Cuv. and Val.), Black Bream, *Sparus australis* (Gthr.), and Snapper, *Pagrosomus auratus* Bl. and Schn., all much prized food-fishes, with the Snapper outstanding in that respect; Six-banded Coral Fish, *Vinculum sexfasciatum* (Rich.), and the curiously named Old Wife, *Enoplosus armatus* (White), are taken by hand-line among rocks; Boar Fishes (Histiopteridae), represented by four species, are usually obtained in deep water, although occasional specimens of the Long-snouted Boar Fish, *Pentaceropsis recurvirostris* (Rich.), come to hand; Magpie Perch, *Goniistius vizonarius* (S-Kent), Jackass Fish, *Dactylopagrus macropterus* (Bl. and Schn.), and Strongfish, *Psiloceranium nigricans* (Rich.), are three of a number of species collectively known as Sea Carps. E. R. Waite records having counted 1,650 specimens of the Jackass Fish taken in one netting in New Zealand waters. Of the Trumpeters, Tasmanian, *Latris lineata* (Bl. and Schn.), and Silver, *Latridopsis forsteri*, the former is well known commercially. The Australian Mackerel, *Scomber australasica* Cuv. and Val., the Tunny, *Thunnus thynnus* (Linn.), and the Horse Mackerel, *Sarda chiliensis* (Cuv. and Val.), may be noted as potentially valuable species. In recent years, off eastern Victoria and the coast of New South Wales, at least two

Order GOBIOIDEA (Gobiés and Gudgeons).

Gobies are small and, like the Blennies, are commonly found in rock pools. Of a considerable number of species, the Spotted Goby, *Gobius lateralis* Macl., and *Gobius semifrenatus* Macl., are most plentiful. The Gudgeons (Eliotridae) of freshwater streams differ from Gobiés in having the ventral fins separate. The Big-headed Gudgeon, *Philypnodon grandiceps* (Kreff) is fairly common.

Order DISCOCEPHALI (Sucker Fishes).

Sucker Fishes have the spinous dorsal fin modified in the shape of a large suctorial disc by which they attach themselves to sharks and other large fishes and also to boats. In this manner they travel and obtain food with little effort. One species, the Remora or Short Sucker Fish, *Remora remora* (Linn.), has been recorded.

Order CATAPHRACTI.

The three prominent families of this Order are the Gurnard Perches (Scorpaenidae), Gurnards (Triglidae) and Flatheads (Platycephalidae). As food-fishes both Gurnards and Flatheads are valuable, but at present only some of the latter are regularly marketed. Well known examples of the three families are the Cobbler, *Gymnapistes marmoratus* (Cuv. and Val.) (Scorpaenidae); the Flying Gurnard, *Pterygotrigla polyommata* (Rich.), and Red Gurnard, *Chelidonichthys kumu* (Less. and Garn.) (Triglidae); and the Sand Flathead, *Platycephalus bassensis* Cuv. and Val., and Rock Flathead, *P. laevigatus* Cuv. and Val. (Platycephalidae).

Order PEDICULATI (Frog-fishes).

Frog-fishes are sluggish bottom-dwelling fishes of peculiar appearance. The manner in which at least part of their food is obtained is interesting. On the point of the snout is a fleshy appendage like a flexible rod and bait that acts as a lure to smaller forms which, on approach, are snapped up in the capacious mouth. From time to time examples of the Tasselled Frog-fish, *Rhycherus filamentosus* (Cast.) are taken in Port Phillip Bay.

Order PLECTOGNATHI.

The fishes of five distinct families grouped here agree in lacking ventral fins.

Leather-jackets (Aluteridae) are strongly represented by close on 20 species of which the Horse-shoe Leather-jacket, *Meuschenia hippocrepis* (Q. and G.) is very common; all are brilliantly coloured. Equally attractive in colouration are the three species of Cow Fishes

(Aracana), so named because of the horn-like spines over the eyes. Both the Toadas or Puffers (Tetraodontidae) and Porcupine Fishes (Diodontidae) are remarkable for the way in which they inflate themselves with air ; in Victoria the families are represented by three and two species respectively.

Not infrequently an example of the Sun Fish, *Mola mola* (Linn.), a wanderer of the oceans, is stranded on the Victorian coast. This extraordinary fish grows to a great size and in weight up to 1,800 pounds. There is a single record of a smaller species, *Ranzania truncata* (Retz.), from Western Victoria.

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 contain 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 *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 4,972,350 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,363,950 relate to marriages, 2,439,550 to births, and 1,168,850 to deaths.

Since the 1st August, 1932, all registrations of births and deaths occurring within the area of Greater Melbourne have been effected at the office of the Government Statist.

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 every search not exceeding a period of five years and for every search extending beyond a period of five years 2s. 6d. for each additional five years or part thereof. A search fee is not charged in any case where an application for a certificate is lodged within three months of the date of registration of the event. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry, but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable. 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 be required.

As evidence of the extent of the use made of the information contained in the records, the number of transactions which took place in 1935 was 53,098, and the amount of revenue received was £6,354. Included in the above number were 1,292 free ordinary searches and 284 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 indictable offence, misconduct or impropriety in the celebration of any marriage, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. At least three days before the performance of any marriage, written notice of such marriage must be given to the proposed celebrant by the parties about to be married, but such notice may, in respect of a marriage by a minister of religion, be dispensed with in the case of emergency by written permission of any 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 where the identity of the parties to the marriage is not in question.

A person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years or over, and has not been known by such person to be living within that time, may marry without being liable to prosecution for bigamy (*see* sec. 61 of the Crimes Act); but such a marriage would be void, and the issue thereof illegitimate, if it should be subsequently discovered that the former wife (or husband) was alive at the date of the marriage.

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 after declaration, 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 a County Court or the Supreme Court (fee 30s.). The occupier of every house or place in which an illegitimate child is born or in which an illegitimate child under the age of five years dies is required to give notice of such birth or death to the district registrar within three to seven days, according to the locality of the event. If the mother is the occupier the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Legitimation of an illegitimate child may be effected by the father at any time after the marriage of the father to the mother provided there was at the time of the birth of the child no legal impediment to the marriage. Should the father be deceased, however, the mother may, on proof of his admission of paternity, effect the legitimation within two years of his death.

The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 and the *Adoption of Children Act* 1936 provide 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 present at the death, and must be registered within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during last illness of the deceased. 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.

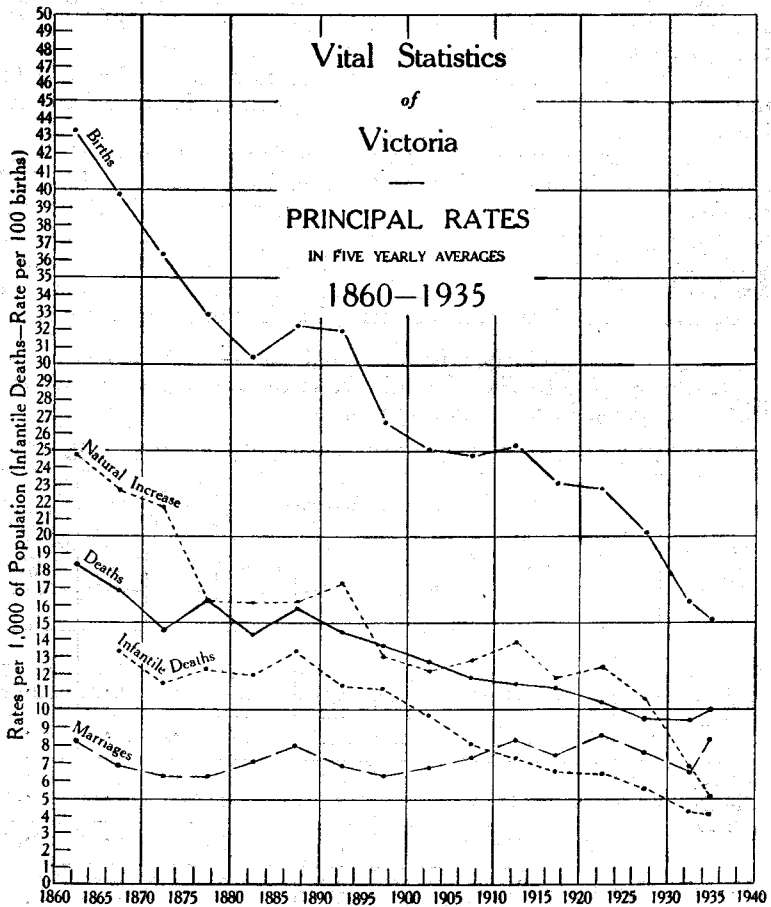
The principal numbers and rates—male and female—
Summary of Vital Statistics, relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1935, are given in the following table:—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1935.

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	470,499	6,721	5,449	315	14·28	11·58	46·87
	Females	533,651	6,533	5,262	255	12·24	9·86	39·03
	Total	1,004,150	13,254	10,711	570	13·20	10·67	43·01
Rest of the State	Males	439,805	7,473	4,407	324	16·99	10·02	43·36
	Females	395,426	7,157	3,338	254	18·10	8·44	35·49
	Total	835,231	14,630	7,745	578	17·52	9·27	39·51
Victoria	Males	910,304	14,194	9,856	639	15·59	10·83	45·02
	Females	929,077	13,690	8,600	509	14·74	9·26	37·18
	Total	1,839,381	27,884	18,456	1,148	15·16	10·03	41·17

MARRIAGES.

Number 15,409
 Rate per 1,000 of population 8·38



MARRIAGES.

Marriages—
Numbers and Rates.

Marriages in Victoria in 1935 numbered 15,409, corresponding to a rate of 8·38 per 1,000 of the population. Rates for previous years were 7·57 in 1934, 6·96 in 1933, 6·49 in 1932, and 5·66 in 1931, the rate for 1931 being the lowest in the history of the State. The highest rate since 1857—9·85, was recorded in 1920. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of 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 1935.

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
1925-29..	13,301	3,136	3,603	3,047	3,515	7·72
1930-34..	12,019	2,929	3,123	2,727	3,240	6·64
1931 ..	10,182	2,346	2,638	2,425	2,773	5·66
1932 ..	11,744	2,915	2,866	2,626	3,337	6·49
1933 ..	12,668	2,872	3,331	2,950	3,515	6·96
1934 ..	13,862	3,677	3,457	3,005	3,723	7·57
1935 ..	15,409	3,452	4,265	3,301	4,391	8·38

* 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 The following statement shows the marriage rate per in Australasia. 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, for the last five years:—

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1931	5.66	6.02	6.43	5.33	6.34	6.68	5.96	6.79
1932	6.49	6.73	6.86	6.29	6.68	6.64	6.63	6.80
1933	6.96	7.07	6.84	6.84	7.69	7.13	7.03	7.16
1934	7.57	7.70	7.99	7.39	8.34	7.32	7.71	7.62
1935	8.38	8.45	8.57	8.28	8.85	8.17	8.45	8.20

Agos of bridegrooms and brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1935 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1935.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.															Total Bridegrooms.				
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	50 to 54.		55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 and over.
16	773
17	11
18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261
21 to 24	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,898
25 to 29	2,138	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,698
30 to 34	2,480	2,183	339	50	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,781
35 to 39	740	1,109	596	132	21	7	1	1	..	..	..	1,061
40 to 44	319	303	186	56	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	578
45 to 49	146	319	49	78	79	38	15	7	7	..	..	321
50 to 54	45	104	139	129	96	43	7	7	1	..	..	205
55 to 59	12	37	49	43	44	49	23	7	2	1	..	125
60 to 64	4	10	18	43	20	28	16	5	..	..	..	100
65 to 69	1	7	4	7	13	19	12	13	14	4	..	63
70 to 74	1	4	1	2	3	10	11	8	12	8	2	48
75 and over	1	..	3	5	1	5	8	13	9	3	..
Total Brides	..	5	20	87	261	560	691	875	5,692	4,233	1,502	652	360	212	100	70	49	81	9	15,409

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 734 were older and 170 younger than their brides, and 96 were of the same age.

The following table shows the proportions of both sexes marrying in various age groups for 1935:—

PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1935.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	1.62	35 to 39 ..	68.86	42.31
16 ..	.. 20	5.65	40 to 44 ..	37.51	23.36
17 ..	.. 71	16.94	45 to 49 ..	20.83	13.76
18 ..	.. 4.80	36.34	50 to 54 ..	13.30	6.49
19 ..	.. 10.84	44.84	55 to 59 ..	8.11	4.54
20 ..	.. 16.94	56.79	60 and over	14.99	5.78
21 to 24 ..	.. 252.65	369.39	Total ..	1,000.00	1,000.00
25 to 29 ..	.. 369.78	274.71			
30 to 34 ..	.. 180.48	97.48			

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1931 to 1935.

Year.	Age in Years.								Total.		
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	
Bridegrooms.											
1931	4	17	77	185	273	556	5.46	
1932	1	16	76	194	264	551	4.69	
1933	3	15	87	177	290	572	4.52	
1934	2	11	62	177	305	557	4.02	
1935	3	11	74	167	261	516	3.35	
Brides.											
1931	3	17	102	272	463	594	616	2,067	20.30
1932	2	19	110	300	503	650	708	2,292	19.52
1933	12	92	274	542	659	689	2,268	17.90
1934	3	16	72	260	505	664	803	2,323	16.76
1935	5	20	87	261	560	691	875	2,499	16.22

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, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Divorced.	Widowers.	All Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Divorced.	Widows.	All Brides.
1931 ..	27·89	41·88	49·39	29·52	25·02	36·49	44·70	26·02
1932 ..	28·02	40·15	47·88	29·50	25·19	35·31	43·19	26·05
1933 ..	28·09	40·23	48·80	29·45	25·26	36·09	43·52	26·10
1934 ..	28·26	40·89	49·61	29·68	25·40	35·21	45·82	26·25
1935 ..	28·32	40·84	49·99	29·72	25·46	36·10	44·88	26·35

In 1935 the mean age at marriage of bridegrooms of brides under 45 was 28·89 years, while for brides under 45 the age was 25·51 years.

Marriage records for 1935 show that 86·2 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 92·0 per cent. of the brides were Australian born, while 10·6 per cent. of the grooms and 6·2 per cent. of the brides were born in Great Britain and Ireland. Of all persons married 89·2 per cent. were born in Australia, 8 per cent. in New Zealand, 8·4 per cent. in Great Britain and Ireland, 5 per cent. in other British Possessions, and only a small proportion (1·1 per cent.) were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1915 and 1935:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1915 AND 1935.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1915.	1935.	1915.	1935.
Australia	11,158	13,275	11,917	14,172
New Zealand	132	151	78	110
England and Wales	1,034	1,173	617	694
Scotland	185	338	96	200
Ireland	136	117	69	59
Other British Possessions	28	92	7	71
Germany	22	29	7	6
Russia	17	8	6	8
Italy	15	82	7	26
United States	23	21	7	9
Other Foreign Countries and unspecified	82	123	21	54
Total	12,832	15,409	12,832	15,409

Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying in Victoria during each of the five years 1931 to 1935, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1931 TO 1935.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Deserted.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Deserted.	
1931 ..	9,320	674	184	4	9,570	404	190	18	10,182
1932 ..	10,768	730	243	3	11,092	438	201	13	11,744
1933 ..	11,735	684	243	6	11,990	434	224	20	12,668
1934 ..	12,830	753	274	5	13,114	448	288	12	13,862
1935 ..	14,273	797	332	7	14,560	513	319	17	15,409

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1900 TO 1935.

Marriages Between—	1935.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—			
	Number.	Percentage.		1900-09.	1910-19.	1920-29.	1935.
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	13,812	89.7	Bachelors	91.4	92.7	92.1	92.7
Bachelors and Widows ..	248	1.6		Widowers	8.1	6.5	6.3	5.2
Bachelors and Divorced ..	220	1.4	Divorced	.5	.8	1.6	2.1
Widowers and Spinsters ..	503	3.3	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	230	1.5		Brides.			
Widowers and Divorced ..	64	.4	Spinsters	93.4	94.2	93.6	94.6
Divorced and Spinsters ..	262	1.7	Widows	6.0	4.8	4.9	3.3
Divorced and Widows ..	35	.2	Divorced	.6	1.0	1.5	2.1
Divorced and Divorced ..	35	.2	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Marriages ..	15,409	100.0					

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

The proportions of widowers and widows remarrying per 100 marriages, declined from 7.7 and 5.8 respectively in 1905-09 to 5.7 and 3.5 in 1931-35. During the same period the proportion of re-marriages of divorced men increased from .5 to 2.0, and of divorced women from .7 to 1.9. The increased proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees granted and of remarriages of divorced men and women in each decade since 1900 were as follows:—1900-09—decrees granted 1,208, remarriages of divorced men and women, 418 and 554; 1910-19—decrees granted 2,258, remarriages 867 and 1,096; and 1920-29—decrees granted 4,392, and remarriages 2,125 and 2,116. In 1935, decrees granted numbered 599, and remarriages 322 and 319.

Marriages in religious denominations.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages, for the years 1915, 1925, and 1935, are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1915.		1925.		1935.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ..	3,542	27·60	3,790	28·35	4,414	28·65
Roman Catholic Church	2,179	16·98	2,461	18·41	2,956	19·18
Presbyterian Church ..	2,464	19·20	2,540	19·00	2,576	16·72
Methodist Church ..	1,945	15·16	1,885	14·10	2,379	15·44
Baptist Church ..	550	4·29	631	4·72	593	3·85
Church of Christ ..	312	2·43	319	2·39	414	2·69
Congregational Church	1,169	9·11	899	6·72	272	1·77
Salvation Army ..	51	·40	57	·42	121	·78
Lutheran Church ..	55	·43	55	·41	76	·49
Hebrew ..	38	·30	39	·29	65	·42
Other Sects ..	135	1·05	166	1·24	170	1·10
Registrars of Marriages	392	3·05	528	3·95	1,373	8·91
Total ..	12,832	100·00	13,370	100·00	15,409	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, 1926 TO 1935.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1926 ..	617	4·61	1931 ..	1,143	11·23
1927 ..	845	6·21	1932 ..	1,515	12·90
1928 ..	1,013	7·68	1933 ..	1,340	10·58
1929 ..	1,040	8·04	1934 ..	1,156	8·34
1930 ..	1,224	10·51	1935 ..	1,373	8·91

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,878 on 31st December, 1935. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and civil registrars of marriages were as follows:—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1935.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	433	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	468	Free Christian ..	1
Methodist ..	326	New Church ..	1
Presbyterian ..	315	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Baptist ..	96	Syrian Orthodox ..	1
Church of Christ ..	73	International Bible	
Congregational ..	57	Students' Association ..	1
Salvation Army ..	35	Latter Day Saints (Mor-	
Lutheran ..	30	mons) ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	15	Pentecostal ..	1
Latter Day Saints (Re-		Particular Baptists ..	1
organized) ..	4	Apostolic Church, Aus-	
Catholic Apostolic ..	3	tralia ..	1
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	3		
Unitarian ..	2	Total Clergymen ..	1,878
Open Brethren ..	2		
Australian Church ..	2	Civil Registrars of	
Reformed Presbyterian		Marriages ..	17
Church of Ireland ..	2		
Free Presbyterian ..	2	Grand Total ..	1,895

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 1935 was 27,884. This was 56 more than the number registered for the preceding year. The rate per 1,000 of population (15·16) was the lowest experienced in Victoria. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 849, and correspond to a ratio of 30·4 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1935. There were 1,037 male to every 1,000 female births in 1935, as compared with 1,036 in 1934, 1,042 in 1933, 1,051 in 1932, and 1,063 in 1931.

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 1935.

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
1925-29	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20.24
1930-34	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16.27
1931 ..	30,332	15,632	14,700	7,835	7,888	7,294	7,315	16.86
1932 ..	27,464	14,076	13,388	6,819	6,940	6,818	6,887	15.18
1933 ..	28,392	14,491	13,901	6,945	7,081	7,255	7,111	15.59
1934 ..	27,828	14,158	13,670	6,953	6,830	7,109	6,936	15.20
1935 ..	27,884	14,194	13,690	7,014	6,652	6,953	7,265	15.16

* Not available.

The following statement shows the birth rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years:—

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1931 ..	16.86	18.67	19.28	15.77	19.77	21.18	18.16	18.42
1932 ..	15.18	17.40	18.56	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.86	17.09
1933 ..	15.59	16.99	18.14	15.32	17.95	19.93	16.78	16.59
1934 ..	15.20	16.52	18.17	14.50	17.66	19.51	16.39	16.47
1935 ..	15.16	16.89	18.31	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.55	16.13

The birth rate in England and Wales was 14.8 in 1934.

Birthplaces of parents of nuptial children. The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1935, 77 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 96 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, the percentages born in the States or countries mentioned hereafter were as follows:—77·3 in Victoria; 86·0 in Australia; 0·7 in New Zealand; 7·8 in England and Wales; 2·2 in Scotland; 0·8 in Ireland; 0·6 in other British Possessions; and 1·9 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 81·0; Australia, 90·5; New Zealand, 0·6; England and Wales, 5·3; Scotland, 1·5; Ireland, 0·5; other British Possessions, 0·4; and foreign countries, 1·2.

Ages of parents of nuptial children. The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1935 were 32·25 and 28·54 years respectively, which were 3·36 and 3·03 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1935. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1935.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group.	Percentage of Total Parents.	Age Group.	Percentage of Total Parents.
Under 20	4·8	Under 20	4·49
20 to 24	11·89	20 to 24	24·33
25 to 29	27·19	25 to 29	30·20
30 to 34	27·56	30 to 34	22·79
35 to 39	17·44	35 to 39	13·04
40 to 44	9·22	40 to 44	4·73
45 to 49	4·25	45 and over ..	42
50 and over ..	1·97		
Total	100·00	Total	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1935, 54·53 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 35·83 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 39·08 and 45·00 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 45 were to mothers under 20 years, and about 4 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.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,812	1,348	1,173	1,120	1,117	18·39	14·29	13·04	12·43	12·39
Box Hill ..	*	259	217	197	197	*	18·31	14·15	12·83	12·77
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	187	188	178	149	*	22·28	21·44	20·16	16·78
Brighton ..	482	394	327	344	341	18·75	13·37	11·01	11·42	11·13
Brunswick ..	1,161	974	765	757	775	23·42	17·52	14·08	13·95	14·28
Camberwell ..	797	865	736	691	751	23·10	17·85	14·70	13·63	14·54
Caulfield ..	1,065	941	763	778	756	19·59	14·87	11·75	11·90	11·41
Chelsea ..	*	127	117	108	122	*	18·66	17·66	15·72	17·38
Coburg ..	703	742	659	614	621	25·15	20·80	17·29	15·97	16·04
Collingwood ..	690	532	502	491	476	20·35	16·63	16·37	16·15	15·76
Essendon ..	846	766	595	561	550	19·88	16·59	12·91	12·18	11·92
Fitzroy ..	683	517	478	469	451	19·92	15·96	15·51	15·24	14·75
Footscray ..	980	875	688	702	682	24·20	19·13	14·87	15·15	14·67
Hawthorn ..	525	424	356	388	383	16·63	12·70	10·54	11·40	11·17
Heldberg (Part) ..	*	413	320	359	338	*	16·93	13·28	14·88	14·00
Kew ..	379	339	281	254	277	17·96	13·97	11·63	10·46	11·32
Malvern ..	636	499	431	468	450	15·07	11·46	9·97	10·73	10·18
Moorabbin ..	..	398	373	349	352	..	23·14	20·37	18·89	18·90
Mordialloc ..	..	148	127	120	141	..	15·37	13·78	12·54	14·26
Northcote ..	898	727	589	550	554	24·51	17·27	13·88	12·96	13·07
Oakleigh ..	*	264	220	195	239	*	22·72	18·48	16·25	19·75
Port Melbourne ..	278	230	195	172	200	21·14	17·24	15·11	13·32	15·49
Prahran ..	877	696	582	643	610	17·02	13·26	11·27	12·30	11·54
Preston ..	558	703	611	575	579	31·33	23·87	19·16	17·95	18·06
Richmond ..	886	693	584	596	566	20·34	16·71	14·74	15·04	14·28
Sandringham ..	275	272	210	204	225	17·90	15·33	11·62	11·24	12·30
South Melbourne ..	865	660	543	498	550	19·01	15·06	12·67	11·57	12·77
St. Kilda ..	659	533	503	458	496	16·05	11·61	10·80	9·62	10·21
Williamstown ..	485	423	324	317	306	23·25	19·28	14·61	14·25	13·76
Remainder of Metropolis ..	1,364	..	..	..	..	25·88	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	728	664	616	597	578	18·40	17·14	16·47	15·88	15·25
Bendigo ..	609	550	522	558	544	18·10	17·10	16·50	18·92	18·47
Geelong ..	862	844	725	692	650	21·87	19·26	16·61	17·52	16·42
Ararat ..	†	†	†	112	87	†	†	†	22·86	17·72
Castlemaine ..	182	105	111	96	93	18·50	15·16	17·02	18·11	17·68
Colar ..	†	†	†	94	104	†	†	†	18·80	20·80
Echuca ..	†	†	†	112	83	†	†	†	25·45	18·61
Hamilton ..	144	138	120	107	102	27·69	24·47	20·74	18·45	17·59
Horsham ..	†	†	†	100	123	†	†	†	18·87	23·21
Maryborough ..	114	118	119	106	106	23·57	21·35	21·13	18·93	18·93
Mildura ..	198	184	175	183	208	34·09	28·23	26·46	27·73	30·36
Sale ..	†	†	†	83	86	†	†	†	19·30	19·95
Shepparton ..	†	151	134	157	160	†	27·51	23·51	27·54	27·44
Stawell ..	111	92	83	89	82	23·88	19·46	17·47	18·54	17·08
Wangaratta ..	†	†	†	96	99	†	†	†	20·00	20·41
Warnambool ..	183	176	158	196	144	22·75	20·17	17·73	21·78	16·00
Wonthaggi ..	159	141	112	96	84	25·06	22·44	20·03	17·14	14·00
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	17,904	15,949	13,457	13,156	13,254	20·14	16·03	13·56	13·18	13·20
Country Towns ..	3,240	3,163	2,875	3,474	3,333	20·88	19·22	17·78	19·00	18·02
Remainder of State ..	14,531	12,693	12,060	11,198	11,297	23·81	20·40	18·14	17·21	17·37
Victoria ..	35,675	31,805	28,392	27,828	27,884	21·37	17·85	15·59	15·20	15·16

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis. † Not calculated.
NOTE—The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

Multiple
births.

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportion per 1,000 of the total cases of births in Victoria in the last five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1931 ..	343	3	346	11.54
1932 ..	250	2	252	9.26
1933 ..	313	2	315	11.22
1934 ..	326	3	329	11.97
1935 ..	297	..	297	10.77

Adoption of
Children.

The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 makes provision for the legal adoption of children under 21 years of age who have never married. The *Adoption of Children Act* 1936 provides that for the purpose of legal adoption an infant includes any person over the age of 21 years who has been brought up, maintained, and educated by any person, or two spouses jointly, as his, her or their child under any *de facto* adoption. This Act further provides that the Court may make an order authorizing two spouses jointly to adopt an infant notwithstanding that one of the spouses is the natural parent of the infant. 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 Act of 1928 was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1935, the adoptions of 664 male and 1,122 female children have been registered. During 1935 adoptions registered comprised 141 male and 233 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 prior to the date of her application. Up to the end of 1935 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate

3,535 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, 77 in 1932, 93 in 1933, 79 in 1934, and 100 in 1935.

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 1935, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 8·4; New South Wales, 25·1; Queensland, 14·9; South Australia, 7·5; Western Australia, 28·5; Tasmania, 29·3; and New Zealand, 32·4.

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 1935.

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
1925-29	34,892	806	752	1,558	4·47
1930-34	29,429	685	620	1,305	4·43
1931	30,332	748	668	1,416	4·67
1932	27,464	640	561	1,201	4·37
1933	28,392	656	586	1,242	4·37
1934	27,828	630	554	1,184	4·25
1935	27,884	578	608	1,186	4·25

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1935 were as follows:—Victoria, 4·25 per cent.; New South Wales, 4·58 per cent.; Queensland, 4·83 per cent.; South Australia, 3·39 per cent.; Western Australia, 3·81 per cent.; Tasmania, 4·67 per cent.; Australia, 4·40 per cent.; and New Zealand, 4·36 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 1935, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 5·10 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 4·14 per cent. in the principal country towns, and 3·20 per cent. in the rural districts.

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 1935.

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
1925-29..	16,674	8,969	7,705	3,770	4,213	4,602	4,089	9·67
1930-34..	17,180	9,175	8,005	3,814	4,214	4,822	4,330	9·50
1931 ..	17,033	9,190	7,843	3,501	4,020	4,644	4,868	9·47
1932 ..	16,805	8,998	7,807	3,895	4,110	4,750	4,050	9·29
1933 ..	17,456	9,308	8,148	3,831	4,188	5,222	4,215	9·59
1934 ..	18,648	9,913	8,735	4,160	4,640	5,160	4,688	10·18
1935 ..	18,456	9,856	8,600	3,974	4,457	5,631	4,394	10·03

* Not available.

The number of deaths in 1935 was 18,456, which was 1,276 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1935 there were 1,146 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,149. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,046. The natural increase for the period was 53,502 (males, 25,286; females, 28,216).

Death Rates at Various Ages. A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for groups of ages at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-1900, 1902-11, 1912-21, and 1922-33 :—

DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000 at each age.			
	1891-1900.	1902-1911.	1912-1921.	1922-1933.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ..	39·29	26·73	23·85	17·32
5 to 9 ..	3·36	2·16	2·42	1·74
10 to 14 ..	2·20	1·87	1·75	1·40
15 to 19 ..	3·28	2·72	2·37	2·09
20 to 24 ..	4·79	3·51	3·57	2·77
25 to 34 ..	6·60	4·75	4·71	3·24
35 to 44 ..	9·03	7·81	7·14	5·31
45 to 54 ..	15·32	13·48	13·10	9·99
55 to 64 ..	32·90	25·38	25·05	23·12
65 to 74 ..	62·99	59·04	53·18	52·07
75 and upwards ..	145·05	157·26	157·97	127·72
All Ages ..	15·47	13·30	12·67	10·76
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ..	34·09	22·35	19·26	13·71
5 to 9 ..	3·12	2·03	2·24	1·30
10 to 14 ..	2·06	1·78	1·56	1·05
15 to 19 ..	3·43	2·80	2·27	1·72
20 to 24 ..	4·81	3·59	3·56	2·54
25 to 34 ..	6·89	5·01	4·58	3·29
35 to 44 ..	8·68	7·16	6·01	4·55
45 to 54 ..	12·12	9·96	9·44	7·68
55 to 64 ..	23·64	18·80	17·46	16·06
65 to 74 ..	45·87	46·71	42·01	38·68
75 and upwards ..	124·33	131·77	136·61	114·31
All Ages ..	12·36	10·66	10·35	9·10

The figures show that at all ages lower death rates were experienced for both males and females during the period 1922-33 than in the previous periods.

The following statement shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years:—

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1931	9·47	8·32	8·14	8·49	8·51	9·15	8·67	8·34
1932	9·29	8·27	8·35	8·58	8·54	8·90	8·63	8·02
1933	9·59	8·58	8·84	8·44	8·64	9·60	8·92	7·98
1934	10·18	8·95	8·57	9·26	9·23	10·23	9·32	8·48
1935	10·03	9·28	9·16	8·83	9·25	10·25	9·46	8·22

The death rate in England and Wales was 11·8 in 1934.

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 1933 to 1935, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1933 TO 1935.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1933	8·74	8·52	9·10	7·66	8·74	8·86	8·62
1934	9·30	8·96	8·84	8·39	9·45	9·43	9·04
1935	9·08	9·18	9·39	7·97	9·47	9·54	9·10

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 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.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,264	1,091	1,098	1,139	1,111	12·83	11·57	12·21	12·64	12·32
Box Hill ..	*	125	144	150	136	*	8·81	9·39	9·77	8·81
Braybrook(Part)..	*	56	66	64	60	*	6·70	7·53	7·25	6·76
Brighton ..	242	272	267	290	313	9·43	9·22	8·99	9·63	10·22
Brunswick ..	520	532	578	575	536	10·50	9·57	10·64	10·60	9·87
Camberwell ..	316	430	477	470	505	9·15	8·87	9·53	9·27	9·78
Caulfield ..	463	552	594	648	664	8·52	8·72	9·15	9·90	10·02
Chelsea ..	..	63	81	76	92	..	9·24	12·23	11·06	13·10
Coburg ..	232	237	303	338	333	8·29	8·06	7·95	8·79	8·60
Collingwood ..	422	363	367	389	409	12·45	11·36	11·97	12·79	13·54
Essendon ..	404	429	460	487	503	9·51	9·30	9·08	10·57	10·90
Fitzroy ..	457	446	441	432	452	13·33	13·77	14·31	14·04	14·79
Footscray ..	397	402	385	439	416	9·78	8·79	8·32	9·47	8·95
Hawthorn ..	331	357	380	420	427	10·51	10·67	11·26	12·34	12·45
Heldelberg (Part)..	..	193	196	234	222	..	7·91	8·14	9·70	9·19
Kew ..	191	220	239	257	211	9·06	9·08	9·89	10·68	8·62
Malvern ..	368	404	472	493	489	8·71	9·28	10·91	11·30	11·06
Moorabbin ..	..	130	152	142	180	..	7·55	8·30	7·68	9·67
Mordialloc ..	..	85	75	89	105	..	8·86	8·14	9·30	10·62
Northcote ..	349	369	374	418	400	9·53	8·77	8·81	9·85	9·47
Oakleigh ..	..	101	103	125	137	..	8·72	8·65	10·42	11·32
Port Melbourne ..	151	137	147	141	183	11·49	10·26	11·39	10·92	14·17
Prahran ..	608	628	643	661	637	11·80	11·96	12·45	12·65	13·00
Preston ..	168	242	253	280	267	9·44	8·20	7·93	8·74	8·33
Richmond ..	490	464	453	481	469	11·24	11·20	11·43	12·14	11·83
Sandringham ..	121	161	154	173	184	7·86	9·08	8·52	9·81	10·06
South Melbourne..	539	486	493	510	492	11·85	11·09	11·51	11·85	11·42
St. Kilda ..	441	452	501	567	528	10·73	9·84	10·76	11·91	10·87
Williamstown ..	237	211	192	235	200	11·32	9·63	8·66	10·56	8·99
Remainder of Metropolis ..	520	..	..	..	..	9·86	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	432	475	472	534	487	12·19	12·28	12·62	14·20	12·85
Bendigo ..	444	421	444	445	432	13·20	13·08	14·04	15·08	14·67
Geelong ..	401	455	475	444	458	10·16	10·40	10·88	11·24	11·57
Ararat ..	..	†	†	62	70	..	†	†	12·65	14·26
Castlemaine ..	78	78	75	60	66	10·19	10·61	11·50	11·32	12·55
Colac ..	..	†	†	58	52	..	†	†	11·60	10·40
Echuca ..	..	†	†	62	39	..	†	†	14·09	8·74
Hamilton ..	63	59	56	65	51	12·21	10·35	9·68	11·21	8·79
Horsham ..	..	†	†	65	58	..	†	†	12·26	10·94
Maryborough ..	59	59	73	69	68	12·25	10·66	12·96	12·32	12·14
Mildura ..	65	59	57	94	87	11·10	9·05	8·62	14·24	12·70
Sale ..	..	†	†	58	50	..	†	†	13·49	11·60
Shepparton ..	..	†	55	87	85	..	†	9·96	15·27	14·91
Stawell ..	53	51	49	57	35	11·38	10·87	10·31	11·88	7·29
Wangaratta ..	..	†	†	70	57	..	†	†	14·58	11·75
Warrnambool ..	80	91	97	89	110	10·00	10·46	10·89	9·89	12·22
Wonthaggi ..	49	47	45	50	44	7·74	7·45	8·04	8·93	7·33
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	9,231	9,688	10,088	10,728	10,711	10·38	9·74	10·17	10·75	10·67
Country Towns ..	1,769	1,845	1,930	2,367	2,230	11·25	11·22	11·90	12·83	12·06
Remainder of State ..	5,533	5,311	5,438	5,553	5,515	8·87	8·53	8·18	8·58	8·48
Victoria ..	16,533	16,844	17,456	18,648	18,456	9·91	9·45	9·59	10·18	10·03

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

NOTE.—The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

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 1935 :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1935.

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 ..	420	113	37·80	10·17	47·97	5·91
Box Hill ..	26	10	19·12	7·35	26·47	2·33
Braybrook (Part) ..	20	3	33·33	5·00	38·33	2·59
Brighton ..	49	22	15·65	7·03	22·68	2·32
Brunswick ..	157	39	29·29	7·28	36·57	3·61
Camberwell ..	89	25	17·62	4·95	22·57	2·21
Caulfield ..	127	38	19·13	5·72	24·85	2·49
Chelsea ..	26	7	28·26	7·61	35·87	4·70
Coburg ..	103	30	30·93	9·01	39·94	3·43
Collingwood ..	155	44	37·90	10·76	48·66	6·59
Essendon ..	129	30	25·65	5·96	31·61	3·45
Fitzroy ..	186	48	41·15	10·62	51·77	7·65
Footscray ..	128	36	30·77	8·65	39·42	3·53
Hawthorn ..	78	23	18·27	5·38	23·65	2·94
Heidelberg (Part) ..	42	8	18·92	3·60	22·52	2·07
Kew ..	34	7	16·11	3·32	19·43	1·68
Malvern ..	73	21	14·93	4·29	19·22	2·13
Moorabbin ..	45	10	25·00	5·55	30·55	2·95
Mordialloc ..	27	4	25·71	3·81	29·52	3·13
Northcote ..	121	24	30·25	6·00	36·25	3·42
Oakleigh ..	38	6	27·74	4·38	32·12	3·64
Port Melbourne ..	70	14	38·25	7·65	45·90	6·51
Prahran ..	165	38	24·02	5·53	29·55	3·84
Preston ..	92	18	34·46	6·74	41·20	3·43
Richmond ..	157	47	33·48	10·02	43·50	5·15
Sandringham ..	43	5	23·37	2·72	26·09	2·62
South Melbourne ..	151	37	30·69	7·52	38·21	4·36
St. Kilda ..	136	26	25·76	4·92	30·68	3·33
Williamstown ..	57	16	28·50	8·00	36·50	3·28

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1935—*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	107	40	21·97	8·21	30·18	3·88
Bendigo	134	39	31·02	9·03	40·05	5·87
Geelong	140	20	30·57	4·37	34·93	4·04
Ararat	30	8	42·86	11·43	54·29	7·74
Castlemaine ..	16	9	24·24	13·64	37·88	4·75
Colac	20	6	38·46	11·54	50·00	5·20
Echuca	13	5	33·33	12·82	46·15	4·04
Hamilton	17	2	33·33	3·92	37·25	3·28
Horsham	25	..	43·10	..	43·10	4·72
Maryborough ..	28	2	41·18	2·94	44·12	5·36
Mildura	59	3	67·81	3·45	71·26	9·05
Sale	24	3	48·00	6·00	54·00	6·26
Shepparton ..	25	2	37·88	3·03	40·91	4·63
Stawell	17	1	48·57	2·86	51·43	3·75
Wangaratta ..	19	2	33·33	3·51	36·84	4·33
Warrnambool ..	45	4	40·91	3·64	44·55	5·44
Wonthaggi ..	28	2	63·64	4·54	68·18	5·00
Summary—						
Greater Melbourne	2,944	749	27·49	6·99	34·48	3·71
Country Towns ..	747	148	33·50	6·63	40·13	4·84
Remainder of State	1,365	279	24·75	5·06	29·81	2·53
Victoria	5,056	1,176	27·40	6·37	33·77	3·40

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE, REST OF STATE, AND VICTORIA, OCCURRING IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN CERTAIN PERIODS SINCE 1910.

—	1910-14.	1920-24.	1925-29.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	26·9	27·6	27·5
Rest of State	17·0	21·2	23·7	26·5	27·4	27·3
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	26·7	27·5	27·4

The proportion of residents of Greater Melbourne dying in public hospitals increased slightly between 1910-14 and 1925-29, but since the latter period has shown a tendency to decrease. In the rest of the State the proportion, which in 1910-14 was 30 per cent. below that of Greater Melbourne, has increased constantly in each period, and in 1935, was on a level with the proportion for the metropolis.

The percentage of deaths occurring in the other public institutions of the State was 6·37 in 1935, 6·70 in 1934, and 6·66 in 1933. The rate in the metropolis is considerably higher than the rate for the rest of the State.

In 1935 the number of deaths in public institutions was 6,233, of which 3,693 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

Deaths in Metropolitan public institutions.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1935 is given in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1935.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Asylums—	
Royal Melbourne ..	775	Mental—	
Alfred ..	551	Kew	111
Hamilton Russell Community ..	38	Mont Park	106
Children's	385	Receiving House, Royal Park ..	57
St. Vincent's	385	Macleod Military .. ..	..
St. Vincent's Intermediate ..	21	Total Mental	274
Austin	448		
Women's	221	Benevolent—	
Prince Henry's	211	Melbourne (Cheltenham) ..	218
Infectious Diseases	98	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	156
Caulfield Repatriation	69	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	42
Queen Victoria	89	Old Colonists' Homes	7
Jessie McPherson Community ..	23	Total Benevolent	423
Williamstown	40		
Caulfield Convalescent	5	Foundling Homes, Refuges—	
After Care Home	6	Broadmeadows	8
Eye and Ear	35	East Melbourne	3
Police	3	The Haven, Fitzroy	2
Total Hospitals	3,403	Carlton .. ..	..
		Children's Welfare Depot .. ..	..
Sanatoria —		Berwick .. ..	..
Heatherton	47	Total Refuges, etc.	13
Macleod Military	5		
Greenvale	25	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	4,224
Gresswell	34		
Total Sanatoria	111		

Of the 4,224 deaths in the above institutions, 2,477 were males and 1,747 were females.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1926-35, there was an average of 10·05 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 56,000 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 tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1926-35 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1926-35.	Decrease In 1926-35.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1,654	547	1,107
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	446	92	354
Typhoid Fever	293	9	284
Scarlet Fever	33	12	21
Measles	215	14	201
Diphtheria	196	63	133
Total	2,837	737	2,100

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 74 per cent. in 1926-35—the decline representing a rate of 2,100 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,710 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 43 in 1931-35—a reduction of 68 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier years, only 32 died in the last five years.

The reduction has been contributed to by various health acts and educative measures, 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

**Infantile
mortality**

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 1935.

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
1925-29..	1,034	58·4	863	50·2	1,897	54·4
1930-34..	674	47·3	618	40·7	1,292	43·9
1931 ..	711	48·0	638	41·1	1,349	44·5
1932 ..	629	47·7	552	38·7	1,181	43·0
1933 ..	550	40·9	598	40·0	1,148	40·4
1934 ..	634	48·2	608	41·4	1,242	44·6
1935 ..	570	43·0	578	39·5	1,148	41·2

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.

The record low infantile death rate for Victoria (40·4) was experienced in 1933.

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 1923-27 and 1928-32, and the last three years were as follows :—

Infantile deaths in municipalities.

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.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	163	86	56	56	55	89·97	63·95	47·74	50·00	49·24
Box Hill ..	*	10	9	10	9	*	37·04	41·47	50·76	45·68
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	6	9	15	4	*	33·19	47·87	84·27	26·84
Brighton ..	20	15	7	9	14	41·49	39·11	21·41	26·16	41·06
Brunswick ..	77	60	32	38	25	65·99	61·63	41·83	50·20	32·26
Camberwell ..	34	30	22	23	27	42·15	34·68	29·89	40·52	35·95
Caulfield ..	52	39	25	35	29	48·65	41·87	32·77	44·99	38·36
Chelsea ..	..	6	4	4	6	..	47·32	34·19	37·04	49·18
Coburg ..	44	33	24	37	19	62·29	44·47	36·42	60·26	30·59
Collingwood ..	62	38	17	34	39	89·80	71·78	33·86	69·25	81·93
Essendon ..	52	33	25	24	23	61·26	42·83	42·02	42·78	41·82
Fitzroy ..	57	41	27	34	29	83·50	79·33	56·48	72·49	64·30
Footscray ..	68	41	24	32	38	69·21	47·34	34·88	45·53	55·72
Hawthorn ..	25	16	11	17	21	47·66	37·23	30·90	43·81	54·88
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	20	7	16	11	*	49·87	21·88	44·57	32·54
Kew ..	17	15	7	9	5	45·38	43·60	24·91	35·43	18·05
Malvern ..	28	19	18	15	19	44·03	38·91	41·76	32·05	42·22
Moorabbin ..	..	14	19	12	10	..	34·17	50·94	34·38	28·41
Mordialloc ..	..	8	3	10	10	..	55·48	23·62	83·33	70·92
Northcote ..	54	38	23	22	20	60·16	51·73	39·05	40·00	36·16
Oakleigh ..	*	12	9	4	15	*	46·18	40·91	20·51	62·70
Port Melbourne ..	25	16	18	7	11	89·08	71·24	92·31	40·70	55·00
Prahran ..	58	41	23	46	23	66·12	58·62	39·52	71·54	37·71
Preston ..	30	31	21	24	18	54·80	44·08	34·37	41·74	31·09
Richmond ..	65	46	35	29	30	73·81	65·53	59·93	48·66	53·00
Sandringham ..	15	10	9	13	6	53·86	35·95	42·86	63·73	26·67
South Melbourne ..	77	47	28	15	28	89·52	70·87	51·57	30·12	50·91
St. Kilda ..	34	22	25	22	16	50·97	41·67	49·70	48·03	32·26
Williamstown ..	33	19	13	17	10	67·99	44·44	40·12	53·63	32·68
Remainder of Metropolis ..	75	..	..	..	..	54·99	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	49	34	30	35	18	67·88	51·84	48·70	58·63	31·14
Bendigo ..	43	33	26	16	22	77·81	60·00	49·81	28·67	40·44
Geelong ..	61	49	45	38	33	70·75	58·56	62·07	54·91	50·77
Ararat ..	†	†	†	6	3	†	†	†	53·57	34·48
Castlemaine ..	8	5	3	5	5	59·18	47·80	27·03	52·08	53·76
Colac ..	†	†	†	5	5	†	†	†	53·19	48·08
Echuca ..	†	†	†	7	3	†	†	†	62·50	36·14
Hamilton ..	10	5	3	6	3	66·76	34·63	25·00	56·07	29·41
Horsham ..	†	†	†	5	4	†	†	†	50·00	32·52
Maryborough ..	6	5	5	2	6	48·03	45·84	42·02	18·87	56·60
Mildura ..	13	9	4	5	13	66·53	47·83	22·86	27·32	62·50
Sale ..	†	†	†	4	1	†	†	†	48·19	11·63
Shepparton ..	†	8	4	8	11	†	54·16	29·85	50·96	68·75
Stawell ..	7	3	3	5	3	61·15	28·26	36·14	56·18	36·58
Wangaratta ..	†	9	†	6	8	†	†	†	62·50	80·81
Warrnambool ..	9	9	4	5	8	49·34	52·33	25·32	25·51	55·56
Wonthaggi ..	10	8	3	10	1	63·99	53·67	26·79	104·17	11·90
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	1,165	812	550	634	570	65·05	50·94	40·87	48·19	43·01
Country Towns ..	221	163	130	168	147	69·40	53·24	45·22	49·18	44·10
Remainder of State ..	725	535	468	440	431	49·25	42·12	38·80	38·94	38·15
Victoria ..	2,111	1,515	1,148	1,242	1,148	59·16	47·65	40·43	44·63	41·17

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

NOTE.—The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the higher rate of infantile mortality in urban than in country districts. During the years 1931-35 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 46 in Melbourne, 49 in Ballarat, 45 in Bendigo, and 57 in Geelong, as against 39 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 1935 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 21·9 in 1935. Between 1910-14 and 1931-35 the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 51 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 64 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, sixty-four out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, thirty-three in 1915-19, and fifteen in 1931-35.

On the average of the years 1931-35, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 28·7 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 1935:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1935.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.							Males.	Females
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to 1 Month.	1 and 2 Months.	3 to 5 Months.	6 to 11 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	
1925-29 ..	22·7	7·7	6·9	6·7	10·4	54·4	60·7	47·6	
1930-34 ..	22·3	5·5	4·8	4·6	6·7	43·9	49·2	38·4	
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	
1933 ..	22·3	5·3	4·2	3·5	5·1	40·4	45·7	35·0	
1934 ..	22·0	5·7	5·1	4·9	6·9	44·6	50·1	39·0	
1935 ..	21·9	5·7	4·2	3·6	5·8	41·2	45·0	37·2	

INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1935.

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 ..	335	23.60	52.42	276	20.16	54.22
1 week and under 1 month	101	7.12	15.81	58	4.24	11.40
1 and 2 months ..	70	4.93	10.95	46	3.36	9.04
3 to 5 months ..	55	3.87	8.61	44	3.21	8.64
6 to 11 months ..	78	5.50	12.21	85	6.21	16.70
Total under one year ..	639	45.02	100.00	509	37.18	100.00

Infantile death rates from certain causes.

An examination of the principal causes of infantile mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which an improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. In the following tables the mortality under one year of age from the principal causes is given for various periods since 1890, and in age groups for 1935.

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.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12.41	7.31	4.87	3.57	2.61	3.59	2.37
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11.37	8.13	6.86	6.08	5.49	7.55	6.31
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29.66	24.62	16.13	9.85	1.62	2.88	1.72
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	3.45	4.86	4.88	4.43	5.18	4.39	4.73
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	22.24	12.74	13.09	6.77	3.13	2.80	2.04
Prematurity ..	13.13	14.99	15.17	15.34	12.61	11.21	12.59
Injury at birth ..				2.57	3.13	3.70	3.16
Early Infancy (161) ..				3.42	4.16	5.14	5.02
Other diseases ..				4.42	1.62	2.44	2.30
Violence ..	3.16	2.47	1.07	.80	.88	.93	.93
Total, all Causes ..	116.93	87.89	69.55	57.25	40.43	44.63	41.17

INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1935.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1931-35.
	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 ..	.04	.36	.47	.39	1.11	2.37	1.97	2.77	3.01	
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pnuemonia ..	.64	.90	1.33	1.18	2.26	6.31	6.69	5.92	6.19	
Diarrhocal Diseases ..	.04	.17	.11	.50	.90	1.72	2.18	1.24	2.32	
Malformations, &c. (157)	2.30	.60	1.15	.36	.32	4.73	5.28	4.16	4.54	
Wasting Diseases (158)	1.18	.25	.21	.29	.11	2.04	2.75	1.31	2.91	
Prematurity	10.51	1.69	.31	.04	.04	12.59	12.82	12.34	12.90	
Injury at Birth ..	2.51	.50	.04	.07	.04	3.16	4.23	2.05	3.22	
Early Infancy (161) ..	4.30	.65	.04	..	.03	5.02	5.57	4.46	4.55	
Other Diseases ..	.07	.47	.43	.47	.86	2.30	2.54	2.05	2.26	
Violence .. ..	.32	.11	.07	.25	.18	.93	.99	.88	.86
Total, all Causes ..	21.91	5.70	4.16	3.55	5.85	41.17	45.02	37.18	42.76	
Average Annual Rate, 1931-35 ..	22.37	5.41	4.53	4.24	6.21	42.76	47.99	37.29	..	

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth etc.) was 28.1 per 1,000 births in 1931-35 and represented 66 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 1935 was 27.5, of which 76 per cent. occurred in the first week of life.

The mortality from the chief preventable diseases—infectious, respiratory, and diarrhoeal—has declined from 40·1 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 27·9 in 1911-20 and 11·5 in 1931-35. Of these causes, deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 2·3 in 1931-35, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 6·2 and the infectious from 7·3 to 3·0. It will thus be seen that since the beginning of this century mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases has been reduced by 91 per cent.; the main respiratory diseases by 23 per cent.; and the infectious by 59 per cent. Of recent years respiratory diseases have displaced diarrhoeal 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 1931 to 1935:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1931 TO 1935.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases	5	1	4	5	7	9	3	6	10	11
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	23	19	27	37	27	40	28	39	57	43
Diarrhoeal Diseases	2	4	5	5	3	4	9	2	11	6
Malformations, &c. (157)	44	26	51	36	40	89	65	110	76	81
Wasting Diseases (158)	24	26	21	14	9	76	63	59	48	40
Prematurity	208	166	153	152	162	411	361	345	302	340
Injury at Birth	39	40	34	48	31	87	88	88	102	84
Early Infancy (161)	67	59	55	79	75	127	111	116	139	138
Other Diseases	7	4	8	4	4	18	13	14	17	15
Violence	3	2	4	5	5	8	7	6	9	12
Total, all Causes	422	347	357	385	363	869	748	785	771	770
Deaths per 1,000 Births	28·5	26·3	26·5	29·3	27·4	28·6	27·2	27·6	27·7	27·6

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

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria for the years 1926 to 1935.

Year.	Percentage of Stillbirths to—		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.			
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.			*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.	
1926 ..	3.0	2.9	29.7	25.9	55.6	82.9
1927 ..	3.0	2.9	31.3	24.8	56.1	83.8
1928 ..	2.8	2.7	29.5	26.1	55.6	80.9
1929 ..	3.1	3.0	30.4	16.8	47.2	76.0
1930 ..	3.0	2.9	28.0	18.5	46.5	74.2
1931 ..	2.8	2.7	28.6	15.9	44.5	70.4
1932 ..	2.9	2.8	27.2	15.8	43.0	69.9
1933 ..	2.9	2.8	27.6	12.8	40.4	67.1
1934 ..	3.1	3.0	27.7	16.9	44.6	73.6
1935 ..	3.0	2.9	27.6	13.6	41.2	69.5

* In the computation of the rates for the numbers inclusive of stillbirths, the latter are taken into account in both births and deaths.

It will be seen that, as with other mortality due to pre-natal influences, the rate of stillbirths shows little tendency to decrease.

On the average of the last ten years, 96 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 46 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 2.1 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1935 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 39.6 per 1,000 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,186, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 90, the death rate being thus 76.0 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 1935:—

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.	1935.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1935.
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	18.6	12.5	13.0	18.5
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19.8	14.2	8.9	1.6	72.6	48.6	23.1	5.2
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30.3	27.2	25.0	19.0	52.1	64.9	46.9	27.0
Other causes ..	18.3	15.3	14.7	13.2	58.7	36.6	29.3	25.3
Total, all Causes ..	75.3	62.8	54.5	39.6	202.0	162.6	112.3	76.0

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

The rates for the last five years show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 7·9 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 2·1 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 15·4 and 5·8 per 1,000 births respectively.

The following statement shows the infantile death rate per 1,000 births in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, for the last five years.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1931	44·47	43·48	36·67	36·35	41·53	45·99	42·14	32·15
1932	43·00	40·98	40·19	36·62	44·57	41·19	41·30	31·22
1933	40·43	39·35	42·74	32·13	36·83	41·07	39·52	31·64
1934	44·63	46·36	40·61	35·58	40·89	42·28	43·59	32·11
1935	41·17	39·44	37·26	34·95	40·15	51·84	39·78	32·26

The infantile death rate in England and Wales was 58·6 in 1934.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the Australasian capitals in 1935 were as follows :—Melbourne, 43·0 ; Sydney, 35·6 ; Brisbane, 42·8 ; Adelaide, 35·1 ; Perth, 40·6 ; Hobart, 72·4 ; and Wellington, 32·8.

In 1935 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 850, and the deaths of female children under that age, 706—the former being in the proportion of 8·62 per cent., and the latter of 8·21 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.

Deaths of children under 5.

Ages at death.

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, 1933 TO 1935.

Ages.	1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	662	486	1,148	709	533	1,242	639	509	1,148
1 year	92	84	176	98	94	192	92	94	186
2 years	63	48	111	55	49	104	57	51	108
3 "	48	29	77	48	33	81	33	28	61
4 "	40	44	84	39	40	79	29	24	53
5 to 9	123	88	211	136	90	226	133	98	231
10 " 14	106	82	188	125	85	210	124	67	191
15 " 19	145	102	247	150	124	274	145	95	240
20 " 24	168	159	327	191	149	340	201	137	338
25 " 29	205	172	377	201	210	411	180	211	391
30 " 34	200	205	405	192	191	383	184	194	378
35 " 39	237	236	473	240	233	473	271	237	508
40 " 44	304	271	575	318	320	638	332	306	638
45 " 49	425	317	742	444	380	824	434	339	773
50 " 54	492	408	900	538	434	972	581	423	1,004
55 " 59	701	496	1,197	733	514	1,247	688	493	1,181
60 " 64	873	690	1,563	915	730	1,645	866	671	1,537
65 " 69	1,188	978	2,166	1,187	928	2,115	1,204	967	2,171
70 " 74	1,290	1,062	2,352	1,379	1,186	2,565	1,393	1,200	2,593
75 " 79	997	981	1,978	1,169	1,072	2,241	1,176	1,104	2,280
80 " 84	542	592	1,134	602	708	1,310	667	700	1,367
85 " 89	277	397	674	307	415	722	300	415	715
90 " 94	111	175	286	109	165	274	100	178	278
95 ..	8	14	22	8	13	21	7	25	32
96 ..	4	7	11	8	11	19	9	9	18
97 ..	3	11	14	3	8	11	7	8	15
98 ..	3	5	8	3	3	6	2	6	8
99 ..	..	6	6	2	8	10	1	2	3
100 ..	1	3	4	4	2	6	..	7	7
101 ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1
102 ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1
103 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
104 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total ..	9,308	8,148	17,456	9,913	8,735	18,648	9,856	8,600	18,456

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

Of the 54,560 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 6,991 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 27—six males and twenty-one females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years.

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, 1922-26, 1933, 1934, and 1935.

International Abridged Classification.	Number —			Deaths per Million of the Population.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1922-1926.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	16	11	16	21	9	6	9
4. Measles	13	25	20	17	7	14	11
5. Scarlet Fever	12	19	5	10	7	10	3
6. Whooping Cough	38	84	50	60	21	46	27
7. Diphtheria	126	110	94	59	69	60	51
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	130	231	158	61	71	126	86
8b. Influenza—Other	65	83	63	52	36	45	34
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	787	763	761	575	405	411	414
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	39	40	42	42	21	22	23
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	82	96	75	58	45	52	41
12. Syphilis	46	43	47	24	25	26	25
13. Malaria	2	2	2	1	1	1	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	157	123	116	120	87	63	63
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	2,148	2,178	2,260	1,000	1,180	1,190	1,229
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Un-specified Nature	89	85	101	51	49	46	55
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	61	73	79	38	33	40	43
18. Diabetes Mellitus	296	319	309	112	163	174	168
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	8	4	7	11	4	2	4
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	292	329	332	165	161	180	180
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	46	37	38	31	25	20	21
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	993	984	943	†	545	537	513
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	298	355	294	236	164	194	159
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	3,423	3,684	3,945	1,347	1,880	2,012	2,145
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	334	922	958	†	458	504	521
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	124	159	157	82	68	87	85
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	44	51	45	48	24	28	24
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	177	213	202	147	97	116	110
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	1,233	1,427	1,354	734	677	779	736
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	364	369	330	214	200	202	180
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	77	106	62	294	42	58	34
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	121	173	111	86	67	94	60
30. Appendicitis	126	124	139	71	69	68	76
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	94	88	84	49	52	48	46
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	159	152	130	60	87	83	71
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	155	159	169	99	85	87	92
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	253	260	237	148	139	142	155
33. Nephritis (130-132)	1,096	1,118	1,055	505	602	611	574
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	279	321	332	151	153	175	180
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	7	8	8	†	4	4	4
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b)	28	37	35	†	15	20	19
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia (without abortion)	30	32	19	†	16	17	10
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	61	93	69	†	34	51	38
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	89	87	76	61	49	48	41
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	835	791	815	731	459	432	443
39. Senility	1,041	1,087	1,010	802†	572	594	549
40. Suicide	187	171	166	87	103	93	90
41. Homicide	80	26	24	14	16	14	13
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	834	934	974	465	458	510	530
43. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes	61	67	90	94	34	37	49
* Total all Causes	17,456	18,648	18,456	9,898	9,588	10,184	10,034

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

† Comparable figure not available.

‡ Vide page 90.

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE,
AND REST OF STATE, 1935.

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)	13	3	5	11	5	13
4. Measles	11	9	10	10	10	12
5. Scarlet Fever	1	4	3	2	3	2
6. Whooping Cough	13	37	34	16	34	19
7. Diphtheria	49	45	57	37	57	44
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	65	93	81	77	80	92
8b. Influenza—Other	35	28	37	26	37	31
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	430	331	487	274	485	328
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	20	22	23	19	23	23
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	42	33	49	26	49	31
12. Syphilis	36	11	41	6	41	7
13. Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	74	42	58	58	57	69
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	1,063	1,197	1,406	854	1,401	1,022
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	40	61	68	33	67	39
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	24	55	46	33	46	39
18. Diabetes Mellitus	110	199	173	130	172	163
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	6	1	1	6	1	7
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	143	189	191	141	190	169
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	32	6	27	11	27	13
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	399	544	552	391	550	468
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	165	129	173	121	172	145
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	2,185	1,760	2,382	1,563	2,372	1,872
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	436	522	645	313	643	375
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	95	62	95	62	94	74
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	21	24	27	18	27	22
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	103	99	124	78	123	93
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	756	598	789	565	786	677
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	211	119	175	155	174	186
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	38	24	28	34	28	41
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	59	52	63	48	63	57
30. Appendicitis	91	48	75	64	74	77
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	58	26	55	29	55	35
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	43	87	70	60	70	72
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	86	83	90	79	89	95
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	179	108	174	113	173	135
33. Nephritis (130-132)	555	500	650	405	648	485
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	232	100	189	143	188	171
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	..	8	2	6	2	7
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b) .. .. .	..	35	25	10	25	12
35c. Puerperal Septicaemia (without abortion) .. .. .	..	19	9	10	9	12
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour .. .. .	..	69	27	42	27	50
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	46	30	45	31	45	37
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	457	358	386	429	384	514
39. Senility	480	530	431	579	429	698
40. Suicide	125	41	91	75	90	90
41. Homicide	15	9	11	13	11	16
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	759	215	517	457	516	548
43. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes	55	35	14	76	14	91
*TOTAL ALL CAUSES	9,856	8,600	10,711	7,745	10,666	9,273

* No deaths from No. 2 Typhus Fever, No. 3 Small Pox, and No. 9 Plague.

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

Typhoid fever.

In 1935, deaths from typhoid fever numbered 16, being equivalent to a rate of 9 per million of population, as compared with rates of 6 in 1934, 9 in 1933, 7 in 1932, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1935 numbered 68, or 37 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99. The deaths per 100 cases were 16.2 in 1931-35 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 1935 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last fifty-one years of the period. The last death from small-pox occurred in 1921.

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 1935 there were 20 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 11 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 14 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 9 in 1932, and 8 in 1931.

On the average of the five years 1931 to 1935, 44 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 64 per cent. were under 5 years.

Scarlet fever.

In 1935 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 5, which corresponded to a rate of 3 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 10 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 21 in 1932, 15 in 1931, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1935 there were 1,458 cases reported, as against 1,834 in 1934, 2,493 in 1933, 4,152 in 1932, and 3,386 in 1931. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than one per cent. of the cases. Seventy-three 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 40 per cent. greater for females than for males.

Whooping cough.

Whooping cough was responsible for 50 deaths in 1935, which equalled a rate of 27 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 46 in 1934, 21 in 1933, 15 in 1932, and 40 in 1931. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 26 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except three 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 40 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 1931 to 1935, 48 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 85 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 1935.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-99	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
1930-34	5,645	312·1	124	6·8	2·2
1931	5,434	302·3	130	7·2	2·4
1932	7,322	405·4	166	9·2	2·3
1933	6,564	360·5	126	6·9	1·9
1934	5,490	299·8	110	6·0	2·0
1935	4,309	234·3	94	5·1	2·2
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
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
1930-34	3,151	315·9	68	6·8	2·1
1931	3,257	315·7	75	7·3	2·3
1932	4,144	416·8	100	10·1	2·4
1933	3,594	362·3	69	7·0	1·9
1934	2,539	254·4	49	4·9	1·9
1935	2,460	245·0	57	5·7	2·3

Prevalence of diphtheria in different areas.

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 1933, 1934, and 1935 are given in the subjoined table:—

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1910-19.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Greater Melbourne	3,257	4,144	3,594	2,539	2,460	39·3	36·2	25·4	24·5
Ballarat ..	324	300	237	241	154	24·3	63·4	64·1	40·6
Bendigo ..	121	377	263	109	85	84·6	83·1	36·9	28·9
Geelong ..	108	259	318	181	283	43·4	72·8	45·8	71·0
Remainder of State	1,634	2,242	2,152	2,420	1,327	25·7	30·1	33·3	18·2

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1935 numbered 221. This corresponded to a rate of 120 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 171 in 1934, 107 in 1933, 49 in 1932, 179 in 1931, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

In 1935, 71 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 1935, 71 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 1935 numbered 761—430 being of males and 331 of females—and equalled a rate of 414 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 411 in 1934, 405 in 1933, 450 in 1932, 481 in 1931, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. The deaths from this cause in Scotland and the Irish Free State in 1935 were 567 and 970 per million of their respective populations. In England and Wales and Northern Ireland in 1934 the deaths were 635 and 837 per million of their respective populations.

The rates of mortality for Victoria at the last six census periods per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 15 ..	1·74	·90	·38	·46	·42	·24
15 to 19 ..	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71	2·67	1·07
20 to 24 ..	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45	7·88	3·59
25 to 34 ..	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11	9·70	5·44
35 to 44 ..	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63	12·43	7·46
45 to 54 ..	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07	13·94	9·05
55 to 64 ..	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88	13·03	10·56
65 and upwards	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55	8·65	7·80
All Ages ..	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98	7·11	4·74
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 15 ..	1·76	1·43	·93	·97	·38	·23
15 to 19 ..	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62	4·84	2·92
20 to 24 ..	21·00	18·49	12·79	12·68	10·20	6·60
25 to 34 ..	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03	10·00	7·08
35 to 44 ..	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51	9·15	5·26
45 to 54 ..	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18	5·91	3·82
55 to 64 ..	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47	4·95	3·78
65 and upwards	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29	3·94	2·88
All Ages ..	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61	5·55	3·70

A comparison of the mortality from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at the census periods 1920-22 and 1932-34 shows that lower death rates obtained in each age group in 1932-34 than in 1920-22, and that the improvement was greater among males than females.

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

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
0-9	4	3	3	7	3	2	3	4	2	1
10-14	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	3	3	2
15-19	13	7	12	7	9	34	22	27	21	20
20-24	27	31	23	30	26	62	57	56	40	43
25-29	47	41	30	40	39	55	40	51	62	63
30-34	56	45	48	31	36	52	53	42	49	45
35-39	60	57	42	38	43	53	52	35	40	38
40-44	50	49	45	51	51	26	28	27	31	31
45-49	47	43	44	47	40	27	31	24	22	11
50-54	36	55	40	41	55	22	13	10	19	20
55-59	33	43	34	45	45	13	18	15	12	21
60-64	44	30	33	35	27	18	12	14	16	15
65-69	29	30	24	25	20	18	11	12	7	11
70 and over ..	22	30	22	20	36	10	7	16	10	10
Total	472	465	401	419	430	393	348	336	334	331

For the year 1935, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 46·2 years for males and 37·8 years for females.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted). In 1935 there were in Victoria 117 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 64 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 74 in 1934, 66 in 1933, 76 in 1932, 68 in 1931, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-92. The deaths from similar causes in Scotland and the Irish Free State in 1935 numbered 169 and 250 per million of their respective populations. In England and Wales and Northern Ireland in 1934 the deaths were 128 and 285 per million of their respective populations.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in the Metropolis and the mining centres of Ballarat and Bendigo—Bendigo in particular—than in the rural portions of the State. During recent years the rates for Greater Melbourne and Ballarat have declined considerably. 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, BENDIGO, AND GEELONG.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.											
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				Other Tubercular Diseases.				All Tubercular Diseases.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.
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	2.3	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	4.6	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	8.4	7.7	14.1	6.5
1926-30 ..	5.9	5.2	10.7	4.2	1.0	.4	.8	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5	5.0
1931 ..	5.1	6.5	7.7	4.1	.8	1.2	.3	1.0	5.9	7.7	8.0	5.1
1932 ..	4.9	3.1	8.9	2.0	.8	.7	.3	1.0	5.7	3.8	9.2	2.0
1933 ..	4.7	2.7	10.1	4.1	.8	.8	.9	1.0	5.5	3.5	11.0	5.1
1934 ..	4.7	5.3	6.1	1.8	.8	1.3	1.0	.7	5.5	6.6	7.1	2.5
1935 ..	4.8	4.7	9.2	3.3	.7	1.3	.3	.5	5.5	5.0	9.5	3.8

† Not calculated.

Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.

Deaths in 1935, from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 74) were dysentery 7, erysipelas 16, acute poliomyelitis 7, lethargic encephalitis 5, cerebro-spinal meningitis 8, tetanus 18, septicaemia 26, hydatid cysts 19, and other diseases 10.

Acute poliomyelitis was responsible for 7 deaths in 1935, 9 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 4 in 1932, 16 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 17 in 1929, 32 in 1928, 8 in 1927, and 8 in 1926. Of these 120 deaths, 73 were of males and 47 were of females; 6 were under 1 year of age, 32 were between 1 and 5 years, 26 between 5 and 10 years, and 56 over 10 years.

In 1935, there were 11 male and 8 female deaths from hydatids, of which 8 deaths of males and 6 deaths of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths from hydatids in 1935 were equivalent to a rate of 10 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 13 in 1934, 12 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 12 in 1931, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

Cancer—Death rates.

Deaths from cancer in 1935 numbered 2,260, and represented a death rate of 1,229 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,190 in 1934, 1,180 in 1933, 1,178 in 1932, 1,087 in 1931, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12,

and 584 in 1890-92. The deaths from this cause in Scotland and the Irish Free State in 1935 were 1,573 and 1,100 per million of their respective populations. In England and Wales and Northern Ireland in 1934 the deaths were 1,563 and 1,289 per million of their respective populations.

**Cancer—
Death Rates
at Different
Ages.**

Cancer death rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. Satisfactory comparisons are obtained by comparing the deaths with the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for four census periods, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the appended table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ..	·30	·73	·46	·27
5 to 9 ..	·42	·25	·13	·20
10 to 14 ..	·20	·16	·14	·24
15 to 19 ..	·22	·15	·30	·37
20 to 24 ..	·33	·71	·64	·73
25 to 34 ..	1·26	·96	·76	·93
35 to 44 ..	3·69	3·16	3·31	3·04
45 to 54 ..	14·14	16·03	13·94	10·13
55 to 64 ..	36·00	36·36	40·46	37·25
65 to 74 ..	59·04	74·15	78·21	85·19
75 and over ..	74·04	88·40	110·12	133·78
All Ages ..	7·52	8·50	9·52	11·63
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ..	·26	·19	·39	·38
5 to 9 ..	·04	·10	·17	·17
10 to 14 ..	..	·27	·05	·08
15 to 19 ..	·28	·44	·15	·17
20 to 24 ..	·23	·41	·30	·39
25 to 34 ..	1·61	1·39	1·28	1·57
35 to 44 ..	6·05	7·26	6·61	6·00
45 to 54 ..	18·13	17·87	19·14	17·31
55 to 64 ..	33·05	38·03	34·48	35·82
65 to 74 ..	51·18	61·66	63·05	61·17
75 and over ..	62·70	86·19	92·86	106·19
All Ages ..	6·64	8·76	9·63	12·00

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

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.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
0-14	10	11	2	4	5	7	5	5	4	5
15-24	10	8	13	5	5	4	6	6	1	10
25-34	11	9	17	14	21	28	28	17	21	26
35-44	46	41	37	37	50	77	78	84	81	110
45-54	107	105	86	111	103	136	187	175	177	157
55-64	268	273	242	261	237	255	265	287	273	268
65-74	369	402	425	425	419	310	321	330	332	384
75-84	149	172	196	191	208	123	164	180	180	196
85 and over ..	19	24	15	26	15	24	29	31	35	41
Total	989	1,045	1,033	1,074	1,063	964	1,083	1,115	1,104	1,197

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 1935 the average age of those who died from the former was 65·4 years for males and 63·2 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 46·2 years for males and 37·8 years for females.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1935:—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1935.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal cavity and pharynx	101	10	111
Oesophagus	55	12	67
Stomach, duodenum, liver and biliary ducts	350	269	619
Pancreas	31	25	56
Intestines, peritoneum and rectum	184	211	395
Respiratory organs	61	31	92
Female genital organs .. .. .	..	241	241
Female breast .. .. .	..	256	256
Male genito-urinary organs	161	..	161
Skin	30	22	52
Other and unspecified organs	90	120	210
Total Deaths	1,063	1,197	2,260

Fifty 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 41 per cent were affected in the genital organs or breast.

Diabetes. During 1935 diabetes was responsible for 110 male and 199 female deaths, representing a rate of 168 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 174 in 1934, 163 in 1933, 164 in 1932, 145 in 1931, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12.

The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1900-02, 1910-12, 1920-22, and 1932-34, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Diabetes per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 10 ..	·09	·10	·13	·13
10 to 19 ..	·24	·20	·31	·14
20 to 29 ..	·17	·64	·48	·18
30 to 39 ..	·32	·58	·45	·27
40 to 49 ..	·49	1·11	·95	·31
50 to 59 ..	1·38	1·80	2·14	1·92
60 to 69 ..	2·67	5·63	5·19	5·82
70 to 79 ..	4·36	7·34	7·37	13·13
80 and over ..	4·11	7·43	8·42	12·33
All Ages ..	·56	1·00	1·03	1·25

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES—*continued.*

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Diabetes per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 10 ..	·05	·15	·22	·04
10 to 19 ..	·26	·36	·39	·21
20 to 29 ..	·36	·30	·53	·16
30 to 39 ..	·51	·53	·54	·19
40 to 49 ..	·42	·78	1·11	·90
50 to 59 ..	1·42	3·18	2·79	4·00
60 to 69 ..	3·19	8·47	8·02	9·57
70 to 79 ..	5·01	11·54	12·51	17·97
80 and over ..	3·54	6·83	6·02	11·97
All Ages ..	·60	1·26	1·45	2·08

In 1932-34 the rate for females was 66 per cent. higher than that for males.

Deaths in 1935 from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 20 on page 74) were acute rheumatic fever 79, exophthalmic goitre 39, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 10, pernicious anaemia 74, other anaemias 7, leucaemia 42, Hodgkin's disease 26, and other diseases 55.

In 1935, 399 male and 544 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—943—corresponding to a rate of 513 per million of the population as compared with rates of 537 in 1934, 545 in 1933, 522 in 1932, and 511 in 1931. Of the 943 deaths in 1935, 555 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 45 to apoplexy, 20 to cerebral embolism, 220 to cerebral thrombosis, 13 to softening of the brain, and 90 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis.

Included under this heading (cause No. 23 on page 74) in 1935, were 42 deaths from simple meningitis, 51 from other diseases of the spinal cord, 37 from epilepsy, 28 from diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 136 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Heart. During 1935 there were 3,945 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 7 due to pericarditis, 633 to endocarditis, 2,139 to disease of the myocardium, 488 to diseases of coronary arteries, 188 to angina pectoris, 49 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 441 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1935 represented a rate of 2,145 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 2,012 in 1934, 1,880 in 1933, 1,757 in 1932, 1,759 in 1931, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12. On the average of the three years 1932 to 1934 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, 1932-34.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and upwards.	All Ages.
Males ..	·51	1·03	1·03	1·76	5·21	16·97	54·44	145·47	316·23	20·71
Females ..	·40	1·21	1·04	1·76	4·27	10·73	35·43	97·32	273·94	16·97

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age. Of the deaths of persons aged 70 and upwards, approximately 1 in 4 is due to some form of this disease.

In 1935 the number of deaths from arteriosclerosis with **Arteriosclerosis** record of cerebral vascular lesion (cerebral haemorrhage, etc.) was 529, and without such record 429. Of the total deaths, 545 or 57 per cent. were persons aged 70 years and over.

In 1935 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered **Respiratory diseases.** 1,931, which represented a rate of 1,050 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,125 in 1934, 998 in 1933, 917 in 1932, and 1,022 in 1931. Of the deaths in the year under review, 45 were referred to acute bronchitis, 202 to chronic bronchitis, 728 to broncho-pneumonia, 275 to lobar pneumonia, 351 to pneumonia unspecified, 61 to pleurisy, 54 to asthma, 120 to pulmonary congestion, embolism, etc., 70 to chronic interstitial pneumonia, and 25 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on pages 74 and 75.

**Diseases of
the digestive
system.**

In 1935 there were 554 male and 428 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 534 per million of the population, as against rates of 580 in 1934, 541 in 1933, 538 in 1932, 545 in 1931, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from the principal diseases in 1935 were, 142 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 173 from diarrhoeal diseases, 139 from appendicitis, 49 from hernia, 120 from intestinal obstruction, 84 from cirrhosis of the liver, 52 from biliary calculi, 57 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 166 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on pages 74 and 75.

The 173 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1935 corresponded to a rate of 94 per million of the population as compared with rates of 152 in 1934, 109 in 1933, 136 in 1932, 129 in 1931, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. In earlier 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 1935, 48 were of infants under one year of age, 14 were between the ages of one and two years, and 12 between two and five years, while 47 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 1935 there were 1,387 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 754 per million of the population, as against rates of 786 in 1934, 755 in 1933, 704 in 1932, 721 in 1931, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1935 acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,055 deaths, other diseases of the kidney, etc., for 91, diseases of the prostate for 146, and other genito-urinary diseases for 95.

**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 ten 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 1935.

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
1933 ..	30	7	28	61	98	126	10·57	2·47	9·86	21·48	34·52	44·38
1934 ..	32	8	37	93	133	170	11·50	2·87	13·30	33·42	47·79	61·09
1935 ..	19	8	35	69	96	131	6·81	2·87	12·55	24·75	34·43	46·98

The death rate of women from puerperal causes as shown in the above table declined steadily during each period from 1871-80 to 1921-25, but the average rate for the following years showed a considerable increase.

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1935 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers:—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1935.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.			
140. (a) Abortion with septic conditions	1	..	4	2	..	1	8	8	..
(b) Criminal abortion	2	4	14	9	3	3	35*	25	10
141. Abortion without septic conditions .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	4	..
142. Ectopic gestation .. ..	..	..	3	2	2	2	9	8	1
143. Other accidents of pregnancy (excluding hæmorrhage) .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
144. Puerperal hæmorrhage .. ..	..	1	3	5	4	3	16	16	..
145. Puerperal septicæmia (not consequent on abortion)	1	5	3	6	3	1	19	18	1
146. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	2	3	6	2	4	1	18	17	1
147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy .. ..	..	2	2	..	3	..	7	7	..
148. (a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..
(b) Embolism or sudden death .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	4	..
149. Other accidents of childbirth—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Cæsarean section .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
(c) Others	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	3	1
150. (a) Puerperal diseases of the breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other unspecified conditions of the puerperal state .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	16	38	30	25	15	131	117	14
Married Mothers	3	13	34	27	25	15	117	..	..
Unmarried Mothers	4	3	4	3	..	..	14	..	..
Total Issue of Married Mothers	1	20	46	63	86	77	293	..	..

* Illegal operation 3; self-induced 11; open verdict 21.

Of the 293 children born to the 117 married women who died, 274 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2·3 children per mother, as compared with 2·5 in 1934, 2·6 in 1933, 2·6 in 1932, and 2·6 in 1931.

First confinements were responsible for 30, or 25·6 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 32·9 per cent. in 1934, 28·6 per cent. in 1933, 32·4 per cent. in 1932, and 35·7 per cent. in 1931.

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 1926-30 and the years 1933, 1934, and 1935 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1926 TO 1935.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born-alive.			
	1926-30.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1926-30.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Under 20 years ..	41	4	5	7	47·1	23·9	31·7	45·9
20 to 24 „ ..	150	23	28	16	39·1	35·4	41·6	23·1
25 „ 29 „ ..	231	25	53	38	46·5	30·5	64·5	45·9
30 „ 34 „ ..	226	35	33	30	56·8	55·0	54·0	48·3
35 „ 39 „ ..	226	24	35	25	88·1	59·4	97·2	70·2
40 years and over	111	15	16	15	117·8	92·6	100·4	105·9
Total	985	126	170	131	57·4	44·4	61·1	47·0

The experience of the years 1926-30 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 96 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 47 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age.

Senile decay. During the year 1935, the deaths of 480 men and 530 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 497 men and 590 women in 1934. 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 1935 numbered 7,319—3,663 of men and 3,656 of women, or 39.7 per cent. of the total deaths.

In 1935, 759 male and 215 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 530 per million of the population. This proportion was above the average rate—461—for the previous five years, and 35 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, 1931 TO 1935.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Annual Deaths during—						
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.		
					Total.	Males.	Females
Snake Bite ..	2	4	..	..	2	1	1
Other Venomous Bites and Stings ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poisoning by Food ..	1	4	3	5	3	2	1
Absorption of Poisonous Gases ..	6	3	8	6	6	4	2
Other Acute Poisonings ..	7	3	5	6	8	4	4
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.) ..	7	16	2	4	5	4	1
Burns, Scalds, &c. ..	54	39	63	68	53	31	22
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	14	17	10	5	11	7	4
Drowning { accidental ..	69	79	74	94	88	73	15
{ open verdict ..	42	31	56	48	55	38	17
Firearms { accidental ..	23	21	24	26	29	27	2
{ open verdict ..	5	1	6	7	2	2	..
In Mines and Quarries ..	15	1	16	17	23	23	..
Machines ..	6	5	9	12	12	11	1
Transport Accidents ..	376	357	352	385	440	367	73
Falls { accidental ..	73	89	94	121	102	51	51
{ open verdict ..	3	1	5	4	6	6	..
Other Crushings ..	18	22	20	29	26	24	2
Injuries by Animals ..	7	11	10	4	6	6	..
Excessive Cold ..	2	1	5	6	4	4	..
Effects of Heat ..	2	10	1	15	3	3	..
Lightning ..	2	3	2	..	4	4	..
Electricity ..	4	6	4	4	13	12	1
Other { accidental ..	26	28	39	45	35	28	7
{ open verdict ..	13	17	25	23	37	26	11
Total accidental ..	714	719	741	852	874	687	187
,, open verdict ..	63	50	92	82	100	72	28
Grand Total ..	777	769	833	934	974	759	215

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 1935, deaths from transport accidents numbered **Transport Accidents.** 440, as against 385 in 1934, 350 in 1933, 350 in 1932, 373 in 1931, 406 in 1930, 394 in 1929, 382 in 1928, 301 in 1927, and 309 in 1926.

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 1935 :—

DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1935.

	Collisions between—							Pedestrians killed.	* Other accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Railway vehicle.	Motor omnibus, car, lorry.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Horse.	Aeroplane.						
Railway train ..	1	8	..	..	1	..	..	10	14	9	33†	28	5
Tramcar	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	13	10	3
Motor car	12	23	..	41	2	..	78	85	52	215	178	37
,, omnibus	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
,, lorry, &c.	15	8	..	8	2	..	33	24	21	78	63	15
,, cycle	1	..	1	2	..	4	12	17	33	29	4
Horse drawn vehicle	21	21	18	3
Bicycle	1	3	..	..	4	5	5	14	13	1
Horse	1	18	19	15	4
Aeroplane	6	6	6	5	1
Water transport	7	7	7	..
Total ..	1	39	32	1	54	6	..	133	145	162	440	367	73

* Includes all rail accidents to railway employees (collisions excepted) and accidents to persons boarding or leaving vehicles.

† Includes 4 railway employees.

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1926 to 1935, were as follows:—

DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES, 1926 TO 1935.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Per 1,000,000 of Population.
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
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161
1935	200,759	338	16·8	184

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles increased greatly during the years mentioned, the mortality per 10,000 vehicles fluctuated only slightly with a tendency to decline, the average rate for the period 1931-35 being 16·0 as compared with a rate of 17·7 in 1926-30.

The mortality per million of population was 184 in 1935, 140 in 1933, and 82 in 1924. The mortality rate in 1935 was the highest on record.

On the average of the five years, 1931 to 1935, motor cars, etc., were involved in 16·3 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 25·2 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

Suicide. In the year 1935, 125 males and 41 females took their lives. The deaths represented a rate of 90 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 93 in 1934, 103 in 1933, 96 in 1932, 101 in 1931, 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 27 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1935 numbered 24, of which 15 were of males and 9 of females. These represented a rate of 13 per million of the population, as against rates of 14 in 1934, 16 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 23 in 1931, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. Since 1930 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from these figures and included with deaths from puerperal causes.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural
increase per
1,000 of popu-
lation in
Australia.

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	15.73	16.13	13.75	13.96	16.66	14.60	14.01
1925-29	10.57	12.99	13.35	11.18	12.71	13.27	12.18	11.65
1930-34	6.77	9.52	10.56	6.89	10.26	11.05	8.78	9.19
1931 ..	7.89	10.35	11.15	7.28	11.26	12.03	9.49	10.08
1932 ..	5.89	9.13	10.21	6.16	9.76	10.88	8.23	9.07
1933 ..	6.00	8.42	9.30	6.88	9.31	10.33	7.86	8.61
1934 ..	5.02	7.57	9.59	5.24	8.43	9.28	7.07	7.99
1935 ..	5.13	7.61	9.15	5.31	8.98	9.16	7.09	7.91

VICTORIA.

Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Average Annual 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	1925-29	18,218	20.24	9.67	10.57
1885-89	16,741	32.27	15.87	16.40	1930-34	12,249	16.27	9.50	6.77
1890-94	20,059	31.99	14.62	17.37					
1895-99	15,625	26.76	13.81	12.95					
1900-04	14,859	25.08	12.78	12.30	1931 ..	13,299	16.86	9.47	7.39
1905-09	16,062	24.76	11.93	12.83	1932 ..	10,659	15.18	9.29	5.89
1910-14	18,795	25.42	11.57	13.85	1933 ..	10,936	15.59	9.59	6.00
1915-19	16,818	23.13	11.38	11.75	1934 ..	9,180	15.20	10.18	5.02
1920-24	19,647	22.89	10.40	12.49	1935 ..	9,428	15.16	10.03	5.13

The Victorian death rates are below those of England and Wales at nearly all periods of life. In England and Wales in 1934 the excess of births over deaths was 3.0 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 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 1935, five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

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

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1931 ..	1,118	456,943	198	73	52	21	81,714
1932 ..	877	253,139	179	97	69	28	39,172
1933 ..	672	192,422	161	95	70	25	44,037
1934 ..	694	192,825	137	86	50	36	19,877
1935 ..	674	184,839	163	92	54	38	13,902

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 1935 there were 88 sessions, which were held in 25 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.				Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1931	..	..	..	556	710,307	430,140
1932	..	..	..	508	638,323	302,726
1933	..	..	..	576	500,779	240,343
1934	..	..	..	859	707,881	210,977
1935	..	..	..	825	515,402	209,292

Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.

The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1935 was 378. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £79,986, and the amount awarded, £71,863. These figures are not included in the above table.

Petty Sessions civil business.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 225 places in Victoria in 1935 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, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.				Cases Heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1931	..	..	..	109,919	1,098,237	841,044
1932	..	..	..	98,200	945,077	696,285
1933	..	..	..	79,424	780,096	582,241
1934	..	..	..	82,783	726,678	525,030
1935	..	..	..	88,828	765,160	560,039

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 1935, 374 appeals against municipal ratings, 17 Children's Maintenance Act cases, 3,917 ejectment cases, 2,949 fraud summons cases against debtors, 2,832 garnishee cases, 18,437 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,590 maintenance cases, 99 prohibition cases, and 6,401 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 214 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, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1931	9	8	247	264
1932	20	3	256	279
1933	7	13	190	210
1934	2	9	148	159
1935	13	17	171	201

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, 1936, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts 1924-1933*, 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.				
1932 ..	319	19	351	689
1933 ..	251	16	259	526
1934 ..	218	11	212	441
1935 ..	201	10	181	392
1936 ..	195	5	143	343
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	459,899	154,904	665,598	1,280,401
1933 ..	586,022	79,067	581,361	1,246,450
1934 ..	509,745	37,996	402,150	949,891
1935 ..	307,790	89,467	294,697	691,954
1936 ..	139,113	5,057	288,194	432,364
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	184,550	1,929	586,499	772,978
1933 ..	163,856	68,759	514,681	747,296
1934 ..	116,156	39,414	322,803	478,373
1935 ..	59,391	58,100	209,945	327,436
1936 ..	31,206	5,329	201,299	237,834

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 accounted for the increase in those years.

DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act 1928*, as amended by the *Marriage (Divorce) Act 1933*.

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 12,026 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 127 decrees for judicial

Number of
Divorces.

separation have been granted. Of these, 11,678 and 56 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 1890, the year in which the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent, no fewer than 260 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

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 1935:—

DIVORCES, 1935.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage ..	334	398	732	254	345	599
Judicial Separation ..	..	9	9	..	3	3
Nullity of Marriage ..	5	4	9	2	4	6
Total ..	339	411	750	256	352	608

Grounds of divorce.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1935 were as follows:—

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery	85	92	..	3	..	..
Bigamy .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Cruelty, repeated acts of ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Desertion	161	231	..	..	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	3	4	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Impotence .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Insanity	4	3	..	..	..	..
Sentences for crime .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Total	254	345	..	3	2	4

Divorces. 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 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1931	478	6	417	2	127
1932	539	2	454	..	137
1933	594	3	495	..	149
1934	666	..	618	..	171
1935	732	9	599	3	166

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

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, 1926-27 TO 1935-36.

Year ended 30th June.		Amount.	Year ended 30th June.		Amount.
		£			£
1927	.. ..	24,148	1932	.. ..	16,457
1928	.. ..	25,036	1933	.. ..	15,575
1929	.. ..	24,952	1934	.. ..	15,050
1930	.. ..	27,789	1935	.. ..	14,885
1931	.. ..	23,246	1936	.. ..	15,554

CRIME.

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

Administration of the criminal law.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

Alteration in method of tabulation.

The statistics of crime and drunkenness for the years subsequent to 1932 have been compiled on a basis which differs from that adopted for the years 1893 to 1932. The particulars for the years 1933 to 1935 represent, in respect of multiple charges, the number of offences with which arrested persons were charged, whereas for the period 1893 to 1932 only the most serious offence in such cases had been tabulated. Summons cases in 1933, 1934, and 1935 relate, as in previous years, to all offences with which a person was charged. The statistics for the last three years are comparable with those for the years prior to 1893 appearing in earlier issues of the *Year-Book*.

Offences and drunkenness.

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of arrest and summons cases, also the number per 1,000 of the population, tabulated according to the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1935.

Year.	Number of Arrest and Summons Cases—				
	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
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
1933*	1,617	6,400	9,240	41,149	58,406
1934*	1,500	6,258	8,666	40,646	57,070
1935*	1,500	6,716	10,221	47,536	65,973

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" above.

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1935—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Arrest and Summons Cases per 1,000 of Population.				
	Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890*	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1930	·94	2·84	4·55	23·44	31·77
1931	·81	3·09	3·90	22·64	30·44
1932	·86	2·94	4·56	23·04	31·40
1933*	·89	3·52	5·07	22·60	32·08
1934*	·82	3·42	4·73	22·20	31·17
1935*	·82	3·65	5·56	25·84	35·87

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 101.

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.

Other Offences.

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 1935 only 94 of such charges out of a total of 47,536 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.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1935 :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1935.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Convicted, &c.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	17	..	..	6	2	8	1
Manslaughter	6	..	..	1	..	5	..
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	51	5	..	13	2	31	..
Assaults	1,223	661	49	449	51	13	..
Others	203	35	5	45	10	102	6
Total	1,500	701	54	514	65	159	7
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	826	152	3	53	3	608	7
Larceny and similar offences	4,407	2,716	353	637	83	562	56
Wilful damage	407	284	33	82	6	2	..
Others	1,076	633	25	333	20	58	7
Total	6,716	3,785	414	1,105	112	1,230	70
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	57	1	..	3	1	39	13
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	10,221	8,250	967	918	86	..	..
Others	7,390	5,425	463	1,272	222	8	..
Total	17,611	13,675	1,430	2,190	308	8	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act	6,417	4,813	932	545	127	..	..
Electoral Act	310	148	36	82	44	..	..
Licensing Act	6,182	4,151	586	1,151	294	..	..
Motor Car Act	9,361	8,528	164	626	43	..	..
Pure Food Act	448	338	24	79	7	..	..
Miscellaneous	17,371	13,941	945	2,173	251	45	16
Total	40,089	31,919	2,687	4,656	766	45	16
Grand Total	65,973	50,081	4,585	8,468	1,252	1,481	106

Of the 65,973 cases dealt with, 54,666 were summarily convicted, 9,720 were discharged, and 1,587 committed for trial. These particulars include the cases disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in a subsequent table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Arrest and
summons
cases.

Particulars of the arrest and summons cases for the last five years are given in the subjoined table :—

ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1931	14,214	1,977	35,037	3,547	54,775
1932	14,487	1,977	36,803	3,530	56,797
1933*	17,815	2,059	34,638	3,894	58,406
1934*	16,280	2,009	35,161	3,620	57,070
1935*	17,833	2,111	42,197	3,832	65,973

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 101.

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, also the number per 10,000 of the population :—

DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1931	54,775	42,977	10,703	1,095
1932	56,797	45,664	10,109	1,024
1933*	58,406	47,079	9,923	1,404
1934*	57,070	45,748	9,791	1,531
1935*	65,973	54,666	9,720	1,587
Number per 10,000 of Population.				
1931	304·4	238·8	59·5	6·1
1932	314·0	252·4	55·9	5·7
1933*	320·8	258·6	54·5	7·7
1934*	311·7	249·8	53·5	8·4
1935*	358·7	297·2	52·9	8·6

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 101.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1935. The jurisdiction of this Court is limited to children under the age of seventeen years :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1935.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Cases Disposed of.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Against the Person—								
Assaults	23	..	50	..	..	..	73	..
Others	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..
Total	25	..	57	..	..	..	82	..
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c.	456	11	1,476	45	..	..	1,932	56
Wilful Damage	4	..	159	1	..	..	163	1
Others	7	1	18	..	..	..	25	1
Total	467	12	1,653	46	..	..	2,120	58
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1
Others	25	12	212	3	..	..	237	15
Total	31	13	212	3	..	..	243	16
Other Offences	189	118	1,230	34	92	78	1,511	230
Grand Total	712	143	3,152	83	92	78	3,956	304

The number of arrests and summons cases which was disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the last five years, was:—3,656 in 1930, 3,303 in 1931, 3,105 in 1932, 2,993 in 1933, 3,063 in 1934, and 4,090 in 1935.

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1935 numbered 59 (35 males and 24 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.

Arrest cases
summarily
disposed of by
magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates during 1935:—

ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY
MAGISTRATES, 1935.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	4,556	443	4,999
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,338	583	3,921
1 month and under 6 months ..	1,243	118	1,361
6 " " 12 " ..	195	26	221
1 year and under 2 years ..	58	3	61
Admonished	3,514	384	3,898
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ..	436	87	523
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c. ..	174	8	182
Otherwise dealt with	249	37	286
Total convicted	13,763	1,689	15,452
Discharged	2,679	347	3,026
Total summarily disposed of ..	16,442	2,036	18,478
Convictions per 10,000 of population	151·19	18·18	84·01

Particulars of the distinct persons tried before superior courts in 1935 are shown below in respect of arrest cases only. Where an individual was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been taken into account.

COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL OF DISTINCT PERSONS, 1935.

(Arrest cases only.)

Offences.	Distinct Persons Charged.	Result of Trial—	
		Withdrawn, Discharged.	Convicted.
Against the Person—			
Murder	4	2	2*
Attempted Murder	3	2	1†
Manslaughter	4	4	..
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	25	13	12
Rape and other offences against females	64	16	48
Unnatural offences	11	4	7
Other	12	2	10
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person	35	20	15
Burglary, Housebreaking, etc. ..	305	40	265
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ..	20	7	13
Other Larceny	191	68	123
Fraud and False Pretences	77	18	59
Arson and attempts at	8	6	2
Other	25	18	7
Forgery and offences against the Currency	16	2	14
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	7	3	4
Conspiracy	19	10	9
Other	7	2	5
Total	833	237	596

* Convicted of "Manslaughter."

† Convicted of "Shooting with intent to do bodily harm."

The following table contains for the year 1935 a classification according to offence and age of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial:—

Offences.	Ages (Years).								Total.
	Under 16.	16 to 17.	18 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 39.	40 to 59.	60 and Over.	
MALES.									
Against the Person ..	2	4	5	22	9	21	9	3	75
Against Property	38	66	124	87	82	66	4	467
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	5	1	3	2	..	11
Other Offences	2	1	4	6	..	13
Total ..	2	42	71	153	98	110	83	7	566
FEMALES.									
Against the Person	1	2	2	..	..	5
Against Property	1	6	5	1	4	..	17
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	2	1	..	3
Other Offences	3	2	..	..	..	5
Total	1	10	9	5	5	..	30

Drunkennes. 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 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Convictions.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.		
1931	6,970	48	7,018	3·90	5,602
1932	8,164	91	8,255	4·56	7,028
1933	9,159	81	9,240	5·08	7,975
1934	8,593	73	8,666	4·73	7,244
1935	10,200	21	10,221	5·56	9,217

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 101.

Drunkennes —Comparison with previous years. 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	1923-27	41
1879-85	88	1928	37
1886-92	106	1929	36
1893-97	65	1930	31
1898-1902	84	1931	27
1903-07	77	1932	31
1908-12	68	1933	35
1913-17	59	1934	32
1918-22	32	1935	38

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 reducing the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further reduction was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness since those years.

The accompanying table shows for the last five years 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 :—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1931	100	15·97
1932	100	15·89
1933	120	18·94
1934	88	13·81
1935	94	14·68

CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

The estimated quantity of beer consumed in Victoria in each of the last five years was as follows :—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN VICTORIA 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per head of Population.
	gallons.	gallons.
1931-32	14,184,200	7·86
1932-33	14,063,700	7·75
1933-34	15,969,300	8·75
1934-35	16,958,500	9·23
1935-36	19,538,800	10·60

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.

Particulars relating to the Local Option Poll held on 21st October, 1920, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 211.

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 should be abolished throughout Victoria. 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 number of votes recorded for the abolition of licences was 418,902, whilst 552,339 votes were recorded against the resolution.

During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £212,270, 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 Consolidated 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) and Good Friday. The *Anzac Day Act* 1925 (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928) and the *Licensing (Good Friday) Act* 1934 (assented to on the 9th October, 1934) provided for non-trading on those days.

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, 1936, 1,778 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,171,261, or an average of £659 each. Five hundred and twenty of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with these

totalled £562,542, making an average of £1,082 each. There were 1,258 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £608,719, or an average of £484 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, 24 spirit merchants', 3 grocers', and 76 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £13,645 has been awarded.

Improvement and Extension of Licensed accommodation. 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 £4,000,000.

Number of Hotels. The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and for certain subsequent years, 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 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1936.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,339	223
1906	1,219,832	3,520	347
1930	1,792,605	1,803	994
1931	1,803,570	1,781	1,013
1932	1,813,387	1,770	1,025
1933	1,824,479	1,759	1,037
1934	1,837,490	1,749	1,051
1935	1,843,099	1,744	1,057
1936 (30th September)	1,849,396	1,738	1,064
Increase, 1885 to 30th September, 1936	880,196	..	841
Decrease, 1885 to 30th September, 1936	..	2,601	..

* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 91 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 60 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 377 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885 to 30th September, 1936, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,778 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 1907 to 30th September, 1936, 74 new licences were granted.

The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1936, amounted to £227,937. The amounts received from the various sources were:—Licences, certificates, &c., £203,602; interest on investments, £10,982; fees and fines, £13,164; and miscellaneous, £189. The expenditure totalled £227,937, and consisted of the following items:—Annual payments to municipalities, £60,252; compensation, £6,750; transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717, £23,000; transferred to revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717, as amended by Act No. 4304, £120,454; and salaries, expenses, &c., £17,481. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1936, was £437,376, of which £341,000 was invested.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are five gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and five reformatory prisons, also two police gaols which are used as receiving stations. The following statement contains information for the year 1935 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, 1935.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement, at end of year.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	895	83	747	44	4,502	673	712	44
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	68	3	79	..	205	..	79†	..
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	38	..	358	2	35	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	58	..	40	..	60	..
Bendigo Gaol ..	116	28	18	..	198	7	8	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	91	..	80	..	114	..	90	..
Geelong Gaol ..	179	..	131	..	376	1	121	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	9	..	13	..	13	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	52	..	41	..	50	..
Sale Gaol ..	26	9	4	..	51	1	8	..
Police Gaols ..	25	4	4	..	162	1	3	..
Total ..	1,617	145	1,220	44	6,060	685	1,179	44

* Including 61 males and 3 females awaiting trial.
 † Extra accommodation is provided in Pentridge.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols and reformatory prisons (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the year 1935:—

**PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM
GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1935.**
(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Heading.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1934—			
Convicted	1,190	34	1,224
Unconvicted	65	5	70
Total	1,255	39	1,294
Received during 1935—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,171	47	1,218
Misdemeanour	1,591	250	1,841
Other offences	1,143	256	1,399
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	569	1	570
Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c. ..	44	..	44
For Trial, not subsequently convicted ..	1,380	130	1,510
Total	5,898	684	6,582
Discharged during 1935—			
By remission of sentence	527	30	557
On expiration of sentence and payment of fines	3,064	489	3,553
Bailed to appeal	63	17	80
On bond from Court	6	..	6
By special authority	133	5	138
On parole	150	..	150
Died	6	..	6
Deported	6	..	6
Absconded	9	..	9
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	569	1	570
Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c. ..	63	6	69
Unconvicted	1,381	131	1,512
Total	5,977	679	6,656
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1935—			
Convicted	1,115	41	1,156
Unconvicted	61	3	64
Total	1,176	44	1,220

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence in the gaols of Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years. The figures disclose a considerable increase in the years subsequent to 1928.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1926 TO 1935.

At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.	At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.
1926	875	40	915	5·34	1931	1,364	43	1,407	7·80
1927	856	27	883	5·07	1932	1,275	64	1,339	7·38
1928	896	38	934	5·30	1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38
1929	1,099	46	1,145	6·44	1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67
1930	1,259	40	1,299	7·25	1935	1,118	41	1,159	6·29

A statement is given below of the daily 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. The rate per 10,000 of the population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1935, 36 per cent. less than in 1901, 5 per cent. more than in 1911, 25 per cent. more than in 1921, and 9 per cent. more than in 1928.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1935.

Year.	Daily 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
1931 ..	1,391	50	1,441	22·59	·78	11·43
1932 ..	1,436	62	1,498	23·26	·95	11·82
1933 ..	1,393	65	1,458	22·23	1·00	11·41
1934 ..	1,320	55	1,375	19·83	·80	10·14
1935 ..	1,220	44	1,264	18·27	·63	9·28

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.

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

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	63	} 75	82	69	59
Metropolitan Gaol Reformatory Prison	1				
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	1	} 66	64	62	70
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	67				
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	93	73	95	77	89
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	17	14	9	9	14
McLeod Settlement, French Island	53	54	50	53	53
Total	295	282	300	270	285

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.

From 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1935, admissions to the several reformatories totalled 3,329 (3,284 males and 45 females). Particulars of those released on parole or probation (inclusive of cases released more than once) during the same period are given hereunder:—

Heading.	Number.	Per Cent.
Reconvicted or returned to prison	1,197	42.25
Probation satisfactorily completed	1,196	42.22
Still on parole or probation	419	14.79
Deaths on parole or probation	21	0.74
Total released on parole or probation ..	2,833	100.00

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1935 :—

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	..	1
Superintendents	2	9	11
Inspectors	10	5	15
Sub-Inspectors	16	7	23
Sergeants, First class	38	10	48
„ Second class	33	15	48
Senior Constables	152	76	228
Senior Constables (brevet rank)	2	..	2
First Constables	500	254	754
Constables	759	92	851
Total	1,513	468	1,981
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendents	1	..	1
Sub-inspectors	1	..	1
Sergeants, First class	3	..	3
„ Second class	2	..	2
Senior Detectives	23	..	23
First Detectives	38	..	38
Detectives	15	..	15
Total	83	..	83
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	7	91	98
Constables	24	54	78
Total	31	145	176
Grand Total	1,627	613	2,240

In addition to the above there were 7 police-women, 3 matrons, and 2 black trackers employed by the Police Department on the 31st December, 1935.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the police force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the end of each of the last ten years:—

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1926 TO 1935.

Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.	Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.
1926	1,963	873	1931	2,107	856
1927	1,977	881	1932	2,121	855
1928	2,112	834	1933	2,148	849
1929	2,148	828	1934	2,170	847
1930	2,115	848	1935	2,247	820

Strength of police force in Australian States.

The appended table shows for each Australian State the strength of the police force at the end of 1935:—

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1935.

State.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police Officer.
Victoria	2,247	820
New South Wales	3,593	740
Queensland	1,310	741
South Australia*	766	763
Western Australia	566	791
Tasmania*	281	815

* At 30th June, 1935.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

The next table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended from Consolidated Revenue in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the five years ended 30th June, 1936 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

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.	
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
1934 ..	616,153	105,125	4,417	1,207	726,902	8 0
1935 ..	654,846	106,385	10,904	2,450	774,585	8 5
1936 ..	693,892	110,189	20,205	3,926	828,212	9 0

Executions.

During the thirty-one years ended with 1935 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.

During 1935 there were 1,641 inquests or magisterial inquiries held in Victoria into the causes of deaths of 1,698 persons (1,230 males and 468 females), or 9.2 per 10,000 of the population. In 613 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 824 cases to accident, in 41 to homicide, in 174 to suicide, in 35 to illegally induced abortion, in 3 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 4 to intemperance, and in 4 to unspecified or doubtful causes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Legislation. A statement of the provisions of the laws relating to local government in force on 16th September, 1929, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131, and a summary of the principal provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1934 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34 on pages 127 and 128.

The *Local Government (Preferential Voting) Act* 1935 provides that all elections of municipal councillors in Victoria shall be conducted on a system of preferential voting. Previous legislation gave the Governor in Council discretionary power to make orders applying such a system of voting to any municipality.

Municipalities in Victoria. The total number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1935, was 195. Of these, 34 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 18 as boroughs, and 138 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 (occupied and unoccupied), and the number of houses built in cities,

towns and boroughs, and in shires for each of the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35.

PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES,
1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Houses built during the year.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.*	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
			£	£			
1930-31 ..	335,892	395,131	382,243,226	21,248,548	268,832	8,521	452
1931-32 ..	339,842	393,876	351,642,387	19,391,762	272,284	6,021	863
1932-33 ..	341,078	394,403	336,119,812	18,231,285	271,141†	7,947†	1,565
1933-34 ..	356,532	417,158	338,152,113	18,469,524	286,569	3,014	3,277
1934-35 ..	366,331	436,145	353,914,980	19,021,105	296,618	2,044	4,837
Shires—							
1930-31 ..	271,586	393,196	294,447,615	14,784,365	158,813	3,139	638
1931-32 ..	264,723	387,349	278,253,957	13,971,878	157,340	2,879	667
1932-33 ..	265,802	391,059	268,671,521	13,491,680	161,731†	10,810†	878
1933-34 ..	251,795	370,013	254,231,354	12,772,467	161,093	6,145	1,022
1934-35 ..	246,400	357,006	248,646,420	12,441,578	159,530	4,136	1,190
Total—							
1930-31 ..	607,478	788,327	676,690,841	36,032,913	427,645	11,660	1,090
1931-32 ..	604,565	781,225	629,896,344	33,363,640	429,624	8,900	1,530
1932-33 ..	606,880	785,462	604,791,333	31,722,965	432,872†	18,757†	2,443
1933-34 ..	608,327	787,171	592,383,467	31,241,991	447,662	9,159	4,299
1934-35 ..	612,731	793,151	602,561,400	31,462,683	456,148	6,180	6,027

* The particulars of unoccupied dwellings during intercensal periods are given as furnished annually by municipal authorities and may be somewhat understated. † As enumerated at Census on 30th June, 1933.

The highest total estimated capital improved value of rateable property was recorded in the year 1929-30. The value fell in each of the years 1930-31 to 1933-34, but an increase is shown in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34. The figure for 1934-35 represents a decrease of 11·5 per cent. as compared with that relating to the year 1929-30.

The following is a statement of the number of ratepayers, the amount of rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, and the revenue for the year 1934-35 in the cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria. The assets and liabilities at the end of the year are also given.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1934-35.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>							
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£,000.</i>	<i>£,000.</i>
Box Hill	7,917	2 7	4,119,600	217,970	82,670	349	213
Brighton	9,208	2 5	10,320,500	510,375	75,588	169	259
Brunswick	13,973	0 7*	9,666,420	581,235	231,591	381	212
Camberwell	19,005	0 4½*	16,067,870	838,365	173,434	580	604
Caulfield	18,975	0 4½*	17,529,650	894,540	138,126	196	417
Chelsea	5,676	0 4½*	1,613,400	83,695	25,925	68	84
Coburg	12,222	0 5*	6,078,500	371,163	143,247	478	478
Collingwood	7,863	2 3	8,321,860	416,093	54,570	150	77
Essendon	13,119	0 5½*	9,793,780	579,851	97,428	203	224
Fitzroy	7,571	2 1	8,390,580	419,529	50,271	81	175
Footscray	12,175	2 3	10,666,040	533,302	224,138	370	336
Hawthorn	9,440	2 3	11,024,860	551,243	74,506	177	131
Heidelberg	13,396	2 6	6,716,840	335,842	139,704	342	304
Kew	6,890	2 6	5,664,000	377,600	68,680	115	194
Malvern	12,729	2 5	16,771,120	838,556	124,469	361	295
Melbourne	34,190	1 11	85,261,460	4,263,073	1,422,542	4,696	3,945
Moorabbin	7,496	2 6	4,807,360	240,368	71,961	140	281
Mordialloc	4,533	0 4*	2,553,380	131,787	62,577	158	148
Northcote	11,225	2 6	8,811,420	440,571	141,065	292	318
Oakleigh	3,998	0 5*	2,182,390	132,291	27,345	64	117
Port Melbourne	3,117	2 6	3,086,740	154,337	56,068	99	65
Prahran	13,624	1 9	15,336,630	1,061,158	120,353	266	208
Preston	18,600	2 6	6,146,680	307,334	132,678	361	407
Richmond	9,392	2 6	7,401,450	493,430	82,210	172	311
Sandringham	8,155	0 4½*	4,900,000	256,841	53,664	153	243
South Melbourne	9,949	2 6	13,913,640	695,682	114,584	146	228
St. Kilda	12,124	2 0	11,842,660	947,413	111,389	140	307
Williamstown	6,171	2 3	4,830,880	241,544	116,422	240	202
Total, Cities in Greater Melbourne	312,733	..	313,825,710	16,921,188	4,217,155	10,947	10,783

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1934-35—continued.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>							
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Ballaarat	9,561	2 9	6,473,930	343,305	71,927	217	84
Bendigo	6,934	2 4	4,102,860	274,141	54,741	240	76
Geelong	4,955	2 8	5,487,200	274,360	53,939	101	145
Geelong West	3,429	2 9	2,242,740	112,137	24,301	50	105
Mildura	1,294	2 8	1,696,980	84,849	46,418	144	98
Warrnambool	1,891	2 0	2,205,740	110,287	38,451	144	66
<i>Towns.</i>							
Ararat	1,054	2 3	790,480	39,524	25,478	134	122
Hamilton	1,493	2 3	1,254,300	62,715	14,353	24	18
Horsham	1,520	2 6	1,243,320	62,166	24,370	59	48
Newtown and Chilwell	2,375	0 4½*	2,229,530	113,639	15,920	27	37
Sale	1,169	2 0	994,240	49,712	10,552	24	15
<i>Boroughs.</i>							
Castlemaine	1,426	2 6	915,680	45,784	10,322	13	14
Clunes	455	1 9	216,260	10,813	3,715	25	11
Daylesford	802	3 0	512,540	25,627	6,845	15	17
Eaglehawk	1,318	2 6	420,140	21,007	10,910	41	14
Echuca	1,000	2 9	937,780	46,884	8,359	11	20
Inglewood	350	2 0	136,780	6,839	4,437	26	20
Koroit	350	2 0	392,740	19,637	3,391	2	4
Maryborough	1,321	2 6	783,600	39,180	18,531	27	13
Port Fairy	534	2 2	434,420	21,721	5,505	11	10
Portland	1,144	0 4½*	687,150	39,047	13,396	27	21
Queenscliffe	674	2 9	448,860	22,443	4,091	10	17
Ringwood	2,248	2 8	973,900	48,695	13,143	30	45
Sebastopol	510	2 9	179,580	8,979	2,785	3	1
Shepparton	1,210	3 0	1,432,900	71,645	16,500	11	40
St. Arnaud	873	2 6	594,020	29,701	10,779	34	25
Stawell	1,200	2 9	650,160	32,508	19,117	158	81
Wangaratta	1,080	2 6	963,180	48,159	10,175	15	28
Wonthaggi	1,428	3 0	688,260	34,413	9,058	15	21
Total, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs outside Greater Melbourne	53,598	..	40,089,270	2,099,917	551,509	1,638	1,216

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Shires. The next table contains a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs. In a municipal district in which differential general rates

have been levied in accordance with section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1934*, the amount of the lowest general rate levied has been given.

SHIRES, 1934-35.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
		s. d.	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Alberton	1,523	2 5	2,140,420	107,021	17,110	11	71
Alexandra	865	1 8	1,302,440	65,122	7,720	10	18
Arapiles	666	1 6	1,145,960	57,298	4,872	2	17
Ararat	1,695	1 6	4,035,160	201,758	18,278	15	29
Avoca	1,365	2 3	851,040	42,552	5,822	2	12
Avon	820	2 0	1,214,280	60,714	7,042	3	20
Bacchus Marsh ..	912	2 0	1,274,000	63,700	11,966	17	15
Bairnsdale	2,123	1 6†	2,982,580	149,129	17,534	10	21
Ballan	1,099	1 6	1,275,140	63,757	6,807	4	9
Ballararat	1,180	1 6	1,400,940	70,477	7,084	4	6
Bannockburn ..	736	1 8	1,039,620	51,981	5,408	4	4
Barrabool	768	1 9	1,134,700	56,735	6,521	3	19
Bass	2,340	2 6	1,197,820	59,891	11,073	14	63
Beechworth	1,412	2 0	751,520	37,576	13,330	46	41
Belfast	652	1 3	1,430,000	71,500	5,270	2	9
Bellarine	1,769	2 0	1,141,160	57,058	6,138	12	8
Benalla	2,545	1 9	3,580,660	179,900	23,208	31	76
Berwick	3,860	2 0	2,813,040	140,652	23,784	24	60
Bet Bet	1,050	1 6	861,000	43,050	6,465	21	11
Birchip	649	1 6	893,320	49,666	4,296	11	14
Blackburn							
Mitcham	3,454	2 10	1,962,060	98,103	31,362	65	76
Boring	1,503	1 6†	3,107,480	155,374	16,286	28	45
Braybrook	9,750	2 0†	3,205,680	160,284	31,589	52	73
Bright	1,303	2 0	837,260	41,863	6,359	1	23
Broadford	510	1 9	520,080	26,304	4,386	6	5
Broadmeadows ..	14,057	1 9	2,763,240	138,162	22,223	62	55
Bulla	413	1 9	834,440	41,722	4,176	6	7
Buln Buln	1,720	2 7	1,686,480	84,324	15,289	13	43
Bungaree	576	1 9	646,060	32,303	3,497	3	7
Buninyong	1,493	1 8	1,365,420	68,271	7,280	5	14
Charlton	880	1 10	1,593,000	79,650	9,916	8	25
Chiltern	641	1 9	604,780	30,259	3,665	8	7
Cohuna	822	1 9	1,022,500	51,125	8,043	13	13
Colac	3,200	1 7	5,884,120	294,206	34,547	44	50
Corio	4,853	2 3	2,262,340	113,117	19,607	47	112
Cranbourne	2,260	2 6	2,155,480	107,774	17,406	18	59
Creswick	1,100	1 6	1,356,220	67,811	7,984	19	3
Dandenong	6,063	0 2½*†	2,691,780	136,712	34,103	90	155
Deakin	1,145	1 6	1,846,080	92,304	7,009	19	9
Dimboola	1,714	1 6†	3,052,340	152,617	19,730	39	44
Donald	1,023	1 6	1,780,820	89,041	12,143	22	34
Doncaster and Temple- stowe	1,703	2 0†	1,055,440	52,772	15,348	22	8
Dundas	1,336	2 0	2,523,560	126,178	14,061	5	17
Dunnunkle	1,370	1 6	3,136,400	156,820	20,747	25	59
East Loddon	738	1 6	1,272,440	63,622	5,355	5	12
Eltham	2,300	2 0†	1,256,900	62,845	13,318	34	51
Euroa	1,150	1 9†	1,582,660	79,133	9,452	3	28
Ferntree Gully ..	9,000	3 0	2,855,880	142,794	34,700	56	131
Flinders	5,735	1 9	2,079,760	103,988	18,900	28	64
Frankston							
Hastings	5,422	2 9	2,318,040	115,902	32,313	18	81
Gisborne	951	1 9	827,500	41,375	6,847	2	18
Glenelg	1,800	1 9	2,834,100	141,705	16,658	13	29
Glenlyon	1,158	1 9	928,320	46,441	4,772	4	8

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

† Differential general rates levied.

SHIRES, 1934-35—continued.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
		s. d.	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Gordon ..	1,000	1 3	2,070,720	103,536	8,467	9	3
Goulburn ..	633	1 6	941,520	47,076	6,156	13	21
Grenville ..	1,215	1 6	1,217,020	60,851	6,599	8	6
Hampden ..	2,892	2 3	5,949,280	297,464	40,142	30	17
Healesville ..	1,139	3 0	820,000	41,000	9,333	19	26
Heytesbury ..	1,513	2 0	2,166,980	108,349	13,628	12	22
Huntly ..	1,076	2 0	916,980	45,849	5,677	11	18
Kara Kara ..	1,006	1 6	2,136,800	106,840	10,643	7	35
Karkaroc ..	1,528	1 6	2,244,400	112,220	14,524	30	40
Keilor ..	5,365	1 9	1,281,100	64,055	7,480	19	17
Kerang ..	2,361	1 6†	3,539,680	176,984	33,886	70	82
Killmore ..	502	1 9	465,400	23,270	4,706	11	9
Korong ..	1,590	1 6	1,898,220	94,911	11,797	30	30
Korumburra ..	2,085	2 0	2,495,340	124,767	21,358	11	72
Kowree ..	1,115	1 6	1,863,580	93,179	9,412	6	15
Kyneton ..	2,260	1 9	1,941,300	97,065	18,392	29	26
Lawloit ..	700	1 7	1,731,000	86,550	9,383	19	37
Leigh ..	479	1 4	1,157,320	57,866	4,397	4	9
Lexton ..	525	1 6	958,360	47,918	4,533	3	4
Lillydale ..	4,820	3 0	2,589,540	129,477	32,073	41	136
Lowan ..	1,337	1 7	2,614,480	130,724	16,665	27	46
Maffra ..	1,566	1 11	2,626,180	131,809	16,414	14	23
Maldon ..	974	1 6	713,180	35,650	4,009	3	5
Mansfield ..	1,010	1 9	1,802,240	90,112	9,483	7	27
Marong ..	1,400	1 6	1,927,740	96,387	9,072	6	19
Melton ..	460	1 6	992,460	49,623	4,370	4	10
Metcalfe ..	890	2 0	895,400	44,770	6,675	3	3
Mildura ..	3,017	1 9	5,241,680	262,084	25,404	77	87
Minhamite ..	685	1 9	1,675,920	83,796	8,967	10	10
Mirboo ..	425	3 0	636,840	31,846	5,939	5	27
Mornington ..	2,603	2 6	1,336,780	66,839	15,095	22	42
Mortlake ..	963	1 6	3,580,100	179,005	15,839	18	9
Morwell ..	1,230	2 7	1,217,080	60,854	10,859	4	44
Mount Rouse ..	850	1 6	2,116,220	105,811	10,079	5	4
Mulgrave ..	4,160	2 6	1,370,320	68,516	15,697	50	45
Mclvor ..	945	1 6	1,029,220	51,461	7,622	12	12
Narracan ..	1,604	2 3	2,097,700	104,885	16,436	9	52
Newham and Woodend ..	580	2 0	713,120	35,656	5,391	2	9
Newstead and Mount Alexander ..	770	1 6	590,160	29,508	4,619	2	2
Nunmurkah ..	1,526	1 0†	2,823,040	141,152	10,879	10	17
Omeo ..	780	2 3	1,006,780	50,339	7,730	8	27
Orbost ..	1,089	2 9	1,119,760	55,988	14,625	18	78
Otway ..	1,050	3 0	823,720	41,186	8,257	8	32
Oxley ..	1,072	2 0	1,464,620	73,231	8,895	4	20
Phillip Island ..	429	2 3	439,060	21,953	5,705	9	24
Portland ..	2,220	2 0	1,665,440	83,272	11,510	6	13
Pyalong ..	264	1 6	534,840	26,742	2,073	1	..
Ripon ..	1,230	1 9	2,024,180	101,209	14,090	9	35
Rochester ..	1,779	1 6	3,076,800	153,840	14,219	20	32
Rodney ..	2,224	2 6	3,556,400	177,820	17,588	22	60
Romsey ..	856	1 0	1,261,440	63,072	7,839	2	12
Rosedale ..	1,260	0 1*†	2,932,360	146,618	9,400	2	15
Rutherford ..	795	1 9†	1,153,600	57,680	8,140	13	19
Seymour ..	1,022	1 6†	1,456,520	72,826	14,826	33	42
Shepparton ..	1,415	2 0†	2,175,940	108,797	18,383	44	82
South Barwon ..	2,450	2 3	1,314,940	65,747	10,216	17	48
South Gippsland ..	1,600	2 9	1,363,140	68,157	10,074	17	62
Stawell ..	1,250	1 9	1,565,880	78,294	7,873	6	31
Strathfieldsaye ..	1,056	1 6†	680,000	34,000	4,128	2	2
Swan Hill ..	4,282	1 6	4,497,820	224,891	34,589	147	137

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

† Differential general rates levied.

SHIRES, 1934-35—continued.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
			£	£			
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Talbot	583	1 9	570,700	28,535	4,096	6	4
Tambo	1,163	2 6	1,134,300	56,715	8,947	6	22
Towong	1,220	1 9	1,868,480	93,424	16,908	15	27
Traralgon	820	2 0	1,192,340	59,617	11,820	21	46
Tullaroop	678	1 9	842,940	42,147	4,556	3	13
Tungamah	1,258	1 6	2,591,440	129,572	12,264	19	46
Upper Murray	440	1 9	1,139,680	56,984	6,946	9	23
Upper Yarra	1,402	3 0	786,380	39,319	9,711	9	22
Violet Town	825	1 10†	909,560	45,478	6,445	6	23
Walpeup	1,750	1 6	2,000,760	100,038	11,699	55	73
Wangaratta	875	1 6	957,800	47,890	4,871	1	17
Wannon	1,083	1 6	2,242,680	112,134	9,661	9	10
Waranga	1,540	2 0	1,901,480	95,074	15,644	24	29
Warragul	1,463	2 6	2,122,920	106,146	18,500	26	50
Warrnambool	2,092	1 7	5,154,160	257,708	26,038	13	26
Werribee	11,000	1 9†	2,652,360	132,618	22,516	69	108
Whittlesea	1,558	2 0	1,580,260	79,013	10,301	7	37
Wimmera	1,020	1 6	2,809,840	140,492	12,112	8	23
Winchelsea	1,143	2 0	1,977,080	98,854	14,063	8	36
Wodonga	734	1 9	877,260	43,863	6,359	17	25
Woorayl	2,000	2 9	2,204,540	110,227	19,936	25	90
Wycheproof	1,233	1 6	2,618,480	130,924	14,557	45	46
Yackandandah	910	2 0	1,143,840	57,192	6,916	5	27
Yarrowonga	830	2 0	1,313,740	65,687	14,330	25	51
Yea	691	0 2½*	1,235,800	63,033	9,049	17	27
Total, Shires	246,400	..	248,646,420	12,441,578	1,740,949	2,537	4,684

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

† Differential general rates levied.

The next statement shows the names of the municipalities which increased or decreased the general rate for the year 1934-35, as compared with the year 1933-34.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase + Decrease -
CITIES.			
<i>In Greater Melbourne.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Essendon	0 5*	0 5½*	+ ½
Hawthorn	2 1	2 3	+ 2
Melbourne	2 0	1 11	- 1
Northcote	2 7	2 6	- 1
Richmond	2 7	2 6	- 1
Williamstown	2 6	2 3	- 3

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

ALTERATION IN GENERAL RATE, 1934-35—continued.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase + Decrease -
TOWN.			
Newtown and Chilwell	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$
BOROUGHES.			
Castlemaine	2 9	2 6	- 3
Koroit	2 4	2 0	- 4
Port Fairy	2 3	2 2	- 1
Shepparton	2 9	3 0	+ 3
SHIRES.			
Alberton	2 2	2 5	+ 3
Ararat	1 4	1 6	+ 2
Avoca	2 0	2 3	+ 3
Bass	3 0	2 6	- 6
Belfast	1 4	1 3	- 1
Eltham	1 6	2 0*	+ 6
Euroa	2 0	1 9*	- 3
Frankston and Hastings	3 0	2 9	- 3
Grenville	1 9	1 6	- 3
Huntly	1 6	2 0	+ 6
Kyneton	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Mansfield	1 10	1 9	- 1
Metcalfe	1 6	2 0	+ 6
Morwell	2 9	2 7	- 2
Newstead and Mount Alexander ..	1 7	1 6	- 1
Orbost	3 0	2 9	- 3
Ripon	1 7	1 9	+ 2
Romsey	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Rutherglen	1 10	1 9*	- 1
South Gippsland	3 0	2 9	- 3
Stawell	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Talbot	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Upper Murray	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Warragul	2 9	2 6	- 3
Werribee	2 3	1 9*	- 6
Woorayl	2 7	2 9	+ 2

* Differential general rates levied.

Municipal
revenue.

The following statement shows the amount of ordinary revenue raised by municipalities and the proportion from each source during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

ORDINARY REVENUE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1933-34 AND 1934-35.

Sources of Revenue.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Revenue.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Revenue.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Taxation—				
Rates—				
General	3,272,656	51.6	3,308,136*	50.8
Other	77,599	1.2	49,563	0.8
Licences	20,814	0.3	19,745	0.3
Sanitary Charges†	137,310	2.2	149,136	2.3
Dog Fees	31,046	0.5	33,795	0.5
Total Taxation	3,539,425	55.8	3,560,375	54.7
Government Grant—				
Unemployment Relief‡	27,460	0.4	99,717	1.5
Other	36,078	0.6	43,245	0.7
Licensing Fund Payments	60,495	0.9	60,157	0.9
Contributions for Streets, Foot- paths, &c.	305,542	4.8	308,481	4.7
Market and Weighbridge Dues	125,960	2.0	122,188	1.9
Rents	138,580	2.2	140,824	2.2
Electric Light and Gas Works	1,425,974	22.5	1,514,968	23.3
Interest	115,943	1.8	104,083	1.6
Other Sources	572,775	9.0	555,575	8.5
Total	6,348,232	100.0	6,509,613	100.0

* Including "Differential General Rates."

† Excluding "Sanitary Rate."

‡ Excluding "Sustenance Refunds."

The revenue of the 28 cities in Greater Melbourne during the year 1934-35 amounted to £4,217,155. The amount and the proportion from each source were as follows:—£1,968,608 or 46·7 per cent. was derived from taxation; £1,310,194 or 31·1 per cent. from sales of electricity, gas, and gas by-products; £271,033 or 6·4 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c.; £104,832 or 2·5 per cent. from rents; £92,910 or 2·2 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues; £75,256 or 1·8 per cent. from interest; £52,995 or 1·2 per cent. from Government grants; £22,137 or 0·5 per cent. from Licensing Fund; and £319,190 or 7·6 per cent. from all other sources.

The ordinary expenditure of municipalities under various headings during each of the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 and the proportion under each heading are shown in the following table:—

**ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1933-34 AND 1934-35.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Salaries, &c.	373,335	6·0	378,575	6·0
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c.	357,307	5·8	365,457	5·7
Lighting	173,814	2·8	169,572	2·7
Health Administration ..	144,577	2·3	148,342	2·3
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	61,969	1·0	62,593	1·0
Public Works—				
Roads, Streets, and Bridges—				
Construction	165,921	2·7	180,134	2·8
Maintenance	1,160,186	18·7	1,288,323	20·2
Other	495,678	8·0	518,435	8·2
Payments to Country Roads Board	312,290	5·0	294,048	4·6
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	113,603	1·8	84,660	1·3
Electric Light and Gas Works*	1,015,600	16·4	1,110,199	17·5
Payments to Sinking Funds ..	77,093	1·3	74,861	1·2
Redemption of Loans	458,817	7·4	485,145	7·6
Interest on Loans	617,397	10·0	600,089	9·4
Interest on Bank Overdrafts ..	49,453	0·8	41,940	0·7
Charities	37,313	0·6	40,118	0·6
Other Expenditure	583,259	9·4	518,278	8·2
Total	6,197,612	100·0	6,360,769	100·0

* Excluding Redemption of Loans, Interest on Loans and on Bank overdrafts, and payments to Sinking Funds.

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

**MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
1932-33 TO 1934-35.**

Assets.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Arrears of Rates—			
General	965,315	955,852	935,469
Other	131,418	136,985	122,301
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding	1,245,931	1,238,696	1,166,749
Rents and Interest outstanding	91,217	111,694	119,654
Cash in hand or in Bank	902,390	718,823	692,671
Other Assets	379,808	476,963	500,418
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	552,049	655,840	721,973
Due by other Municipalities	64,801	66,920	62,197
Due by other Bodies	11,203	11,203	11,203
Unexpended Balances	490,974	650,245	649,581
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	5,339,820	5,543,940	5,917,130
Waterworks	350,640	350,500	379,080
Gasworks	251,040	256,830	257,880
Electric Light Works	2,599,300	2,684,850	2,742,490
Plant and Machinery	642,600	610,850	606,920
Other Assets	193,060	202,870	236,950
Total Assets*	14,211,566	14,673,061	15,122,666
Liabilities.			
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	48,182	88,908	96,671
Interest, accrued and overdue	27,008	14,144	10,813
Bank Overdrafts	879,480	827,750	759,804
Payments Due to Country Roads Board	1,034,113	409,699	411,880
Other Liabilities .. .. .	.. .. .	673,279	654,935
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding—			
Due to Government—			
Country Roads Board Loans	1,883,997	1,858,282	1,822,626
Other Loans	944,657	937,929	911,139
Due to Public	12,103,795	11,975,632	11,863,315
Due on Loan Contracts	14,696	52,744	89,755
„ to other Municipalities	64,801	66,920	62,197
Total Liabilities	17,000,729	16,905,287	16,683,135

* Excluding the value of "Roads, Streets, and Bridges," which is not available.

The following table shows the total amount of arrears of general rates and also the amount of arrears per distinct ratepayer in the cities, towns, and boroughs, and in the shires for the years 1926-27 to 1934-35 :—

ARREARS OF GENERAL RATES, 1926-27 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Arrears of General Rates—			Arrears of General Rates per Distinct Ratepayer—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipalities.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipalities.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1926-27 ..	91,854	188,384	280,238	0 5 9	0 14 10	0 9 9
1927-28 ..	106,762	212,844	319,606	0 6 6	0 16 0	0 10 10
1928-29 ..	122,482	234,757	357,239	0 7 4	0 17 5	0 11 10
1929-30 ..	178,536	332,593	511,129	0 10 7	1 4 2	0 16 8
1930-31 ..	317,194	502,208	819,402	0 18 11	1 17 0	1 7 0
1931-32 ..	350,429	557,414	907,843	1 0 7	2 2 1	1 10 0
1932-33 ..	342,578	622,737	965,315	1 0 1	2 6 10	1 11 10
1933-34 ..	331,452	624,400	955,852	0 18 7	2 9 7	1 11 5
1934-35* ..	308,147	627,322	935,469	0 16 10	2 10 11	1 10 6

* Including arrears of "Differential General Rates."

As compared with the year 1928-29, the arrears of general rates per distinct ratepayer increased in 1934-35 by 130 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 192 per cent. in shires; and by 158 per cent. in all municipalities. The figures for 1934-35 for cities, towns, and boroughs and for all municipalities disclose a slight decrease below those for 1933-34.

A statement relating to the payment from Consolidated Endowments to Municipalities. Revenue of endowments and subsidies to municipalities from 1874 to 1927-28 appears 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 payments were last made in respect of the year 1929-30, provision for the discontinuance of such payments in subsequent years having been incorporated in special legislation passed by Parliament. The *Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act* 1935 provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1935-36.

Number of Councillors. at 30th September, 1935, 2,091 councillors (including aldermen in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong), viz., 350 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 277 in cities, towns, and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne; and 1,464 in shires.

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1934-35.

Municipality.	Capital Improved Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Net Annual Value (excluding Special Rateable Properties).	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Capital Value.	Equivalent Rate on Net Annual Value.	Amount Payable in 1934-35 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Percentage Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	9,666,424	2,747,926	573,831	7	2 9·52	80,148	28·43
Camberwell City ..	16,067,867	5,152,689	838,365	4½	2 3·66	96,613	32·07
Caulfield City ..	17,529,650	5,435,220	891,589	4½	2 3·43	101,910	31·01
Chelsea City ..	1,613,402	666,219	82,916	4½	3 0·16	12,492	41·29
Coburg City ..	6,078,506	2,074,594	371,163	5	2 3·95	43,221	34·13
Essendon City ..	9,793,776	3,152,311	576,553	5½	2 6·07	72,240	32·19
Mordialloc City ..	2,553,380	1,147,122	131,787	4	2 10·82	19,119	44·92
Oakleigh City ..	2,182,390	920,723	131,571	5	2 10·99	19,182	42·19
Sandringham City ..	4,900,000	1,938,768	255,964	4½	2 10·08	36,352	39·57
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,229,534	661,089	113,299	4½	2 2·26	12,395	29·65
Portland Borough ..	679,989	229,496	38,689	4½	2 1·21	4,064	33·75
SHIRES.							
Dandenong ..	2,691,777	1,280,992	136,252	{ 2½ } { 3½ }*	2 5·94	16,998	47·59
Rosedale ..	2,932,360	1,504,408	146,618	{ 1 } { 1¼ }*	0 11·09	6,776	51·30
Yea ..	1,235,805	593,708	63,033	2¼	1 9·19	5,566	48·04

* Differential General Rates.

Rating on Unimproved Values. The provisions of the law relating to Rating on Unimproved Values appears 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 net annual value, the rating, &c., for the year 1934-35:—

Municipal Loans. Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing 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, gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, &c.

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 for the three years preceding the raising of the loan.

Municipal Loan Receipts. The municipal loan receipts during the year 1934-35 amounted to £675,045, which is equivalent to only 59 per cent. of the average yearly loan receipts of the previous ten years. The following statement shows the loan receipts during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—	£	£	£	£
1930-31 .. .. .	..	545,329	..	545,329
1931-32	10,320	207,783	..	218,103
1932-33	46,869	83,045	155,433	285,347
1933-34	87,702	285,650	183,027	556,379
1934-35	75,397	335,987	155,127	566,511
SHIRES—				
1930-31	10,579	56,453	..	67,032
1931-32	7,112	31,572	..	38,684
1932-33	26,661	10,700	2,168	39,529
1933-34	21,566	60,260	2,480	84,306
1934-35 .. .. .	..	104,000	4,534	108,534
TOTAL—				
1930-31	10,579	601,782	..	612,361
1931-32	17,432	239,355	..	256,787
1932-33	73,530	93,745	157,601	324,876
1933-34	109,268	345,910	185,507	640,685
1934-35	75,397	439,987	159,661*	675,045

* Including, in the City of Melbourne, £131,399 transferred from General, Electric Supply, and Hydraulic Power Accounts.

Municipal Loan Expenditure. In the following statement details are given of the loan expenditure by municipalities for the last five years. The expenditure during 1934-35 represented only 58 per cent. of the average yearly expenditure in the previous ten years.

MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	238,595	92,749	59,746	170,895	235,397
Water and Irrigation Works ..	15,106	10,572	7,549	11,473	1,196
Sewerage and Drainage ..	34,353	8,044	22,945	9,738	32,300
Electric Light and Gas Works ..	126,993	6,085	105,713	174,804	213,842
Public Buildings ..	71,739	8,267	42,301	67,142	163,225
Other Purposes ..	315,589	143,652	21,223	38,206	20,992
Total ..	802,375	269,369	259,477	472,258	666,952

At 30th September, 1935, the balance of loans unexpended amounted to £649,581.

Municipal Loan Liability. The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 is given hereunder. The net indebtedness at 30th September, 1931, was equivalent to 5.32d. per £1 of the estimated capital improved value of rateable property, and in 1935 the ratio was 5.53d.

MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

At 30th September—	Due to—			Gross Loan Liability.	Amount of Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.
	Government.		Public.			
	Country Roads Board Loans.*	Other.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	1,913,621	853,534	12,785,601	15,552,756	547,676	15,005,080
1932 ..	1,913,949	814,843	12,650,983	15,379,775	623,505	14,756,270
1933 ..	1,883,997	944,657	12,103,795	14,932,449	552,049	14,380,400
1934 ..	1,858,282	937,929	11,975,632	14,771,843	655,840	14,116,003
1935 ..	1,822,626	911,139†	11,863,315‡	14,597,080	721,973	13,875,107

* Due to Country Roads Board on account of one-half the capital expenditure on Main Roads.
 † Including £226,668 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995.
 ‡ Including £65,400 payable in New Zealand.

The net loan liability per distinct ratepayer was £24 14s. 1d. in 1930-31; £24 8s. 2d. in 1931-32; £23 13s. 11d. in 1932-33; £23 4s. 1d. in 1933-34; and £22 12s. 11d. in 1934-35.

Rates of Interest on Municipal Loans.

The following table shows the effective rates of interest which were payable by municipalities on loans outstanding (excluding Government Loans) at 30th September, 1935 :—

**RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS
OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935.
(Excluding Government Loans.)**

Effective Rate of Interest.	Cities in Greater Melbourne.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs outside Greater Melbourne.	Shires.	Total.
%	£	£	£	£
3½	344,686	..	..	344,686
3 5/16	40,000	..	..	40,000
3 3/8	91,503	40,888	..	132,391
3 7/16	..	4,000	..	4,000
3 1/2	806,676	15,486	24,299	846,461
3 9/16	..	..	8,352	8,352
3 5/8	390,824	14,202	15,609	420,635
3 11/16	..	9,907	..	9,907
3 3/4	40,000	8,777	49,081	97,858
3 13/16	14,726	..	..	14,726
3 7/8	22,759	3,000	20,431	46,190
4	202,287	50,059	82,338	334,684
4 1/16	12,655	..	..	12,655
4 1/8	21,865	9,500	8,586	39,951
4 1/4	1,339,363	69,039	147,580	1,555,982
4 3/8	338	11,596	1,597	13,531
4 1/2	186,883	43,014	153,075	382,972
£4 13s.	..	..	2,856	2,856
4 5/8	11,797	18,820	3,529	34,146
4 3/4	..	..	3,767	3,767
5	4,497,919	400,474	1,077,494	5,975,887
£5 0s. 9d.	907,560	35,653	73,939	1,017,152
5 1/8	..	4,255	..	4,255
£5 2s. 8d.	6,000	..	..	6,000
£5 4s. 7d.	54,169	13,237	48,906	116,312
5 1/4	..	2,628	18,614	21,242
£5 8s. 6d.	16,023	753	6,936	23,712
5 3/8	19,033	950	1,346	21,329
5 1/2	..	..	5,245	5,245
5 3/4	24,945	..	2,942	27,887
5 7/8	194,216	..	..	194,216
6	71,911	22,240	7,644	101,795
6 1/2	..	..	2,533	2,533
Total	9,318,138	778,478	1,766,699	11,863,315
Average Rate of Interest	4·61	4·67	4·78	4·64

The due dates of municipal loans outstanding (excluding Government Loans) at 30th September, 1935, are given in the following table. When a loan is repayable by annual instalments, the date of the final repayment has been adopted for the purposes of this statement.

Due Dates of Municipal Loans.

**DUE DATES OF MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935.**

(Excluding Government Loans.)

Year of Maturity.	Cities in Greater Melbourne.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs Outside Greater Melbourne.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935 .. ..	..	..	5,393	5,393
1936	288,621	7,600	9,960	306,181
1937	344,315	8,680	21,592	374,587
1938	781,635	14,300	72,507	868,442
1939	503,613	5,078	59,745	568,436
1940	532,770	31,237	89,911	653,918
1941	170,441	33,871	28,661	232,973
1942	86,064	23,607	62,386	172,057
1943	153,560	12,611	25,203	191,374
1944	1,075,564	45,256	56,783	1,177,603
1945	246,971	26,834	49,212	323,017
1946 to 1950	1,611,816	138,172	494,237	2,244,225
1951 to 1955	1,283,723	228,662	360,594	1,872,979
1956 to 1960	1,975,140	157,012	355,527	2,487,679
1960 and after	263,905	45,558	74,988	384,451
Total	9,318,138	778,478	1,766,699	11,863,315

Municipal Loans outstanding— In the following statement particulars, as far as available, are given of the purposes for which municipal loans outstanding at 30th September, 1935, were raised. The information is exclusive of Government Loans.

**MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1935—PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED.**

(Excluding Government Loans.)

Purpose for which Raised—	Cities in Greater Melbourne.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs Outside Greater Melbourne.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Electric Light Works	895,009	144,880	200,085	1,239,974
Gasworks	74,698	13,796	7,142	95,636
Waterworks	2,500	11,270	12,008	25,778
Private Streets and Special Improvements	749,002	7,460	209,222	965,684
Other Public Works	7,596,929	601,072	1,338,242	9,536,243
Total	9,318,138	778,478	1,766,699	11,863,315

Length of
Roads and
Streets.

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1935.

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1935.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or stone	159	..	159
Portland cement concrete	111	..	111
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt ..	163	19	182
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or waterbound pavements	4,947	1,283	6,230
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	21,259	995	22,254
Formed, but not otherwise paved ..	24,603	..	24,603
Surveyed roads, not formed, which are used for general traffic	52,905	..	52,905
Total	104,147	2,297	106,444

Melbourne and
Metropolitan
Municipal
Loans
Redemption
Fund.

Particulars relating to this Fund, which was established under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 147, and the liabilities and assets of the Fund at its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts of the Fund during the year 1935-36 amounted to £57,877, and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £52,936; realizations of stock, £4,000; and interest on credit balance of Fund, £941. The amount expended from the Fund was £26,921, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

Section 71 of Act No. 2995 provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the Public Account when moneys are not available in the Fund. There was no amount so charged at 30th June, 1936.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1936, amounted to £1,929,966. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of Municipal Loans, £1,192,893; payment to the Treasury in reduction of Municipal Liabilities, £604,180; interest, £84,446; and sundries, £10. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1936, was £48,437.

Licensing Fund. During the year 1935-36 a sum of £60,252 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act 1928*. The payments to Cities amounted to £30,201, to Towns, £1,611, to Boroughs, £5,927, and to Shires, £22,513. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.," of this issue, page 112.

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, 1936, was £1,217, for guarantees amounting to £362,445. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1936, amounted to £5,308. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1936, was £23,177.

Housing and Reclamation by Municipalities. The Council of any municipality may, under existing statutory power, erect or purchase dwelling-houses for eligible persons 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. An eligible person, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1928*, is one who does not own a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and who is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year.

In accordance with the provisions of Division 3 of Part XXVIII. of the *Local Government Act 1928*, the Governor-in-Council on 24th January, 1936, approved of a scheme submitted by the Council of the City of South Melbourne for the reclamation and improvement of an insanitary low-lying area in that municipality. The land referred to is situated in Gladstone-street and Montague-street, and contains twenty-three old and dilapidated houses. The Council proposes to acquire the land, demolish the buildings, alter drains, &c., raise the levels of the land above flood level, and convert the locality into a well-drained, sanitary, and healthy area. The land, when reclaimed, will be re-subdivided into 18 allotments and will be made available at a purchase price of £5 per foot to selected applicants, who shall contract with the State Savings Bank Commissioners for the erection of dwellings at an estimated cost of £670.

For the purpose of financing the reclamation scheme, a loan of £10,000 was raised by the Council on 1st February, 1936.

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act 1928* power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria 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 total number of dwellings erected under this statutory power up to 30th June, 1936, was 7,388. In addition, 3,513 dwellings have been purchased for applicants since the inception of the scheme. The total amount advanced to borrowers by the Commissioners up to 30th June, 1936, was £7,863,017, of which £2,522,702 has been repaid.

In co-operation with the South Melbourne City Council, the Commissioners have approved of a plan by which *Crédit Foncier* Housing advances will be made for the erection of eighteen dwelling-houses on a reclaimed area. The cost of the land to the purchaser will not exceed £120 for the Gladstone-street allotments and £140 for the Montague-street allotments, and the estimated cost of the house, which is the amount that will be advanced, is £670.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act 1918-1935*. A summary of the activities of the War Service Homes Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1936, discloses that 10,276 applications have been approved, 4,998 homes erected, 3,772 homes purchased, and 399 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £4,923,534, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £170,834, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 3·35.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Country Roads Board. With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912. 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, but such contribution may be reduced in certain circumstances.

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 *Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932* (No. 2) provides that, for the year 1932-33, 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 the annual payment into the Fund of the amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue shall be suspended. Similar provisions in respect of subsequent years have been made.

The receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Fund for each of the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 were as follows:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Payments by Municipalities	273,152	290,505
Fees Motor Car Act	1,252,272	1,409,395
Fees Registration of Traction Engines	1,276	1,362
Fees Motor Omnibus Act	272	18
Stores and Material	144,505	184,186
Hire of Plant	32,051	41,359
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account advances for unemployment relief and other works, &c.) ..	68,229	79,095
TOTAL	1,771,757	2,005,920
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads and State highways	879,040	985,281
Road construction for relief of unemployment (including materials)	9,652	30,480
Relief to Municipalities	99,990	150,000
Interest and Sinking Fund	117,240	118,620
Recoup to Revenue (Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.) ..	322,518	310,847
Plant, Stores, and Materials	197,967	227,880
Other Expenditure (including administration) ..	135,962	172,099
TOTAL	1,762,369	1,995,207

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £11,046, and at 30th June, 1936, £21,759.

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, which is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. During 1935-36 this Account received £35,595 from the State Loans Repayment Fund, and the payments for permanent works were £67,132. The credit balance of the Account at 30th June, 1936, was £88.

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 1935-36, £34,647 was received from the State Loans Repayment Fund. The expenditure on developmental road works was £46,453. There was a credit balance of £58 in the Account at 30th June, 1936.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

—	1934-35.	1935-36.
State Highways*—	£	£
Maintenance and re-conditioning	348,383	468,413
Main Roads*—		
Construction	138,254	156,142
Maintenance	700,074	679,065
Total Main Roads	838,328	835,207
Developmental Roads*—		
Construction, etc.	267,759	309,369
Unemployment Relief	95,329	363,848
TOTAL	1,549,799	1,976,837

* Including amounts contributed by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act, and special grant towards cost of restoration works necessitated by the disastrous floods in November, 1934.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of this Trust.

Melbourne
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

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 are particulars of the ordinary revenue and ordinary and capital

expenditure for each year 1931 to 1935. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1931 TO 1935.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	331,689	418,682	464,889	515,127	589,764
Rents	29,195	28,102	36,984	39,870	37,793
Interest	5,346	2,593	3,707	1,062	987
Other Revenue	53,682	55,728	67,636	72,385	82,880
	419,912	505,105	573,216	628,444	711,424
Less Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue ..	83,005	101,897	111,089	113,279	121,948
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	..	..	..	7,500	15,000
Total	336,907	403,208	462,127	507,665	574,476
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses	58,792	53,477	56,360	62,003	64,906
Loan Flotation Expenses, &c. ..	126,708†	5,133	3,825	3,825	3,825
Maintenance—Dredging	3,007	27,720	70,044	81,529	88,573
Harbor	1,840	2,300	1,790	2,660	2,683
Wharves	11,640	11,164	15,050	31,757	29,411
Approaches	4,518	6,023	5,605	8,034	9,058
Interest on Loans*	240,419	243,681	245,117	233,375	225,417
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account .. .. .	..	10,000	10,000	35,000	100,000
Sinking Fund .. .. .	..	40,047	45,893	46,496	47,305
Total	446,924	399,545	453,684	504,679	571,178
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	..	3,663	8,443	2,986	3,298
Deficit on Revenue Account ..	110,017	..	..	..	..
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	111,992	65,438	34,531	2,960	1,766
Deepening Waterways	57,203	31,365	14,755	8,372	1,038
Wharves Construction	36,666	20,611	38,234	57,265	28,173
Approaches Construction	16,718	5,233	10,713	62,289	22,600
Other Harbor Improvements	1,723	1,321	3,840	1,382	2,029
Railways .. .. .	..	..	5	..	50,059
Floating and General Plant	106,726	12,133	5,734	5,754	2,105
Total	331,028	136,101	107,812	138,022	107,770
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	4,410,100	4,594,504	4,494,811	4,461,015	4,427,110
Sinking Fund	5,044	11,500	23,700	36,400	49,800
Net Indebtedness	4,405,056	4,583,004	4,471,111	4,424,615	4,377,310

* 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.

Geelong Harbor Trust—receipts and expenditure.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of this Trust. Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published in part "Interchange." A concise statement of the

principal provisions of the *Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act 1934* is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 153 and 154.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure for each year 1931 to 1935. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown :—

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1931 TO 1935.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	36,343	38,101	37,793	43,683	53,305
Rents, Fees, and Licences	7,345	6,705	6,414	6,926	6,297
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	8,098	8,047	8,220	8,418	8,465
Payment by Melbourne Harbor Trust .. ..	..	..	..	7,500	15,000
Other Revenue	2,550	3,343	4,811	6,982	5,735
Total	54,336	56,196	57,238	73,509	88,802
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses	8,517	9,041	10,694	10,551	10,515
Maintenance	11,393	12,958	12,315	9,208	9,266
Interest on Loans	27,768	28,663	28,449	15,562	16,270
Sinking Fund .. ..	..	..	..	2,243	4,417
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	5,404	5,870	4,713	4,945	9,475
Depreciation and Renewals Reserve Account .. ..	..	..	..	22,641	28,861
Miscellaneous	2,706	987	301	285	255
Total	55,788	57,519	56,472	65,435	79,059
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	5,606	2,097	5,110	1,376	..
Deepening Waterworks .. ..	..	..	..	2,841	15,688
Wharves and Approaches	245	28	..	1,420	3,963
Other	3,176	1,949	318	304	18,426
Total	9,027	4,074	5,428	5,941	38,077
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	616,161	617,422	614,169	612,403	582,621
Sinking Fund .. ..	..	..	..	2,243	6,724
Net Indebtedness	616,161	617,422	614,169	610,160	575,897

WARRNAMBOOL HARBOR BOARD.**Warrnambool
Harbor
Board.**

The *Harbor Boards Act* 1928 made provision for the establishment of Harbor Boards at Gippsland Lakes, Welshpool, Warrnambool, Port Fairy, and Portland, all of which ports were, at the commencement of the operation of this Act, under the control of the Public Works Department. The Warrnambool Harbor Board, which was constituted on 29th May, 1928, under the provisions of this Act, was abolished on 30th June, 1936, by Order in Council and the port was restored to the control of the Public Works Department.

During the nine months ended 30th June, 1936, ordinary revenue amounted to £1,112 and ordinary expenditure was £1,089.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**Creation and
constitution
of Board.**

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

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring chairman being eligible for re-election. The other 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 City 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 26 cities and parts of 1 other city and of 11 shires. The total number of houses connected with the water supply system on 30th June, 1936, was 266,909, an increase of 5,166 for the year; and the estimated population supplied with water was 1,059,628.

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

The Board is empowered to borrow £24,750,000, 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 £25,103,084 on 30th June, 1936. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £2,036,850 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 1935-36 was 7d. in the pound on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 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 £16,448,861 in 1934-35, and £16,876,281 in 1935-36.

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system. During the year 1935-36 water rates and charges amounted to £803,027, meter rents to £49,799 and the total water supply revenue to £860,512, as against a total of £737,463 in 1934-35. Maintenance and repairs in 1935-36 cost £104,662, management and incidental expenses were £40,039, interest was £528,818, and the total charges were £673,519, as compared with £659,233 in the previous year.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1936, was as follows:—

Original water supply station, &c.	works	tank	pumping	£
.. .. .	..	..	..	84,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	660,531
Maroondah system	..	..	..	1,703,516
O'Shannassy system	..	..	..	3,052,621
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	600,613
Large mains	..	..	..	2,495,792
Reticulation	..	..	..	2,992,077
Afforestation	..	..	..	28,907
Thompson River Scheme	..	..	..	184
Investigations, future works	..	..	..	4,583
Total	..	..	..	£11,623,709

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

Output of Water. The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1935 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	4,828,085,000
„ Maroondah Reservoir	12,669,528,000
„ O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1 ..	7,718,667,000
Total Output	25,216,280,000

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 for 1920 the capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs. The estimated number of people supplied with water during 1935 was 1,039,120, and the average quantity used daily was 66·53 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 1935:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1935.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
January	2,588,829,000	83,510,613
February	2,360,717,000	84,311,321
March	2,628,210,000	84,780,968
April	1,879,689,000	62,656,300
May	1,796,527,000	57,952,484
June	1,685,722,000	56,190,733
July	1,710,309,000	55,171,258
August	1,706,565,000	55,050,484
September	1,675,108,000	55,836,933
October	1,981,049,000	63,904,806
November	2,261,022,000	75,367,400
December	2,961,143,000	95,520,742
Total for the year	25,234,890,000	..
Daily average for the year 1935 ..	..	69,136,685

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1935 occurred on 17th December, and the minimum daily consumption on 15th September of that year. The consumption was 141,394,000 gallons on the former and 46,118,000 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, 1931 TO 1935.

(MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AREA.)

Year.	Estimated Population Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Number of Properties for which Sewers were Provided at 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	Number of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
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
1933 ..	1,136,875	256,631	241,352	65,841,000	57.91
1934 ..	1,027,424	258,797	242,594	63,740,000	62.04
1935 ..	1,039,120	261,743	246,592	69,137,000	66.53

NOTE.—Particulars supplied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 2,946 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1935.

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

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 1935-36 was 1s. 2d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1935-36 was £17,356,652, of which £16,164,532 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 1935-36 amounted to £968,872.

The sewerage revenue for 1935-36 was £987,404, as against £869,374 in the previous year. The charges against the Sewerage Revenue Account were cost of management and incidental expenses £29,812, maintenance and repairs £118,843, and interest £676,173, making the total charges £824,828, as compared with £808,898 in 1934-35.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system. The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1936, was £13,618,166, divided as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,187,305
Treatment works	123,616
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	482,077
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	336,760
Main and branch sewers	3,042,762
Reticulation sewers	7,444,757
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	756,308
Sanitary depots	62,443
Cost of sewerage system	13,436,028
Householders' debts for house connexions	182,138
Total	13,618,166

Main Sewers and Subsidiary Main. The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (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.

During the year ended 30th June, 1936, 1 mile 20 chains of main and branch sewers, 12 miles 42 chains of reticulation sewers and 40 chains of rising main were constructed, making the total length at that date, as under:—

Main outfall sewer	15 miles 79 chains
Outfall sewer and rising mains	9 „ 68 „
Main and branch sewers (12 inches and upwards in diameter)	242 „ 62 „
Reticulation sewers and house branches (4 inches to 9 inches in diameter).. .. .	2,244 „ 48 „
Total	2,513 „ 17 „

The total population served by the sewerage system at 30th June, 1936, is estimated at 998,483 persons.

Number of Buildings for which sewers were provided. The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1936, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 251,507.

During the year 1935-36, 4,897 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 4,915 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to the 30th June, 1936 :—

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 30th June, 1936.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	385
Box Hill City	3,776
Braybrook Shire (part of)	1,700
Brighton City	7,980
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	249
Brunswick City	13,707
Camberwell City	14,201
Caulfield City	17,585
Coburg City	8,527
Collingwood City	8,839
Essendon City	11,754
Fitzroy City	8,183
Footscray City	10,994
Hawthorn City	8,955
Heidelberg City (part of)	5,687
Keilor Shire (part of)	157
Kew City	6,172
Malvern City	11,434
Melbourne City	27,868
Moorabbin City	3,083
Mulgrave Shire (part of)	9
Northcote City	10,591
Oakleigh City	2,992
Port Melbourne City	3,384
Prahran City	12,886
Preston City	7,521
Richmond City	10,649
Sandringham City	4,876
South Melbourne City	11,079
St. Kilda City	10,515
Werribee Shire (part of)	16
Williamstown City	5,753
Total	251,507

Pumping Stations. At 30th June, 1936, pumping stations had been established at Spotswood, Preston, Sunshine, Box Hill, Black Rock, and Braybrook.

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, 1936, are as under :—

Total area of farm	22,634 acres.
Area prepared for sewage disposal	10,643 „
Rainfall at farm for year	13.96 inches.
Average rainfall over 42 years	18.40 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population	1s. 5.24d.
Loss on cattle for year	£7,375.
Profit on sheep for year	£18,151.
„ horses for year (agistment)	£3,668.

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

Cattle	11,700 maximum,	9,200 minimum.
Sheep	51,100 „	8,100 „
Horses	1,500 „	300 „

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. 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, 1936, was £62,443.

For the year, the working expenses were £4,835, while interest amounted to £3,127, making a total of £7,962. The revenue was £2,054, leaving a deficiency of £5,908.

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 £17,356,652.

For 1935-36 the total revenue was £79,303, as against £77,993 in the previous year. The cost in 1935-36 of maintenance, management, and working expenses was £15,205, and the interest charges were £58,560, the total charges being £73,765. In 1934-35 the cost of maintenance, management, and working expenses amounted to £13,685, interest to £57,999, and the total expenditure to £71,684.

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1936, was £1,100,062.

Length of
main drains.

The following table gives particulars of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1936 :—

1. Underground drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	31 miles 31 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 9 miles 29 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	34 „ 75 „	
	<hr/>	
Total underground drains controlled	66 miles 26 chains	
2. Open drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	8 miles 67 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 2 miles 75 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	3 „ 20 „	
	<hr/>	
Total constructed open drains controlled	12 miles 7 chains	
3. Natural watercourses and unlined open drains controlled		6 miles 48 chains
	<hr/>	
Grand total of drains controlled	85 miles 1 chain	

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Supply District of the Ballarat Water Commission, which was constituted on 1st July, 1880, 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. The estimated population in this area is 43,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 2,215,558,000 gallons.

To 31st December, 1935, the capital cost of construction was £670,165, and the loans outstanding (due to the Government) at that date was £292,850. During 1935, receipts amounted to £41,263 and expenditure was £40,179.

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 £900,000 for water supply undertaking, £760,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1936, was—Water supply, £704,110; sewerage, £644,994; and sewerage installation, £257,146, of which £10,498 is outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1936, was £56,408 on account of waterworks and £38,235 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. At 30th June, 1936, the amounts so appropriated and used to redeem loans were:—Sewerage, £61,802; and Water Supply, £64,298.

The population supplied is estimated at 46,300. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 11,541; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,308; and the number connected with the sewers, 11,289.

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 9,538 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.

SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES.

In districts outside the areas under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (which bodies were constituted under special Acts), sewerage authorities may be constituted in Victoria under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act 1928*. At 31st December, 1935, nineteen such authorities had been constituted.

General statistical information is given in the following statement relating to all authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust) in whose districts the sewerage systems were in operation at 31st December, 1935:—

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA, 1935.

Authority.	Year of Constitution.	Estimated Population Served by System.	Number of Properties Connected to Sewers.	Sewerage Rate Levied in £ of Net Annual Municipal Value.	Ordinary Revenue.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Capital Expenditure to End of Year (Excluding House Connections).	Loans Outstanding at End of Year.	
								Sewerage Works.	House Connections.
				<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works*	1890	978,970	246,592	1 1	835,539	808,898	13,272,957	13,709,179	222,031
Ballarat	1920	33,000	7,481	1 9	27,854	26,008	388,398	390,021	38,115
Bendigo	1916	26,500	5,960	1 5	22,906	22,634	328,105	308,492	24,954
Colac	1923	5,000	1,310	2 0	6,192	5,745	79,968	72,354	7,879
Echuca	1927	3,500	1,006	2 0	5,465	5,250	65,766	63,001	23,196
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust*	1908	46,170	11,174	1 3	37,704	37,004	636,289	597,750	15,165
Horsham	1926	3,000	662	0 10	1,903	2,085	42,870	39,652	20,000
Mildura	1928	7,000	1,386	1 8	6,760	5,457	71,384	69,393	26,875
Swan Hill	1926	3,350	753	1 3	2,941	3,275	47,805	46,106	21,948
Wangaratta† .. .	1933	950	220	2 0	238	23	62,204	56,500	3,998
Warrnambool .. .	1929	6,720	1,677	1 0	4,209	3,506	73,050	66,260	18,500
Total .. .. .	..	1,114,160	278,221	..	951,711	919,885	15,068,796	15,418,708	422,661

* Sewerage finance only.

† Financial particulars for nine months only.

In addition to those enumerated in the above table, sewerage authorities had been constituted in the following districts, in which, at the end of 1935, preliminary works or detail surveys were being carried out:—Ararat constituted in 1935; Bairnsdale in 1932; Benalla in 1934; Castlemaine in 1934; Dandenong in 1935; Hamilton in 1935; Kerang in 1932; Kyneton in 1933; Shepparton in 1934; and Warragul in 1935.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

Country waterworks in Victoria are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Waterworks Trusts, and local governing bodies. The revenue and expenditure of the Commission form part of Consolidated Revenue, whilst the particulars of local governing bodies are included in municipal finances and also in the statements of the authorities appearing on pages 152 and 153.

During 1935 there were 106 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1928, functioning in Victoria. The ordinary receipts and ordinary expenditure of these Trusts are given below for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1935.

Ordinary Receipts.	Amount.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears) ..	140,284	Administrative Expenses ..	20,479
Water Sales (including arrears) ..	21,061	Works from Revenue ..	14,157
Meter Rents (including arrears) ..	1,604	Maintenance and Repairs (including	
Interest on overdue Rates ..	1,754	Pumping and Purchase of Water)	47,811
Transfers from Depreciation Fund ..	11,255	Redemption of Loans ..	15,488
Other	5,929	Interest on Loans ..	56,799
		Interest on Bank Overdraft ..	387
		Depreciation Fund ..	16,018
		Other	3,621
Total	181,887	Total	174,755

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1936, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,301,208.

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.

Constitution of
Fire Brigades
Boards.

**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 Board on 30th June, 1936, had under its control the following :—
43 stations, 296 members of permanent staff, 67 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 59 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 165 partially paid firemen.

During 1935-36 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £155,341, 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 725d. in the pound on the annual value of £17,118,781 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 12s. 0½d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1935 amounted to £924,446.

**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, 1936, was £30,350, which was obtained from the following sources:—Government, £9,897; municipalities, £9,897; insurance companies, £9,897; and other sources, £659. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £30,252. There are 120 municipal councils and 107 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1934 amounted to £361,696. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1935 was £3,417,376. 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 2,808. 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 1931-32 to 1935-36 are as follows :—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES
BOARDS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance	183,295	183,209	185,770	185,263	185,033
Receipts for Services	24,132	21,106	21,317	23,352	24,376
Interest and Sundries	14,576	15,120	14,945	15,785	16,749
Total	222,003	219,435	222,032	224,400	226,158
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	130,034	130,477	128,446	132,691	140,177
Fire Expenses	4,288	4,242	4,400	4,455	4,511
Administrative Charges, &c. ..	34,978	35,488	33,399	30,173	31,819
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	17,599	14,066	18,944	17,568	18,049
Interest	13,546	12,692	11,588	10,987	10,790
Repayment of Loans	7,594	8,022	8,466	9,662	10,610
Superannuation Fund	7,987	8,050	8,050	8,214	4,992
Miscellaneous	3,460	5,188	4,707	6,954	10,949
Total	219,486	218,265	218,040	220,704	231,897
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. ..	3,950	511	8,378	3,197	9,858
Loan Indebtedness	254,132	246,110	247,895	238,234	237,624

BUILDING PERMITS.

**Building
Permits
Issued.**

The information furnished by municipal councils 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 particulars represent the values recorded, but a complete comparison cannot be made owing to the variation in building costs during the periods under review. As the Crown is exempt from municipal regulations in respect of building permits, the particulars of Government buildings are not included in the following statements.

IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

The value of permits issued by municipalities in Greater Melbourne for all classes of buildings, *i.e.*, dwellings, other new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 31st December in each of the eight years 1928-1936 was as follows:—

Year ended 31st December—	Value of Permits Issued.				Index to Total Value = 100 in 1929.
	Dwellings (including Flats, Hotels, &c.)	Other New Buildings.	Alterations and Additions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
1928	5,312,197	1,747,251	983,474	8,042,922	111·51
1929	4,187,832	1,991,927	1,033,018	7,212,777	100·00
1930	1,308,976	852,079	578,521	2,739,576	37·98
1931	418,572	364,339	342,990	1,125,901	15·61
1932	1,033,844	908,761	496,011	2,438,616	33·81
1933	1,661,722	883,500	763,660	3,308,882	45·88
1934	2,588,426	902,245	1,293,794	4,784,465	66·33
1935	3,721,608	1,384,773	1,454,323	6,560,704	90·96
1936	4,172,779	1,810,825	1,435,625	7,419,229	102·86

The following table gives detailed information relating to the number and value of building permits issued by the municipalities in Greater Melbourne during the years ended 31st December, 1935 and 1936.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1935 AND 1936.

Class of Permit.	1935.		1936.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.		£		£
Buildings for Habitation—				
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	1,746	1,831,843	1,818	1,904,609
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	1,093	649,235	1,500	915,053
Flats	575*	1,210,080	538†	1,302,917
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	6	30,450	6	50,200
Total, Buildings for Habitation	3,420	3,721,608	3,862	4,172,779
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops	137	133,481	205	201,480
Garages	2	3,000	3	10,350
Factories	4	15,053	6	17,805
Other	14	28,668	20	35,405
Without Residence—				
Shops	102	337,125	112	125,690
Garages	21	17,551	17	10,948
Factories	149	397,889	123	655,423
Other	51	172,077	59	402,674
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals	3	6,950	6	100,567
Churches	8	30,000	12	48,740
Schools	8	49,202	9	24,772
Theatres	6	97,100	2	25,500
Other	21	96,677	24	151,471
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings	526	1,384,773	598	1,810,825
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings	3,935	302,622	4,274	329,452
Flats	53	25,117	53	27,484
Other Buildings for Habitation	71	94,799	103	89,711
Shops	434	193,211	378	104,558
Garages (Commercial)	102	31,325	51	17,933
Factories	328	337,283	377	398,310
Other Business Premises	206	257,442	224	273,872
Public Buildings	126	212,524	102	194,305
Total, Alterations and Additions	5,255	1,454,323	5,562	1,435,625
Grand Total, Building Permits	9,201	6,560,704	10,022	7,419,229

* Providing for 1,765 self-contained units.

† Providing for 1,920 self-contained units.

The number of building permits issued by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during the years ended 31st December, 1930 to 1936, is given below in respect of new private dwellings, flats, hotels, &c. :—

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC., IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1930 TO 1936.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	41	8	15	30	46	75	83
Brighton	46	14	29	63	100	170	207
Brunswick	72	8	7	18	53	103	130
Camberwell	187	47	143	193	357	608	697
Caulfield	87	33	103	164	275	397	352
Chelsea	22	10	18	22	18	33	34
Coburg	75	15	18	32	84	170	229
Collingwood	3	1	10	1	5	18	19
Essendon	56	8	22	40	82	140	165
Fitzroy	5	3	10	4	2	10	10
Footscray	59	6	12	12	55	107	198
Hawthorn	47	13	33	63	118	135	183
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	60	13	26	30	63	120	117
Kew	46	16	25	32	65	90	127
Malvern	57	49	128	129	199	236	132
Melbourne	8	4	9	23	31	62	60
Moorabbin	75	18	16	26	63	104	167
Mordialloc	39	3	13	8	21	50	66
Northcote	38	5	24	27	46	76	92
Oakleigh	29	2	3	4	45	53	48
Port Melbourne	2		1		4	1	2
Prahran	23	26	71	167	225	234	231
Preston	107	7	9	25	52	103	165
Richmond	13	6	5	4	17	30	27
Sandringham	48	15	36	31	39	79	98
South Melbourne	4	3	1	8	18	19	16
St. Kilda	70	29	150	133	121	137	103
Williamstown	25	4	5	9	17	39	65
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	15	8	9	7	10	26	44
Total	1,359	374	951	1,305	2,231	3,420	3,862

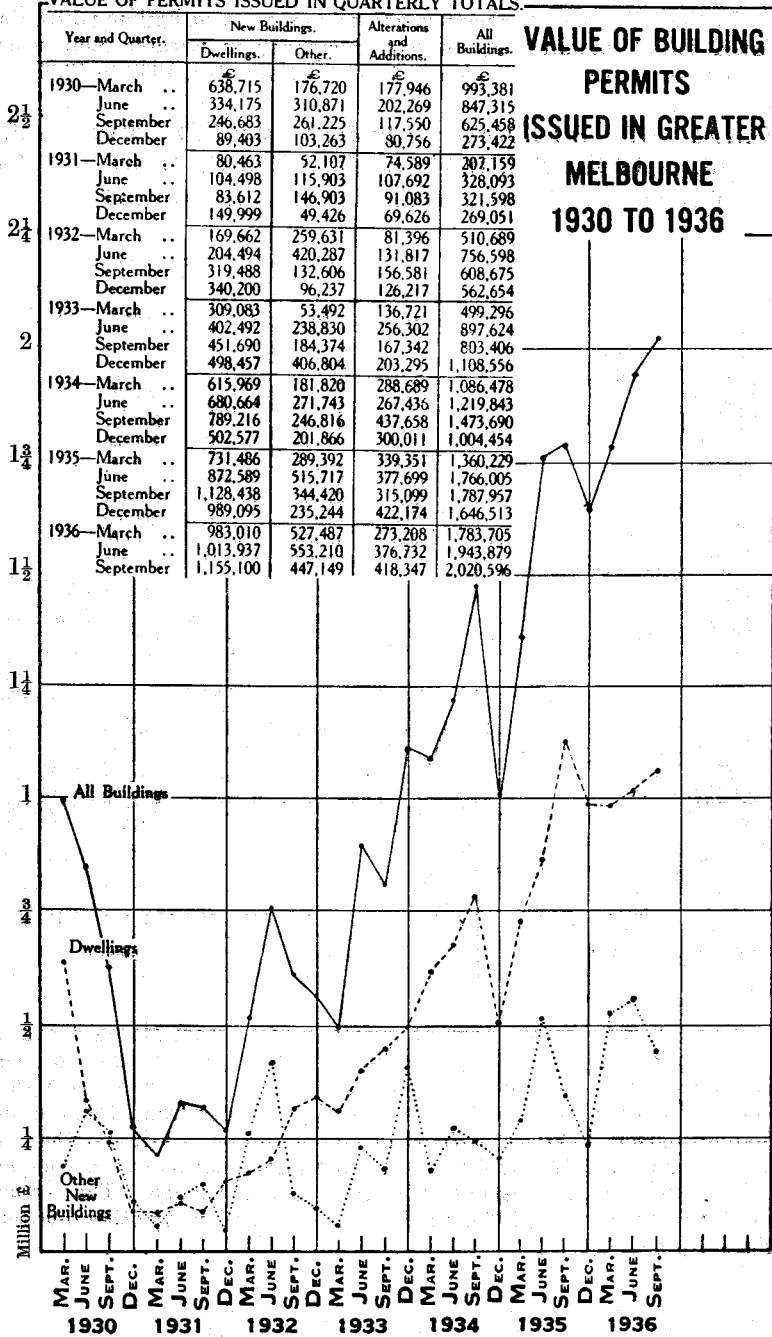
In the following statement is shown the value of building permits issued for all buildings by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during each of the five years ended on 31st December, 1932 to 1936.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932 TO 1936.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES.					
Box Hill	23,554	27,763	85,702	93,413	94,391
Brighton	48,167	77,682	168,129	243,139	274,709
Brunswick	61,660	53,036	124,039	204,349	182,794
Camberwell	207,346	327,038	445,742	739,842	880,870
Caulfield	128,729	198,137	344,911	516,659	484,732
Chelsea	12,531	21,300	13,872	30,952	50,322
Coburg	24,034	43,373	108,416	143,356	204,274
Collingwood	22,916	57,828	56,844	89,236	129,389
Essendon	34,279	73,270	131,379	157,596	176,488
Fitzroy	155,028	33,356	18,039	57,420	93,553
Footscray	51,310	41,333	90,868	171,679	252,759
Hawthorn	55,712	112,455	163,475	262,461	231,911
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward)	40,965	45,741	98,432	137,371	123,709
Kew	37,624	60,113	103,106	138,528	198,485
Malvern	199,795	230,143	273,446	340,604	246,652
Melbourne	719,405	949,519	1,195,123	1,275,893	1,335,093
Moorabbin	17,672	33,669	56,303	81,411	143,880
Mordialloc	21,668	10,605	19,832	33,909	39,250
Northcote	43,228	44,122	55,313	83,438	93,040
Oakleigh	7,140	7,249	34,992	60,037	79,230
Port Melbourne	5,134	3,189	15,298	6,007	270,783
Prahran	236,670	367,210	393,153	547,189	532,645
Preston	17,917	26,934	49,832	99,235	134,285
Richmond	22,805	44,761	132,612	269,612	160,536
Sandringham	37,198	47,679	56,991	88,022	118,356
South Melbourne	42,443	93,724	165,520	219,803	244,909
St. Kilda	144,021	235,133	345,098	390,047	495,866
Williamstown	7,545	35,542	31,828	50,363	82,150
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	12,070	6,978	16,150	29,133	57,668
Total	2,438,616	3,308,882	4,784,465	6,580,704	7,419,229
Total number of permits issued	5,318	5,827	7,808	9,201	10,022

The following graph shows at quarterly rests, from March quarter, 1930, to September quarter, 1936, the trend of the operations in the building industry in Greater Melbourne. It will be seen that the value of building permits fell with regular rapidity from £993,381 in March quarter, 1930, to £207,159 in March quarter, 1931, and that in March quarter, 1932, there was a definite improvement in the volume of business. This satisfactory feature has continued. The value for September quarter, 1936, was higher than that for any other quarter since September, 1929.

VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED IN QUARTERLY TOTALS.



OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.

With a view to gauging the relative activity of the building industry during recent years in centres outside Greater Melbourne, a collection has been made of particulars relating to building permits issued by certain provincial municipalities during 1927 and each subsequent year. Complete records covering the whole of that period have not been kept by some authorities. The information, in so far as available, is given below:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
BY CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE GREATER
MELBOURNE, 1927 TO 1936.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Ballaarat City ..	1927-28	101	*	29	*	145	*	275	*
	1928-29	123	*	16	*	127	*	266	*
	1929-30	127	*	39	*	98	*	264	*
	1930-31	59	*	11	*	51	*	121	*
	1931-32	69	*	22	*	84	*	175	*
	1932-33	68	*	30	*	62	*	160	*
	1933-34	82	*	35	*	78	*	195	*
	1934-35	134	*	17	*	120	*	271	*
	1935†	78	46,370	9	17,400	84	17,570	171	81,340
1936	134	73,240	19	9,980	144	34,650	297	117,870	
Bendigo City ..	1936	143	83,400	2	2,400	248	34,456	393	120,256
Geelong City ..	1931	1	*	1	*	53	*	55	*
	1932	4	*	8	*	45	*	57	*
	1933	11	*	5	*	65	*	81	*
	1934	23	*	16	*	68	*	107	*
	1935	39	24,640	20	38,068	70	9,584	129	72,292
	1936	38	48,040	19	12,765	90	36,201	147	97,006
Geelong West City ..	1927	181	99,550	†	†	321	27,608	502	127,158
	1928	82	56,792	†	†	181	12,138	263	68,930
	1929	71	47,010	†	†	163	10,148	234	57,158
	1930	17	11,445	†	†	115	8,765	132	20,210
	1931	8	4,240	†	†	48	5,515	56	9,755
	1932	3	2,850	†	†	65	2,562	68	5,412
	1933	10	6,425	†	†	65	7,559	75	13,984
	1934	13	11,714	†	†	72	3,716	85	15,430
	1935	40	22,143	7	5,145	49	2,102	96	29,390
	1936	67	41,626	3	2,025	36	2,891	106	46,542
	Horsham Town ..	1927	27	20,210	4	2,875	18	6,029	49	29,114
1928		28	21,613	2	3,390	13	1,122	43	26,125
1929		40	23,406	5	9,032	21	7,896	66	40,334
1930		6	2,449	1	700	12	3,803	19	6,952
1931		..	..	..	..	8	363	8	363
1932		1	452	..	..	..	..	1	452
1933		7	2,668	..	..	11	586	18	3,254
1934		24	9,631	1	275	14	1,626	39	11,532
1935		24	11,795	4	2,170	21	4,195	49	18,160
1936	37	19,418	4	13,855	24	12,310	65	45,583	

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1927 TO 1936—
continued.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£	†	£		£		£
Mildura City	1928	25	18,860	†	†	31	18,227	56	37,087
	1929	36	24,639	†	†	24	22,988	60	47,627
	1930	17	14,232	†	†	12	1,695	29	15,927
	1931	5	3,400	†	†	11	3,350	16	6,750
	1932	11	8,363	†	†	22	11,459	33	19,822
	1933	59	35,174	†	†	45	20,128	104	55,302
	1934	75	41,926	†	†	36	10,533	111	52,459
	1935	72	41,094	14	3,665	43	11,629	129	56,388
	1936	91	43,085	20	31,795	35	23,613	146	98,493
Newtown and Chilwell Town	1927	71	*	†	*	108	*	179	*
	1928	39	*	†	*	110	*	149	*
	1929	24	*	†	*	87	*	111	35,500
	1930	14	*	†	*	70	*	93	28,900
	1931	2	1,090	†	†	42	4,157	44	5,247
	1932	7	4,570	†	†	66	8,452	73	13,022
	1933	13	14,914	†	†	42	6,347	55	21,261
	1934	20	17,375	†	†	46	13,187	66	30,562
	1935	38	28,022	2	700	25	3,636	65	32,408
	1936	50	39,261	5	4,350	30	12,235	85	55,846
Sale Town	1927	14	12,805	4	7,760	42	3,588	60	24,153
	1928	15	12,748	1	2,301	28	2,576	44	17,625
	1929	12	10,338	3	12,683	54	2,650	69	25,671
	1930	13	10,836	6	3,388	65	2,262	84	16,486
	1931	2	600	3	19,975	57	1,559	62	22,134
	1932	4	2,503	3	2,388	52	2,660	59	7,551
	1933	20	17,447	3	1,601	36	2,355	59	21,403
	1934	10	5,820	7	2,997	52	3,276	69	12,093
	1935	27	12,543	5	7,056	39	2,005	71	21,604
	1936	27	18,367	3	4,832	57	7,770	87	30,969
Shepparton Brough ..	1935§	32	21,980	4	2,170	31	11,710	67	35,860
	1936	61	37,870	13	27,410	38	7,425	112	72,705
Warrnambool City ..	1927	1	800	2	1,500	8	1,660	11	3,960
	1928	11	8,900	5	7,000	6	550	22	16,450
	1929	25	20,000	6	18,500	9	3,300	40	41,800
	1930	20	27,600	1	800	5	900	26	29,300
	1931	24	19,700	1	300	5	1,450	30	21,450
	1932	34	25,800	2	3,500	6	950	42	30,250
	1933	25	20,500	7	8,500	9	3,350	41	32,350
	1934	22	15,700	1	200	10	1,400	33	17,300
	1935	30	25,250	9	15,400	9	2,950	48	43,600
	1936	51	37,385	7	2,800	12	4,245	70	44,430

* Not available.

† Particulars for six months ended 31st December, 1935.

‡ Included in "Alterations and Additions."

§ Particulars for nine months ended 31st December, 1935.

ACCUMULATION.

BANKING.

Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1936, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia) having 847 branches or agencies. They are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 168.

The following statement shows the aggregate capital and profits of the Joint Stock Banks with the exception of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, which transacts very little business within the State. Particulars relate to the twelve months last preceding the balance date shown below.

TOTAL CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS WHICH WERE OPERATING IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Bank.	Balance Date.	Capital Paid-up.	Reserves, plus Additions.	Undistributed Profit after Payment of Dividend and Allocation of Reserves.	Total Reserves.	Total Net Profit for Year.	Total Amount Paid in Dividends for Year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	15.10.35	4,500,000	4,475,000	182,266	4,657,266	273,857	270,281
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	31.8.35	4,000,000	4,850,000	126,016	4,976,016	214,985	200,000
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	30.6.36	3,000,000	3,280,000	306,787	3,586,787	257,460	150,000
Bank of New South Wales ..	30.9.35	8,780,000	6,150,000	119,995	6,269,995	442,660	439,000
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	31.3.36	5,000,000	3,300,000	159,413	3,459,413	294,404	262,500
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	30.6.36	4,117,350	2,250,000	98,930	2,348,930	234,481	201,361
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	30.6.36	4,739,012	4,300,000	110,226	4,410,226	298,227	284,341
Bellarat Banking Co. Ltd. ..	30.6.36	153,000	102,500	4,895	107,395	12,716	8,083
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	30.6.36	1,750,000	860,000	19,936	879,936	71,148	70,000
Bank of Adelaide ..	25.3.36	1,250,000	1,000,000	36,970	1,036,970	57,973	50,000
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,289,362	30,567,500	1,165,434	31,732,934	2,157,911	1,935,516
Bank of New Zealand	31.3.36	6,328,125	3,575,000	339,100	3,914,100	565,181	574,219
Grand Total ..	..	43,617,487	34,142,500	1,504,534	35,647,034	2,723,092	2,509,735

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to £43,617,487 on 30th June, 1936. The reserves totalled £35,647,034 and represented nearly 82 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1932 to 1936. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1932 TO 1936.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	13	12	12	12	12
Number of Branches or Agencies	865	858	857	844	847
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	86,022	88,470	86,148	85,881	85,599
Bills in circulation ..	431,573	408,503	463,278	538,178	595,102
Balances due to other banks	897,420	706,309	716,257	506,374	514,367
Deposits not bearing interest	27,855,426	27,871,289	30,894,904	31,880,173	33,114,567
Deposits bearing interest ..	85,252,847	77,413,924	83,243,913	77,633,940	76,614,577
Total	114,523,288	106,488,445	115,404,500	110,644,546	110,924,212
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	443,502	428,904	449,230	439,815	469,685
Bullion	37,458	17,980	18,654	35,248	34,200
Government and Municipal Securities	31,025,980	35,679,989	34,060,362	33,743,277	32,779,080
Landed and House Property	2,314,566	2,311,780	2,375,456	2,473,717	2,578,191
Notes and Bills of other Banks	568,382	633,363	671,540	764,281	808,469
Balances due from other Banks	2,520,856	2,507,206	1,776,845	1,091,727	1,047,855
Advances and all other Assets	71,074,444	72,639,457	74,857,853	79,139,580	80,706,633
Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank	25,335,919	18,236,587	28,892,140	15,031,768	10,582,290
Total	133,330,107	132,455,266	143,102,080	132,719,413	129,001,403

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*), 1932 to 1936.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
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
1934	83,243,913	30,894,904	114,138,817	74,857,853	39,280,964
1935	77,633,940	31,880,173	109,514,113	79,139,580	30,374,533
1936	76,614,577	33,114,567	109,729,144	80,706,633	29,022,511

* Including discounts, overdrafts and all other assets, but excluding government and municipal securities.

Analysis of Returns of Joint Stock Banks.

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes and Cash with the Commonwealth Bank on Liabilities at Call.*	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1932 ..	92·40	62·84	75·37	24·63	62 11 7
1933 ..	66·82	68·99	73·53	26·47	57 16 10
1934 ..	94·77	65·58	72·93	27·07	62 8 2
1935 ..	48·51	72·26	70·89	29·11	59 11 3
1936 ..	33·39	73·55	69·82	30·18	59 8 3

* Deposits not bearing interest, and bank notes in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The capital of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was £6,000,000 in 1936, while profits accruing from the ordinary banking business and the rural credits department for each of the years ending 30th June, 1934, 1935 and 1936 were £496,307, £486,230 and £464,744 respectively. The average liabilities and assets of this 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 published in the *Year-Book* relate to general banking only.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1932 TO 1936.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	265,320	28,065	59,422	32,990	34,942
Balances due to other banks	19,187,797	12,537,694	24,831,169	11,031,084	6,888,434
Deposits not bearing interest	2,402,368	3,052,884	5,076,974	3,321,141	5,732,335
Deposits bearing interest ..	5,657,905	6,700,643	7,240,500	8,144,784	5,743,749
Total	27,513,390	22,319,286	37,203,065	22,529,999	18,399,510
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	245,496	262,830	235,225	258,360	343,660
Australian notes	1,401,404	1,377,118	2,078,997	1,890,860	1,999,027
Government and Municipal securities	5,770,332	10,174,472	9,119,749	9,112,837	10,506,113
Short term loans in Australia	6,438,505	10,031,311	6,608,769	5,925,393	1,883,077
Landed and house property	122,201	111,378	106,294	92,355	99,774
Balances due from other banks	2,893	5,901	4,589	10,207	8,018
Notes and bills of other banks	596	376	963	958	2,326
Advances and all other assets	2,421,624	1,407,633	1,234,404	1,293,709	1,718,907
Total	16,403,101	23,371,019	19,388,990	18,534,594	16,560,902

Liabilities and assets within Victoria—all banks. The following statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks and the Commonwealth Bank combined. Particulars relate to the June quarters of each of the years 1932 to 1936 :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA—ALL BANKS.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	86,022	88,470	86,148	85,881	85,599
Bills in circulation ..	696,893	436,568	522,700	571,168	630,044
Balances due to other banks	20,085,217	13,244,003	25,547,426	11,537,458	7,402,801
Deposits not bearing interest	30,257,794	30,924,123	35,971,878	35,201,314	38,846,952
Deposits bearing interest ..	90,910,752	84,114,567	90,484,413	85,778,724	82,358,326
Total	142,036,678	128,807,731	152,612,565	133,174,545	129,323,722
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	726,456	709,714	703,109	733,423	847,545
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	26,737,323	19,613,705	30,971,137	16,922,628	12,581,317
Government and Municipal securities	43,234,867	55,885,772	49,788,880	48,781,422	45,168,270
Landed and house property	2,436,767	2,423,158	2,481,750	2,566,072	2,677,965
Balances due from other banks	2,532,749	2,513,107	1,781,434	1,101,934	1,055,873
Notes and bills of other banks	568,978	633,739	672,503	765,239	805,795
Advances and all other assets	73,496,068	74,047,090	76,092,257	80,433,239	82,425,540
Total	149,733,208	155,826,285	162,491,070	151,304,007	145,562,305

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Melbourne Clearing House. The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1927 to 1936, are shown in the following statement :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS 1927 TO 1936.

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£
1927	825,676,000	1932	656,146,000
1928	762,851,000	1933	679,963,000
1929	814,669,000	1934	731,927,000
1930	725,916,000	1935	776,696,000
1931	652,861,000	1936	798,372,000

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 1936.

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.
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
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	2,056,182	281,512	60,226,072
1934 ..	1,297,834	181,503	1,479,337	59,435,051	1,895,976	279,119	61,610,146
1935 ..	1,325,106	188,089	1,513,195	61,093,931	1,737,545	276,529	63,108,005
1936 ..	1,359,474	193,717	1,553,191	62,190,069	1,931,428	281,305	64,402,802

* 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
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
1934 ..	213	373	809	41 12 11	33 13 5
1935 ..	213	373	823	41 14 1	34 6 9
1936 ..	213	371	841	41 9 4	34 17 5

At the 30th June, 1936, the average amount to the credit of each depositor was £41 9s. 4d. 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, 1936, inoperative accounts numbered 367,251; omitting these, the balance of 992,223 operative accounts averaged £62 12s. 4d., as compared with an average of £62 13s. 6d. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with all accounts for each year since 1928-29, inclusive:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1928-29 TO 1935-36.

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	2,394,694	66,129,641
1930	211,166	175,872	1,421,930	50,481,947	56,103,063	2,434,450	62,942,975
1931	166,125	169,546	1,418,509	41,038,076	49,069,704	2,226,917	57,133,264
1932	151,645	145,881	1,424,273	37,085,156	37,461,657	1,819,640	53,581,403
1933	167,214	143,566	1,447,921	33,241,781	33,167,055	1,569,943	60,226,072
1934	178,596	147,180	1,479,337	39,522,377	39,575,343	1,437,040	61,610,146
1935	186,291	152,433	1,513,195	42,421,648	42,194,145	1,270,355	63,108,005
1936	204,233	164,237	1,553,191	46,861,849	46,783,500	1,216,446	64,402,802

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank Accounts, £7,168 in 1928-29; £3,299 in 1929-30; £3,792 in 1930-31; £7,282 in 1931-32; £5,891 in 1932-33; £5,135 in 1933-34; £4,353 in 1934-35; and £4,125 in 1935-36; 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; £63,524 in 1932-33; £58,297 in 1933-34; £52,379 in 1934-35; and £42,278 in 1935-36.

The maximum amount received as an ordinary deposit is £1,000, and an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 as Deposit Stock 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, 1936, were as follows:—

On ordinary accounts, 2 per cent.

On Deposit Stock $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the State Savings Bank were £20,139,426 at 30th June, 1936. This represents 31 per cent. of depositors' balances.

Credit Foncier. The Credit Foncier which is administered by the 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.

Credit Foncier loans, secured by first mortgage, are granted on farms up to two-thirds, and on houses and shops up to 70 per cent. of the bank's valuation. The former are repayable at the rate of £3

per half year for each £100 borrowed, while the latter repayment is required in quarterly payments of £1 10s. for each £100 borrowed. Credit Foncier Housing Advances, secured by Contract of Sale, are made for the erection of houses for persons of small means who do not own a dwelling-house, and who are in receipt of not more than £400 per annum. A deposit of at least 15 per cent. of the estimated capital cost of the dwelling-house and land must be provided, and the present rate of repayment of the advance is made at the monthly rate of 10s. 6d. for each £100. 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 four sections thereof, are shown below :—

CREDIT FONCIER OPERATIONS.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1935.	During 1935-36.	At 30th June, 1936.
Stock and debentures issued £	147,806,415	13,057,300	160,863,715*
„ „ redeemed £	125,436,950	14,044,905	139,481,855
„ „ outstanding £	22,369,465	..	21,381,860
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	26,271,306	422,080	26,693,386
„ repaid £	14,405,835	970,893	15,376,728
„ outstanding £	11,865,471	..	11,316,658
Number of loans current No.	26,759	..	25,859
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	11,124,822	81,749	11,206,571
„ repaid £	6,192,842	226,095	6,418,937
„ outstanding £	4,931,980	..	4,787,634
Number of loans current No.	5,340	..	5,175
<i>Housing Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced £	7,401,193	495,143	7,896,336†
„ repaid £	2,063,259	459,443	2,522,702
„ outstanding £	5,337,934	..	5,373,634
Number of loans current No.	8,483	..	8,789
<i>Country Industries.</i>			
Amount advanced £	165,773	..	165,773
„ repaid £	99,921	6,009	105,930
„ outstanding £	65,852	..	59,843

* Including conversion loans, and £2,055,500 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Fisherman's Bend for future operations, £33,319.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £30,975. This sum was added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to £537,189. There is also a Depreciation Fund of £290,000 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 and on 3rd May, 1934, the rate of interest on all loans was reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, operative from the ensuing instalment date.

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 years, 1928-29 to 1935-36 :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1928-29
TO 1935-36.

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	138,823*	7,940,711	7,129,348	183,191	7,098,817
1933 ..	27,369	22,605	138,587	7,891,362	7,576,302	178,595	7,587,472
1934 ..	30,087	24,522	144,152	8,912,279	8,318,390	179,903	8,361,264
1935 ..	35,690	24,557	153,285	9,923,896	9,542,133	167,680	8,910,707
1936 ..	34,465	26,881	160,869	10,252,253	9,844,177	168,534	9,487,317

* From 30th June, 1932, inoperative accounts have been excluded, i.e., those with balances under £1, and which have not been operated on for two years or more. There were 78,294 inoperative accounts at the end of June, 1932; 81,806 at 30th June, 1933; 87,137 at 30th June, 1934; 91,693 at 30th June, 1935; and 95,417 at 30th June, 1936.

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria, but in the next statement the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the amount of deposits per head of population are given for each year, 1928-29 to 1935-36.

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO 1935-36.

Year ended 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors—			Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1929	66,129,641	6,577,350	72,706,991	41 2 2
1930	62,942,975	6,424,278	69,367,253	38 17 4
1931	57,138,264	6,104,263	63,242,527	35 2 10
1932	58,581,403	7,098,817	65,680,220	36 6 7
1933	60,226,072	7,587,472	67,813,544	37 5 1
1934	61,610,146	8,361,264	69,971,410	38 4 10
1935	63,108,005	8,910,707	72,018,712	39 3 8
1936	64,402,802	9,487,317	73,890,119	40 0 2

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

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 1931 to 1935. Figures relating to estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates are included.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
1931 TO 1935

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Adminis- tration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£
MALES.								
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
1933 ..	3,121	796	3,917	4,743,831	8,736,786	1,949,991	11,530,626	2,944
1934 ..	2,994	784	3,778	4,157,508	8,647,544	1,742,284	11,062,768	2,928
1935 ..	3,618	953	4,571	5,355,126	10,358,182	2,115,835	13,597,473	2,975
FEMALES.								
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	4,528,408	1,580
1933 ..	2,310	587	2,897	1,842,388	3,526,786	494,242	4,874,922	1,683
1934 ..	2,272	687	2,959	1,862,494	3,822,693	575,498	5,109,689	1,727
1935 ..	2,758	775	3,533	2,276,613	4,469,872	609,052	6,137,433	1,737
TOTAL.								
1931 ..	4,881	1,465	6,346	6,189,985	10,803,124	2,259,396	14,733,713	2,322
1932 ..	5,432	1,420	6,853	6,657,558	12,163,341	2,398,705	16,422,194	2,396
1933 ..	5,431	1,383	6,814	6,586,219	12,263,622	2,444,233	16,405,608	2,408
1934 ..	5,266	1,471	6,737	6,020,002	12,470,237	2,317,782	16,172,457	2,401
1935 ..	6,376	1,728	8,104	7,631,739	14,828,254	2,724,887	19,734,906	2,435

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1933 to 1935, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS
(MALES AND FEMALES), 1933 TO 1935.**

Value.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	308	15,294	356	18,048	384	20,520
£100 to £300	622	122,458	638	124,445	721	141,351
£300 to £500	544	218,649	485	198,294	613	241,035
£500 to £1,000	745	548,868	663	482,037	809	586,006
£1,000 to £2,000	623	912,532	589	859,273	769	1,114,218
£2,000 to £3,000	300	744,649	282	698,485	324	799,830
£3,000 to £4,000	187	652,362	171	587,873	215	750,594
£4,000 to £5,000	123	556,341	123	543,626	164	737,723
£5,000 to £10,000	260	1,832,290	252	1,769,043	316	2,222,440
£10,000 to £15,000	75	921,265	103	1,256,102	101	1,227,960
£15,000 to £25,000	66	1,243,478	59	1,118,715	86	1,560,975
£25,000 to £50,000	36	1,218,145	34	1,191,446	44	1,538,899
£50,000 to £100,000	19	1,179,476	17	1,108,944	21	1,493,691
Over £100,000	9	1,364,819	6	1,111,437	4	1,162,231
Total Males	3,917	11,530,626	3,778	11,062,768	4,571	13,597,473
FEMALES.						
Under £100	247	13,588	269	13,823	281	15,162
£100 to £300	575	111,144	624	118,940	725	139,832
£300 to £500	494	195,935	456	181,173	551	221,394
£500 to £1,000	546	394,872	578	414,826	723	528,041
£1,000 to £2,000	497	709,611	516	740,005	574	840,619
£2,000 to £3,000	179	435,002	171	415,841	238	609,989
£3,000 to £4,000	101	350,629	94	325,123	112	387,867
£4,000 to £5,000	65	287,962	69	310,195	93	415,028
£5,000 to £10,000	121	847,904	116	803,235	162	1,124,080
£10,000 to £15,000	35	432,134	27	323,679	31	361,565
£15,000 to £25,000	19	335,237	21	384,489	23	431,368
£25,000 to £50,000	14	437,839	13	464,756	15	480,480
£50,000 to £100,000	4	278,125	4	278,090	4	263,282
Over £100,000 .. ..	..	..	1	385,514	1	318,726
Total Females	2,897	4,874,982	2,959	5,109,689	3,533	6,137,433
GRAND TOTAL	6,814	16,405,608	6,737	16,172,457	8,104	19,734,906

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 1935 the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the gold was raised, and

Royal Mint
returns.

its mint coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1935.

Gold Received.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total to 31st December, 1935.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria oz.	49,776	66,593	80,130	99,203	29,093,162
" New South Wales "	13,965	13,564	11,231	14,410	777,738
" Queensland "	29,791	33,270	63,718	77,658	423,507
" South Australia "	33,531	7,494	9,498	15,224	924,875
" Western Australia "	1,384	32	55	19	2,952,774
" Tasmania "	5,130	1,107	1,234	1,296	1,327,550
" New Zealand "	169	24,486	18,961	18,238	4,262,800
" Elsewhere "	305,889	160,347	132,701	125,909	3,488,835
Total "	439,635	306,893	317,528	351,957	43,251,241
Coinage—Mint Value £	1,106,181	819,747	858,455	973,816	167,272,338
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns No.	..	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns .. .. "	..	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity oz.	285,625	210,841	220,531	250,080	4,704,670
" Mint Value £	1,112,155	820,961	858,692	973,750	19,042,644
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion £	1,112,155	820,961	858,692	973,750	167,272,554

The number of deposits received during 1935 was 13,383, of a gross weight of 351,957 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 651·4, silver 123·5, and base 225·1 in every 1,000 parts. The value of gold shown in the foregoing table is calculated on the normal mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat).

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank.

During 1935 the average weekly rate of premium was 106·78 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average weekly price of gold about £8 15s. 8d. per ounce fine.

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 1935, also the totals to 31st December, 1935:—

COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT, 1935, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Denomination of Silver Pieces.	1935.	Total to 31st December, 1935.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.	1935.	Total to 31st December, 1935.
	Nc.	No.		No.	No.
2s.	915,000	32,248,000	1d.	4,924,800	65,607,360
1s.	500,000	25,574,000	½d.	3,480,000	26,851,200
6d.	536,000	24,076,000			
3d.	2,800,000	55,696,000			
Total Silver Pieces	4,751,000*	137,594,000	Total Bronze Pieces	8,404,800	92,458,560

* In addition to the figures shown, 1,500,000 shillings were coined during 1935 for New Guinea.

INSURANCE.

Companies which transacted life assurance business in Victoria during 1935 numbered 23. Head offices of these companies were situated as follows:—Victoria, 5; New South Wales, 10; Queensland, 1; New Zealand, 1; England, 5, and United States of America, 1.

The following table shows particulars of the policies in force in Victoria in the ordinary and industrial departments combined for each of the five years, 1931 to 1935. The figures are arranged according to the location of the head offices of the companies:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.	England.	America.	
NUMBER.							
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
1933	362,948	495,272	1,353	10,918	941	37	871,469
1934	384,505	518,939	1,312	11,294	1,344	33	917,427
1935	405,672	553,229	1,336	11,242	2,098	31	973,608
AMOUNT.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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
1933	41,301,030	72,307,944	369,766	391,088	453,337	7,712	114,830,877
1934	43,833,942	74,672,338	345,506	406,636	690,242	7,385	119,956,049
1935	47,691,793	79,388,290	335,969	408,086	1,080,500	6,535	128,911,173

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

In addition to the 23 companies included in the above table there is one which is registered as a life assurance company with its head office in Victoria but 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, 1935, was £12,690.

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, 1931 TO 1935.

Heading.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	261,715	261,606	264,109	270,246	282,760
Endowment Assurance	13,077	12,788	12,700	13,230	14,221
Pure Endowment					
Total	274,792	274,484	276,809	283,476	296,987
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	84,101,364	85,227,722	87,297,687	90,373,885	96,882,767
Endowment Assurance	1,878,077	1,819,956	1,892,004	2,164,197	2,505,336
Pure Endowment					
Total	85,979,441	87,047,678	89,189,691	92,538,082	99,388,103
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	16,832,361	17,486,557	17,969,846	18,675,078	20,372,399
Endowment Assurance	55,931	53,530	53,992	55,102	56,652
Pure Endowment					
Total	16,888,292	17,490,087	18,023,838	18,730,180	20,429,051
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	2,865,728	2,889,167	2,940,006	3,035,928	3,254,333
Endowment Assurance	78,806	72,007	74,646	84,573	96,287
Pure Endowment					
Total	2,939,534	2,961,174	3,014,652	3,120,501	3,350,620
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	48,802	49,108	48,826	48,737	48,737
Endowment Assurance	455,869	477,681	505,540	543,076	584,789
Pure Endowment	38,413	39,342	40,294	42,138	43,095
Total	543,084	566,131	594,660	633,951	676,621
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	975,802	986,351	990,530	982,775	983,431
Endowment Assurance	20,803,400	21,808,499	23,049,563	24,765,483	26,838,033
Pure Endowment	1,609,385	1,604,544	1,601,093	1,669,709	1,701,606
Total	23,388,587	24,399,394	25,641,186	27,417,967	29,523,070
Bonus Additions*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	40,636	38,923	34,069	35,172	62,053
Endowment Assurance	260,574	298,578	377,784	451,875	1,296,125
Pure Endowment	39	23	1,001		
Total	301,249	337,524	412,854	487,047	1,358,178
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	56,476	57,717	58,256	58,416	58,479
Endowment Assurance	1,260,606	1,315,218	1,385,593	1,490,555	1,613,385
Pure Endowment	100,203	98,880	97,569	100,795	101,495
Total	1,417,285	1,471,815	1,541,418	1,649,766	1,773,359

* Prior to 1935 one company was unable to supply particulars.

1935-36

In 1935 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and industrial departments was £335 and £44 respectively.

Annuity policies. A statement showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1931 to 1935 is given hereunder:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
1931	295	£ 19,044	265	£ 13,378	560	£ 32,422
1932	314	19,737	286	16,099	600	35,836
1933	335	21,852	424	29,463	759	51,315
1934	350	24,975	477	38,208	827	63,183
1935	393	34,548	516	49,210	909	83,758

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, 1931 TO 1935.

Heading.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	8,940	7,774	8,400	8,777	10,996
Endowment Assurance	9,478	11,457	12,371	14,666	19,246
Pure Endowment	1,836	2,122	2,215	2,742	3,143
Total	18,254	21,353	22,986	26,185	33,885
Annuities	37	50	174	90	112
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	3,840,687	4,273,798	4,522,910	4,554,466	6,576,123
Endowment Assurance	2,545,340	3,023,891	3,440,400	3,928,127	5,402,803
Pure Endowment	264,034	343,065	413,325	642,415	710,691
Total	6,650,061	7,640,754	8,376,635	9,125,008	12,689,617
Annuities	2,723	4,163	14,748	11,346	21,315
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	5,124	15,946	62,894	23,110	14,718
Endowment Assurance	19,147	12,220	12,069	32,181	38,844
Pure Endowment	175	318	2,464	6,075	6,847
Total	24,446	28,484	77,427	61,366	60,409
Annuities	12,287	22,397	43,093	80,487	132,481

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1931 TO 1935—*continued.*

Heading.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Ordinary Business—cont.</i>					
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	130,841	131,824	129,312	131,424	185,523
Endowment Assurance	103,582	125,379	142,265	163,877	229,279
Pure Endowment	10,704	13,469	16,304	24,726	26,959
Total	245,127	270,672	287,881	320,027	441,761
Annuities	170	225	2,391	302	1,506
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	2,704	3,777	3,642	3,445	3,596
Endowment Assurance	76,150	87,662	90,995	100,798	107,198
Pure Endowment	8,327	7,518	7,165	7,518	6,504
Total	87,181	98,957	101,802	111,761	117,298
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	75,466	110,357	106,568	92,464	90,278
Endowment Assurance	3,394,032	3,819,520	3,910,074	4,402,129	4,903,738
Pure Endowment	338,181	313,263	297,759	329,557	310,630
Total	3,807,679	4,243,140	4,314,401	4,824,150	5,304,646
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	323	426	499	430	422
Endowment Assurance	45	32	91	174	55
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	37	..
Total	368	458	590	641	477
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	6,214	8,740	8,108	7,845	7,395
Endowment Assurance	221,516	244,098	249,205	280,712	308,630
Pure Endowment	20,967	19,290	18,347	20,690	18,786
Total	248,697	272,128	275,660	309,247	334,811

The new business for 1935 includes 33,385 ordinary assurance policies for £12,689,617 and 117,298 industrial policies for £5,304,646, the former averaging £380 and the latter £45. After taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1934 and 1935, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims on account of death or maturity, or discontinuances in 1935 numbered 19,874 for £5,839,596 in ordinary, and 74,628 for £3,199,543 in industrial assurance business.

**Insurance—
Other than
Life.** There were 128 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1935-36—an increase of two over the previous year. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for 1935-36 in the following statement:—

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1935-36.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.	Expenditure in Victoria.				Total.
	Premiums, less Reinsurances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
Fire	1,598,044	520,507	267,145	477,891	1,265,543	
Marine	247,300	54,898	21,557	59,658	136,113	
Accident (Personal) ..	98,444	37,635	20,243	23,870	81,748	
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	435,284	272,445	33,783	81,056	387,284	
Public Risk, Third Party ..	25,176	6,081	3,757	5,939	15,777	
Plate Glass	44,889	15,589	8,141	10,538	34,268	
Motor Car	693,847	436,366	114,411	136,519	687,296	
Motor Cycle	17,985	9,286	2,463	3,888	15,637	
Hailstone	30,470	29,454	4,573	7,052	41,079	
Boiler Explosion	1,342	59	150	268	477	
Live Stock	16,903	9,033	2,430	4,297	15,760	
Burglary	71,224	27,356	10,788	16,126	54,270	
Guarantee	32,688	5,319	4,484	7,818	17,621	
Loss of Profits	43,458	2,479	6,044	9,660	18,183	
Householders' Comprehensive ..	132,583	41,240	17,649	32,300	91,189	
Other	61,736	49,180	5,013	12,610	66,803	
Total Premiums	3,551,378	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	205,689	..	..	..	..
Total	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048	

Similar particulars for 1934-35, excepting details relating to hailstone, boiler explosion, live stock and guarantee insurance respectively may be found on pages 182 and 183.

The percentages of losses, commission and agents' charges and other expenses of management to premium income for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows:—

GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1934-35 AND 1935-36—PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.					
	Losses.		Commission and Agents' Charges.		Other Expenses of Management.	
	1934-35 Per cent.	1935-36 Per cent.	1934-35 Per cent.	1935-36 Per cent.	1934-35 Per cent.	1935-36 Per cent.
Fire	29.89	32.57	16.83	16.72	30.63	29.90
Marine	18.74	22.20	8.27	8.72	26.48	24.12
Accident (Personal) ..	38.69	38.23	19.32	20.56	24.14	24.25
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	71.96	62.59	8.29	7.76	21.49	18.62
Public Risk, Third Party ..	20.26	24.15	14.78	14.92	25.19	23.59
Plate Glass	35.28	34.73	18.06	18.14	25.31	23.48
Motor Car	57.96	62.89	16.92	16.49	21.90	19.68
Motor Cycle	57.32	51.63	14.33	13.69	24.12	21.62
Hailstone	179.63	96.67	15.42	15.01	25.49	23.14
Boiler Explosion	4.98	4.40	12.81	11.18	20.17	19.97
Live Stock	51.60	53.42	14.22	14.37	25.26	25.41
Burglary	56.08	38.41	15.51	15.15	23.53	22.64
Guarantee	21.49	16.27	13.56	13.72	26.09	23.92
Loss of Profits	4.22	5.70	13.70	13.91	21.78	22.23
Householders' Comprehensive ..	39.51	31.11	13.52	13.31	25.70	24.36
Other	54.55	79.66	8.43	8.12	22.63	20.43
Total	40.61	42.71	15.11	14.72	26.88	25.05

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies which operated in Victoria during each of the years 1931-32 to 1935-36.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1931-32	1,741,227	631,446	269,575	555,977	1,456,998
	1932-33	1,713,646	552,409	276,334	520,338	1,349,081
	1933-34	1,617,266	503,365	264,903	503,222	1,271,490
	1934-35	1,592,000	475,844	267,866	487,657	1,231,367
	1935-36	1,598,044	520,507	267,145	477,891	1,265,543
Marine	1931-32	200,819	78,999	16,941	61,515	157,455
	1932-33	208,852	54,617	16,489	61,628	132,734
	1933-34	218,963	53,088	17,947	57,359	128,394
	1934-35	220,483	41,311	18,229	58,385	117,925
	1935-36	247,300	54,898	21,557	59,658	136,113
Accident (Personal)	1931-32	79,009	33,328	15,201	21,330	69,859
	1932-33	80,318	33,646	16,041	21,134	70,821
	1933-34	82,086	32,389	16,736	20,627	69,752
	1934-35	91,732	35,487	17,724	22,143	75,354
	1935-36	98,444	37,635	20,243	23,870	81,748
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1931-32	240,170	176,102	20,923	62,215	259,240
	1932-33	248,533	192,705	21,188	62,319	276,212
	1933-34	283,150	220,829	24,338	66,581	311,748
	1934-35	321,678	231,468	26,667	69,143	327,278
	1935-36	435,284	272,445	33,783	81,056	387,284
Public Risk, Third Party	1931-32	19,917	3,200	2,821	5,690	11,711
	1932-33	20,349	4,951	3,056	5,663	13,670
	1933-34	20,631	5,080	3,152	5,296	13,528
	1934-35	23,455	4,753	3,467	5,909	14,129
	1935-36	25,176	6,081	3,757	5,939	15,777
Plate Glass ..	1931-32	43,014	14,614	7,809	12,318	34,741
	1932-33	43,052	14,910	7,804	12,156	34,870
	1933-34	42,271	14,400	7,698	11,421	33,519
	1934-35	44,530	15,708	8,044	11,272	35,024
	1935-36	44,889	15,589	8,141	10,538	34,268
Motor Car and Motor Cycle*	1931-32	533,659	294,835	73,970	133,807	502,612
	1932-33	540,087	256,024	78,332	132,598	466,954
	1933-34	529,813	274,657	78,553	122,753	475,963
	1934-35	586,815	340,142	99,276	128,535	567,953
	1935-36	693,847	436,366	114,411	136,519	687,296
Motor Cycle ..	1933-34	10,001	5,115	1,465	2,291	8,871
	1934-35	12,930	7,412	1,853	3,119	12,384
	1935-36	17,985	9,286	2,463	3,888	15,637
Burglary ..	1931-32	99,085	69,707	13,645	28,010	111,362
	1932-33	102,292	68,593	13,923	27,170	104,686
	1933-34	66,474	33,690	9,591	16,870	60,151
	1934-35	67,389	37,790	10,449	15,854	64,093
	1935-36	71,224	27,356	10,788	16,126	54,270
Loss of Profits ..	1931-32	34,730	1,476	5,267	7,329	14,072
	1932-33	35,749	3,511	5,371	7,013	15,895
	1933-34	34,359	3,362	5,126	7,092	15,580
	1934-35	38,324	1,616	5,250	8,346	15,212
	1935-36	43,458	2,479	6,044	9,660	18,183

* Since 1933-34 (inclusive) Motor Cycle Insurance has been shown separately.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1931-32 TO 1935-36—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Householders' Comprehensive*	1933-34	107,107	48,496	14,916	29,078	92,490
	1934-35	119,765	47,318	16,198	30,783	94,299
	1935-36	132,583	41,240	17,649	32,300	91,189
Other	1931-32	77,814	32,074	9,158	20,635	61,867
	1932-33	85,417	28,888	9,971	21,839	60,198
	1933-34	100,570	39,372	12,237	25,064	76,673
	1934-35	115,158	74,545	13,543	28,082	116,170
	1935-36	143,144	93,045	16,650	32,045	141,740
Total Premiums ..	1931-32	3,069,444	..	..	..	..
	1932-33	3,078,295	..	..	..	..
	1933-34	3,112,691	..	..	..	..
	1934-35	3,234,250	..	..	..	..
	1935-36	3,551,378	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue, (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1931-32	174,665	..	..	..	..
	1932-33	181,242	..	..	..	..
	1933-34	190,907	..	..	..	..
	1934-35	206,413	..	..	..	..
	1935-36	205,689	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1931-32	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917
	1932-33	3,259,637	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
	1933-34	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
	1934-35	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
	1935-36	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048

* In 1932-33, premiums, losses, &c., in connexion with *Householders' Comprehensive Policies* were allotted to the respective classes of insurance included in the policies.

The particulars given in the preceding 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—the amounts paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia as well as returns of premium are deducted; 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 shown in the table represent 41·2 per cent. of the premiums.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The Workers' Compensation Act, No. 2496, of 1914, was the initial legislation making it obligatory for an employer to provide compensation for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of and in course of his employment.

Further legislation included the Workers' Compensation Act No 2750 of 1915—the principal provisions of which are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558—Act No. 3806 of 1928 which consolidated previous statutes and subsequent amending Acts No. 3936 of 1930, No. 3952 of 1931, No. 4360 of 1935, and No. 4456 of 1936.

The two last-mentioned Acts were responsible for many important amendments affecting Workers' Compensation, e.g. :—

- (1) " Worker " as now defined does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £400 a year.
- (2) The rates of compensation provided *inter alia* :—
 - (a) Where death results from injury—if the worker leaves dependants a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the four years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £400 whichever is larger, but not exceeding in any case £750.
 - (b) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—a minimum weekly payment equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months or 30s. per week, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of total incapacity where there are no dependent children, or in the case of partial incapacity or both the weekly payment shall not exceed £2 10s., and the total liability of the employer shall not exceed £700.
 - (c) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—for each dependent child there shall be paid 8s. 6d. per week—the total weekly amount payable in respect of all such children shall not exceed £1 14s.

The total weekly payment in respect of such worker and all such children shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, or £37s. 6d. per week (which ever is greater) and the whole amount payable shall not exceed £750.

The maximum amount of compensation payable under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, for the loss of limbs, etc., has been fixed at £750.

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, 1936, was 81.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of workers' compensation appear on page 182 of this issue.

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, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1931-32.. ..	52,453	41,490	96,560	20,848*
1932-33.. ..	54,245	47,167	96,560	4,369
1933-34.. ..	67,634	54,429	96,560	8,528
1934-35.. ..	82,115	54,051	96,560	17,962*
1935-36.. ..	118,067	73,015	96,560	9,832

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1935-36 amounted to £14,832, which has been appropriated as follows:—Bonus Reserve £9,832, "Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Act 3936" Account, £5,000. The expense rate of the year was 10.8 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 6,369.

COMPANIES.

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 in the following statement:—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1931, TO 30TH JUNE, 1936.

(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.
				£	£			£	£		
1931	708	36	36	780	8,788,250	780,745	8,310	964	2,192,600	20,000	
1932	722	42	106	870	8,093,930	2,549,160	8,659	1,017	2,832,000	69,000	
1933	793	47	93	933	9,918,203	2,401,935	8,907	1,650	1,371,383	372,071	
1934	731	30	160	921	8,229,852	4,823,415	9,185	1,068	3,258,000	396,175	
1935	801	46	156	1003	11,362,900	4,032,090	9,608	545	8,699,800	215,715	
1936 (to 30th June)	380	23	30	433	9,860,876	654,050	9,155	568	771,721	143,500	

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1935 was £3,376,716, and of those registered during the first six months of 1936, £521,252.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act* 1874 made it compulsory for building societies to affect registration. Up to 31st December, 1935, the number of societies that had been registered was 160. The business of the societies was extensive until the collapse of the land boom in 1893, thereafter it declined. There were only 24 societies operating during 1935.

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 1934-35 :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1934-35.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Other Non-Permanent Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	3	1	24*
„ shareholders	5,192	3,965	111	9,268
„ borrowers	10,083	904	47	11,034
Transactions during the Year—				
	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	266,331	15,399	1,394	283,124
Loans granted	672,126	50,102	53	722,281
Repayments	791,569	58,233	24	849,826
Deposits received	1,267,150	4,632	3,300	1,275,082
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c. ..	142,209	8,283	357	150,849
Assets—				
Loans on mortgage	3,665,839	337,056	23,073	4,025,968
Properties in possession or surrendered	289,331	9,565	..	298,896
Other advances	3,337	21,120	..	24,457
Cash in hand, &c.	39,178	233	3,680	43,091
Other assets	268,363	8,401	35	276,799
Total	4,266,048	376,375	26,788	4,669,211
Liabilities—				
To shareholders	1,729,719	246,545	19,444	1,995,708
„ depositors	1,490,637	75,316	..	1,565,953
Reserve Funds	837,852	14,150	87	852,089
Bank overdraft	59,895	6,551	..	66,446
Profit and Loss Account ..	113,122	1,875	7,219	122,216
Other	34,823	31,938	38	66,799
Total	4,266,048	376,375	26,788	4,669,211

* One society has both a Permanent and Starr-Bowkett branch.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The appended table contains particulars for the year 1934-35 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. Co-operative Societies are such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as fulfil the following conditions :—

- (1) Dividend on share capital not to exceed 8 per cent.
- (2) The greater portion of the business of the company to be done with its own shareholders.

Co-operative Societies.

- (3) Any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, to be amongst suppliers or customers, in proportion to the business done with the company.
- (4) Limitation of voting powers.

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 which 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, 1934-35.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
Number of Societies	60	20	9	89
Number of Branches	16	5	4	25
Membership	37,836	10,028	4,551	52,415
Total Purchases £	2,877,502	371,088	813,996	4,062,586
Total Working Expenses £	1,013,674	81,897	152,127	1,247,698
Total Expenditure £	3,891,176	452,985	966,123	5,310,284
Total Sales £	3,801,281	448,704	967,764	5,217,749
Other Income £	246,645	12,652	14,213	273,510
Total Income £	4,047,926	461,356	981,977	5,491,259
Profit £	51,110	7,650	28,942	87,702
Interest paid on Loan Capital—				
Amount £	9,099	2,097	631	11,827
Rate per cent.	4.70	3.92	5.08	4.56
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—				
Amount £	36,185	3,755	2,943	42,883
Dividend paid on Share Capital—				
Amount £	23,152	4,270	3,634	31,056
Rate per cent.	2.46	3.01	4.49	2.67
Rebates paid and Discounts allowed—Amount £	1,587	19,563	9,968	31,118

* 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, 1934-35—*continued.*

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	940,876	141,810	80,973	1,163,659
Loan Capital	193,511	53,435	12,225	259,171
Bank Overdraft	653,344	77,558	34,093	764,995
Accumulated Profits ..	115,324	26,471	52,178	193,973
Reserve Funds	286,415	66,448	66,735	419,598
Sundry Creditors	316,903	43,399	79,714	440,016
Other Liabilities	44,315	7,618	8,051	59,984
Total	2,550,688	416,739	333,969	3,301,396
<i>Assets—</i>				
Land and Buildings	1,215,223	159,099	173,913	1,548,235
Fittings, Plant and Machinery } ..				
Stock	316,626	88,312	59,183	464,121
Sundry Debtors	593,019	118,078	67,806	778,903
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	97,534	32,217	2,950	132,701
Profit and Loss Account	132,530	6,485	5,548	144,563
Other Assets	195,756	12,548	24,569	232,873
Total	2,550,688	416,739	333,969	3,301,396

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 1935-36 have been obtained:— Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £473,158; other liabilities, £262,059; total liabilities, £1,265,747. The assets were:— Deposits with Government, £142,400; other investments in public securities, &c., £152,932; loans on mortgage, £100,676; property, £608,957; other assets, £260,782. The net profits were £55,010, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £39,432. The net profits were equivalent to 5.48 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

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), 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1931 ..	20,446	15,012	£ 8,347,481	3,855	255	14,941	54,509
1932 ..	21,264	11,807	6,821,925	4,846	231	15,451	53,599
1933 ..	23,280	10,350	6,388,972	4,971	260	15,076	53,937
1934 ..	27,524	11,380	7,480,565	4,833	289	17,355	61,381
1935 ..	33,493	13,556	8,838,018	5,377	451	19,452	72,329

* 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, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1931	10,421	1,317	1,213	12,951
1932	9,607	1,317	1,249	12,173
1933	9,509	1,280	786	11,575
1934	11,586	1,275	1,264	14,125
1935	12,555	1,563	1,212	15,330

Dealings under the Property Law Act 1928.

A statement of mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered under the *Property Law Act 1928* (commonly known as the *General Law*) is also appended:—

DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Mortgages Registered.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1931 ..	734	545,942	400	156,133	1,206	939,804
1932 ..	684	391,975	466	176,615	1,325	874,605
1933 ..	587	419,302	533	191,108	1,497	1,089,589
1934 ..	657	923,843	536	283,605	1,506	1,124,220
1935 ..	789	886,386	620	222,689	1,804	1,372,316

* 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, 1931 TO 1935.

Security.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	2,589	2,475	1,822	1,533	1,530
Amount £	840,119	467,939	313,507	265,245	272,507
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	75	57	87	139	113
Amount £	19,017	15,504	46,026	29,728	23,499
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	4,569	3,801	3,061	2,373	2,295
Amount £	1,563,579	1,202,201	720,339	555,854	539,577
Total—					
Number ..	7,233	6,333	4,970	4,045	3,938
Amount £	2,422,715	1,685,644	1,079,872	850,827	835,583

**Bills and
contracts of
sale.**

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, 1931 TO 1935.

Security.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,599	1,464	1,286	1,278	1,345
Amount £	793,128	450,213	406,259	332,291	364,914
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	87	72	58	25	17
Amount £	9,400	11,149	9,310	2,424	4,381

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

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.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act* 1923. Provision was also made in this Act for an additional annual grant of £8,500 for special purposes for a period of ten years commencing on 1st July, 1923. This additional grant was not paid during 1933-34, but under the provisions of the *University (Grant) Act* 1933, the grant was reduced to £6,000 and was made payable annually as from 1st July, 1934. 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. Under the provisions of financial emergency legislation, these grants were reduced by 20 per cent. in each year of the quinquennium 1931-32-1935-36. That rate of reduction was continued in 1936-37, except that the annual endowment was reduced by 10 per cent. in that year and the grant for a Veterinary School was renewed for a further period of five years at a fixed sum of £3,300. 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 to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. 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 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 £613,796. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £56,155.

The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1935, and February, 1936 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1935, AND FEBRUARY, 1936.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate	3,162	1,571	49·68
Leaving	1,889	902	47·75
Candidates entered for Certificates by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate	1,933	1,315	68·03
Leaving	706	386	54·67
Total—			
Intermediate	5,095	2,886	56·64
Leaving	2,595	1,288	49·63

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years 1931-1935 was as follows:—1931, 686; 1932, 693; 1933, 697; 1934, 672; and 1935, 686. The number of degrees taken in 1935 was 497, all of which were direct, as against an average of 471 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 14,970 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,526 have been conferred on women.

Of the 3,287 students who attended lectures in 1935, 914 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 310 in Laws, 149 in Engineering, 651 in Medicine, 339 in Science, 217 in Music, 82 in Dental Science, 412 in Commerce, 63 in Agriculture, 66 in Architecture, 4 in Veterinary Science, 20 in Public Administration, 11 in Medical Post-graduate Diplomas, and 49 were doing Science Research Work.

Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred.

Students attending lectures.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1935, is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1935.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Government Grants—		Salaries	132,386
General Account ..	36,000	Examiners' Fees	8,405
Other	19,550	Examination Expenses ..	5,458
Bequests and Donations ..	8,507	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	8,407
Fees—		Apparatus	10,145
Lecture	61,142	Books and Periodicals ..	3,714
Examination, &c. ..	35,301	Printing and Stationery ..	3,928
Interest and Dividends ..	29,536	Buildings and Grounds ..	5,660
Other Receipts	22,024	All other	24,908
Total	212,060	Total	203,011

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.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE 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, general science, nature-study), health, history and civics, manual work (art, needlework, woodwork, and other forms of handwork 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), music, physical training, and, where practicable, rural science or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic arts for girls, physical training, 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 for the purpose of ensuring compliance with these compulsory provisions.

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. Allowances are also granted in necessitous cases where children are conveyed more than four miles to 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, 1936, was 2,284 (Primary 944, Secondary 1340).

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. A statement of the main duties of these committees is 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 Girls' Schools and 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 for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, 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.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities. On 30th June, 1935, there were in operation 82 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 8,375 boys; and 61 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,526 girls; at the same date in 1936, 8,377 boys were attending 81 woodwork centres and 3,738 girls were attending 62 cookery centres. Physical training is taught in all schools and field sports have proved to be a successful adjunct

to education as a result of encouragement and organization. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purpose of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Junior Red Cross, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

At 30th June, 1936, there were 193,717 depositors in School Savings Banks with £281,305 to their credit.

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, 1936, the following disbursements had been made:—£60,582 to alleviate distress, £19,511 under the housing scheme, and £13,957 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1936, there was a sum of £22,000 invested, and £303 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Unions. At 30th June, 1936, there were 33 kindergarten centres affiliated with the union in which 2,174 children below school age are enrolled. The movement receives an annual subsidy from the Education Department. The amount allotted for the year 1936-37 was £2,250.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and soft-wood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1936, there were established 346 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,935 acres. Of this area 1,396 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 75,000 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

Young Farmers' Clubs. These have been established to interest pupils and young people generally in the agricultural life of the community. They are controlled by local committees of experts under the leadership of the head teacher of the school concerned. In the development of these clubs connected with schools, the Education Department has the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Railways Department. Up to the 30th June, 1936, some 300 clubs have been formed.

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 two district health officers, who examine some of the children in their districts in conjunction with the duties performed by them as members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1935-36.

School Medical Officers—

Children examined	38,216
Teachers	1,675

School Dentists—

Children treated	32,847
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School Nurse—

Homes visited	9,923
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<i>Total Cost</i>	£14,970
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The work of school medical inspection continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years. 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.

The only school nurse renders invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and in persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers.

Work of the School Nurse.

Dental Treatment. In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of nine 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, at which children from the various metropolitan schools are treated. To provincial 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 rural 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.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teaching in the various types of schools. Student Teachers who have passed the School Leaving Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arithmetic or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and satisfactory reports have been received from their Inspectors regarding their teaching abilities.

Teachers' remuneration and classification. Under the provisions of the Public Service Acts teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. The annual salaries of males, excluding student teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding student 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. The number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division. Excluding rates for student 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.

State schools,
teachers,
and scholars,
1872 to 1935.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872 :—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE,
1872 TO 1935.

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 December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1934	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1935	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 158 on 31st December, 1934, and 93 on 31st December, 1935.

State Secondary
Schools—
Enrolment and
attendance.

The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND
ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934,
AND 1935.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes ..	1934	28	4,378	3,744	4,272
	1935	28	4,314	3,668	4,153
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1934	46	4,374	3,419	4,281
	1935	45	4,358	3,403	3,751
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts	1934	12	3,824	2,737	3,778
	1935	12	3,900	2,826	3,860
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1934	25	7,467	5,850	7,349
	1935	26	8,185	6,477	8,098
High Schools	1934	36	11,194	9,333	10,909
	1935	37	11,838	10,077	11,643
Total	1934	147	31,237	25,083	30,589
	1935	148	32,595	26,451	31,505

* 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 of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the years ended 31st December, 1934, and 1935:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1934 AND 1935.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools ..	{ 1934	16,356	201,534	12,580	230,470
	{ 1935	16,881	198,004	11,843	226,728
Central Schools	{ 1934	..	3,259	1,013	4,272
	{ 1935	..	3,097	1,056	4,153
Higher Elementary Schools ..	{ 1934	..	2,406	1,875	4,281
	{ 1935	..	2,048	1,703	3,751
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	{ 1934	..	2,179	1,599	3,778
	{ 1935	..	2,188	1,672	3,860
Junior Technical Schools ..	{ 1934	..	3,309	4,040	7,349
	{ 1935	..	3,608	4,490	8,098
High Schools	{ 1934	..	4,347	6,562	10,909
	{ 1935	..	4,848	6,795	11,643
Total	{ 1934	16,356	217,034	27,669	261,059
	{ 1935	16,881	213,793	27,559	258,233
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools ..	{ 1934	16,356	216,267	27,324	259,947
	{ 1935	16,881	212,797	26,952	256,630

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 only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and that such schools are adequately staffed.

According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools was 510 in 1934 and 518 in 1935, whilst the number of instructors was 2,498 in 1934 and 2,501 in 1935. The number of individual scholars was 69,792 in 1934 and 71,472 in 1935. Particulars of registered schools for the years 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 31ST DECEMBER, 1934, AND 1935.

Age-groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Number of Individual Pupils (Estimated).	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Under 6 years	6,001	6,340	5,377	5,838
Between 6 and 14 years	55,141	56,531	51,082	51,172
Above 14 years	14,641	15,143	13,333	14,462
Total	75,783	78,014	69,792	71,472

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools.

Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1935, approximately 22 per cent. attended registered 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 YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934, AND 1935.

Age-groups.	1934.	1935.
Under 6 years of age	21,617	22,538
Between 6 and 14 years of age	265,939	261,254
Above 14 years of age	40,456	41,004
Total	328,012	324,796

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 of 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.

There are 45 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1934, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,419 pupils, of whom 1,756 were boys and 1,663 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1935, the attendance was 3,403, of whom 1,705 were boys and 1,698 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 28 schools, principally in the metropolitan area, in which a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 3,744 pupils in 1934 and by 3,668 in 1935. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to high schools.

District High Schools.

There are 37 district high schools, three of which, in addition to providing other courses of secondary education, have school farms attached. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate which under certain conditions qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1934, there were in attendance at these schools 9,333 pupils, of whom 5,268 were boys and 4,065 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1935, the attendance was 10,077, of whom 5,638 were boys and 4,439 were girls.

University High School.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 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. This is the official practising school for the work of the Diploma of Education of the University of Melbourne.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1937 :—

- 200 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 41 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 125 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 is a number of free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The total 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 school councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all schools established since 1910 to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1936, was 28, of which 14 have been established since the passing of the 1910 Act. The gross enrolment for the year 1934 was 7,467 junior and 16,763 senior students, and for the year 1935 the number was 8,185 junior and 20,008 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 electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, 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 Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as at Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or 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 associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art 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 Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Glenferrie (Swinburne Technical College), Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools.

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 each of the five years ended 1935-36 :—

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Locality.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	2,503	2,185	2,658	2,324	2,778
Ballarat	16,215	14,801	13,723	14,075	14,997
Bendigo	10,943	9,666	10,312	10,318	10,804
Box Hill	4,201	3,858	4,303	4,515	11,624
Brighton	11,469	10,522	10,991	11,141	12,487
Brunswick	8,967	7,736	7,836	8,478	10,200
Castlemaine	5,001	4,311	4,662	4,448	4,936
Caulfield	11,865	9,572	9,228	11,059	12,762
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	5,152	4,949	5,011	6,508	6,459
Collingwood	16,086	14,765	15,946	17,313	19,692
Daylesford	2,564	2,442	2,436	2,480	2,507
Echuca	3,940	3,236	3,371	3,598	3,947
Footscray	13,167	11,436	11,999	13,716	16,001
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	12,400	10,563	11,056	11,160	12,080
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	21,064	19,750	19,444	20,799	22,908
Maryborough	6,638	6,109	5,992	6,235	7,106
Melbourne (Technical College) ..	36,011	32,556	42,957	45,437	50,693
Prahran	8,003	7,156	8,478	9,102	10,221
Preston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,470
Richmond	7,942	8,187	8,524	9,010	10,893
Sale	3,445	3,419	3,510	3,706	4,033
South Melbourne	9,916	7,941	8,706	9,688	10,572
Stawell	2,692	2,257	2,789	2,832	3,147
Sunshine	4,733	4,711	4,247	4,855	5,439
Wangaratta	4,019	3,431	3,755	3,893	4,128
Warrnambool	5,700	4,891	4,574	5,089	5,707
West Melbourne*	10,899	7,898	..	..	..
Wonthaggi	4,850	4,469	4,628	5,038	5,358
Yallourn	1,220	1,387	1,707	2,316	12,726
Other votes for technical schools	6,461	4,668	4,267	4,151	4,797
Miscellaneous	2,797	2,769	2,490	2,801	2,906
Total	260,863	231,641	239,600	256,115	303,378

* Amalgamated with Melbourne Technical College from 1st January, 1933.

THE MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(Incorporated as The Working Men's College.)

**Melbourne
Technical
College.** The Melbourne Technical College was founded in 1887, as the Working Men's College, by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. The minimum age for admission to the Junior Day School is 12 years and for admission to the Day Course for Diploma 15 years. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Scholarships and Prizes.

Several scholarships are awarded each year to eligible students of the Junior Day School and in addition the College Council awards scholarships annually to students of Junior Technical Schools. Various other scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College.

The Council awards a prize each year to the best student of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

Day Courses and Fees.

All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The following statement shows the day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1937 :—

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
Applied Chemistry ..	£5 10s. for the first and second years and £6 10s. thereafter	Architecture ..	£ 4 10 0
„ Science ..		Commercial—Full Day ..	5 0 0
Industrial Metallurgy		Five Half-days	3 0 0
Civil Engineering ..		Engineering Machine Shop—	
Electrical Engineering		Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Mechanical Engineer- ing		Electrical Trades—Special Full Day	3 0 0
Metallurgical Engi- neering		Art Course—Full Time ..	4 0 0
Mining Engineering ..		Five Half-days	3 0 0
Municipal Engineering		Wool-sorting—Full Courses	8 0 0
		Special Course	1 15 0
	Photography—Full Day ..	6 0 0	
	Motor Mechanics—Trade Course	5 0 0	

Evening Courses and Classes.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers ; geologists ; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers ; communication and production engineering ; land surveyors ; mechanical draughtsmen ; public analysts ; art ; architects ; industrial chemists ; evening course for diploma of chemistry ; heat treatment ; mine managers ; mine surveying ; primary and secondary metallurgy ; and building, constructional, engineering, and printing trades. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £3 10s. per term according to the course taken.

The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Correspondence tuition is also conducted by the College.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1931 to 1935 :—

STUDENTS AT MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
1931 TO 1935.

—	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Individual students enrolled	3,925	4,389	5,181	6,125	7,102
Males	3,426	3,736	4,498	5,466	6,263
Females	499	653	683	659	839
Number of classes ..	283	303	341	369	380
Number of instructors ..	165	175	212	245	284
Salaries paid instructors ..£	33,135	31,103	36,415	37,672	43,461
Government grant ..£	35,598	31,238	31,180	33,000	33,367
Fees received during the year*£	12,184	13,721	16,210	19,741	24,890
Average fee per student ..	62s. 1d.	62s. 6d.	62s. 7d.	64s. 6d.	70s. 0d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £618 in 1931, £581 in 1932, £854 in 1933, £1,028 in 1934, and £1,300 in 1935. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

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 6,839 volumes were purchased, 2,119 volumes presented, 377 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 50,615 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1935. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 421,826 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 230,995 volumes during 1935, a decrease of 7,629 compared with 1934, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 12,063, which was 1,486 less than the number in 1934. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 70,957, of which 4,611 were added during the year.

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 National Gallery at the end of 1935 contained 26,783 works of art, viz., 883 oil paintings, 6,464 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 19,436 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 27 students, and the school of drawing by 121 students. The allocation for the year 1935 from the Felton bequest for purchase of paintings, statuary, and other works of art amounted to £22,000.

National and Industrial Museums.

The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former museum comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while in the latter museum more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

FREE LIBRARIES.**Free Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1935, were collected from 73 of the more important of these libraries, 26 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 47 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 73 libraries were £57,259; the Government contributed £23,456 and municipal councils £11,697. The total expenditure was £56,884, of which £13,897 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 1,003,130 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1935; of that number 507,530 were in the Public Library of Victoria, 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. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining 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 of Melbourne. 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 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 1935, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 8,627 acres, of which 2,377 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £665,888.

RELIGIONS.

Religions of the People. The following statement shows the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933 :—

Religion.	Census of—		Increase 1921-1933.
	4th April, 1921.	30th June, 1933.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Christian—			
Baptist	32,305	31,427	— 878
Catholic, Roman	315,718	315,516	— 202
Catholic, undefined	6,847	26,619	19,772
Church of Christ	22,250	26,274	4,024
Church of England	601,809	626,172	24,363
Congregational	15,893	12,458	— 3,435
Lutheran	8,684	8,759	75
Methodist	183,829	193,096	9,267
Presbyterian	257,072	276,699	19,627
Protestant, undefined	18,636	25,231	6,595
Salvation Army	9,183	8,711	— 472
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	14,782	16,381	1,599
Total Christian	1,487,008	1,567,343	80,335
Non-Christian—			
Jews	7,677	9,500	1,823
Other Non-Christian	1,988	565	— 1,423
Total Non-Christian	9,665	10,065	400
Indefinite*	6,515	3,752	— 2,763
No Religion	5,810	3,535	— 2,275
No Reply	22,282	235,566	213,284
Total	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981

* Includes Agnostic, Freethinker, No Denomination, Rationalist, Spiritualist, and other indefinite.

The large increase from 1.5 to 12.9 per cent. in the number of "No Reply" in 1933 compared with 1921 is apparently due to the variation in the Census return of 1933 from that of 1921 in the form of the question relating to religion. In the Census return of 1933 it was stated that with regard to the question of religion "There is

no legal obligation to answer this Question," whilst in the return of 1921 the instruction provided that if a person objected to state religion to reply "object." In consequence of the increase in the number of persons who did not state their religion, a comparison on a percentage basis of the particulars obtained at the Census of 1933 with those of 1921 is not advisable.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1928*, a summary of which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Under the provisions of this legislation the total amount which a member could claim from a registered friendly society was limited to 60s. per week and consequently societies which had contracted to pay a sickness benefit of that amount were unable to afford members an opportunity of making provision for the cost of hospital treatment. This restriction was removed by the *Friendly Societies Act 1934*, a description of the provisions of which is given in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only six societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £. One of these, a society of a very small membership, consisting of females only, with a ratio of assets to liabilities of 14s. 7d. in the £, is now amalgamated with a society of male members in which the ratio was 42s. In four of the remaining five societies the ratio was 19s. 10d., 19s. 9d., 18s. 10d. and 16s. respectively, and in the fifth society—one comprising a male section and a female section—the ratio in the former was 18s. 8d. and in the latter section 19s. 4d.

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 a fully qualified actuary.

Progress of Friendly Societies. The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased during the period of ten years 1925-26-1934-35 by 10,802 members—from 155,378 to 166,180. The number of female members at the end of June, 1935, was 17,769, of whom 3,281 were associated with male branches of societies which did not have a separate section for female members. The total funds increased during the same period from £4,065,808 to £5,704,060, there being an addition of £1,638,252. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral funds for the year 1934-35 was 4.46 per cent. In some societies all the funds relating to female members are not kept separately from those relating to male members.

The statement which follows contains information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of societies ..	52	52	50	49	55
Number of branches ..	1,469	1,473	1,443	1,449	1,444
Number of members at end of year ..	161,448	158,920	158,516	160,816	166,180
Number of members sick	31,474	37,816	34,045	37,117	41,057
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	373,657	423,910	428,203	446,617	460,787
Deaths of members ..	1,426	1,724	1,641	1,699	1,833
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits ..	571	628	579	670	633
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral funds ..	475,181	450,852	425,560	434,116	441,648
Income of medical and management funds ..	388,963	405,518	493,395	454,440	428,771
Other Income ..	53,115	43,819	41,290	46,247	39,299
Total Income ..	917,259	900,189	960,245	934,803	909,718
<i>Deduct inter-fund transfers</i>	37,934	43,305	134,062	92,689	28,688
Net Income ..	879,325	856,884	826,183	842,114	881,030
Expenditure of sick and funeral funds ..	310,926	351,917	463,458	400,713	349,200
Expenditure of medical and management funds	391,320	386,249	383,060	387,320	411,572
Other Expenditure ..	44,192	42,107	38,831	43,051	34,655
Total Expenditure ..	746,438	780,273	885,349	831,084	795,427
<i>Deduct inter-fund transfers</i>	37,934	43,305	134,062	92,689	28,688
Net Expenditure ..	708,504	736,968	751,287	738,395	766,739
Amount to credit of sick and funeral funds ..	4,387,954	4,486,889	4,448,991	4,482,394	4,574,842
Amount to credit of medical and management funds	782,831	802,100	912,435	979,555	996,754
Amount invested—sick and funeral funds ..	4,365,971	4,468,805	4,434,568	4,469,210	4,560,403
Amount invested—medical and management funds	775,192	791,314	902,383	969,034	988,360
Amount invested—other funds ..	118,215	119,782	122,027	124,797	129,299
Total invested ..	5,259,378	5,379,901	5,458,978	5,563,041	5,678,062
„ funds ..	5,291,238	5,411,154	5,486,050	5,589,769	5,704,060

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, 1935, the societies lost by secession 8,225 members; this was equal to 5·1 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1933-34, 1932-33 and 1931-32 were 7·1, 7·2, and 6·1 respectively. The number of men who left by secession was the lowest for the past 37 years. 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 1934-35 was 15s. 1d. per member, which was 3d. per member less than the cost in the year 1933-34.

The following statement shows, in regard to male members of friendly societies other than dividing societies, the number of weeks' sickness experienced 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) in 1924-25 and in each of the five years 1930-31—1934-35; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.		
		Number.	Amount per Effective Member.		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
			Weeks.	Weeks.			Days.
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
1924-25	123,505	247,524	2	0	1,296	10·49
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2	4	1,331	10·27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3	1	1,615	12·79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3	1	1,562	12·50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3	2	1,599	12·64
1934-35	130,122	424,341	3	2	1,732	13·31

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

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 per effective member experienced in each of the years 1931-32, and 1932-33 was as high as that of 1919, and that the rate in the last-mentioned year was exceeded in 1933-34, and again in 1934-35.

New Mortality Table, 1924-1934.

Since the publication of the *Year-Book* for 1934-35 the Government Statist constructed a new mortality table based upon the experience over the years 1924 to 1934 of the male members of the six largest friendly societies in Victoria. As there appeared to be no justification for adopting the experience of the post-war period as a reliable guide to the sickness likely to be experienced in the future, the sickness rates of an existing experience relating to male members of Victorian friendly societies during the period 1903-1907 was combined with the mortality rates of 1924-1934. The resultant tables are now used as the standard tables in connexion with valuations of Victorian friendly societies.

Details in regard to the combined tables and monetary values based thereon are given in the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies.

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 in factories and shops appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 392.

Wages Boards.

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 in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than ten members and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being so made the chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Prior to the year 1934, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was relaxed to permit of a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers, and if such officer is appointed then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall be an officer of the trade union concerned.

In recent years Parliament has amended provisions of the Principal Act in respect of Wages Boards whereby their powers and functions have been altered to enable their determinations to be brought into harmony with the awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The above-mentioned Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act 1936*, also provides that where under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is under the *Factories and Shops Acts* empowered to include.

The provisions relating to the powers and functions of Wages Boards described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, were repealed by the *Factories and Shops Act 1936*. This Act gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers should enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed, and in particular to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any particular sex or age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

The *Factories and Shops Act 1936* further provides that the Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, appoint a Wages Board to be known as the "General Board," for any

specified trades in respect of which no Wages Board determination is operative. This is a new provision in factory legislation in this State and has for its object the protection of persons engaged in industry who are not subject to any Wages Board.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association or body.

Enforcement of Determinations. A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on page 395. In the same issue on page 396, a description is given of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure in respect of appeals against a determination.

During 1935 the Court dealt with an application for a revision of its own determination, made on 18th December, 1934, as a result of an appeal against the determination of the Watchmen's Board, and the Court also dealt with the determination of the Tramway Conversion Board, which had been referred to the Court by the Minister of Labour.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARDS.

The Plastic Moulding Board was the only new Board appointed during the year 1935 under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament. This Board will cover persons employed in the process, trade or business of wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing articles from synthetic resin, casein, or other substance of a similar nature.

The Woodworkers, Woodworkers (Country) and Timber Fellers Boards were abolished and their powers conferred upon a re-modelled Woodworkers Board covering persons in the woodworking industry throughout the State.

The following alterations were made to the powers of Boards :—

Hotel and Restaurant.—In addition to its original powers, this Board now provides for persons employed in connexion with the sale of aerated waters, fruit-juice drinks, cordials, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, milk or any non-intoxicating beverage consumed on the premises.

Rubber Trade.—Persons employed in the repairing of all kinds of rubber goods are now within the scope of this Board.

Knitting Trade.—The powers of this Board have been extended so that it now applies to persons employed in mending or repairing any knitted or crocheted fabric, or any knitted or crocheted article of human wear, or spinning or preparing silk yarn.

The Frozen Goods Board had its powers adjusted and persons engaged in the boning and slaughtering departments of meatworks and abattoirs in the preparation and packing of meats, offals and by-products in a fresh condition, are now exempt from its provisions.

The power to provide for—

- (a) A fireman, boiler attendant, boiler-cleaner, or engine-driver in connexion with steam engines or steam boilers in or about plants for crushing metalliferous ores ;
- (b) An engine-driver or attendant in connexion with the use of internal combustion engines or electrical engines in or about mines for crushing metalliferous ores ;

was taken from the Engine-drivers (Factory) Board, and conferred on the Engine-drivers (Mining) Board.

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.

During the year 1935, determinations made by 172 Boards were in force. Of these, 132 Boards adopted one set of hours for all employees, and 40 Boards fixed different sets of hours according to the class of work done or to the sex of the workers. The particulars are summarized in the following statement :—

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.		Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.	
Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.	Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.
2	Less than 44	1	44 and 42
40	44	1	46 „ 43
1	45½	2	46 „ 44
4	46	20	48 „ 44
2	46½	4	48 „ 45
3	47	4	48 „ 46
79	48	2	48 „ 47
1	More than 48	6	48 and over

On 31st December, 1935, there were 179 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 213,000 employees.

A definition of a factory under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. This definition has been amended in the following manner by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, which provides that a place where electric power not exceeding one-half horse power is used and which does not otherwise come within the meaning of a factory is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Previously a minimum with regard to electric power was not prescribed.

Any place in which any person is employed in any manufacturing process involving the use of a compound of lead is now defined as a factory.

In order to strengthen the legislation relating to the supervision of the making of bread, the definition of a bread factory is now any place where bread is baked for trade as well as for sale.

In 1935 there were registered 11,877 factories in which 159,912 persons were employed.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation existing at the date of the Consolidating Act of 1928 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal provisions of these alterations (apart from those described under *Wages Boards*) are as follow :—

The prohibition of work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories on any day before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or on a Saturday after 2 p.m. Work on a Sunday is prohibited. Power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition to meet the exigencies of trade.

The prohibition of the carting or delivery of bread in the Metropolitan District on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day and of the making (other than dough-making) or baking of bread on a Sunday.

The prohibition of the carting of goods, etc., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The forbidding of a premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any *Wages Board* (other than the *Chemists' Board*) applies. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The demanding or receiving of any premium or consideration is prohibited, except in certain cases, for teaching any person the trade or business of hairdressing. The owners or occupiers of schools registered under the *Education Act* and persons who, on the 17th October, 1934, were owners and occupiers of beauty parlours or like establishments are exempt from this prohibition. This exemption only applies in cases where a contract in writing has been entered into to teach a person the trade or business of hairdressing for a period of not less than two years and for not less than thirty hours in every week during such period.

The conditions have been amended under which work may be issued from factories for the manufacture of wearing apparel or boots to licensed outside workers. No persons other than outside workers shall be employed on such manufacture except members of each outside worker's own family who are under fourteen years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary of Labour to be so employed. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of

licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed or when work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The most important provision is designed to prevent the contravention of the determination of Wages Boards in the Bread Trade by the performance of work under contract. A Bread Trade Tribunal may be established consisting of a judge of the County Court, one representative of employers and one of employees. Power is given to the Tribunal to deal with any case where proceedings are taken against any person for contravention of a determination and such person alleges that under the contract the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom such determination is alleged to have been contravened is not the relation of employer and employee. All questions of law or of the amount of any penalty to be imposed or of the costs to be awarded shall be decided by the President alone, but in all other matters the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Tribunal. Penalties varying from £20 to £200 may be imposed for breaches of determinations. The Governor in Council may by proclamation extend to other trades the provisions relating to the Bread Trade Tribunal.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 provides that the Chief Inspector of Factories may, after due inquiry, refuse to register or cancel the registration of any factory or shop. The object of this provision is to give power to the Chief Inspector to deal with any deliberate attempt to evade the statutory provisions relating to the registration of factories and shops. If the Chief Inspector refuses to register or cancels the registration of a factory or shop, pursuant to this provision, the occupier thereof may appeal in respect of such cancellation or refusal to a court of petty sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone. The decision of the Court shall be final.

**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.** 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 annual 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 28 classes. There was, during the year 1935, an increase compared with 1934 of 44 shops, and

of 549 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1935.

Class of Shop.	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	4,316	1,198	2,437	598	6,753	1,796
Booksellers, News Agents	960	678	471	311	1,431	989
Boot Dealers	320	863	316	309	636	1,172
Boot Repairers	889	36	660	59	1,549	95
Butchers	1,256	2,326	1,008	1,462	2,264	3,788
Chemists	524	800	333	357	857	1,157
Crockery	48	137	19	17	67	154
Cycle and Motor	451	676	323	359	774	1,035
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	790	501	174	108	964	609
Drapery	1,809	8,020	1,110	2,504	2,919	10,524
Electrical and Radio	318	426	185	85	503	511
Fancy Goods Dealers	229	1,223	199	216	428	1,439
Fish	412	117	105	37	517	154
Florists	335	179	91	43	426	222
Fruit and Vegetable	1,667	268	1,024	293	2,691	561
Fuel and Fodder	1,124	434	305	218	1,429	652
Furniture	355	994	153	184	508	1,178
Grocers	2,702	2,612	1,424	1,442	4,126	4,054
Hairdressers	1,491	1,176	945	327	2,436	1,503
Hardware	475	1,332	482	607	957	1,939
Jewellery	247	271	177	84	424	355
Leather Goods	138	154	258	46	396	200
Men's Clothing	308	1,057	281	173	589	1,230
Motor Requisites	511	680	829	560	1,340	1,240
Musical Instruments	45	233	47	38	92	271
Tobacconists	1,165	120	261	52	1,426	172
Mixed	344	78	1,455	3,185	1,799	3,263
Shops not classified	1,226	1,218	805	288	2,031	1,506
Total 1935	24,455	27,807	15,877	13,962	40,332	41,769
Total 1934	24,464	27,356	15,824	13,864	40,288	41,220
Total 1933	24,112	25,438	15,869	13,187	39,981	38,625
Total 1932	24,213	24,255	15,288	12,451	39,501	36,706
Total 1931	22,676	22,703	14,879	11,694	37,555	34,397

THE BASIC WAGE.

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration at £2 2s. per week in Melbourne and was popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment."

Basic Wage—
Melbourne.

This basis was varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the "All Houses" 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" Index Numbers ("C" Series—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) of the Commonwealth Statistician be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series) for the adjustment of all wages under the award. The resultant Index Numbers became known as the "D" Series.

The Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 resulted in a further change respecting the method of calculating the basic wage. The judgment of the Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, 1934, provided that the "All Items" Index Numbers be used as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. For use in the process of adjustment appropriate tables are included in the schedule to the judgment. The Court also considered that the addition of the "Powers' 3s." was no longer justifiable.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the eight years 1929-1936:—

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
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	..	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
1936 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 1st June 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction).

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April, 1934.

**Basic Wage—
Outside
Metropolitan
Area.** With reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area the judgment of the Court made provision that except in certain specified districts where the cost of living seems to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicate that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provisional places shall be a constant 3s. per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision is made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL ITEMS.

("C" SERIES.)

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"C" Series.** The following table shows the "C" Series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, which comprise food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure. This series applies to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as *Base* = 1,000.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1931	846
November, 1921 ..	1003	1932	813
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1933	789
1929 ..	1017	1934	801
1930 ..	956	1935	824
		1936	844

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL HOUSES.

("A" SERIES.)

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"A" Series.** The "A" series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown hereunder. Prior to the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on 17th April, 1934, this series was used for all periodical adjustments of wages controlled by that court—the series now, however, applies to comparatively few awards. In the calculation of 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	1930	..	..	1672
1914	..	..	1105	1931	..	..	1448
1917	..	..	1294	1932	..	..	1378
1920	..	..	1788	1933	..	..	1319
1923	..	..	1749	1934	..	..	1367
1926	..	..	1801	1935	..	..	1420
1929	..	..	1812	1936	..	..	1472

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1928* (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The provisions of the Act apply only within the Metropolitan District as defined under the *Factories and Shops Acts*.

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 each of the years 1932 to 1936:—

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Building Group—					
Plumbing and gasfitting ..	126	121	119	120	150
Carpentry and Joinery ..	86	92	93	100	175
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting ..	30	36	32	32	42
Plastering ..	13	12	11	12	13
Printing Group ..	174	248	344	463	532
Electrical Group ..	103	120	163	183	279
Motor Mechanics' Group ..	53	57	76	112	151
Bootmaking Group ..	99	226	399	511	606
Moulding Group ..	6	10	15	22	116
Engineering Group* ..	..	..	..	..	49
Total ..	690	922	1,252	1,555	2,113

* Proclaimed as apprenticeship trade on 26th March, 1936.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

**Government
Labour
Exchange.**

The Government Labour Exchange is under the control of the Labour Department. Applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways.

Men are selected for employment when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to provide workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts. The cost of these advances is subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

During the first six months of the year 1935, the number of rail tickets advanced was 3,904, valued at £3,056, of which £2,987 has been refunded. During the financial year ended 30th June, 1936, 14,637 rail fares have been advanced valued at £9,996 of which £9,426 has been refunded, while during that period £23 has been collected against prior years.

During the 35 years ended 30th June, 1936, 143,797 rail fares have been advanced to the value of £119,397, of this sum £93,816 has been refunded.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1935 in respect of 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.
1935—January	4,126	18,597	783	684
February	4,387	18,196	935	841
March	3,641	17,945	516	614
April	4,209	19,440	503	633
May	5,718	19,832	1,820	1,089
June	4,648	19,658	2,046	1,823
July	3,783	18,385	2,091	2,060
August	5,378	17,769	1,890	1,265
September	3,464	17,085	892	1,142
October	4,682	16,149	1,723	1,763
November	2,773	14,501	1,193	1,393
December	3,100	14,378	657	675
Total	49,909	..	15,049	13,982

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1935 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country	
1931	117,084	36,573	12,269
1932	81,322	21,689	13,566
1933	83,023	17,084	19,834
1934	58,686	14,269	17,590
1935	49,909	35,936	29,031

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.

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 each of the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
July	52,166	61,214	36,551	34,679	30,002
August	57,100	58,089	37,808	32,273	28,608
September	57,246	53,397	36,840	30,756	27,179
October	54,157	47,205	34,841	29,478	24,399
November	51,843	39,811	32,111	29,035	20,837
December	50,347	40,742	32,577	28,349	20,198
January	50,532	39,691	33,275	27,751	18,990
February	53,926	38,478	32,507	27,243	18,828
March	54,299	36,039	32,983	27,409	16,962
April	55,981	36,642	35,335	30,685	17,839
May	58,149	36,443	35,881	32,141	17,937
June	61,155	36,877	35,679	32,078	18,552

The highest number of registrations 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 during 1934-35 and 1935-36 as compared with the three preceding years.

Relief of Unemployment. 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 by 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 *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 instead of by stamp duty. Particulars of the tax are given in Part "Finance" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

The revenue obtained from the unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1936, amounted to £10,033,265, of which £174,532 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £9,858,733. The yearly net collections of tax were as follow :—1930-31, £1,234,463 ; 1931-32, £1,622,400 ; 1932-33, £1,730,867 ; 1933-34, £1,615,371 ; 1934-35, £1,685,298 ; and 1935-36, £1,970,334.

In addition to the revenue from the above-mentioned taxation, moneys for relief have been raised by way of loan and grants have been made by the Commonwealth Parliament. Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the four years 1932-33 to 1935-36 was £6,344,599. The total cost of relief during the seven years, 1929-30 to 1935-36, was £17,685,263, of which £9,858,733 was raised by taxation, and £6,344,599 by loans ; Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,387,440 ; and £28,709 was provided by interest on advances, &c. At 30th June, 1936, the sum of £65,782, representing excess expenditure over revenue of the Unemployment Relief Fund, was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes. The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1936 :—

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1935-36.

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Allocation of Expenditure.	Expended during 1929-30 to 1934-35 from—			Expended during 1935-36 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1936, from—		
	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work	5,807,639	35,869	5,843,508	1,400,490	57,335	1,457,825	7,208,129	93,204	7,301,333
Municipalities	575,062	214,662	789,724	10,216	82,496	92,712	585,278	297,158	882,436
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	380,587	418,973	799,560	40,681	259,780	300,461	421,268	678,753	1,100,021
Railways	12,250	1,240,693	1,252,943	..	260,832	260,832	12,250	1,501,525	1,513,775
Lands	125,421	16,925	142,346	8,938	39,971	48,909	134,359	56,896	191,255
Treasurer	144,157	345,316	489,473	16,736	605,500	622,236	160,893	950,816	1,111,709
Country Roads Board ..	214,907	685,002	899,909	135	370,851	370,986	215,042	1,055,853	1,270,895
Forests and Foresters' Quarters	194,448	376,157	570,605	656	408,698	409,354	195,104	784,855	979,959
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	192,956	861,143	1,054,099	1,003	453,884	454,887	193,959	1,315,027	1,508,986
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	31,860	31,860	..	28,323	28,323	..	60,183	60,183
State Electricity Commission ..	..	121,024	121,024	..	8,976	8,976	..	130,000	130,000
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	300,000	300,000	..	107,500	107,500	..	407,500	407,500
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	157,991	157,991	..	69,884	69,884	..	227,875	227,875
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	51,178	51,178	..	3,700	3,700	..	54,878	54,878
Miscellaneous	34,057	63,253	97,310	..	54,263	54,263	34,057	117,516	151,573
Expenditure on Relief ..	7,681,484	4,920,046	12,601,530	1,478,855	2,811,993	4,290,848	9,160,339	7,732,039	16,892,378
Administration	300,053	..	300,053	89,886	..	89,886	389,939	..	389,939
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	217,523	..	217,523	185,423	..	185,423	402,946	..	402,946
Refund of Taxes	165,713	..	165,713	8,819	..	8,819	174,532	..	174,532
Total Expenditure ..	8,364,773	4,920,046	13,284,819	1,762,983*	2,811,993	4,574,976	10,127,756	7,732,039	17,859,795

* Of this amount £65,782 was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes.

Victorian Year-Book, 1935-36.

Every male person who receives sustenance is required, **Sustenance.** 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 have been, as far as practicable, provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

Month of—	1935.		1936.	
	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 ..	21,307	17,109	16,580	12,983
February ..	20,639	16,531	15,829	12,638
March ..	19,912	15,828	15,027	12,134
April ..	23,073	17,800	14,693	11,824
May ..	25,169	18,919	14,140	11,416
June ..	25,703	19,072	14,723	12,096
July ..	23,506	17,279	16,682	13,580
August ..	22,884	16,974	16,031	10,371
September ..	21,860	16,579	15,474	12,171
October ..	20,346	15,496	15,097	12,741
November ..	18,133	13,915	14,955	12,837
December ..	17,344	13,514	15,911	13,471

† 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 24th August, 1936, is as follows:—

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be Granted to—		
		Unemployables for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Minister of Labour.	Employable Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not Provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance, <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act.
Itinerant unemployed male	s. d. 10 0	s. d. ..	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 16 0
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0	16 0
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other than parents	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0
Single unemployed employable male 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is in receipt of sustenance	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member	..	5 0	10 0
Two	20 0	9 0	} 17 0	} 28 0†
Three	25 0	11 6		
Four	27 6	14 0		
Five	30 0	16 6		
Six	32 6	19 0		
Seven	35 0	21 6		
Eight	37 6	24 0		
Nine	40 0	26 6		
Ten	42 6	29 0		

* And for each male unemployed dependant under 21 years of age, and for each unemployed female dependant irrespective of age, 3s. 6d. per week. Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 45s. per week.

† And for each unemployed dependant residing with the applicant—(a) 3s. 6d. per week if under 16 years of age; (b) 5s. per week for males, 16 years and under 21 years of age; (c) 5s. per week for females 16 years of age or over. Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6d. per week.

The total amount of income and sustenance received by a family unit shall not in any case exceed 69s. in any one week.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 647 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1935. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1935, amounted to £2,477,612, of which £1,144,503 was contributed by the Government and £1,333,109 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,436,692. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,213,895 during 1934-35, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid

pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 20,755, and there were 408,284 cases of out-door relief during the year. These numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the number of "cases" treated and not to distinct persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

A summary of the particulars in respect of charitable and reformatory institutions is given in the following table:—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1934-35.**

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.	
				£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
Special—							
Austin Hospital	1	351	..	18,967	29,875	48,842	47,085
Children's Hospital ..	1	337	22,481	13,357	49,762	63,119	57,089
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	126	12,285	7,873	23,726	31,599	32,823
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	117	..	912	7,280	8,192	6,612
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	1	105	30,149	5,650	16,852	22,502	22,329
Women's Hospital ..	1	253	9,855	16,053	70,678	86,731	45,960
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	381	..	38,987	44,168	83,155	79,525
General Hospitals ..	54	2,755	155,942	163,939	467,678	631,617	650,679
Auxiliary Hospitals ..	2	267	4,258	14,221	15,897	30,118	34,377
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes ..	5	384	170	8,607	24,423	33,030	24,413
Convalescent Homes ..	2	44	..	500	1,842	2,342	2,840
Sanatoria	3	341	..	18,161	10,060	28,221	28,272
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	6,107	..	354,888	41,618	396,506	396,506
Total	84	11,568	235,140	662,115	803,859	1,465,974	1,428,510
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	2,055	1,141	36,289	66,859	103,148	95,865
Orphanages	26	2,924	..	37,495	94,947	132,442	127,959
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	3	244	..	3,680	42,518	46,198	47,281
Total	39	5,223	1,141	77,464	204,324	281,788	271,105
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	12	963	..	6,067	52,612	58,679	60,338
Inebriates' Institutions ..	2	77	..	3,133	2,892	6,025	6,025
Children's Welfare Department ..	6	1,660	11,510	252,141	8,582	260,723	260,723
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12	1,264	..	108,835	..	108,835	108,835
Total	32	3,964	11,510	370,176	64,086	434,262	435,921
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Free Dispensaries	2	..	8,587	2,600	1,838	4,438	4,968
Benevolent Societies	164	..	35,835	16,508	40,959	57,467	60,709
Other Societies	326	..	116,071	15,640	218,043	233,683	235,479
Total	492	..	160,493	34,748	260,840	295,588	301,156
Grand Total ..	647	20,755	408,284	1,144,503	1,333,109	2,477,612	2,436,692

**Income of
Charitable
Institutions.**

The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings for the year 1934-35 are shown hereunder :—

**SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
IN VICTORIA, 1934-35.**

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refuges.	Other Institutions.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	279,959	8,607	36,289	37,495	3,680	6,067	663,571	1,035,668
Municipal Grants ..	80,100	177	911	669	1,401	342	28,809	112,409
Private Contributions ..	98,714	4,912	4,658	25,260	19,483	2,106	56,031	211,164
Proceeds of Entertainments	19,938	278	1,124	3,017	1,823	..	..	26,180
Legacies, Bequests and Donations	132,611	13,406	6,724	24,166	8,592	3,157	439	189,095
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	15,652	303	1,614	1,133	158	388	99	19,347
Contributions of Indoor Patients	126,347	1,891	39,161	10,488	3,302	4,157	53,291	238,637
Out-patients' Fees ..	42,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,559
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	46	..	743	11,063	1,847	42,175	172	56,046
Interest or Rent ..	30,353	2,739	9,585	11,851	3,400	120	76	58,124
Other Sources	179,596	717	2,339	7,300	2,512	167	186,917	379,548
Total	1,005,875	33,030	103,148	132,442	46,198	58,679	989,405	2,368,777

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies.

**Charitable
Institutions—
receipts and
expenditure.**

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions during each year of the period of three years ended on 30th June, 1935, is given in the following table. For the year 1934-35, Government aid was equivalent to 43·72 per cent. of the total receipts, municipal grants and payments to 4·75 per cent., payments of inmates and out-patients to 11·87 per cent., private contributions to 8·92 per cent., legacies, bequests and donations

to 7·98 per cent., receipts from Lord Mayor's Fund, &c., to 0·82 per cent., interest and rent to 2·45 per cent., loan receipts to 5·74 per cent., and receipts from all other sources to 13·75 per cent.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS, 1932-33 TO 1934-35.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£
Government Aid	1,046,700	1,049,895	1,035,668
Municipal Grants and Payments ..	104,926	112,124	112,409
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	253,320	258,908	281,196
Private Contributions	176,118	199,467	211,164
Legacies, Bequests, and Donations ..	175,108	201,657	189,095
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations	35,867	28,024	19,347
Interest or Rent	61,884	58,040	58,124
Loan Receipts	22,499	129,945	135,982
Other Sources	288,686	309,304	325,792
Total Receipts	2,165,108	2,347,364	2,368,777
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Ordinary	1,873,442	1,949,965	2,033,932
Extraordinary	60,111	60,029	74,626
Building	223,787	339,750	219,299
Total Expenditure	2,157,340	2,349,744	2,327,857

Charitable
Institutions—
Accommoda-
tion and
inmates.

The next statement shows the accommodation available and the number of inmates maintained in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION, AND
INMATES, 1934-35.

Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	377	1,183	351
Children's Hospital	359	4,777	337
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	140	3,275	126
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	161	117
Eye and Ear Hospital	114	3,202	105
Women's Hospital	275	7,965	253
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	5,024	381
General Hospitals	4,050	53,804	2,755
Auxiliary Hospitals	295	5,170	267
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	242	360	224
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	249	102
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	12	70	6
Bethany Home, Geelong	20	39	20
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home	36	89	32
Convalescent Homes	66	989	44
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	100	300	99
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives	120	303	117
Gresswell Sanatorium for Consumptives	140	449	125
Mental Hospitals	6,298	8,229	6,107
Benevolent Homes	2,443	4,025	2,055
Orphanages	2,992	4,221	2,924
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	280	320	244
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,150	1,800	963
Inebriates' Institutions	93	238	77
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	16,425*	13,171*
Total	20,560	122,667	31,002

* Number under control.

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 30 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 96 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 74 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 541 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" was established in the Treasury in 1923. To this Fund Parliament has voted a large sum each year for the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Board and for making contributions towards the cost of maintenance and of building works of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. The amount of the vote for the year 1935-36 was £200,000. 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. The *Totalizator Act* 1930, as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934 provides that any racing club using a totalizator shall deduct as commission 10 per cent. out of the moneys paid into the totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race and that 50 per cent. of the amount so deducted, where the races are held on courses within a radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 25 per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue and transferred therefrom each year to the Hospitals and Charities Fund. Since the date of the operation of the Act, the sum of £549,704 has been transferred to the Fund. The annual transfers were as follow:—1930-31, £8; 1931-32, £50,519; 1932-33, £110,184; 1933-34, £123,312; 1934-35, £124,251; and 1935-36, £141,430. Loans and grants amounting to £606,275 were made to institutions from National Recovery Loan Fund 1935-36 for building purposes.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1936 the hospitals which had such wards numbered 31.

The Board has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate and private patients was initiated by the committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. At this institution a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital" was opened for reception of such patients on 1st December, 1931.

The Alfred Hospital was the next institution to provide accommodation under this scheme when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened on 22nd May, 1933.

At St. Vincent's Hospital one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients were first admitted on 1st February, 1934.

Outside the metropolitan area there are 49 general hospitals, of which 35, during the year 1935-36, admitted intermediate and private patients in accordance with the regulations.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, and St. Vincent's. The social services rendered through each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs :—

**Royal
Melbourne
Hospital.**

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 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

The need for providing increased accommodation at this general hospital and for improvement in its equipment has been apparent for a number of years. With the object of increasing and improving the valuable social service rendered by this institution, legislative proposals were submitted in 1935 by the Government to Parliament. These proposals are embodied in the *Royal Melbourne Hospital Act 1935*. This Act provides for the granting to a corporation known as the Royal Melbourne Hospital of a piece of land consisting of nearly 11 acres situated in the city of Melbourne, and it authorizes the corporation to erect on the land granted a general hospital and other buildings, and to install such equipment as is required. Power is given to the corporation to sell the land, about 5 acres, upon which the existing hospital is built, also the buildings thereon, and to apply the proceeds of such sale for or towards the cost of erecting and equipping the new general hospital.

It has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1935-1936 the number of in-patients treated was 8,084, the daily average number being 399, which was 21 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year 51,280 persons were treated in the out-patients and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 227,845.

The usefulness of this hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the services provided. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1936, numbered 393,434, and the out-patients, 1,904,099.

In 1935-36 the total income of the Maintenance Account was £95,633, the Government grant for maintenance was £32,682, the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,054; annual subscriptions amounted to £7,455; donations to £4,686; bequests to £7,763; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,581; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £1,689; visitors' fees to £4,267; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £9,712; and out-patients' fees to £9,626; interest yielded a revenue of £12,640; and £1,478 was received from all other sources.

The total expenditure of the Maintenance Account was £109,144.

The hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 244. 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 medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the general hospitals in the City of Melbourne, the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In seven wards there are 175 beds. During the year 1935-36 the number of patients treated was 2,963, the daily average number being 154. The total expenditure for the year was £18,670.

Alfred Hospital. This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of this hospital is 13 acres. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. On the 22nd May, 1933, the Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1936, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1935-36 was 6,584, and in the out-patients and casualty departments, 37,854 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 191,673. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1935-36 amounted to £73,047. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £29,618; municipal grants, £1,484; private contributions, £3,462; special donations and bequests, £6,222; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,281; Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,348; in-door patients' fees, £8,436; out-door patients' fees, £7,570; general clinic fees, £1,292; visitors' contributions, £3,720; proceeds of entertainments, £982; transfers from other accounts, £2,916; sales refunds, &c., £2,543; interest from investments £1,776; and miscellaneous receipts, £397. The total expenditure on maintenance was £76,333.

St. Vincent's Hospital. This institution was founded by the Religious Congregation of the Sisters of Charity from St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, in November, 1893. The beginning was humble—fourteen beds in a small cottage. Within a few months a terrace of houses was secured which increased the accommodation for patients to 36 beds.

So much appreciated was the work of the medical and the nursing staffs that in November, 1905, the rear section of the new hospital was opened with 120 beds. From this date, events moved rapidly.

In 1914 a new Out-patients' Department and Nurses' Home was erected. As this building was made possible mainly by the generous efforts of the United Ancient Order of Druids, it is known as the Druids' Wing.

In 1924, St. Vincent's was recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the conjoint Board of Examiners, England, as a Hospital at which clinical work might be done by those entering for the degree of F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P. London and England.

In October, 1928, the foundation stone of the new building was laid, and on the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 230 beds, and 47 beds for Intermediate patients. The hospital is one of the clinical schools for medical students of the University of Melbourne and a training school for nurses. During the year 1935-36 the number of in-patients treated was 4,452 and of out-patients and casualties 31,298. Since the opening of the hospital in 1893, treatment has been provided for 84,715 in-patients, and for 888,194 out-patients and casualties. The total amount received by the Maintenance Account during 1935-36 was £49,114. The Government Grant was £18,784, municipal grants amounted to £659, annual subscriptions to £978, allocation from Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund was £1,167, donations and collections to £2,096, Auxiliaries' efforts to £3,008, proceeds of entertainments to £1,558, in-patients' contributions to £9,161, out-patients' contributions to £6,023, visitors' fees to £3,019, interest to £412, bequests to £1,713, and other receipts to £536. The total expenditure on maintenance during 1935-36 was £47,344.

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.

Further provisions relating to public health are contained in the Health Act of 1931 and of 1935.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1931, every municipal council is forbidden to give its consent to the erection of any abattoir or slaughter-house until the plans and specifications have been approved by the medical officer of health and the municipal engineer. This Act repeals the provisions of the Principal Act as to compulsory

vaccination and further provides that when any food or drug in connexion with which there is a contravention of the Health Acts is sold in an unopened package the manufacturer whose name appears on such package shall be the person liable on conviction to the prescribed penalty. If the name of the manufacturer does not so appear then the person who sold the food or drug or the person who supplied the same to the vendor may be liable to prosecution.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment of a Plumbers and Gas-fitters Board, with power to appoint examiners for applicants for registration as plumbers in respect of plumbing work of any prescribed class or classes or as gas-fitters. Every unregistered person is forbidden to undertake plumbing work of any prescribed class or gas-fitting, including the installation and repairing of gas bath heaters, except any apprentice, improver, or assistant who is employed under the direct supervision or control of a registered plumber of the appropriate prescribed class or a gas-fitter.

This Act also provides that the managing authority of any hospital receiving aid from the State and the council of any municipality or combination of councils may, and, when required by the Commission of Public Health, shall enter into an agreement for the accommodation, treatment, and maintenance of persons suffering from infectious disease.

Every manufactory of margarine is required to be registered. Margarine includes any solid or semi-solid substance made from animal or vegetable fats or oils or any combination thereof which is used or capable of being used as a substitute for butter, but does not include butter, dripping, or lard. Margarine for sale otherwise than to any prescribed class of persons, i.e., biscuit manufacturers, &c., shall be of a prescribed colour.

Every sewerage authority is forbidden to allow any cattle, which are grazing on or are upon any land used by such sewerage authority for the purposes of depositing or spreading night soil or sewage, to be removed from such land unless the cattle are forthwith destroyed and disposed of otherwise than for human consumption.

The owner or occupier (other than a sewerage authority) of any land used for the purposes of depositing or spreading night-soil or sewage who permits any cattle to graze on or be upon such land is guilty of an offence against the Principal Act.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

With the definite object of obtaining improved results in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, a State Director of Tuberculosis was appointed in 1927. Since the appointment of the Director a new feature in the control and cure of this disease has been the

establishment of tuberculosis bureaux in the metropolis and provincial centres of the State. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted to the Sanatoria. 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 members of the population.

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. During the year 1935-36 the State Sanatoria Board has carried out many building and other improvements at Gresswell Sanatorium and an X-ray plant, purchased out of moneys provided by a bequest, has been installed at the Greenvale Sanatorium. A branch bureau, under the clinical charge of the District Health Officer, was opened in Ballarat in December, 1934. The Gresswell, Greenvale, and Heatherton Sanatoria are registered as part-time and special training schools for nurses.

The following table shows the accommodation, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1936:—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. ..	..	100	..	195	..	168	..	25
Austin	71	43	178	63	82	32	103	22
Heatherton .. ..	..	122	..	178	..	128	..	48
Royal Park	16	..	17	..	6	..	10	..
Gresswell	144	..	288	..	266	..	27	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	10	10	15	19	6	13	7	7
Total	241	275	498	455	360	341	147	102

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work, and the work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 10,836 in 1934-35 and 12,319 in 1935-36. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. In recent years an increasing number of patients has been sent to the Bureau by doctors in private practice for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1936, 10,098 domiciliary visits to tuberculous patients were made by the seven nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

**Work of
Bureaux.**

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1936 :—

	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Pahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	916	962	34	47	386	203
Re-attendance	4,146	6,295	133	217	991	989
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	423	428	15	26	35	50
Contacts—						
New—Examined	279	327	30	27	87	111
Old—Re-examined	215	286	9	9	130	163
Found Tuberculous	23	26	2	..	7	5
Under Tubercular Suspicion ..	2	3	1	1	2	2
Infecting Cases	304		35		185	
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers	157		2		14	
By Nurses	3,195	3,722	254	309	1,621	997
X-Ray Screen Examinations ..	611	805	..	..	4	1
X-Ray Film Examinations	617	959	..	..	274	219
Pneumothorax Refills	374	588	..	..	72	126

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 ten years 1927 to 1936 was as follows :—

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Pahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
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
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879
1936 ..	12,319	431	1,184	731	654	15,319

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department
of Mental
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1934 and 1935 :—

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
MENTAL HYGIENE, 31st DECEMBER, 1934 AND 1935.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1934.	1935.	
In State Hospitals	5,967	5,978	+ 11
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	790	792	+ 2
Boarded Out	170	209	+ 39
In Licensed Houses	61	58	- 3
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	17	22	+ 5
Total Number of Registered Insane ..	7,005	7,059	+ 54
In Receiving Institutions	111	117	+ 6
Total	7,116	7,176	+ 60
Voluntary Boarders	152	147	- 5
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	219	225	+ 6

There was an increase in the year 1935 compared with 1934, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1935, proportionately to the population was 1 in 261. At 31st December, 1935, there were 225 military mental cases known to the Department, and 147 voluntary boarders in various institutions. The boarding out of patients is being extended to certain benevolent homes in country districts.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1931 to 1935 is as follows :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1931	384	364	748	40	47	87	835
1932	407	319	726	25	31	56	782
1933	368	411	779	37	32	69	848
1934	357	425	782	40	40	80	862
1935	380	417	797	42	56	98	895

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1931 to 1935 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1931	161	170	331	260	205	465	796
1932	159	176	335	218	176	394	729
1933	148	185	333	230	206	436	769
1934	149	191	340	196	204	400	740
1935	152	214	366	245	218	463	829

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There were at the end of 1935 two industrial and four neglected and 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 State 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, 1935, numbered 5,684—5,488 neglected and 196 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 five years 1931-1935 :—

WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	NUMBER OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT 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.	
1931 ...	3,775	1,749	270	750	10	6,554
1932 ...	3,330	1,566	270	1,116	...	6,282
1933 ...	3,151	1,301	299	1,265	...	6,016
1934 ...	2,692	1,249	340	1,522	...	5,803
1935 ...	2,409	1,038	361	1,680	...	5,488

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.	
1931 ...	119	128	8	...	...	255
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231
1933 ...	100	99	20	...	...	219
1934 ...	96	110	19	...	...	225
1935 ...	87	86	23	...	...	196

* 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 1935 there were 7,330 such children.

Children boarded out, &c. The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, which furnish reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the State 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 1923.

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, 1935, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,190 children, and at the end of the year there were 7,330 children boarded out to their mothers, an increase of 30 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 7,300.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Children Boarded Out at End of Year.				Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children Boarded Out.
	To Foster Mothers.	With Mothers.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance During Year.		
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
1933 ..	3,151	8,337	11,488	249,738	3,084	14,572
1934 ..	2,692	7,300	9,992	218,016	3,336	13,328
1935 ..	2,409	7,330	9,739	212,192	3,275	13,014

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

The expenditure by the State for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1935 to £240,468, and that for reformatory school children to £4,188 ; the expenses of administration amounted to £15,540, making a total gross expenditure of £260,196. A sum of £8,315 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £267 from other sources, making the net expenditure £251,614. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1935, was 5,488 ; of this total, 2,409 were maintained in foster homes, 310 were in Government receiving dépôts, 1,348 were in other institutions, 361 were at service earning their own living, 22 were in hospitals, and 1,038 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1935, was 196. Of this number, 87 were maintained in private schools, 23 were in service earning their own living, and 86 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the ten years, 1926-1935, is shown in the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1926 TO 1935.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1926	..	..	348,868	1931	..	..	382,968
1927	..	..	368,172	1932	..	..	332,886
1928	..	..	417,361	1933	..	..	286,254
1929	..	..	429,098	1934	..	..	251,587
1930	..	..	413,439	1935	..	..	251,614

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 of these societies on 31st December, 1934, was 1,811. The admissions during the year 1935 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 52; Transfer of Guardianship, 57; Voluntary Admissions, 683. The number of children under supervision of the societies on 31st December, 1935, was 1,855.

Children in Registered Homes.

On 31st December, 1935, there were 178 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act*. There were 4 deaths of such children during the year. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 43 children, in respect of whom the weekly payments for maintenance by the responsible persons had fallen into arrears, became wards of the *Children's Welfare Department* by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

Orphans in Victoria, Census, 1933.

Particulars of orphanhood of children in Victoria under sixteen years of age were collected at the date of the last Census (30th June, 1933). The Census disclosed that there were in the State 503,025 children under that age, of whom 466,065 had both parents living, while in the case of 7,342 children the condition in respect of parentage was not stated. The particulars, as enumerated, are shown in the following table:—

CHILDREN IN VICTORIA UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Sex of Children.	Orphans.				Both Parents Living.	Not Stated.	Total Children.
	Both Parents Dead.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Total.			
Male ..	924	9,216	4,941	15,081	237,437	3,780	256,298
Female ..	778	8,796	4,963	14,537	228,628	3,562	246,727
Total ..	1,702	18,012	9,904	29,618	466,065	7,342	503,025

Widows' Pensions and Child Endowment.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed by Parliament on 23rd July, 1936, to inquire into and report upon the question of the establishment in Victoria of a scheme to provide for the payment of Widows' Pensions and Child Endowment.

A progress report, containing the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, was issued on 10th December, 1936. The Committee recommended that—

- (a) The average weekly payment to children boarded out to their mothers by the Children's Welfare Department be increased from 7s. 1d. to 9s. It was estimated that this increase would amount to £38,000 per annum.
- (b) A weekly allowance of a maximum amount of 10s., and averaging 8s. be paid to widows who are, or may be, in receipt of assistance from the Children's Welfare Department, and that the payment of such allowance be restricted to those deemed eligible by the Department. The payment of this allowance it is estimated would amount to about £28,000 annually.
- (c) Although of the opinion that the responsibility for the payment of Widows' Pensions belongs to the Federal Parliament, the recommendations are made because of the necessity of immediate relief being provided pending the establishment of the proposed scheme of National Insurance by the Federal Legislature.

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.**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, 1936, there were 95 municipalities maintaining 161 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 70 centres, and 66 in the country were supporting 91 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1936, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 42,403, compared with 39,147 in

1935. Their attendances numbered 452,612 in 1936, and 421,390 in 1935, and the nurses made 69,047 and 66,749 visits in 1936 and 1935 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 100, but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 132 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 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

—	1917-18.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Nurses in centres ..	1	92	92	94	95	100
Home visits ..	1,407	72,219	65,744	68,117	66,749	69,047
Total individual babies	913	34,283	35,647	37,999	39,147	42,403
Total attendances ..	4,116	386,336	403,205	414,007	421,390	452,612

There are nine infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, of which two train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, two train infant welfare nurses only, and five train mothercraft nurses only. These schools, which are as follow, are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies :—

Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne	}	Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..		
Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School	}	Training Infant Welfare Nurses
Tweddle Baby Hospital		
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	}	Training Mothercraft Nurses
Methodist Babies' Home		
Bethany Babies' Home		
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home		
Company of Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament		

There were 501 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1936, and 301 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, 1936, were 72,103.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1936, the bush nursing centres numbered 69, inclusive of 45 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 78 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

**Bush
Nursing.**

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

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 £866,569 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £145,588.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1935-36 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
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	78,717	8,633	87,350
1935-36	93,045	8,551	101,596

**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 3,091 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 2,051 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 62,055 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,729 students.

**Victorian Civil
Ambulance
Service.**

This service attended to 17,453 calls, of which 3,745 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1936; the mileage travelled was 176,822. In 5,694 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, 1936, was £5,038; private subscriptions amounted to £1,418, and all other receipts to £3,620. The total expenditure during the year was £5,341, of which £2,300 was expended in relief and £3,041 in administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £7,701, and of cash on hand £1,685.

**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 1935-36 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 1,557, which included 1 Diploma and 90 Awards of Merit. The total income of the Centre for 1935-36 was £950, and the expenditure £903.

**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, 1936, 4,345 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,249 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,903 to dogs. There were 40 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 £1,701, and the expenditure to £1,888.

**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, in the home, and in the air. Its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. The Council is governed by an Executive assisted by traffic, factories and workshops, air safety, and film committees.

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.

**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. At the end of 1935, there remained on the Fund one widow receiving an allowance of 15s. per week. In addition to this allowance, grants amounting to £952 were made during the year 1935 to persons permanently disabled as the result of mining accidents, and to relatives of persons who were killed or injured by any such accident. The investments of the Fund on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £24,684.

**Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.**

A statement on the establishment of this Fund appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

Including the moneys received by the Accidents Committee of each mine, the total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1935, was £3,887. The details of the revenue are as follow:—Interest, £1,248; contributions by employees, £1,281; by the mine-owners, £652; by the Government, £633; and miscellaneous receipts, £73. The total expenditure in connexion with the Fund during 1935 was £3,777. The items of expenditure were—allowances to beneficiaries £3,498, and cost of administration £279. The investments of the Fund at 31st December, 1935, amounted to £33,490.

During the year 1935, there were 441 accidents at the mines, one of which was fatal. From the date of the establishment of the Fund on 2nd April, 1910, to 31st December, 1935, the number of accidents recorded was 9,665—62 fatal and 9,603 non-fatal.

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 provided that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1935-36 was 93, to whom £824 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £123. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1936, was £19,151. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£925) for the year 1935-36 an amount of £105 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and others in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds of the State of Victoria on the undermentioned social services during the years 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36, exclusive of interest on loans (other than for unemployment relief) raised for such purposes, amounted to £8,016,863, £8,185,164, and £9,447,171 respectively. The amount so expended on each service is shown in the following statement:—

Social Service.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£
Unemployment Relief	3,432,787	3,397,362	4,308,903
Education	2,425,535	2,557,909	2,758,781
Police	620,570	665,750	714,097
Mental Hygiene	388,080	401,754	459,898
Charities	421,632	437,046	462,361
Children's Welfare	279,627	261,497	265,315
Law and Justice	339,236	350,052	361,741
Health and Recreation	84,942	87,991	88,382
Regulation of Conditions of Labour	24,454	25,803	27,693
Total	8,016,863	8,185,164	9,447,171

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

**Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.**

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

The *Financial Relief Act* 1933 provides that the maximum rate of pension shall be reviewed annually and determined on the weighted average retail price index number for food and groceries for the six capital cities of the States for a prescribed period. The maximum rate of pension paid as from 4th July, 1935, was £46 16s. per annum, or 18s. per week.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1936, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 23,799; women, 36,749; total, 60,548. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,503; women, 10,238; total, 17,741.

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, 1936, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA. 1926-27 TO 1935-36.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
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
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895
1935-36	60,548	17,741	78,289	3,463,701

* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. On 30th June, 1936, there were respectively 1,472 and 290 such pensions in force. The weekly rate of pension paid was 4s. from 8th October, 1925; 5s. 6d. from 4th October, 1928; 5s. from 23rd July, 1931; 3s. 9d. from 13th October, 1932; and 5s. from 26th October, 1933.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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. By the *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act 1934*, assented to on 1st August, 1934, the Maternity Allowance Act was amended—

- (a) to increase the income limit of £208 per annum by £13 per annum (5s. per week) in respect of each previous child under the age of fourteen years living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made, and
- (b) to increase the rate of Maternity Allowance by 5s. in respect of each previous child under fourteen years of age living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made.

The maximum income limit is now £299 and the maximum amount of allowance payable is £5.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1936, was 752,955, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,677,318.

For the year ended 30th June, 1936, the number of claims granted was 19,672, and the amount paid in allowances was £85,508.

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.

**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.

**Legislation
and Alteration
of Pension
Rates.**

An Act for the provision of war pensions was passed in 1914, and the following is a brief history of war pension legislation since the first Act was passed. The *War Pensions Act* 1914 (No. 34 of 1914) was the first Commonwealth provision for payment of war pensions and came into operation on the 21st December, 1914. The maximum amount of pension payable under that Act to a private was £52 per annum. Higher rates operated for higher ranks. The *War Pensions Act* 1914-1915 (No. 28 of 1915) was assented to on 2nd September, 1915; the scale of pensions was not increased, but certain other dependants became eligible for pensions. The *War Pensions Act* 1914-1916 (No. 25 of 1916) consolidated the two former Acts and increased the maximum pension to a private to £3 per fortnight (£78 per annum) with higher rates for higher ranks. Scale rates of pension were definitely laid down in a new Schedule to the Act for specific disabilities, such as in cases of amputation of limbs &c.

The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act* 1920 (No. 6 of 1920) repealed the former Pensions Acts, and operating from 1st July, 1920, provided a flat rate of £4 4s. per fortnight for the 100 per cent. pension for all ranks up to and including that of lieutenant. The rates for ranks higher than that of lieutenant were not increased. The main additional increases were—

- (a) a pension up to £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children, or, if without dependent children, whose circumstances warrant the increased amount. The invariable practice is to grant the full £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children;
- (b) a Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight to blinded and to totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers; and
- (c) a Special Rate pension, not exceeding £8 per fortnight to tubercular soldiers, subject to certain conditions.

An amending Act was assented to on the 17th December, 1921, providing for the payment of pension to the full degree of a man's disability in cases where a pre-war disability has been aggravated

“to any material degree” by war service. Under previous legislation a pension was payable only with respect to the degree of disability actually caused by war service.

The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Amending Act*, assented to on the 18th October, 1922 (No. 23 of 1922), made provision for certain “amounts” and “allowances” to limbless soldiers (in addition to existing rates of war pensions) ranging from 7s. to 76s. per fortnight. In certain double amputation cases, an allowance for an attendant was provided at 40s. or 80s. per fortnight, according to the nature of the case. An attendant's allowance was also payable to “spinal cases” at £2 per fortnight. A Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight was provided to those soldiers who, although not totally blind, had no useful vision.

During 1925, the Government decided that a permanent pension of not less than £2 2s. per week should be paid to all “Members” proved to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on or subsequent to 1st July, 1925, as the result of war service, or as the result of a pre-existing condition having been materially aggravated by war service. On 30th September, 1925, a Regulation was gazetted, operative from 1st July, 1925, providing for the grant of an allowance (in addition to pension) not exceeding seven shillings and sixpence per week to a soldier who is in receipt of pension under the Fourth Schedule to the Act with respect to loss of vision in one eye. Both these provisions were made statutory by incorporation in the Amending Act of 1934.

The general reduction of expenditure provided by the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 applied also to War Pensions. No reductions, however, were made in the rate of pension payment to incapacitated soldiers. The widow and children of a soldier whose death was due to war service and the widowed mother (who became widows either prior to, or within three years after, the death of the sons) of any deceased unmarried member of the Forces, were also exempted from reductions, the necessary economies being effected in payments to other classes of war pensioners.

The maximum rate of pension payable on behalf of the child of an incapacitated soldier was reduced to 12s. per fortnight and a wife married or a child born to an incapacitated member of the Forces subsequent to 1st October, 1931, was excluded from pension benefits.

Considerable modifications of the reductions were included in the Financial Relief Acts of 1933 and 1934, and some classes of pensions were fully restored.

During 1934 the Second Schedule to the Act was amended to include Attendant's allowances payable to blinded soldiers and for the eligibility of such allowances in consequence of injury or disease affecting the cerebro-spinal system or disease causing incapacity similar in effect thereto.

A further amendment provided that a wife married, or a child born, to a member of the Forces after 1st October, 1931, shall be deemed to be dependants and eligible for pension benefits if the member has died or dies from the results of war service. Certain anomalies concerning the continuance or regranting of pension were removed.

In December, 1935, the Principal Act was again amended and is now known as the *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920-1935*. The principal amendments were in relation to (a) Reinstatement of pensions previously commuted; (b) Grant of pensions to dependants of deceased members of the Forces (whatever the actual cause of death) in cases where at the date of the member's death he was in receipt of a pension under the Second Schedule to the Act or in receipt of pension as a double amputee; (c) Removal of the time limit on lodgment of claims under section 23 (2) of the Act, and (d) To provide relief by way of Service Pensions to aged members of the Forces; to those members (and their families) who are unable, through mental or physical defects, to engage in remunerative employment; and to those members (and their families) who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The new provisions became operative as from 1st January, 1936.

Appeal Tribunals.—As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions 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.

**Current
Work of
Department.**

The following statistics for the year 1935-36 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1936—

Members of the Forces	25,665
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	9,096
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	52,823
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions) ..	£2,276,024

Medical Treatment—

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1936, in
Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	265
Sanatoria	52
Anzac Hostels	15
Mental Hospitals	184

(Some few patients are being treated in own homes).

Attendances of Out-patients during 1935-36 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 174 in rural areas)

53,540

Expenditure on treatment, &c.—

Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£77,789
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£18,977
Sustenance during medical treatment	£15,234
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory	£9,040
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£37,998

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—

Number of children at school and in training ..	1,452
Expenditure for year 1935-36	£28,541

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population in various years of the period 1836 to 1936 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1936.

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	330,302	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
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	1,357,324
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,881
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,612
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	765,306	785,421	1,550,727	1,537,042
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273	1,570,883
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455	1,607,850
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151	1,641,944
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051	1,671,537
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987	1,696,758
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832	1,727,734
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746	1,751,974
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269	1,770,133
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605	1,786,217
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570	1,799,241
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387	1,808,618
1933	905,050	919,429	1,824,479	1,820,568
1934	910,373	927,117	1,837,490	1,830,898
1935	911,757	931,342	1,843,099	1,839,381
1936	915,472	936,390	1,851,862	1,847,341

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on pages 261 and 270.

Population,
1936.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1936 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER,
1936.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1935 .. ..	..	..	911,757	931,342	1,843,099
Births, 1936	14,796	14,087			
Deaths, 1936	9,996	8,782			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	4,800	5,305	10,105
Migration by Sea, 1936—					
Arrivals	36,446	39,054			
Departures	36,118	38,557			
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	328	497	825
Migration by Land, 1936—					
Arrivals	49,390	24,695			
Departures	50,907	25,455			
Gain by Land .. ..	..	..	(-)1,517	(-) 760	(-)2,277
Migration by Air, 1936—					
Arrivals	2,885	929			
Departures	2,781	923			
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	104	6	110
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1936 .. ..	..	..	915,472	936,390	1,851,862†

The minus sign (-) indicates a 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 1,820,261 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 18.87 per cent. Vide table on page 266. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17.33 per cent.

The census count on the 30th June, 1933, showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,261, comprising 903,244 males and 917,017 females. The table which follows shows for each quinquennium of the 75 years 1860-1934, and for each year of the 20 years 1917-1936,

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, 1860-1936.

	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	55,881	154,116	6·53	3·72	10·25
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,027	121,118	5·50	1·81	7·31
1930-34 ..	61,242	(-) 2,021	59,221	3·44	(-) ·11	3·33
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	3,390	22,818	1·27	·22	1·49
1922 ..	21,132	18,414	39,546	1·36	1·19	2·55
1923 ..	18,657	16,525	35,182	1·17	1·04	2·21
1924 ..	19,636	12,060	31,696	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,814	26,900	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,909	27,936	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,544	29,845	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,124	19,914	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	(-) 364	16,523	·96	(-) ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	(-) 2,832	14,336	·97	(-) ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	(-) 2,334	10,965	·74	(-) ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	(-) 842	9,817	·59	(-) ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	156	11,092	·60	·01	·61
1934 ..	9,180	3,831	13,011	·50	·21	·71
1935 ..	9,428	(-) 3,819	5,609	·51	(-) ·20	·31
1936 ..	10,105	(-) 1,342	8,763	·55	(-) ·07	·48

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

The population of the State increased during the 77 years, 1860-1936, by 1,330,790. Of this increase 1,227,992 was due to the natural element, the excess of births over deaths, and 102,798 to the excess of immigration over emigration. The percentage increase of

the population of the State fell steadily during the five years 1928-32. 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. In the year 1933 a slight recovery was made as compared with the previous year, the percentage increases being .61 and .54 respectively. There was a further improvement in 1934 in the rate of increase to .71 per cent. This was entirely due to the migration experience, the percentage increase from migration being the highest since 1927. This gain was due partly to visitors from abroad to the Victorian Centenary. The rate of natural increase (.50) continued to decline in 1934, and was the lowest recorded. In 1935 the percentage increase (.31) of the population of the State was the lowest on record. This was due to the continuance of the low rate of natural increase (.51) and the very unfavourable migration experience (partly due to the departure of Centenary visitors). The percentage decrease from migration in 1935 (.20) was the highest recorded since 1917. In 1936 a slight improvement was recorded in the percentage increase of the population of the State.

MIGRATION.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria for the period 1927-1936, is shown in the following table:—

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.
1927 ..	248,806	25,924	274,730	251,672	11,514	263,186	(-)2,866	14,410
1928 ..	237,908	17,906	255,814	240,768	11,922	252,690	(-)2,860	5,984
1929 ..	221,472	13,870	235,342	223,543	12,163	235,706	(-)2,071	1,707
1930 ..	181,043	10,592	191,635	181,577	12,890	194,467	(-) 534	(-)2,298
1931 ..	135,486	5,804	141,290	135,760	7,864	143,624	(-) 274	(-)2,060
1932 ..	141,851	5,969	147,820	141,496	7,166	148,662	355	(-)1,197
1933 ..	147,078	8,840	155,918	146,485	9,277	155,762	593	(-) 437
1934 ..	153,410	11,377	164,787	150,520	10,436	160,956	2,890	941
1935 ..	140,406	11,090	151,496	143,526	11,789	155,315	(-)3,120	(-) 699
1936 ..	141,813	11,586	153,399	143,628	11,113	154,741	(-)1,815	473

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 537,916 persons in 1927 to 284,914 persons in 1931, both oversea and interstate traffic being affected. Since 1931, a slight increase has been recorded each year, with the exception of 1935. The decline indicated in the interstate traffic over the ten-year period is probably offset to a certain extent by an increase in the road motor traffic, particulars of which are not available.

Arrivals and Departures by Rail, 1933-36.

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, 1933-1936.
(Recorded.)

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
New South Wales	63,706	65,418	58,645	53,898	65,467	66,069	61,952	56,841
Queensland ..	3,848	3,993	3,413	3,060	4,094	3,898	3,815	3,159
South Australia ..	13,871	15,451	13,597	13,498	19,043	18,299	18,848	12,921
Western Australia	2,026	1,994	1,946	2,100	2,179	1,811	2,045	1,871
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,311	1,510	1,432	1,529	1,479	1,481	1,452	1,570
Total ..	89,762	91,366	79,033	74,085	92,262	91,558	83,112	76,362

During each of the four years 1933-36 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 1936 are shown in the following table :—

MIGRATION BY SEA, 1933-1936.
(Recorded.)

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
New South Wales ..	15,308	15,985	14,349	13,928	13,828	16,568	13,790	13,625
Queensland ..	4,145	4,558	4,121	5,232	4,789	5,176	4,713	6,193
South Australia ..	1,644	1,910	1,921	2,012	1,579	1,467	1,989	2,068
Western Australia ..	3,876	4,639	3,898	4,105	3,601	3,920	4,808	4,536
Tasmania ..	31,710	33,977	35,484	38,534	29,739	30,931	33,799	37,206
Northern Territory ..	117	70	126	103	76	127	129	107
Total Interstate ..	56,800	61,139	59,899	63,914	53,612	58,189	59,228	63,735
Adjustment (cruise passengers) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	173
Net Total ..	56,800	61,139	59,899	63,914	53,612	58,189	59,022	63,562
<i>Oversea—</i>								
New Zealand ..	1,465	3,479	2,704	2,462	1,428	2,725	2,755	2,472
United Kingdom ..	2,858	3,369	3,009	3,307	3,333	3,944	3,997	3,882
India and Ceylon ..	687	794	748	911	640	710	845	826
South Africa ..	323	248	253	289	268	256	443	358
Other British Possessions	1,167	813	1,212	1,186	1,232	785	1,353	1,214
Total British Countries	6,500	8,703	7,926	8,155	7,401	8,420	9,393	8,752
Egypt ..	166	230	233	337	183	200	157	90
France ..	423	573	507	430	215	281	344	275
Italy ..	447	633	619	731	376	305	285	220
Japan ..	182	267	325	290	195	302	370	375
United States of America	333	660	1,045	1,263	348	674	869	970
Other Foreign Countries ..	789	311	435	380	661	254	371	431
Total Foreign Countries	2,340	2,674	3,164	3,431	1,978	2,016	2,396	2,361
GRAND TOTAL ..	65,640	72,516	70,989	75,500	62,991	68,625	70,811	74,675

In the four years 1933-1936, the recorded gain of migrants by sea was 7,543. The principal gains recorded were from Tasmania, 8,030, and New South Wales, 1,759. Chief losses during the period were to the United Kingdom, 3,113, and Queensland, 2,815.

Classification of Migrants.
migrants.

The following table shows the oversea migration for 1936, classified according to permanent and temporary

ARRIVALS.

Particulars.	In Victoria.	In Commonwealth.
Permanent new arrivals	2,931	12,653
Australian residents returning from abroad	5,161	21,749
Visitors	3,494	25,492
Total Arrivals	11,586	59,894

DEPARTURES.

Particulars.	From Victoria.	From Commonwealth.
Australian residents departing permanently	2,635	11,370
Australian residents departing temporarily	5,539	22,050
Visitors	2,939	24,977
Total Departures	11,113	58,397

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 1936 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1936.

Period.	Assisted Immigrants.			Period.	Assisted Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1838-50 ..	14,864	13,768	28,632	1926 ..	5,221	3,365	8,586
1851-60 ..	33,235	54,726	87,961	1927 ..	5,185	3,062	8,347
1861-70 ..	18,029	28,565	46,594	1928 ..	2,530	2,619	5,149
1871-80 ..	2,509	3,036	5,545	1929 ..	1,344	1,260	2,604
1881-90 ..	..	2	2	1930 ..	176	292	468
1891-00 ..	..	..	..	1931 ..	11	34	45
1901-10 ..	1,695	1,134	2,829	1932 ..	1	2	3
1911-20 ..	25,910	20,816	46,726	1933 ..	..	3	3
1921 ..	2,312	1,675	3,987	1934 ..	1	3	4
1922 ..	6,045	3,100	9,145	1935 ..	..	..	..
1923 ..	6,689	2,815	9,504	1936 ..	..	2	2
1924 ..	5,782	2,989	8,721				
1925 ..	5,782	2,807	8,589	Total ..	137,321	146,625	283,946

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.

The following is a summary of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas as at the Census of 1933.

Local Bodies.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Greater Melbourne ..	464,775	527,159	991,934	242,341	394	242,735
Extra Metropolitan— Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ..	94,790	103,401	198,191	49,211	103	49,314
Shires ..	342,083	286,271	628,354	160,044	253	160,297
Not Incorporated ..	150	54	204	39	..	39
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	451,635	750	452,385

Population in each District. 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	464,775	527,159	991,934	26·60
2. Central ..	93,554	89,520	183,074	111,119	101,454	212,573	16·11
3. North Central	30,281	31,029	61,310	31,069	27,791	58,860	-4·00
4. Western ..	74,715	75,778	150,493	80,643	77,731	158,374	5·24
5. Wimmera ..	28,670	26,367	55,037	32,069	29,062	61,131	11·07
6. Mallee ..	24,138	17,625	41,763	35,693	27,711	63,404	51·82
7. Northern ..	61,130	58,463	119,593	67,331	61,435	128,766	7·67
8. North Eastern	29,495	26,923	56,418	32,870	26,866	59,736	5·88
9. Gippsland ..	40,105	34,236	74,341	46,229	37,676	83,905	12·87
10. Migratory ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	1,446	132	1,578	..
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	18·87

NOTE.—The districts in the above table at the census periods of 1921 and 1933 are based on comparable local government areas, and are similar to those used in the compilation of Vital Statistics. These districts differ slightly from those relating to statistics of Primary Production.

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 208,431, 29,499, 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 26·60 per cent., as compared with an increase of 11·42 per cent. in the remainder of the State (excluding the migratory population).

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.		
	Population.	Increase in Census Period.		Population.	Increase in Census Period.		Population.	Increase in Census Period.	
		Numerical.	Percentage.		Numerical.	Percentage.		Numerical.	Percentage.
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	1,820,261	288,981	18·87	903,244	148,520	19·68	917,017	140,461	18·09

* Since 1851.

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	98·50

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 population of each are as under:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT
CENSUS OF 1933 AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1936.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1936.	Persons to the Acre 31st December 1936.
Box Hill City	5,120	15,332	15,700	3·1
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	8,761	9,000	1·1
Brighton City	3,308	29,707	31,400	9·5
Brunswick City	2,719	54,348	54,600	20·1
Camberwell City	8,352	50,052	53,900	6·5
Caulfield City	5,600	65,297	68,300	12·2
Chelsea City	3,040	6,625	7,000	2·3
Coburg City	4,800	38,118	39,300	8·2
Collingwood City	1,139	30,665	30,250	26·6
Essendon City	4,000	46,096	46,600	11·6
Fitzroy City	923	30,909	30,750	33·3
Footscray City	3,982	46,266	46,900	11·8
Hawthorn City	2,402	33,758	34,900	14·5
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward)	8,800	24,949	25,300	2·9
Kew City	3,523	25,486	26,200	7·4
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	44,800	11·2
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	92,800	12·0
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	19,650	1·5
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	9,800	2·9
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	42,900	15·1
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	12,250	4·6
Port Melbourne City	2,366	12,906	13,000	5·5
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	53,450	23·0
Preston City	8,800	33,442	34,050	3·9
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	39,700	27·8
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	18,550	5·0
South Melbourne City	2,303	42,936	43,300	18·8
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	49,750	24·3
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	22,400	8·1
Total	125,926	991,934	1,016,500	8·1

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·3 persons to the acre; Richmond has 27·8; Collingwood, 26·6; St. Kilda, 24·3; Prahran, 23·0; Brunswick, 20·1; South Melbourne, 18·8; and Melbourne City, 12·0. There is a total area of 8,627 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 35·0 persons to the acre; Richmond, 32·6; Collingwood, 29·1; St. Kilda, 28·6; South Melbourne, 24·0; Prahran, 23·8; Brunswick, 20·6; and Melbourne City, 16·1; while for the whole of Greater Melbourne the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 8·1 to 8·7.

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	464,775	527,159	991,934	46·9	54·5

Population of
extra
metropolitan
cities, towns
and boroughs.

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the most important centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Ballaarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura and Warrnambool. The particulars relating to Ballaarat, Bendigo and Geelong are exclusive of the urban populations in contiguous shires. The populations of the cities, towns and boroughs in Victoria are given in the following tables:—

POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS IN VICTORIA, 1933 AND 1936.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population.	
	Census 1933.	1936 (Estimated 31st December).		Census 1933.	1933 (Estimated 31st December).
Cities—			Boroughs— <i>contd.</i>		
Ballaarat* ..	37,411	38,160	Daylesford ..	2,619	2,640
Bendigo† ..	29,131	29,770	Echuca ..	4,411	4,450
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	39,730	Inglewood ..	1,050	1,050
Mildura ..	6,617	6,900	Koroit ..	1,698	1,700
Warrnambool ..	8,906	9,050	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,680
Towns—			Port Fairy ..	1,859	1,860
Ararat ..	4,914	4,950	Portland ..	2,518	2,550
Hamilton ..	5,786	5,870	Queenscliffe ..	1,969	1,980
Horsham ..	5,273	5,370	Ringwood ..	3,012	3,040
Sale ..	4,262	4,330	Shepparton ..	5,698	5,880
Boroughs—			St. Arnaud ..	3,159	3,180
Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,260	Stawell ..	4,747	4,800
Cunes ..	1,180	1,180	Wangaratta ..	4,795	4,850
			Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,600

* Includes Ballaarat, Sebastopol. † Includes Bendigo, Eaglehawk. ‡ Includes Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell.

The following is a list of other localities in Victoria which contained a population of 1,000 persons or over at the census of 1933 :—

Locality.	Population at Census 1933.	Locality.	Population at Census 1933.
Alexandra ..	1,181	Mitcham ..	2,097
Altona ..	1,602	Mooroopna ..	1,346
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,496	Mornington ..	1,811
Bairnsdale ..	3,858	Mortlake ..	1,082
Beaufort ..	1,192	Morwell ..	1,102
Beechworth ..	2,852	Murtoa ..	1,233
Belmont ..	2,174	Myrtleford ..	1,085
Benalla ..	3,965	Nhill ..	1,926
Blackburn ..	2,616	Noble Park ..	1,507
Broadford ..	1,153	Numurkah ..	1,326
Camperdown ..	3,029	Orbost ..	1,660
Casterton ..	2,015	Ouyen ..	1,169
Charlton ..	1,334	Red Cliffs ..	3,369
Clayton ..	1,255	Rochester ..	1,714
Colac ..	5,503	Rushworth ..	1,483
Creswick ..	1,506	Rutherglen ..	1,436
Croydon ..	1,877	Seymour ..	2,505
Dandenong ..	4,270	Spring Vale ..	2,347
Dimboola ..	1,883	Sunbury ..	2,228
Donald ..	1,613	Swan Hill ..	3,560
Drouin ..	1,082	Tatura ..	1,474
Euroa ..	1,975	Terang ..	2,261
Fernree Gully ..	1,000	Trafalgar ..	1,316
Frankston ..	2,901	Trairaigon ..	2,303
Healesville ..	1,330	Warburton ..	1,137
Heathcote ..	1,201	Warracknabeal ..	2,668
Irymple ..	1,194	Warragul ..	2,823
Kerang ..	2,463	Werribee ..	2,599
Kilmore ..	1,111	Wodonga ..	2,033
Korumburra ..	2,778	Woodend ..	1,083
Kyabram ..	1,567	Wycheproof ..	1,011
Kyneton ..	3,070	Yallourn ..	2,520
Leongatha ..	1,657	Yarram ..	1,379
Lilydale ..	1,506	Yarrawonga ..	1,908
Maifra ..	2,238	Yea ..	1,073
Merbein ..	2,111		

Population of
Greater
Melbourne
and Remainder
of State,
1861-1933.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to the census of 1933 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 991,934. In the same period the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,327. 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 123,336; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,983 in the four 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. 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, 1927 to 1936.

POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE THEREIN, OF
VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER
OF THE STATE, 1861 TO 1936.

(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.
(a)						
1861	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	32·80	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	9·63	19·59	2·46
1921	1,531,280	782,979	748,301	16·40	31·98	3·60
1933	1,820,261	*991,934	828,327	18·87	26·69	10·69
(b)						
1927	1,741,832	971,000	770,832	1·74	2·70	·57
1928	1,761,746	990,650	771,096	1·14	2·02	·03
1929	1,778,269	1,006,000	772,269	·94	1·55	·15
1930	1,792,605	999,650	792,955	·81	—·63	2·68
1931	1,803,570	995,600	807,970	·61	—·41	1·89
1932	1,813,387	993,800	819,587	·54	—·18	1·44
1933	1,824,479	995,800	828,679	·61	·20	1·11
1934	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490	·71	·42	1·06
1935	1,843,099	1,008,300	834,799	·31	·83	—·32
1936	1,851,862	1,016,500	835,362	·48	·81	·07

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates percentage decrease.

* The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1923. In the table above, the populations at 31st December of each year have been adjusted to the new boundaries.

† Since 1861.

Population of
Australian
States and
New Zealand
1861 to 1936.

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 estimated population at 31st December, 1936.

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	1,820,261
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,825	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
South Australia ..	* 126,830	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
Territories—								
Northern Territory ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
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	6,629,839
New Zealand—								
Excluding Maoris ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,468	1,218,913	†1,491,484
Including Maoris ..	..	..	534,030	668,651	815,862	1,058,312	1,271,664	†1,573,810

* Includes Northern Territory. † Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. ‡ Census of 1936.

The increase of population in each of the States and Territories during the intercensal period 1921-1933, was 288,981 in Victoria, 500,476 in New South Wales, 191,562 in Queensland, 106,120 in Western Australia, 85,789 in South Australia, 13,819 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Federal Capital Territory, and 983 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,105.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1936.			Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in each State or Territory
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	915,472	936,390	1,851,862	21.07	per cent. 27.21
New South Wales ..	309,432	1,355,493	1,326,243	2,681,736	8.67	39.40
Queensland ..	670,500	514,174	467,960	982,134	1.46	14.43
South Australia ..	380,070	294,807	294,505	589,312	1.55	8.66
Western Australia ..	975,920	238,704	212,853	451,557	.46	6.63
Tasmania ..	26,215	118,665	116,394	235,059	8.97	3.45
Territories—						
Northern ..	523,620	3,596	1,709	5,305	.01	.08
Federal ..	940	5,287	4,500	9,787	10.41	.14
Australia ..	2,974,581	3,446,198	3,360,554	6,806,752	2.29	100.00
New Zealand ..	103,415*	799,089	774,721	1,573,810†	15.22	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Population at 24th March, 1936, including 82,326 Maoris, of whom 42,863 were males and 39,463 females.

**Population of
Australian
capital cities,
1871-1936.**

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated population at the 31st December, 1936, are shown in the following table. During the 65 years, 1871-1936, 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 97,158, in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742, and in the period 1921-1933 an increase of 208,955 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. There has been a steady increase since 1933. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australia, had 1,267,350 inhabitants on 31st December, 1936. Sydney and Melbourne contain about 34 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth and the capital cities of the six states 47 per cent. The population of Canberra on 31st December, 1936, was 8,050.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1936.

Capital City (the area of each city is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1936.	Persons to the Acre. 1936.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	400,896	496,079	503,237	782,979	991,934	1,016,500	8·07
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,267,350	8·19
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	316,858	3·08
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	313,340	1·27
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,882	109,375	155,129	207,440	212,150	1·74
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	60,900†	1·11

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 154,664; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,249; and Hobart, 64,890.

* Not available.

† Estimated population at 31st December, 1935.

**Chinese and
Aborigines in
Victoria.**

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

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT EIGHT 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
1933	1,820,353	903,299	917,054	3,232	2,479	753	602	325	277

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.

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, 1936. The number in Victoria at that date was 641, of whom 55 were full-blood and 586 were half-caste. These numbers show a decrease when compared with the 1933 census of 37 in full-blood aborigines and an increase of 76 in half-castes. From 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, 1935-6.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk	1	..	1
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	13	13
Lake Tyers	44	218	262
Framlingham	1	13	14
Depots	5	..	5
In Institutions	4	2	6
Total	55	246	301

In addition to the number under care at stations in Victoria it is estimated that there are 379 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 1935-36 there were 14 births and 11 deaths. The births and 9 of the deaths occurred at Lake Tyers and the remaining 2 deaths at Framlingham. All of the births recorded were half-castes, and the deaths were of 2 full-blood aboriginals, and 9 half-castes. There were two marriages between half-castes and one between a full-blood and a half-caste at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £6,146. 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, 1936, was £2,703.

**Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.**

During the year 1936, the number of Chinese who arrived in Victoria was 156, and the number who left was 163. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 170.

**Immigration
and emigration
of coloured
persons,
1901 to 1936.**

During the year 1936 the number of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered Victoria was 89, being 29 more than the number admitted in 1935. The number that departed was 104, a decrease of 18 compared with 1935. 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.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was 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 1936 was 267. During the sixty-six years, 1871 to 1936 inclusive, 19,006 persons were naturalized.

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, exchange on interest payable overseas, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and certain other officials, expenditure on State pensions, payments to the Unemployment Relief Fund, and the contribution to the Hospital and Charities Fund from totalizator receipts, 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. Amongst the funds since established are the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Winter Relief Fund, the Milk Board Fund, and the Farmers Debts Adjustment Fund.

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.

State Financial Transactions. A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1935-36 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds gives the following result:—

	£	£
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1935 .. .. .	.. .. .	7,109,594
Revenue, 1935-36	• 26,583,510	
Expenditure, 1935-36	26,699,971	
Deficit for the year .. .. .	.. .. .	116,461
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1936 .. .. .	.. .. .	<u>7,226,055</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 purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1935-36 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	26,038,340	26,154,801
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund	936,573*	936,573
Licensing Fund	107,483†	107,483
Police Superannuation Fund	10,939	10,939
Assurance Fund	1,526	1,526
Cattle Compensation Fund	20,092	20,092
Swine Compensation Fund	6,154	6,154
Metropolitan Roads Fund	7,450	7,450
Milk Board Fund	24,750	24,750
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss on non-paying railways	166,162	166,162
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges	403,635	403,635
Total	26,583,510	26,699,971

* Excluding £549,811 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3944, and 4140, Sec. 2.

† In addition to this amount £120,454 was transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Act No. 4304.

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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
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
1933-34	24,777,739	25,546,979	- 769,240	-6,958,397
1934-35	25,805,557	25,956,754	- 151,197	-7,109,594
1935-36	26,583,510	26,699,971	- 116,461	-7,226,055

Heads of
State Revenue.

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

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heads of Revenue.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Commonwealth Pay- ment to State—	£	£	£	£	£
Act No. 3554.					
Financial Agreement ..	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
Special Grant ..	..	..	..	550,000	140,000
State Taxation—					
Income Tax ..	2,061,561	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,603,512	2,759,324
Land Tax ..	497,609	503,752	535,947	494,593	494,293
Probate Duty ..	1,014,669	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933	1,340,701
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	999,814	1,799,212	1,652,997	1,694,571	1,979,153
Stamp Duty ..	650,678	18,336	..	..	..
Entertainments Tax	159,719	194,621	201,792	228,195	238,456
Racing Taxation ..	212,375	293,933	313,364	319,389	340,531
Other Stamp Duties	649,578	725,834	733,054	826,056	858,731
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts*	1,124,362	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134	1,592,880
Liquor Licences, &c.† ..	270,076	179,722	184,093	192,682	203,602
Other Licences ..	77,650	81,366	86,860	85,387	88,272
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,603	534	..	..	..
Other Taxation ..	..	..	..	21,266	24,750
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	9,149,448	9,153,225	8,764,154	8,981,492	9,188,798
Water Supply ..	644,038	604,960	601,118	580,650	634,261
State Coal Mine ..	416,955	228,775	209,188	242,514	229,428
State Electricity Commission ..	1,086,336	1,009,123	960,179	923,342	905,174
Transfer from Coun- try Roads Board Fund (Act No. 4038) ..	150,000	..	..	..	..
Country Roads Board‡ ..	105,880	82,706	60,867	17,426	Dr. 32,694
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	193,871	195,757	218,315	177,902	168,559
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	51,419	48,205	44,106	57,074	45,289
Wharfage Rates, &c. ..	52,464	57,331	58,823	63,418	69,801
Other ..	53,715	69,953	75,821	59,654	73,433

* Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund.

† Received by the Licensing Fund.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue on account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on p. 276 with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1931-32 TO 1935-36—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Land—	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c. . .	256,725	360,459	378,878	368,669	431,218
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement	471,709	426,521	437,248	419,653	421,406
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	1,153,762	1,077,252	1,070,255	1,021,133	1,008,662
Fees, Fines, &c. . .	196,061	207,052	211,141	226,112	245,242
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77) . .	106,910	108,218	112,201	113,724	111,658
Government Printer	116,256	103,161	107,510	112,235	117,255
Harbor Trust Contributions . .	81,812	108,778	113,216	114,169	130,597
Department of Agriculture* . .	39,117	39,403	32,424	35,547	35,256
Commonwealth Contribution to Unemployment Relief . .	..	200,000	210,000	39,495	..
Transfer from Assurance Fund, Act No. 4164 . . . . .	..	..	50,000	..	..
Miscellaneous . .	391,941	396,753	473,192	580,471	612,315
Total . .	24,565,272	24,905,985	24,777,739	25,805,557	26,583,510
Per Head of Population . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	13 12 4	13 14 6	13 11 6	14 1 0	14 8 5

* 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heads of Expenditure.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor	6,603	6,241	10,096	10,605	10,091
Parliament and Ministry	117,449	90,889	99,242	115,950	104,929
Civil Establishment, n.e.i.	361,394	379,946	381,665	409,586	437,975
Pensions and Gratuities*	918,132	901,005	918,395	968,015	1,045,997

* For details, see page 297.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1931-32 TO
1935-36—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	216,906	210,508	203,804	214,834	228,464
Police ..	588,489	604,343	620,570	665,750	714,097
Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	97,559	95,956	106,332	108,835	114,115
<i>Education, &c.</i>					
State Schools ..	2,227,081	2,200,451	2,207,509	2,332,763	2,517,617
Technical Schools ..	123,567	101,918	107,466	112,478	119,359
University ..	52,900	52,800	46,250	50,800	51,300
Libraries, &c. ..	38,241	40,458	43,980	43,476	46,950
Art and Science ..	6,042	3,366	3,727	3,897	6,398
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	17,614	15,905	14,845	15,114	20,595
Public Health ..	123,073	141,204	128,992	134,029	138,055
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	1,087,112	1,049,001	1,024,625	1,031,124	1,114,673
Unemployment Relief*	1,650,493	2,017,548	1,862,997	1,734,066	1,979,153
<i>Crown Lands, &c.</i>					
Crown Land† ..	1,117,967	978,104	1,103,846	1,111,924	940,112
Agriculture and Stock‡ ..	228,125	312,825	246,380	271,972	306,874
Mining§ ..	29,733	27,490	33,838	35,705	38,135
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways (excluding Pensions) ..	5,977,658	6,155,461	6,007,502	6,240,538	6,442,457
Water Supply ..	210,908	202,409	238,009	302,189	309,080
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	44,787	40,365	38,763	65,924	61,790
Roads and Bridges ..	2,878	1,276	2,076	1,828	2,650
Country Roads Board||	662,613	730,472	765,986	807,187	936,573
State Coal Mine ..	481,609	283,794	281,386	325,383	322,365
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	127,951	141,267	143,144	134,076	123,585
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	27,892	33,869	26,712	27,400	28,391
Discharged Soldiers' Concessions Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000

* Figures for 1931-32 and 1935-36 represent amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to the Unemployment Relief Fund. Those for 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35 include amounts of £200,000, £210,000, and £39,495 respectively—Commonwealth contributions towards Unemployment Relief. Details of the actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown on page 228 of this issue of the *Year Book*.

† Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

‡ Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

§ Excluding "State Coal Mine."

|| Represents difference between "Public Revenue" of Country Roads Board and recoups to revenue made by the Board. Details of Country Roads Board Fund expenditure are shown on page 140 of this issue of the *Year Book*.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1931-32 TO
1935-36—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Public Works—cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Assistance to Municipalities* ..	100,868	60,740	60,496	160,332	60,252
Other Public Works ..	71,042	85,837	93,629	149,067†	101,420
<i>Public Debt Charges, &c.</i>					
Interest, Expenses, &c. Exchange on payment of Interest in London ..	7,617,083	7,006,100	7,000,452	6,651,102	6,623,261
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	1,003,250	889,504	789,721	665,963	659,972
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	22,500	27,000	25,000	29,000	28,000
Fire Brigades ..	61,095	61,073	61,923	61,752	61,678
Licences Reduction Board (Adm.), including Compensation ..	30,497	24,865	25,440	27,279	24,231
Railway passes to Blind and Incapacitated Soldiers ..	11,293	11,501	11,189	11,370	11,850
Liquidation of guaranteed Bank Overdrafts of Freezing Companies, &c. ..	1,721	..	..	..	..
Cattle Compensation Fund ..	23,257	23,990	21,228	19,428	21,092
Swine Compensation Fund ..	4,145	4,107	4,795	5,839	6,154
Shrine of Remembrance—Government Installation ..	16,481	6,087	8,357	9,519	..
Miscellaneous ..	50,887	110,144	76,661	144,938	172,105
Total ..	26,173,594	25,747,486	25,546,979	25,956,754	26,699,971
Per Head of Population ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	14 10 2	14 3 9	14 0 0	14 2 9	14 9 9

* The annual payments from the Licensing Fund to Municipalities were as follows:—1931-32, £60,868; 1932-33, £60,740; 1933-34, £60,496; 1934-35, £60,332; and 1935-36, £60,252. Municipal endowment was suspended from 1929-30 to 1935-36 inclusive. The figures for 1934-35 include £100,000—Grants to Municipalities under "Works in Return for Sustenance Scheme."

† Including contribution to State Electricity Commission of Victoria towards reconstruction of Ballarat and Bendigo Tramway Systems—£50,000.

In the following statement details are given relating to the number of persons employed in Victoria by the State and the Commonwealth Governments, by Municipalities and by certain corporate bodies in 1934-35, also the salaries and wages paid.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN VICTORIA BY THE STATE AND COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, CERTAIN CORPORATE BODIES, AND INSTITUTIONS DURING 1934-35, ALSO THE SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

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	3,944	1,660	5,604	1,217,720
Police	2,206	..	2,206	538,734
Teachers	8,596	512	9,108	2,089,432
Railways	16,968	4,987	21,955	4,711,734
Commonwealth Public Service	7,628	2,764	10,392	2,455,093
Banks—				
Commonwealth	484	563	1,047	214,157
State Savings	1,542	..	1,542	535,956
Country Roads Board	73	2,626	2,699	421,713
Fire Brigades Boards	462	414	876	136,585
Forests Commission	175	1,957	2,132	234,623
Harbour Trusts	731	14	745	162,135
Melbourne and Metropolitan				
Tramways Board	4,094	14	4,108	882,421
Melbourne University	259	143	402	102,772
Municipalities	7,161	4,750	11,911	2,027,843
Royal Mint	53	14	67	17,287
State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi	1,098	59	1,157	246,972
State Electricity Commission*	4,595	45	4,640	1,269,320
Water Supply and Sewerage				
Undertakings†—				
State Rivers and Water Supply				
Commission	366	2,004	2,370	461,244
Melbourne and Metropolitan				
Board of Works	525	1,320	1,845	504,192
Waterworks Trusts	114	438	552	47,297
Water Commissions and				
Sewerage Authorities	172	39	211	53,405
Total	61,246	24,323	85,569	18,330,635

* Including Tramway Services of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

† Excluding waterworks controlled by Municipal Councils, particulars of which are incorporated with "Municipalities."

Surplus Revenue Expenditure. The total amount appropriated under Surplus Revenue Acts in various years was £2,936,307. At 30th June, 1935, the whole of this amount had been expended, £314,866 having been spent on capital purposes. 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; 1932-33, nil; 1933-34, £221; and 1934-35, £85.

Financial Emergency Legislation. The legislation calculated to restore financial stability to the Commonwealth and States, and to ensure a return to general prosperity had its origin in the Melbourne Financial Plan. This plan was formulated at a conference between Ministers of the Commonwealth and the States held in Melbourne in May, 1931. The conference 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.

The principal legislative provisions made by Parliament to enable Victoria to fulfil the conditions of the agreement under the above-mentioned Plan particularly with reference to the public finance of the State have been shown in the various *Year-Books* from 1930-31 and onwards.

On the expiration of the *Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act 1935 No. 4304*, complete restoration of salaries was made to crown employees and non-contributory pensions were paid in full.

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, statutory exemption and concessional

deductions. Particulars of the two last-mentioned deductions are given hereunder. Companies are taxed on full profits, but dividends to recipients are not taxable.

Particulars of Income Tax Assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 appear on page 284. The figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates applicable to incomes earned during 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 respectively appear in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Rates of Tax. The rates of tax on incomes earned during 1934-35, and information relating to deductions allowable, etc., are shown hereunder:—

On Taxable Income—	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income—Ordinary Income Tax.		
	Personal Exertion.	Pro- perty.	Companies.
Not exceeding £500 ..	<i>d.</i> 6	<i>d.</i> 12	On the income of a Mutual Life Assurance Company, with respect to its mutual life assurance business only, 12d. in the £1. On income from other business 21d. in the £1. On the income of Other Companies 21d. in the £1.
Exceeding £500—			
(First £500) £1 to £500 ..	7	14	
(Next £500) £501 to £1,000	8	16	
(Next £500) £1,001 to £1,500	9	18	
Balance, excess over £1,500..	10	20	

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.

Additional Tax. 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 otherwise chargeable
„	„ £1,001 to £1,250 ..	12½	„ „ „
„	„ £1,251 to £2,200 ..	15	„ „ „
„	„ £2,201 to £5,000 ..	20	„ „ „
„	„ exceeding £5,000 ..	25	„ „ „

Further additional tax. 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 earned during each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given below :—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes earned during—				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of Assessments :					
Individuals ..	104,521	82,715	82,453	90,102	100,440
Companies ..	3,153	3,842	4,294	4,757	5,048
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	107,674	86,557	86,747	94,859	105,488
Taxable Incomes :	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	21,426,500	18,209,473	18,326,048	20,974,085	22,231,249
Companies ..	11,075,799	10,685,257	12,266,537	14,144,806	15,467,440
Total ..	32,502,299	28,894,730	30,592,585	35,118,891	37,698,689
Tax payable :	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	944,141	796,954	794,114	892,647	937,040
Companies ..	999,143	962,412	1,109,905	1,284,005	1,407,790
Total* ..	1,943,284	1,759,366	1,904,019	2,176,652	2,344,830
Per taxpayer :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals ..	9 0 8	9 12 8	9 12 7	9 18 2	9 6 7†
Companies ..	316 17 9	250 9 11	258 9 7	269 18 5	278 17 7
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals ..	10·58	10·50	10·40	10·21	10·12
Companies ..	21·65	21·62	21·72	21·79	21·84

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 294.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £2 11s. 1d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £55 16s. 7d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers who were assessed to pay tax on account of incomes earned during 1934-35, amounted to £55,084,117, but, as 85,737 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption,

equalling £17,147,400, and 2,261 taxpayers on grades of income between £301 and £550 were allowed exemption to the amount of £238,028, the amount available for taxation was £37,698,689.

The total number of individuals and companies who were taxed on incomes earned during 1934-35 is detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1934-35 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	56,287	4,016	252	60,555	1,467	62,022
101 to 200	15,292	1,736	423	17,451	513	17,964
201 - 350	6,815	988	433	8,236	558	8,794
351 - 500	1,051	168	202	1,421	337	1,758
501 - 700	1,933	622	1,331	4,386	310	4,696
701 - 1,000	1,453	522	1,572	3,547	292	3,839
1,001 - 1,200	597	183	644	1,424	130	1,554
1,201 - 1,500	472	158	591	1,221	190	1,411
1,501 - 2,000	396	101	503	1,000	201	1,201
2,001 - 2,400	149	40	207	396	114	510
2,401 - 3,000	111	30	189	330	150	480
3,001 - 4,000	80	27	151	258	166	424
4,001 - 5,000	32	5	52	89	111	200
5,001 - 6,000	12	3	24	39	77	116
6,001 - 7,400	12	3	16	31	101	132
7,401 and over ..	22	6	28	56	331	387
Total ..	84,714	8,608	7,118	100,440	5,048	105,488

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes earned during 1934-35 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes:—

TAXABLE INCOMES (1934-35 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	2,143,272	177,180	15,233	2,335,685	55,455	2,391,140
101 to 200	2,177,548	251,285	63,893	2,492,726	74,334	2,567,060
201 -- 350	1,696,806	247,219	111,416	2,055,441	152,365	2,207,806
351 -- 500	444,859	71,575	86,895	603,329	142,009	745,338
501 -- 700	1,168,774	380,253	1,114,034	2,663,061	183,479	2,846,540
701 -- 1,000	1,247,165	437,912	1,334,344	3,019,421	244,002	3,263,423
1,001 -- 1,200	653,882	199,208	702,106	1,555,196	143,171	1,698,367
1,201 -- 1,500	627,999	210,143	788,676	1,626,818	256,526	1,883,344
1,501 -- 2,000	680,763	173,474	864,881	1,719,118	347,575	2,066,993
2,001 -- 2,400	327,457	87,912	449,567	864,936	251,107	1,116,043
2,401 -- 3,000	295,122	79,265	504,396	878,783	402,814	1,281,097
3,001 -- 4,000	273,866	92,179	515,618	881,663	569,873	1,451,536
4,001 -- 5,000	138,861	22,762	230,601	392,224	491,928	884,152
5,001 -- 6,000	64,150	15,358	132,563	212,071	422,022	634,093
6,001 -- 7,400	79,654	19,469	107,440	206,563	673,841	880,304
7,401 and over ..	253,813	76,257	394,144	724,214	11,057,139	11,781,353
Total ..	12,273,991	2,541,451	7,415,807	22,231,249	15,467,440	37,698,689

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on incomes earned during 1934-35 are set out hereunder:—

TAX PAYABLE (1934-35 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	58,298	9,519	594	68,411	5,226	73,637
101 to 200	57,929	13,495	2,414	73,838	7,008	80,846
201 -- 350	45,276	13,279	4,170	62,725	14,331	77,056
351 -- 500	11,888	3,834	3,041	18,758	13,358	32,116
501 -- 700	37,554	24,480	42,505	104,539	17,258	121,797
701 -- 1,000	44,703	30,973	56,708	132,384	22,956	155,340
1,001 -- 1,200	25,057	15,301	31,566	71,924	13,466	85,390
1,201 -- 1,500	25,323	16,975	37,425	79,723	24,129	103,852
1,501 -- 2,000	28,768	14,749	41,466	84,983	32,721	117,704
2,001 -- 2,400	14,751	7,966	22,984	45,701	23,620	69,321
2,401 -- 3,000	14,075	7,553	26,808	48,437	37,815	86,252
3,001 -- 4,000	13,377	9,038	27,977	50,391	53,541	103,932
4,001 -- 5,000	6,876	2,236	13,180	22,342	46,271	68,613
5,001 -- 6,000	3,391	1,619	8,118	13,128	39,695	52,823
6,001 -- 7,400	4,213	2,079	6,236	12,578	63,383	75,961
7,401 and over ..	13,839	8,338	25,001	47,178	993,012	1,040,190
Total ..	405,313	181,484	350,243	937,070	1,407,790	2,344,830

SPECIAL TAX.

Special Tax. Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1934-35 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £101. The deductions allowable for Ordinary Income Tax which are shown on page 283 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—
Exceeded	£100	but did not exceed	£1,000	..	..	<i>s. d.</i> 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 amounts of Special Tax assessed on incomes earned during 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 respectively were £272,542 £284,916, £312,367 and £351,377.

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 the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Acts* Nos. 4172, 4242, 4297 and 4412 of 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 respectively.

A statement of the main provisions of the legislation at different periods relating to rates of taxation for unemployment relief are to be found in the *Year-Books* for 1929-30 and subsequent years.

The following table shows the rates of unemployment relief tax charged on incomes earned during 1933-34 and 1934-35. The minimum income subject to tax was £52, and the general exemption of £200 and concessional allowances (wife, children, medical expenses, life assurance, etc.) mentioned on page 283 are not deductible. In the case of a widower or widow with a child under 16 years of age the minimum taxable income is £105. Dividends from any source and interest on Victorian Government Loans (other than 3 per cent. stock) and State Savings Bank securities are taxable but the profits earned by companies are not subject to tax.

RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.*

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income.
	<i>s. d.</i>
Not less than £52 but not amounting to £104 ..	10 0
" £104 " " " " £208 ..	27 0
" £208 " " " " " £312 ..	33 9
Over £312 but not exceeding £350 ..	34 6
" £350 " " " " " £400 ..	35 3
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £900 but not exceeding £950.	The rate of tax increases by 1s. 3d. until it reaches 49 shillings.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,350 but not exceeding £2,400.	The rate of tax increases by 1s. 6d. until it reaches 92 shillings and sixpence.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,950, but not exceeding £3,000	The rate of tax increases by 2s. until it reaches 116 shillings and sixpence
Over £3,000	118s. 6d. (the maximum rate of tax)

* The tax payable is the amount calculated at these rates, but less 15 per cent. of the amount so calculated.

**ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS
ON INCOMES EARNED DURING 1933-34 AND 1934-35
RESPECTIVELY.**

Taxable Incomes.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£		£	£
Not exceeding 100	96,014	7,368,183	31,412	99,079	7,596,500	32,396
101 to 200	189,525	28,094,890	316,253	193,932	28,730,092	323,565
201 " 350	131,042	33,019,415	465,609	147,305	37,147,505	524,164
351 " 500	25,888	10,640,760	163,904	28,161	11,563,165	177,899
501 " 700	10,975	6,379,583	110,017	11,783	6,869,429	118,386
701 " 1,000	5,676	4,671,404	92,604	6,003	4,940,002	97,876
1,001 " 1,200	1,708	1,866,961	42,932	1,809	1,970,645	45,194
1,201 " 1,500	1,487	1,983,200	51,786	1,655	2,205,233	57,458
1,501 " 2,000	1,202	2,073,043	64,549	1,339	2,311,450	71,941
2,001 " 2,400	560	1,223,523	44,999	598	1,307,152	48,268
2,401 " 3,000	448	1,194,203	52,952	498	1,325,212	58,682
3,001 " 4,000	349	1,193,427	59,812	397	1,355,832	68,008
4,001 " 5,000	189	834,091	41,972	197	867,959	43,607
5,001 " 6,000	106	585,529	29,475	99	541,660	27,257
6,001 " 7,400	57	376,668	18,997	67	443,217	22,273
7,401 and over ..	114	1,460,627	73,546	182	3,857,653	194,094
Total ..	465,340	102,965,507	1,660,819	493,104	113,032,706	1,911,068

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS,
1930-31 TO 1934-35.***

On Income Earned in Year.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£
1930-31	240,718	64,335,779	1,340,741
1931-32	433,292	92,535,275	1,514,642
1932-33	445,089	95,631,752	1,492,286
1933-34	465,340	102,965,507	1,660,819
1934-35	493,104	113,032,706	1,911,068

* The tax on salaries and wages of not more than £6 per week was not collected by assessment for 1930-31, but by deduction from wages.

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments of Unemployment Relief Tax given in the above statement, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

In November, 1932, there was established a system having for its object the assisting of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes. This is achieved by means of regular deductions from the salaries and wages of those who constitute the majority of taxpayers and are the classes most requiring assistance of this character.

Deductions are made by the employer upon the following scale :—

Weekly Rate of Payment.	Rate of Deduction.*
Exceeds £2 but not exceeding £4	3d. per £1 or fraction over 10s.
" 4 " " " 6	4d. " " " "
" 6 " " " 8	6d. " " " "
" 8 " " " 10	8d. " " " "
" 10 " " " 12	9d. " " " "
" 12	1s. " " " "

* This amended scale of deductions became operative on 2nd September, 1936.

The employer upon making the deduction hands to the employee special Tax Instalment Stamps to the value of the deduction made. The employee must keep his stamps in a special booklet, and after he has received his assessment notice, which issues in the usual way, he produces his Tax Instalment Stamps, which are credited in payment or part payment of his taxes. If the value of the stamps is in excess of his taxes he receives an immediate cash refund, but if insufficient he is required to pay the difference in cash.

The general public, apart from salary and wage earners, may also participate in the system for they may at any time purchase Tax Instalment Stamps, which will be treated as cash when their taxes fall due for payment in the ordinary course.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

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 1934-35 and 1935-36, amounted to £8,761,619 and £8,775,562 respectively.

LAND TAX.

State 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. Prior 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 1936 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1935, is given hereunder.

ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1936.

Unimproved Values of Estates ranging between—	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	No.	£	£
1 and 500 ..	63,785	22,919,661	30,773
501 and 600 ..	12,655	7,013,743	15,092
601 and 750 ..	12,980	8,761,918	18,787
751 and 1,000 ..	14,776	12,860,093	27,538
1,001 and 1,250 ..	9,398	10,545,709	22,587
1,251 and 1,500 ..	7,119	9,772,293	20,947
1,501 and 2,000 ..	9,669	16,794,294	36,067
2,001 and 3,500 ..	13,868	36,467,760	78,578
3,501 and 5,000 ..	5,786	24,041,890	52,061
5,001 and 6,000 ..	1,884	10,291,548	22,311
6,001 and 7,000 ..	1,156	7,476,395	16,175
7,001 and 8,000 ..	782	5,841,279	12,649
8,001 and 9,000 ..	498	4,222,641	9,161
9,001 and 10,000 ..	346	3,275,518	7,149
10,001 and 15,000 ..	1,000	12,102,465	26,230
15,001 and 20,000 ..	410	7,119,081	15,554
20,001 and 25,000 ..	205	4,557,693	9,971
25,001 and 30,000 ..	129	3,532,957	7,729
30,001 and 35,000 ..	108	3,538,644	7,737
35,001 and 40,000 ..	64	2,397,946	5,245
40,001 and 50,000 ..	113	5,033,037	10,910
50,001 and 75,000 ..	88	5,268,355	11,521
75,001 and 100,000 ..	55	4,743,261	10,350
100,001 and 150,000 ..	28	3,409,228	7,336
150,001 and 200,000 ..	6	985,172	2,155
200,001 and over ..	22	6,049,611	13,219
Total	156,930	239,022,192	497,832

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1932 to 1936.

LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
	No.	£	£ s. d.	£
1932	158,616	527,929	3 6 7	252,557,652
1933	159,076	513,959	3 4 7	246,787,493
1934	156,278	503,129	3 4 5	242,980,860
1935	156,827	501,441	3 3 11	241,242,265
1936	156,930	497,832	3 3 5	239,022,192

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 table hereunder, have been extracted from the report of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. It should be noted that resident landowners whose property does not exceed the unimproved value of £5,000 are exempted from the payment of this tax.

Year Ended 30th June—	Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
	No.	No.	£	£
1932	8,358	1,795	98,719,383	800,646
1933	7,729	1,587	91,836,074	502,121
1934	7,231	1,611	86,710,216	349,890
1935	7,253	1,703	85,763,202	353,798

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows:—1931-32, 294, £10,403; 1932-33, 290, £6,198; 1933-34, 279, £4,630; and 1934-35, 281, £5,418.

† Includes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties, Victoria. The rates of duty payable under Victorian statutes on estates of deceased persons are briefly summarized hereunder :—

Part 1.—Where bequests to persons other than widow, children, and grand-children do not exceed £200, no duty is payable, but duty becomes payable at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on estates over £200 and not exceeding £300. The rate rises gradually thereafter until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £20,000.

Part 2.—There is no duty payable on bequests to widow, children, and grand-children where the estate is under £500. The rate of duty commences at 2 per cent. on estates of over £500 and not exceeding £1,000 and gradually increases until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £100,000. Under this Part half rates apply when the total net value of the estate is over £500 but does not exceed £2,000.

Part 3.—The rates of duty on settlements (a) on brother, sister and other relatives are the same as those applicable to Part 1—mentioned above; (b) on widow, widower, descendant or ancestor of settler—the same as mentioned in Part 2.

Duty on settlements on strangers in blood is rateable at 10 per cent.

Additional Duty.—On all statements filed on and after 23rd October, 1930, an additional amount of 21 per cent. on the duty otherwise chargeable, is payable.

The total amounts of probate duty assessed for the years 1933–34, 1934–35 and 1935–36 were £1,138,659, £1,123,556 and £1,438,316 respectively.

Commonwealth Estate Duty. In addition to those levied under the Victorian law the Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty payable for the Commonwealth in each of the years, 1932–33, 1933–34 and 1934–35 was £1,283,848, £1,477,170 and £1,454,450 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Commonwealth, State, and Municipal Taxation. The following 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Heads of Taxation.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	£ 14,854,000	£ 15,427,000	£ 15,497,000	£ 16,100,000	£ 17,372,000
State—					
Income Tax ..	2,061,561	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,603,512	2,759,324
Land Tax ..	497,609	503,752	535,947	494,593	494,293
Probate Duty ..	1,014,669	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933	1,340,701
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	999,814	1,799,212	1,652,997	1,694,571	1,979,153
Stamp Duty ..	650,678	18,336	..	..	..
Entertainments Tax	159,719	194,621	201,792	228,195	238,456
Racing Taxation	212,375	293,933	313,364	319,389	340,531
Other Stamp Duties	649,578	725,834	733,054	826,056	858,731
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts †	1,124,362	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134	1,592,880
Liquor Licences, &c.	270,076	179,722	184,093	192,682	203,602
Other Licences ..	77,650	81,366	86,860	85,387	88,272
Duties on Bank Notes	1,603	534	..	..	..
Other Taxation ..	..	..	..	21,266	24,750
Total State Taxation ..	7,719,694	8,301,194	8,461,944	8,993,718	9,920,693
Municipal Taxation ..	3,694,090	3,607,872	3,539,425	3,560,375	‡
Total Taxation	26,267,784	27,336,066	27,468,369	28,654,093	‡

* Estimated.—See note on next page.

† See footnote on page 277.

‡ 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
IN VICTORIA PER HEAD OF POPULATION,
1931-32 TO 1935-36

Authority	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	8 4 8	8 10 0	8 9 6	8 15 4	9 8 6
State	4 5 7	4 11 6	4 12 9	4 17 11	5 7 8
Municipal	2 0 11	1 19 9	1 18 9	1 18 9	†
Total	14 11 2	15 1 3	15 1 0	15 12 0	†

* Average taxation per head collected by the Commonwealth Government on account of taxation derived from the following sources:—Customs, Excise, Probate and Succession Duties, Income, Land, Sales, Flour, Entertainment, and War Time Profits Taxes. † Not available.

TAXATION COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIAN STATES.

In the following table particulars of taxation collections in each of the Australian States are given for the last five years. The amounts shown are inclusive of all taxation whether paid into Consolidated Revenue or not.

STATE TAXATION COLLECTIONS—TOTAL AND PER HEAD
OF POPULATION, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
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TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32 ..	14,855,306	7,719,694	4,761,880	3,076,374	1,439,559	905,715	32,758,528
1932-33 ..	18,052,914	8,301,194	5,661,151	2,733,445	1,573,451	1,003,454	37,325,609
1933-34 ..	14,198,932	8,461,944	5,846,301	2,925,106	1,835,829	1,132,889	34,401,001
1934-35 ..	13,964,226	8,093,718	6,546,268	3,267,099	2,436,076	1,227,328	36,434,710
1935-36 ..	16,289,722	9,920,693	7,323,028	3,267,389	2,762,735	1,418,256	40,981,823

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931-32 ..	5 15 9	4 5 7	5 2 4	5 6 8	3 6 5	4 0 2	5 0 2
1932-33 ..	6 19 4	4 11 6	6 0 4	4 14 4	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 13 3
1933-34 ..	5 8 8	4 12 9	6 3 0	5 0 5	4 3 4	4 18 11	5 3 7
1934-35 ..	5 6 0	4 17 11	6 16 3	5 11 11	5 9 11	5 7 1	5 8 11
1935-36 ..	6 2 8	5 7 8	7 10 8	5 11 6	6 3 5	6 3 2	6 1 8

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1936-37.

**Income Tax
on 1935-36
Incomes.**

The *Income Tax (Assessment) Act* 1936 (No. 4400) fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1936. Several changes were made in regard to statutory exemption and concessional deductions. The rates were the same as those applicable to the incomes of the previous year—shown on pages 283 and 284 of this issue—with the exception that the tax payable by Companies (other than Mutual Life Assurance Companies) in respect of interest paid or credited to persons non-resident in Australia, on account of money secured or invested in Victoria was fixed at fourteen pence in the pound plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional tax.

**Special
Income Tax
on 1935-36
Incomes.**

The above-mentioned Act made provision also for the continuation of the Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was raised from £101 to £105. The rates of tax remained unchanged. They are shown on page 287 of this *Year-Book*.

**Unemployment
Relief
Taxation
on 1935-36
Incomes.**

The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act* 1936 (No. 4412) fixed the rates of unemployment relief taxation on incomes earned in the year ended 30th June, 1936. Under the new schedule the minimum taxable income group was "Not less than £105 but not amounting to £208." The tax payable on this group was twenty shillings and seven pence per £100. The scale of rates of tax rose gradually to the maximum group "Exceeds £3,000," on which ninety shillings and seven pence per £100 was the rate payable.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

**Pension and
Superannua-
tion 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 1935-36, the Government expended a sum of £1,045,997 on pensions, gratuities, etc. Of this amount, £282,110 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 on pensions for each of the last five years.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC., 1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	159,052	147,199	135,349	127,672	133,537
Lunacy	1,221	1,104	898	744	653
County Court Judges	167	..	313	1,250	2,188
Civil Service	14,602	13,422	12,361	11,559	10,882
Public Service	141,044	129,929	121,876	117,157	117,538
Education Department } Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	17,500	23,500	20,000	14,000	14,499
Various Allowances	1,676	1,487	1,379	1,424	1,335
Compensations and Gratuities	107	91	659	681	1,478
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	335,369	316,732	292,835	274,487	282,110
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy	78,759	65,590	65,026	75,050	79,173
Transferred from Licen- sing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	10,342	13,158	11,239	9,637	10,939
Total	112,101	101,748	99,265	107,687	113,112
Police Pensions Fund	82,800	84,600	87,600	90,900	95,000
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	265,848	270,773	290,035	323,293	356,571
Other	122,014	127,152	148,660	171,648	199,204
Total	387,862	397,925	438,695	494,941	555,775
GRAND TOTAL	918,132	901,005	918,395	968,015	1,045,997

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.

**Police
Superannuation
Fund.**

During the year 1935-36 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £113,749, consisting of £113,112 from Government Revenue as shown in the preceding table, and £637 from members of the Force. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £113,749 (£111,935 for pensions and £1,814 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 1935-36 amounted to £150,820 as follows:—Deductions from pay, £14,978; special appropriation, £95,000, and interest on investments, £40,842. During the year £7,043 was paid in pensions, £602 in gratuities, and deductions of pay returned amounted to £637. There was a balance of £1,178,699 at 30th June, 1936, of which £1,169,688 was invested.

On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the State Parliament, making provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for public servants and railway employees. The contributions of officers, the amounts received from the Government, and income from investments are paid into the Superannuation Fund and the benefits provided by the Act are paid therefrom. Act No. 3782 of 1928 consolidated previous legislation in this regard and several important amendments have been made since. Reference to this amending legislation has appeared in the *Year-Book* of 1928-29 and subsequent issues.

During the year 1935-36, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £1,032,142, consisting of contributions from officers, £331,065; from Consolidated Revenue, £551,927; interest on investments, £148,653; and other receipts, £497. The total of the payments from the Fund during the year was £683,141. The amount paid in pensions was £634,504; in refund of contributions, £24,407; endowment assurances matured, £23,417; and in other expenditure, £813. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1936, was £3,877,570, of which £3,815,585 was invested.

In the year 1935-36, an amount of £4,405 was paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund. Expenditure on pensions amounted to £4,326; Sick Allowances, £54; and other expenditure, £25. 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.

Police Pensions Act (No. 3316) now included in Act No. 3750.

The Superannuation Fund.

Port Phillip Pilot Fund.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1935-36 the State expended on education generally the sum of £2,950,973. 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 on education 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Expenditure on—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,654,018	1,660,924	1,669,617	1,726,940	1,841,691
Intermediate	90,446	91,027	89,173	92,996	95,016
Secondary	203,603	196,834	191,466	194,170	212,583
Training of Teachers ..	40,927	27,319	20,375	18,681	20,008
Administration	66,804	65,695	65,250	66,176	70,196
Buildings and Land (Schools)	43,818	51,947	94,850	104,591	132,744
Pensions	151,900	146,724	148,538	154,006	167,317
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	258,939	229,753	235,998	253,864	280,867
Buildings	1,925	1,888	3,602	2,251	22,511
University—					
Special Appropriations.					
&c.	52,800	52,800	46,000	50,800	51,300
Scholarships	6,480	6,440	6,320	7,944	6,740
Buildings, Apparatus,					
&c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	50,000†
Total*	2,571,660	2,531,351	2,571,189	2,672,419	2,950,973
Per head of population ..	£ s. d. 1 8 6	£ s. d. 1 7 11	£ s. d. 1 8 2	£ s. d. 1 9 1	£ s. d. 1 12 0

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—1931-32, £2,800; 1932-33, £2,800; 1933-34, £2,800; 1934-35, £2,800; 1935-36, £3,400.

† Unemployment Relief Loan.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £37,273 in 1931-32; £37,753 in 1932-33; £45,272 in 1933-34; £50,603 in 1934-35; and £60,013 in 1935-36 were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

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 the items of expenditure, training of teachers, administration, &c., such items are slightly overstated.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Expenditure on—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Education :—	f	£	£	£	£
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,620,559	1,627,581	1,635,807	1,689,352	1,806,647
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	6,932	7,134	7,587	8,224	6,039
Subsidized Schools ..	174	183	251	287	300
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training ..	1,037	932	2,312	3,773	1,777
Medical Inspection ..	13,996	13,995	13,661	13,738	14,970
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	5,996	5,993	4,927	6,410	6,710
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,351	2,120	2,083	2,062	2,008
Singing ..	723	736	739	844	990
Total Primary ..	1,654,018	1,660,924	1,669,617	1,726,940	1,841,691
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	50,721	50,744	48,650	49,620	49,075
Evening Continuation Classes ..	49	31	23	65	145
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	39,676	40,252	40,500	43,311	45,706
Total Intermediate ..	90,446	91,027	89,173	92,996	95,016
Secondary*—					
High Schools† ..	196,414	191,370	186,600	190,193	206,166
Scholarships ..	7,189	5,464	4,866	3,977	6,417
Total Secondary ..	203,603	196,834	191,466	194,170	212,583
Training of Teachers ..	40,927	27,319	20,375	18,681	20,008
Administration ..	66,804	65,695	65,250	66,176	70,196
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	33,022	41,442	34,068	39,397	116,992
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	4,820	4,320	5,027	5,095	5,103
Rents ..	3,184	2,939	3,054	3,040	3,576
Higher Elementary Schools ..	59	109	274	14	17
Domestic Arts Schools, etc. ..	21	24	37	38	49
High Schools ..	2,712	3,113	2,390	7,007	7,008
Total Buildings ..	43,818	51,947	94,850	104,591	132,744
Pensions ..	151,000	146,724	148,538	154,006	167,317
Total ..	2,251,516	2,240,470	2,279,269	2,357,560	2,539,555

* Including Manual Training.

† Including Refund of Tuition Fees, £57 in 1933-34; £115 in 1934-35 and £142 in 1935-36.

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), 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

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.
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
1933-34 ..	2,279,269	85,733	2,193,536	210,454	10 8 5
1934-35 ..	2,357,560	89,857	2,267,703	204,315	11 2 0
1935-36 ..	2,539,555	71,715	2,467,840	202,416	12 3 10

* 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

State and Local Finance.

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government, the Municipalities and certain other Local Bodies in Victoria have been combined for each of the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35. Amounts received by one body from another have been excluded from the statement.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1931 TO 1935.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	25,374,866	24,356,465	24,686,678	24,550,058	25,569,678
Municipal ..	6,198,906	5,920,695	5,974,276	6,224,199	6,306,494
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	476,311	563,431	632,257	696,105	786,547
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,767,186	1,733,952	1,703,700	1,677,075	1,684,830
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,060,498	1,916,071	1,929,739	1,959,547	2,031,656
Fire Brigades					
Boards ..	118,948	99,802	97,298	98,180	101,484
Other* ..	241,482	242,793	254,091	435,215	451,438
Total ..	36,238,197	34,833,209	35,278,039	35,640,379	36,932,127

* See footnote on next page.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1931 TO 1935
—continued.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	27,829,064	25,964,788	25,528,179	25,319,298	25,720,875
Municipal ..	6,188,195	5,607,803	5,800,601	6,073,579	6,157,650
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	587,240	561,124	622,435	691,975	773,544
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,835,907	1,796,961	1,788,838	1,771,124	1,773,529
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,265,126	2,064,241	2,014,957	2,022,755	2,061,094
Fire Brigades Boards ..	113,051	97,285	96,108	94,188	97,200
Other* ..	247,815	244,267	244,074	487,916	433,287
Total ..	39,066,398	36,336,469	36,095,192	36,460,835	37,017,179
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government ..	3,552,767	2,042,043	2,852,556	2,808,738	2,688,521
Municipal ..	791,796	251,937	170,763	362,990	591,555
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	330,408	140,175	113,240	143,963	145,847
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	881,992	189,401	201,784	318,435	391,732
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	336,157	97,672	98,625	130,078	167,501
Fire Brigades Boards ..	18,260	3,950	511	8,378	3,197
Other* ..	55,755	36,713	36,608	61,081	35,561
Total ..	5,967,135	2,761,891	3,474,087	3,833,663	4,023,914
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 20 4 3	£ s. d. 19 6 2	£ s. d. 19 8 9	£ s. d. 19 8 8	£ s. d. 20 2 3
Ordinary Expenditure ..	21 15 10	20 2 10	19 17 9	19 19 7	20 3 2
Loan Expenditure	3 6 7	1 10 7	1 18 3	2 2 0	2 3 10

* Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. The Mildura Sewerage Authority and Colac Sewerage Authority added in 1933, and the following added in 1934:—Echuca Sewerage Authority, Horsham Sewerage Authority, Kerang Sewerage Authority, Mildura Urban Water Trust, Swan Hill Sewerage Authority, Wangaratta Sewerage Authority, Warrnambool Sewerage Authority, and 106 Waterworks Trusts (*Water Act 1928*). Bairnsdale Sewerage Authority added in 1935.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1936.

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1936

	£
Cash received	683,183,456
Discount and expenses, after deducting premiums	5,566,033
Securities issued	688,748,489
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes	3,695,000
„ liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course	1,265,590
	693,710,079
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	485,951,753
National Debt Sinking Fund	6,392,764
Other Funds	24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,514
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960
	518,651,794
Loans outstanding as at 30th June, 1936	175,058,285

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1936 (excluding the advances, &c., referred to above), securities representing £688,748,489 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £683,183,456. The State thus received £99 3s. 10d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

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, 1936 :—

LOANS FLOATED TO 30th JUNE, 1936.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid Off (including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1936.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures.	Total Payable in—	
					London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London Register	247,737,990*	180,280,308	34,784,833	33,169,179	67,457,682	496,330†
Melbourne Register	441,011,499	338,371,486	101,933,875	209,808	..	102,143,683
Total	688,749,489	518,651,794	136,718,708	33,378,987		
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .					..	3,695,000
„ Liability to the Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .					..	1,265,590
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1936					67,457,682‡	107,600,603

* 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 £4,547,877 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

The Public Debt of Victoria, after allowing for the transfer of a liability of £2,160,960 to the Commonwealth Government during 1934-35 amounted to £175,058,285 at 30th June, 1936. There was an increase of £34,793,296, or nearly 25 per cent. over the ten-year period. The chief works and services for which the additional liabilities were incurred are shown below:—

PUBLIC DEBT—INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Work or Service for which raised.	Loans outstanding at 30th June—		Increase.
	1926.	1936.	
	£	£	£
Railways.. .. .	69,832,415	73,141,116	3,308,701
Waterworks—Country	17,475,150	25,015,717	7,540,567
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	22,353,046	22,842,381	489,335
Closer Settlement	5,967,421	10,630,776	4,663,355
Electricity Supply	9,655,532	17,551,088	7,895,556
Roads—Main	7,483,347	4,121,542	2,213,102
Developmental		5,574,907	
State Forests	50,000	628,009	578,009
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	6,510,704	6,510,704
All other Works and Services	6,790,263	5,237,823*	1,552,440†
In Aid of Revenue	657,815	3,804,222	3,146,407
Total	140,264,989	175,058,285	34,793,296

* Includes £783,239 advanced from State Loans Repayment Fund not yet allocated to any particular work and £965,590 portion of liability on account of flotation in course.

† Decrease.

Due Dates
of Loans.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1936, 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 VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Due Date. (Financial Year.)	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1936-37	5,884,825	8,017,380	13,902,205
1937-38 .. .. .	..	1,937,605	1,937,605
1938-39 .. .. .	..	16,905,736	16,905,736
1939-40 .. .. .	..	8,529,812	8,529,812
1940-41 .. .. .	..	3,612,300	3,612,300
1941-42	1,049,868	11,666,307	12,716,175
1942-43 .. .. .	..	2,570,295	2,570,295
1943-44 .. .. .	..	2,158,040	2,158,040
1944-45 .. .. .	..	6,211,137	6,211,137
1945-46 .. .. .	..	15,400	15,400
1947-48 .. .. .	..	4,615,025	4,615,025
1948-49	12,061,795	4,553,100	16,614,895
1949-50	6,082,195	3,538,953	9,621,148
1950-51 .. .. .	..	4,298,138	4,298,138
1953-54 .. .. .	..	4,186,879	4,186,879
1955-56	2,658,616*	4,086,413	6,745,029
1957-58	1,889,261*	3,984,318	5,873,579
1958-59	13,693,800	..	13,693,800
1959-60	2,962,116	3,958,406	6,920,522
1960-61	6,716,075	..	6,716,075
1961-62 .. .. .	..	4,012,278	4,012,278
1975-76	14,459,131	..	14,459,131
Not yet fixed .. .. .	..	3,782,491	3,782,491
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	..	3,695,000	3,695,000
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	1,265,590	1,265,590
Total	67,457,682	107,600,603	175,058,285

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

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.

In the subsequent tables "interest payable" does not include the cost of paying interest overseas. Particulars of exchange paid in each of the last five years are shown on page 310.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1936.

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	3,978,515
1934 ..	67,843,364	107,289,385	2,677,474	4,080,640
1935 ..	67,638,378	106,522,285	2,651,050	3,930,414
1936 ..	67,457,682	107,600,603	2,627,847	3,973,528

* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £4,658,461 at end of 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, £4,648,084 at end of 1931-32, £4,615,021 at end of 1932-33, £4,592,459 at end of 1933-34, £4,569,473 at end of 1934-35, and £4,547,877 at end of 1935-36.

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 $22\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 1936, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively:—

**RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1936.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
%	£	£	£
5	17,332,392*	..	17,332,392
$4\frac{1}{2}$	5,999,000	..	5,999,000
$4\frac{1}{2}$	786,564†	..	786,564
£4 5s. 3d.	..	193,200	193,200
£4 1s. 4d.	..	6,670	6,670
4	2,962,116	54,380,153	57,342,269
$3\frac{7}{8}$	..	6,371,841	6,371,841
$3\frac{1}{2}$	6,887,649	17,471,015	24,358,664
$3\frac{1}{8}$	..	877,000	877,000
$3\frac{1}{8}$	19,775,995	3,012,545	22,788,540
£3 9s. 9d.	..	500	500
£3 8s. 5d.	..	1,130,950	1,130,950
$3\frac{3}{8}$	..	1,535,430	1,535,430
$3\frac{1}{4}$	717,075	9,551,885	10,268,960
$3\frac{1}{4}$	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s.	..	391,049	391,049
£3 0s. 5d.	..	2,482,000	2,482,000
3	6,224,014	3,789,847	10,013,861
£2 18s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	..	220,000	220,000
£2 14s. 3d.	..	446,845	446,845
$2\frac{1}{2}$	5,884,825	..	5,884,825
£2 6s. 6d.	..	778,083	778,083
$1\frac{1}{2}$	888,052	..	888,052
Not fixed	..	4,960,590	4,960,590
Total	67,457,682	107,600,603	175,058,285
Average Rate of Interest	3·90	3·69	3·77

* Including £3,761,313 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

**Growth of
Public Debt.**

The public debt of Victoria amounted to £175,058,285 at 30th June, 1936. The debt increased each year until it reached £175,132,749 at the end of 1933-34, but owing to the transfer of a liability, amounting to £2,160,960, from the State to the Commonwealth under Act No. 4246 it decreased to £174,160,663 at 30th June, 1935. Other features with regard to the public debt were the noticeable

increase which occurred between the years 1918-19 and 1927-28 and the application of the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds to the liquidation of £5,540,369 of the debt during 1928-29.

The amount of the public debt per head of population increased by over 14 per cent. during the ten year period ended on the 30th June, 1936.

The annual amount of interest payable on the public debt per head of population increased by over 13 per cent. between 30th June, 1926, and 30th June, 1931, but there was a decrease of approximately 22 per cent. between the latter date and 30th June, 1936. Over the decennial period ended on 30th June, 1936, the decrease was slightly over 4 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 1935-36.

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	6,988,870	4.08	94 3 2	3 17 0
1934 ..	175,132,749	6,758,114	3.86	95 16 6	3 14 1
1935 ..	174,160,663	6,581,464	3.78	94 15 2	3 11 8
1936 ..	175,058,285	6,601,375	3.77	94 15 9	3 11 6

* 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, 1936.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	156,728	194,770	218,419	280,900	74,780,077
Water Supply—					
Country	488,072	315,870	260,736	285,473	25,966,872
Metropolitan .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,142,577
Closer Settlement	372,410	373,296	265,650	255,728	13,265,968
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	216,437	266,012	209,737	209,274	28,007,227
Country Roads	118,119	143,037	129,006	112,183	11,357,615
Electricity Supply .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17,839,227
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	Cr. 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	7,866	5,065,862
State Coal Mine .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	249,399
Seed and Fodder Advances to Farmers	204,676	146,047	78,965	78,008	2,083,639
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	52,352	37,228	18,384	19,444	812,192
Parliament Houses, Law Courts, &c. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	853,708
State Forests	26,288	33,784	44,542	46,793	642,451
Unemployment Relief	1,205,833	1,292,236	1,312,955	2,544,870	6,355,894
All other works and services	12,641	6,458	127	913	5,401,119
In aid of Revenue .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	150,000	58,000	4,083,682
Total	2,852,556	2,808,738	2,688,521	3,899,452	201,946,323

* The totals shown in this table are "Net." Discounts and flotation expenses for each of the periods mentioned were as follows:—1932-33, £8,954; 1933-34, £526,093; 1934-35, £80,572; 1935-36, £51,619; and aggregate to 30th June, 1936, £5,566,033.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1936, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £1,148,101, of which £77,715 was for Railways Construction, &c. ;

£37,655 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.; £89,504 for Country Water Supply, and £213,227 for Unemployment Relief. There was also an amount of £730,000 cash in the Loan Proceeds Suspense Account.

The amount of interest and expenses paid on the Public Debt of Victoria during each of the last five financial years is shown in the next table:—

Interest paid on Loans.

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, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.	Total.
	London.	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
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*
1934 ..	3,096,949	3,848,691	12,177	22,352	789,721	7,769,890*
1935 ..	2,665,308	3,868,945	10,164	85,518	665,963	7,295,898*
1936 ..	2,641,907	3,822,151	7,682	132,062	659,972	7,263,774*

* 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 1935-36:—

	£
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1935	123,875
Contributions during 1935-36—	£
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	270,603
" " under Federal Aid Roads Act	8,948
" State under Financial Agreement	710,877
" Excess (refunded)	1,415
	<u>991,843</u>
Interest received	3,693
	<u>1,119,411</u>
Cancellation of securities to the value of £801,267	813,806
	<u>305,605</u>
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1936	305,605
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1936	6,392,764
	<u>6,698,369</u>
The net credit to Victoria at 30th June, 1936	6,698,369

TRUST FUNDS.

The liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgements amounted to £8,261,525 at 30th June, 1936. Of this sum, £3,722,009 was invested in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities, and cash advances amounted to £4,554,984, thus leaving a debit balance of £15,468.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States at 30th June, 1936, 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, 1936.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 175,058,285	£ 346,576,294	£ 122,647,234	£ 105,098,481	£ 90,344,055	£ 24,418,156
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1936	£ s. d. 04 15 9	£ s. d. 129 18 10	£ s. d. 125 2 9	£ s. d. 180 1 4	£ s. d. 200 6 5	£ s. d. 106 3 4

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes £8,695,000; and liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course, £1,265,590.

The gross public debt of the six States at 30th June, 1936, was £864,742,505. 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 £391,039,601. Therefore the liability of the Australian public (£1,255,782,106) at 30th June, 1936, was equal to an average sum of £185 6s. 11d. per head of population.

The gross indebtedness of the State Government, Municipalities, and certain other Local Bodies of Victoria for the year 1935 is shown in detail hereunder. The amounts of loans received by all the local governing bodies from the State Government have been excluded. Amounts relating to Sewerage Authorities include indebtedness on account of house connexions.

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1935.

Heading.	Loans Outstanding—		
	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
State Public Debt—			
Securities issued ..	£ 67,638,378	£ 100,494,265	£
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes ..	..	4,520,000	} 174,160,003*
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course ..	..	1,508,020	
Municipal Debt .. .. .	..	11,863,315†	11,863,315†
Other Local Governing Bodies—			
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	1,082,100	3,345,011	4,427,111
Geelong Harbor Trust‡ ..	..	227,300	227,300
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	3,724,404	21,328,080	25,053,084
Bendigo Sewerage Authority ..	..	333,446	333,446
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	..	1,272,215	1,272,215
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority‡ ..	..	428,136	428,136
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	1,000,000	3,995,403	4,995,403
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	..	196,565	196,565
Country Fire Brigades Board ..	..	41,069	41,069
Other‡§ ..	..	250,589	250,589
Grand Total	73,444,882	140,804,614	223,249,496

* Including £4,569,473 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Including £65,400 payable in New Zealand.

‡ Excluding outstanding loans received from State Government as follows:—Municipalities, £2,733,765; Geelong Harbor Trust, £353,321; Warrnambool Harbor Board, £4,668; Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, £292,850; Other Authorities, £436,765.

§ For Authorities included, see footnote page 302.

The total loan liability in respect of the Authorities mentioned above—£223,249,496—represents a debt of £121 9s. 4d. per head of population at 30th June, 1935.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries 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 the 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. Since that date the Tariff has been extensively altered. The Tariff at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-1936.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of British countries, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom was laid down in the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932*.

There are three scales of duties at present operating—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom, and have not been transhipped, or if transhipped then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part to any part of the British Empire and a number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates are now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

The Intermediate Tariff, which was a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until the 14th October, 1932, was again introduced on the 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items subject to treaty negotiations were concerned in order to facilitate the implementation of Trade Agreements. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff may be extended to any country by proclamation.

Following on the completion of Trade Agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa in 1936, the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff in respect of certain goods were extended to these countries. At the same time the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff under one hundred and thirty items of the Customs

Tariff were extended to one hundred and one other countries (including British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and mandates) entitled to most favoured nation treatment.

The General Tariff applies to all goods except those the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, those covered by reciprocal tariff agreements, and those entitled to the Intermediate Tariff.

Reciprocal Agreements. A reciprocal trade agreement between Australia and New Zealand has been in force since 1922, under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand, and the British Preferential Tariff is extended to all other New Zealand goods. A new agreement was made in 1933 and extended in 1934.

In 1925 a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. This, however, covered only a limited number of items. In 1931 a new trade agreement between Canada and Australia was concluded under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference. Amendments were made to this agreement in 1934 and 1936 and the schedule at present in operation is known as the *Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act 1934-1936*.

Certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty in conformity with the *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act 1936*. All other goods, the produce or manufacture of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as quoted previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa.

Trade Restrictions. On and from 23rd May, 1936, a licensing system over a limited range of imports was adopted to divert a certain amount of the import trade from countries which are very indifferent purchasers of Australian exports to countries which are, or recently have been, heavy purchasers of Australian exports. These restrictions, however, do not apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and with the exception of motor chassis and explosives do not apply to goods the produce or manufacture of British Empire countries. Under the licensing system an importer of specified commodities must receive a licence before the goods will be permitted importation. These licences, however, are freely granted upon application in respect of the imports of all countries with which Australia has a favorable balance of trade, and all other countries in regard to which, although the balance may be adverse to the Commonwealth, the Government is satisfied with the position.

Exchange Adjustment. The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1936* varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1936 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.

Subsequent to the enactment of the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act* 1933, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries has adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions, Australia on London, are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensures the *pro rata* maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and consequently such items have been removed from the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act*.

In addition to duties imposed by the *Customs Tariff Act* 1933-1936 *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are charged according to the type of goods and origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, the Territory of New Guinea or New Zealand 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 duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act* 1934-1936, and also to proclaimed commodities from the British self-governing colonies and protectorates. A limited number of goods admissible under the Intermediate Tariff pay primage duties at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate.

**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 the 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 other currency than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported, including the cost of containers, is recorded in Australian currency, and is generally the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Special bases of valuation for exports have, however, been adopted for the commodities as mentioned hereunder :—

From the 1st July, 1929, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of sugar and of goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export, viz. :—

- (1) (a) *Sugar sold in Australia for export*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers ;
- (b) *Sugar shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling price of such sugar in the London markets.
- (2) *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 the 1st July, 1930, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of wool, viz. :—

- Wool sold in Australia for export*—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 Australian prices.

From the 1st July, 1932, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports 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.

From the 1st April, 1934, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of butter, viz. :—

- (a) *Butter sold in Australia for export*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the butter was sold.
- (b) *Butter shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current ruling price overseas.

NOTE.—The values (a) and (b) are adjusted from time to time on the basis of information received from the Australian Dairy Produce Export Board.

From the 1st July, 1934, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of flour:—

Flour sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold.

Flour shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling Australian prices.

Excise Tariff. The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff 1921-1936. This Tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff and wireless valves.

Variation in External Exchange Position. As the values of imports in subsequent tables are shown in British currency, it is necessary when estimating the balance of trade between Victoria and other countries to take the rate of exchange into consideration. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London—which had reached £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931. Since that date the rate has remained unchanged.

Oversea Trade of Victoria. The total values of oversea trade to and from Victorian Ports for each of the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are set forth hereunder:—

OVERSEA TRADE.—RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.				Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.
IMPORTS (BRITISH CURRENCY).						
				£	£	£
1931-32	..	..	..	15,771,949	271,868	16,043,817
1932-33	..	..	..	21,197,497	319,491	21,516,988
1933-34	..	..	..	22,190,826	213,406	22,404,232
1934-35	..	..	..	26,137,841	207,232	26,345,073
1935-36	..	..	..	30,379,457	236,674	30,616,131
EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).						
1931-32	..	..	..	24,523,335	3,240,975	27,764,310†
1932-33	..	..	..	26,656,364	3,153,054	29,809,418†
1933-34	..	..	..	28,943,447	1,576,279	30,519,726†
1934-35	..	..	..	26,248,909	1,870,918	28,119,827†
1935-36	..	..	..	33,628,137	1,354,407	34,982,544†

* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† The estimated British Currency value was £21,853,000 in 1931-32, £23,805,000 in 1932-33, £24,370,000 in 1933-34, £22,454,000 in 1934-35, and £27,932,000 in 1935-36.

Percentage
of Common-
wealth Trade.

That portion of the value of Commonwealth trade handled in Victorian ports for each of the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Portion of Commonwealth Trade handled in Victorian Ports—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1931-32 (a) ..	44,712,868	108,404,318	..	..	..	..
1931-32 (b) ..	44,712,868	85,348,607	130,061,475	35.9	25.6	29.1
1932-33 (a) ..	58,013,860	120,943,317	..	..	..	..
1932-33 (b) ..	58,013,860	96,597,225	154,611,085	37.1	24.6	29.3
1933-34 (a) ..	60,712,926	123,441,299	..	..	..	..
1933-34 (b) ..	60,712,926	98,572,632	159,285,558	36.9	24.7	29.4
1934-35 (a) ..	74,119,496	112,986,037	..	..	..	..
1934-35 (b) ..	74,119,496	90,225,168	164,344,664	35.5	24.9	29.7
1935-36 (a) ..	85,252,458	136,381,221	..	..	..	..
1935-36 (b) ..	85,252,458	108,907,205	194,159,663	35.9	25.6	30.2

(a) Recorded values.

(b) British Currency values.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Imports.

The recorded values of the principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victorian ports during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIAN PORTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1932-33 TO 1935-36.

(British Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.				
Butter .. .. .	..	26	..	2
Cheese	2,144	1,511	1,766	2,669
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	120,099	159,997	191,715	184,288
All other	35,714	60,624	66,623	78,399
Meats	37,522	52,746	67,431	73,854
All other Animal Foodstuffs	3,999	5,921	3,592	6,979
Total, Class I. ..	199,478	280,825	331,127	346,191

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934. *	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING—				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa Butter, &c.	1,435	3,846	9,743	18,192
Cocoa and Chocolate	75,417	64,654	70,588	64,419
Coffee and Chicory	34,174	34,741	28,606	25,367
Confectionery	8,955	3,706	6,140	8,277
Fruits, Dried	17,983	23,737	27,223	22,244
Fruits, Fresh	3,457	1,315	960	1,111
Fruits &c., Preserved	1,273	1,174	1,036	1,868
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice	2,733	2,728	2,784	3,538
All other.. ..	13,690	9,499	12,903	16,969
Hops	191	438	7,595	977
Mustard	20,858	11,122	16,133	5,282
Nuts, Edible	57,460	66,393	67,694	72,191
Pickles and Sauces	2,032	2,094	3,446	4,607
Sago and Tapioca	9,763	11,896	14,234	14,195
Spices	31,264	26,964	30,173	29,904
Tea	259,228	481,459	411,305	379,031
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	64,027	54,995	62,937	59,251
Total, Class II.	603,940	800,761	773,500	727,423
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	9,369	9,981	10,951	8,704
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy	5,512	8,745	9,757	10,147
Gin	2,086	4,697	3,254	1,737
Whisky	86,632	116,950	100,315	69,754
Other	3,041	5,928	11,033	7,300
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling	2,974	7,154	10,583	3,655
Other	2,999	4,567	4,525	5,071
Total, Class III.	112,613	158,022	150,418	106,368
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	5,863	5,605	4,564	4,278
Unmanufactured	297,807	208,693	310,821	401,734
Cigars	2,122	3,003	6,187	4,720
Cigarettes	2,608	3,052	4,372	12,043
Snuff	297	139	198	170
Total, Class IV.	308,697	220,492	326,142	422,945

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	£ 19,061	£ 36,126	£ 49,257	£ 62,464
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	6,680	10,153	5,496	15,064
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	121,900	148,259	180,039	175,579
Other	116,327	131,539	199,556	245,695
Silk, Raw	214,088	221,578	171,196	289,579
Wool	21,287	175,267	58,348	199,883
All other Animal Substances ..	42,125	25,712	33,197	48,666
Total, Class VI. ..	522,407	712,508	647,832	974,466
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES.				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp	114,363	100,719	110,958	162,199
Kapok	31,832	27,034	36,795	44,494
All other	100,775	88,665	71,579	97,479
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats. &c. ..	38,497	38,587	42,611	40,554
Gums and Resins	69,922	71,024	91,001	103,647
Pulp for Papermaking ..	149,937	143,910	122,070	139,984
Seeds	79,561	91,411	117,655	149,888
Tanning Substances	21,637	18,049	20,412	23,208
All other Vegetable Substances	30,708	32,855	48,856	54,919
Total, Class VII. ..	637,232	612,254	661,937	816,372
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFAC- TURED FIBRES.				
(a) <i>Apparel.</i>				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	13,906	21,820	25,529	29,512
Boots and Shoes	77,070	57,513	78,949	70,120
Corsets	3,231	5,279	10,766	8,671
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	102,306	119,988	86,533	98,444
Gloves	185,920	167,034	184,159	203,780
Hats and Caps	47,066	62,341	58,941	65,953
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock- ings)	7,573	16,362	19,313	29,078
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments	6,648	17,828	26,933	39,320
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	2,639	4,447	3,164	4,173
Trimmings	165,363	142,830	161,291	167,384
Other	102,395	112,668	121,832	170,844

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>(b) Textiles.</i>				
<i>Piece Goods—</i>				
Canvas and Duck	165,347	161,951	231,623	223,422
Cotton and Linen	2,027,870	1,779,620	1,998,779	1,725,790
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods	166,878	107,470	114,794	122,204
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c.	91,972	67,402	86,256	119,859
Silk	1,241,063	1,094,081	1,174,598	1,155,377
Velvets, Velvetens, Plushes, &c.	146,266	125,104	86,101	99,340
Woollen	63,805	88,111	115,786	126,844
Other	327,016	265,042	328,677	346,796
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c.	405,758	501,233	609,065	698,607
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	209,132	191,238	197,949	204,318
All other Textiles	240,978	261,437	321,435	331,720
<i>(c) Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
<i>Bags and Sacks—</i>				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Podder	71,037	71,169	82,818	85,795
Corn and Flour	604,037	566,965	297,415	372,956
All other	94,381	103,110	89,774	99,082
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage)	45,750	84,835	144,161	53,862
<i>Yarns—</i>				
Artificial Silk	261,681	314,794	310,471	323,411
Cotton	370,158	316,553	364,678	287,463
Wool	22,043	17,471	18,001	36,421
Other	12,724	17,560	23,642	19,970
Total, Class VIII.	7,282,013	6,863,256	7,373,433	7,311,516
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
<i>Oils (in bulk)—</i>				
Kerosene, &c.	158,849	97,433	105,655	110,895
Lubricating (Mineral)	238,559	197,200	206,635	222,371
Petroleum, Crude	169,201	178,734	204,587	210,650
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	1,014,437	948,692	890,525	1,258,354
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	227,181	231,096	272,552	311,476
Total, Class IX.	1,808,227	1,653,155	1,679,954	2,113,746
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	119,466	123,819	159,290	163,092
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	116,741	117,493	150,519	190,869

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.				
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered ..	104,096	131,135	175,879	309,056
Dynamo Machines ..	45,755	67,405	77,127	150,633
Telephones and Switchboards ..	19,471	34,574	67,639	140,800
Wireless and Parts ..	66,182	55,301	74,873	55,616
Other	145,971	199,916	293,815	332,393
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural)	33,492	42,269	41,176	60,873
Engines	54,061	79,930	178,542	360,988
All other Machines and Machinery	709,228	758,050	1,152,723	1,531,561
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys	33,707	46,218	73,228	65,673
Gas Appliances	7,418	13,979	28,002	43,252
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c.	124,690	138,430	162,868	204,051
Pig and Scrap	2,862	3,665	1,371	530
Plate and Sheet	571,642	542,740	780,348	926,786
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c.	331	416	10,749	1,421
Wire	40,687	36,861	70,323	81,241
Railway and Tramway Material	1,778	6,137	17,187	10,579
Lamps and Lampware	61,247	69,900	92,857	73,522
Pipes and Tubes	141,983	139,242	127,023	81,422
Plated Ware and Cutlery	102,040	98,295	119,502	147,185
Tools of Trade (not being Machines)	159,781	158,207	203,157	261,681
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. ..	29,928	43,766	64,055	109,437
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. ..	5,493	35,801	74,394	75,220
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. ..	821,015	1,385,909	1,877,031	2,496,909
Other, and Parts	263,941	322,971	569,808	819,551
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery	456,137	510,415	602,364	738,992
Total, Class XII. ..	4,002,936	4,921,532	6,936,041	9,079,372

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
<i>(a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed	162,837	236,367	331,530	293,071
Rubber Manufactures ..	131,973	102,487	117,477	177,426
<i>(b) Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Glace Kid	711	2,555	5,291	10,667
Patent and Enamelled ..	141	7	969	468
All other	27,682	35,958	44,590	57,979
Total, Class XIII. ..	323,344	377,374	499,857	539,611
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.				
Timber—				
Dressed	58,743	80,150	80,318	83,418
Undressed	342,424	321,806	443,996	459,613
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture ..	83,181	63,035	94,428	104,935
Total, Class XIV. ..	484,348	464,991	618,742	647,966
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.				
Cement (Portland)	1,751	4,109	5,555	7,203
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	145,381	141,912	169,605	189,322
Glass and Glassware	146,320	174,375	228,061	305,976
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware	28,748	43,200	62,925	74,659
Total, Class XV. ..	322,200	363,596	466,146	577,160

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
(a) <i>Paper—</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards	65,977	78,356	73,174	90,845
Printing	601,002	641,206	621,042	690,424
Wrapping of all Colours ..	74,750	57,064	68,191	87,683
Writing and Typewriting ..	148,363	153,714	148,120	191,952
All other	190,848	175,291	210,869	221,781
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c.	233,404	263,488	346,449	370,371
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c. ..	14,224	9,523	15,291	18,516
Pens and Pencils	37,501	41,940	50,308	54,429
All other.. ..	124,682	178,220	146,669	210,634
Total, Class XVI. ..	1,490,751	1,598,802	1,680,113	1,936,635
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Fancy Goods	123,119	138,266	145,766	161,698
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	68,876	69,977	123,449	134,147
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	81,632	93,980	132,261	162,598
Total, Class XVII.	273,627	302,223	401,476	458,443
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c... ..	75,250	86,330	108,317	114,058
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c.	2,860	2,470	4,147	7,057
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	65,323	76,267	94,808	120,446
Total, Class XVIII. ..	143,433	165,067	207,272	241,561
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Acids	48,306	39,877	49,376	56,801
Cream of Tartar	181	829	196	316
Dyes	166,383	148,364	163,876	195,891
Fertilizers	222,135	194,049	232,108	272,691
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	28,074	28,313	32,110	39,311

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS—<i>continued.</i>				
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions	43,225	46,531	57,319	68,175
Proprietary Medicines	49,686	46,980	51,232	66,910
Sodium Salts	144,985	133,055	135,090	208,970
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions	12,083	16,617	19,538	29,618
Sulphur (Brimstone)	221,807	143,179	133,346	184,026
All other Drugs and Chemicals	284,010	330,270	382,310	424,375
Total, Class XIX. ..	1,220,875	1,128,064	1,256,501	1,547,084
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explo- sives	224,841	224,438	216,433	262,332
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c.	26,838	52,485	74,737	79,058
Brushware	45,271	60,509	87,381	154,519
Matches and Vestas	340	281	557	5,515
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts	815	1,169	3,904	5,656
Other and Parts	12,949	16,118	21,747	27,661
Soap and Soap Substitutes	12,540	9,694	8,787	14,048
All other Articles*	882,514	925,772	1,354,738	1,567,384
Total, Class XX. ..	1,206,108	1,290,466	1,768,284	2,116,173
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	316,581	211,084	204,557	220,891
Silver	2,833	2,266	2,606	15,568
Bronze—Specie	77	56	69	215
Total, Class XXI. ..	319,491	213,406	207,232	236,674
Grand Total	21,516,988	22,404,232	26,345,073	30,616,131

* Includes "Outside Packages" 1932-33, £518,041; 1933-34, £547,191; 1934-35, £610,677; 1935-36, £706,620.

Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres represented 23.9 per cent., machinery and metal manufactures 29.7 per cent., oils, &c., 6.9 per cent., paper and stationery, 6.3 per cent., and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers, 5.1 per cent., respectively, of the total value of imports during 1935-36. Excluding bullion and specie, the imports for 1935-36 exceeded those of the previous year by £4,241,616.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Exports.

The recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the last four years are shown hereunder in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1932-33 TO 1935-36.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Butter	3,865,321	2,411,892	3,428,217	3,751,294
Cheese	107,947	44,657	141,392	158,109
Eggs	240,777	362,736	370,194	283,724
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams	3,452	5,180	4,786	5,240
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	90,352	50,466	61,981	115,053
Lamb	1,521,078	1,677,254	2,134,761	2,489,952
Mutton	197,056	290,242	297,002	224,243
Pork	54,812	57,895	100,316	193,245
Rabbits and Hares	170,899	124,196	192,104	99,495
Other	56,548	87,605	87,528	122,434
Preserved in Tins.. .. .	16,646	21,966	30,611	26,074
Sausage Casings	118,907	223,124	288,580	241,058
Other	1,515	4,602	2,043	3,172
Milk and Cream	900,778	715,528	513,107	523,209
All other Animal Foodstuffs	2,926	1,922	3,340	4,519
Total, Class I.	7,349,014	6,079,265	7,655,962	8,240,821
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Biscuits	15,161	14,681	21,201	19,899
Fruits, Dried	1,507,299	1,722,359	1,320,022	1,306,592
Fruits, Fresh	687,583	391,225	431,159	542,555
Fruits, Preserved in liquid	475,636	658,468	647,909	522,734
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat.. .. .	3,621,571	1,431,842	1,617,923	2,917,377
Other	47,769	23,912	94,696	34,438
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten)	1,564,396	1,285,088	1,734,520	1,875,692
Other	47,688	66,358	191,770	138,889
Jams and Fruit Jellies	5,982	5,331	9,472	19,744
Tea	13,609	14,940	11,922	10,294
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	66,486	87,551	75,734	91,748
Total, Class II.	8,053,180	5,701,755	6,156,328	7,479,962

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	70,124	104,370	93,413	91,970
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.. ..	112,236	59,269	49,522	71,813
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS	40,264	39,702	44,780	64,686
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	38,190	44,444	72,035	117,093
Opossum	10,139	5,649	113,302	14,136
Rabbit and Hare	127,598	261,761	236,199	556,942
Sheep	663,732	1,325,081	887,082	1,369,510
Other	33,437	112,074	52,458	48,992
Wool—				
Greasy	7,757,782	11,942,129	7,766,452	11,845,485
Scoured and Washed	850,457	1,511,461	1,101,958	1,369,205
Tops, Noils and Waste	30,697	58,160	43,498	85,012
All other Animal Substances ..	14,841	15,998	17,524	29,636
Total, Class VI.	9,526,873	15,276,757	10,290,508	15,436,011
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES	20,270	34,216	48,521	42,047
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes	33,426	36,871	38,939	29,547
All other Apparel	80,437	66,531	49,684	55,127
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	91,052	148,681	174,315	186,233
Total, Class VIII.	204,915	252,083	262,938	270,907
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined	240,262	131,024	263,558	212,409
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	44,741	34,372	42,132	62,162
Total, Class IX.	285,003	165,396	305,690	274,571
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	5,268	8,426	8,316	13,060
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	7,409	12,906	43,772	53,547

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Machines and Machinery ..	100,540	100,254	167,549	202,653
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery.</i>				
Iron and Steel	28,037	30,957	36,152	41,704
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	13	236	183	325
Tin Ingots	28	134	50	..
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	7,725	16,856	29,614	1,663
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof	125,580	149,757	146,153	196,570
Total, Class XII. ..	261,923	298,194	379,701	442,915
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Rubber and Manufactures ..	22,966	29,768	34,437	33,543
Leather and Manufactures ..	164,582	294,601	214,053	316,423
Total, Class XIII. ..	187,548	324,369	248,490	349,966
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	23,432	29,342	26,220	30,982
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE	27,041	40,292	43,216	60,770
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Paper	9,275	10,958	23,825	54,251
Stationery	32,024	27,381	31,630	71,207
Total, Class XVI. ..	41,299	38,339	55,455	125,458
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Precious Stones, Unset ; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	16,704	11,245	23,859	42,402
All other Jewellery, Time-pieces, and Fancy Goods ..	22,280	38,697	34,296	37,800
Total, Class XVII. ..	38,984	49,942	58,155	80,202

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES:
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..	56,984	48,898	60,481	65,075
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Casein	14,341	22,050	32,066	36,394
Fertilizers	1,376	1,658	1,109	8,310
Medicines	3,725	9,228	14,132	22,127
Oil—Eucalyptus	35,405	34,368	39,174	44,387
All other Drugs and Chemicals	52,207	53,175	53,157	54,782
Total, Class XIX. ..	107,054	120,479	139,638	166,000
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap	110,427	75,363	50,939	60,425
Vessels transferred abroad .. .. .	..	..	1,500	24,000
All other Articles	127,116	184,084	225,364	182,949
Total, Class XX. ..	237,543	259,447	277,803	267,374
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	3,134,058	1,547,421	1,857,367	1,275,078
Silver	15,952	26,414	12,522	78,322
Bronze	3,044	2,444	1,029	1,007
Total, Class XXI. ..	3,153,054	1,576,279	1,870,918	1,354,407
Australian produce	29,518,676	30,195,377	27,776,969	34,593,245
Other produce	290,742	324,349	342,858	389,299
Grand Total	29,809,418	30,519,726	28,119,827	34,982,544

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 1935-36 amounted to slightly over 91 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported—wool alone represented 39 per cent. Exports of merchandise only during 1935-36 showed an increase of £7,379,228 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 :—

Trade with
Countries.

Imports from the United Kingdom during 1935-36 represented 43 per cent. of the total imports into Victorian ports whilst exports therefrom to the United Kingdom during that year amounted to 48 per cent. of the total value of exports from Victorian ports. Details of the principal articles interchanged are given hereunder:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of United Kingdom origin).</i>					
Whisky	£ 50,396	£ 86,404	£ 116,791	£ 89,173	£ 69,595
Cigarettes	734	1,510	2,546	3,579	10,930
Apparel	160,624	247,215	279,312	323,182	351,141
Piece Goods—					
Canvas and Duck	116,253	157,906	152,896	206,266	189,684
Cotton and Linen	1,469,740	1,788,704	1,498,000	1,641,787	1,340,295
Silk	297,924	404,335	420,191	404,590	408,137
Woolen	26,138	56,845	81,587	108,840	120,267
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	111,664	115,233	76,229	81,443	118,272
Other	185,051	262,542	200,573	232,724	253,974
Floor Coverings	222,827	382,655	475,729	578,978	655,285
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	160,695	188,205	174,570	180,734	183,121
Yarns	350,496	407,787	352,972	465,951	423,549
Machines and Machinery	420,638	596,410	764,175	1,127,105	1,559,121
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	533,477	686,499	669,729	930,544	1,016,275
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts)	107,836	364,109	669,793	560,910	735,802
Pipes and Tubes	57,556	126,150	102,862	106,337	72,606
Platedware and Cutlery	44,962	85,946	82,585	103,031	126,104
Other Vehicles and parts, n.e.i.	75,337	161,445	230,680	372,844	530,945
Other Metals and Manufactures	315,742	485,329	534,543	654,016	765,113
Rubber and Rubber Goods	68,844	79,689	71,788	76,559	83,235
Crockery and Household Ware	54,061	75,607	73,542	105,005	117,607
Glass and Glassware	17,621	43,156	47,473	60,639	69,072
Paper	560,098	580,986	590,041	550,836	598,952
Books	197,899	212,458	241,735	319,704	333,471
Fancy Goods	42,539	39,639	47,649	60,294	64,415
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	49,467	64,015	57,584	62,758	78,564
Sodium Salts	110,217	125,013	99,645	105,139	168,794
Dyes	94,877	116,866	116,310	123,078	156,335
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	90,614	192,910	169,391	183,440	213,532
All other Articles	791,765	1,150,392	1,377,236	1,877,811	2,128,301
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	6,786,092	9,285,960	9,778,157	11,697,297	12,942,494
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter	3,641,089	3,491,651	2,095,079	3,078,708	3,335,027
Eggs	151,010	240,450	362,292	369,760	283,147
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	1,374,825	1,770,435	1,984,827	2,451,024	2,768,777
Pork	37,156	52,588	55,741	97,712	189,588
Rabbits and Hares	144,468	164,367	117,817	181,639	92,017
Other	16,901	65,232	121,120	135,210	204,113
Milk and Cream	39,556	150,301	41,569	3,150	7,068
Fruits—all kinds	1,151,200	2,136,759	2,195,693	1,754,923	1,649,446
Wheat and Flour	911,613	1,179,142	769,123	268,758	915,635
Wine, fermented	55,590	36,622	45,116	32,155	24,654
Hides and Skins	205,746	198,754	492,603	329,848	383,111
Wool	3,144,862	3,016,411	4,144,271	4,010,126	4,936,807
Tallow, unrefined	53,328	81,086	29,480	37,196	25,579
Leather, &c.	63,799	82,604	182,396	112,609	226,806
Soap	128,103	92,135	60,184	37,955	47,497
Bullion and Specie	3,233,098	3,152,974	1,558,610	1,862,966	1,273,820
All other Articles	266,259	302,982	294,592	594,373	532,993
Total	14,628,683	16,214,498	14,550,513	15,358,112	16,896,085

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

During 1935-36 imports into Victorian ports from India and Ceylon increased by £125,536 as compared with the previous year, while exports from Victorian ports to those countries increased by £99,769.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans	5,168	4,473	5,723	5,044	2,980
Coffee	13,613	4,907	4,273	6,644	4,428
Rice	58	1	51	..	..
Nuts	1,258	631	787	719	867
Spices	4,867	4,660	4,911	4,359	4,610
Tea	118,559	121,240	179,408	198,198	152,345
Hides and Skins.. .. .	40,390	36,181	39,464	36,887	64,512
Fibres	32,925	41,763	31,537	35,047	61,226
Gums and Resins	12,302	8,413	9,769	13,842	12,651
Seeds	35,503	24,766	40,605	37,199	20,149
Hessians	100,959	131,281	94,744	100,705	107,556
Floor Coverings	2,015	5,527	6,199	6,926	7,363
Bags and Sacks	537,241	758,739	728,509	469,840	547,823
Yarns—Coir	7,989	8,569	10,661	14,569	10,838
Oils in Bulk	520	1,379	291	917	853
Waxes	3,716	3,758	4,537	5,004	5,410
Rubber, &c.	10,235	3,568	11,810	19,423	17,905
All other Articles	41,660	23,698	32,149	33,566	32,909
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	968,978	1,189,644	1,205,428	928,889	1,054,425
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter	9,626	10,490	9,516	12,192	17,007
Meats	8,351	13,806	14,005	15,008	24,897
Milk and Cream	66,870	124,807	86,483	72,310	57,443
Biscuits	3,136	2,097	2,624	2,978	2,919
Hay and Chaff	3,271	1,873	1,817	4,503	3,762
Fruits (all kinds)	9,821	11,717	13,783	9,205	12,227
Wheat	628	497	720	1,347	23,084
Flour	91,689	92,981	86,550	96,515	96,894
Horses	23,308	27,684	24,529	26,720	41,344
Wool	43,023	72,492	71,687	66,978	118,394
Tallow (unrefined)	28,641	50,895	31,299	39,306	64,772
Soap	2,871	1,921	1,818	1,015	909
Speck and Bullion	7,700	..	..	..	..
All other Articles	51,589	53,565	62,273	72,012	56,206
Total	350,524	464,825	407,104	420,089	519,858

The value of imports into Victorian ports from New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1936, was £892,702. The exports from Victorian ports thereto amounted to £1,297,961, an increase of £196,047 over the previous year. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
NEW ZEALAND, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of New Zealand origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	18,229	19,069	40,117	48,568	54,194
Milk and Cream	450	897	2,624	325	1
Meats	5,582	5,412	4,564	5,525	11,230
Grain and Pulse	15,524	9,070	6,767	8,376	9,431
Hops	342	191	438	510	512
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	7,861	13,397	20,137	20,829	32,255
Hides and Skins	61,155	95,329	138,953	151,686	175,669
Wool	17,138	21,002	172,919	57,382	199,558
Flax and Hemp	13,038	18,129	20,834	27,510	39,936
Oakum and Tow	2,667	2,775	3,132	2,537	2,255
Seeds	32,728	19,443	26,431	37,801	32,532
Timber	87,774	117,412	82,082	167,489	157,069
Gold and Silver	240,840	265,283	138,626	127,080	122,786
All other Articles	31,205	28,894	41,269	55,030	55,274
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	534,533	616,303	698,933	710,648	892,702
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds	223,322	111,859	126,663	243,518	288,218
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat		190,811	209	1	14,934
Flour	5,477	2,679	1,367	1,381	1,525
Oats	17,138	7,507	172	288	4,796
Rice and Rice Meal	2,511	1,239	2,054	3,096	4,957
Tea	4,500	13,337	14,625	10,928	9,671
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	6,380	6,834	8,330	9,825	12,559
Tobacco manufactured	131,076	93,146	52,722	39,698	62,497
Apparel	68,511	85,447	81,869	62,340	67,435
Textiles	24,036	21,297	38,271	43,534	46,496
Manufactured Fibres	21,280	11,114	42,473	63,510	75,585
Oils	4,808	6,663	5,368	7,909	10,856
Machines and Machinery	42,937	40,902	49,462	70,267	78,985
Metal manufactures	34,165	47,949	71,173	70,680	92,153
Rubber manufactures	14,744	19,469	25,796	33,073	31,941
Leather, &c.	18,963	29,736	45,364	44,429	38,744
Books	6,697	6,286	7,089	9,973	13,186
Photographic goods and materials	32,053	33,774	34,033	46,190	46,699
Drugs and Chemicals	36,180	33,987	38,375	40,157	41,010
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	55,306	56,524	48,801	68,414	41,216
All other Articles	148,562	162,108	203,266	232,693	314,498
Australian produce	818,834	895,117	799,985	993,902	1,188,262
Other produce	79,817	87,251	97,547	108,012	109,699
Total	898,651	982,368	897,532	1,101,914	1,297,961

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Belgium showed an increase of £45,346 during 1935-36, while exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £91,871. The principal articles of trade with Belgium during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH BELGIUM, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values into Victorian ports (of Belgian origin)).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed ..	1,716	1,313	100	..	18
Gloves	4,821	5,829	5,061	12,185	33,011
Piece Goods	28,271	38,485	43,067	45,020	43,364
Artificial Silk Yarn	3,717	891	316	182	2,245
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	1,797	4,405	4,265	6,156	9,302
Metal Manufactures—					
Copper	231	42	68	47	2,628
Iron and Steel	2,703	7,134	3,949	2,988	7,493
Vehicles .. .. .	..	10	30	14	210
Other	3,593	3,814	5,554	5,391	3,645
Glass and Glassware	23,778	30,430	42,786	49,374	42,591
Paper	11,576	12,496	7,230	7,287	6,492
Precious Stones, Unset	2,364	11,309	4,293	12,948	23,803
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	3,089	8,743	4,446	2,748	4,364
All other Articles	19,696	22,475	23,082	25,146	35,657
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	107,352	156,466	144,247	169,486	214,832
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values from Victorian ports to Belgium.)</i>					
Meats	2,002	1,548	310	513	452
Wheat	126,225	33,045	..	548	106,308
Hides and Skins	1,703	4,494	12,491	27,200	57,703
Wool	280,159	579,449	1,416,681	981,736	940,750
Tallow (unrefined)	137	..	..	1,060	..
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	950	971	599	1,400	7,224
All other Articles	24,635	16,395	12,499	30,960	22,851
Total	435,811	635,902	1,442,580	1,043,417	1,135,288

Imports into Victorian ports from France during 1935-36 decreased by £49,890 as compared with the previous year, while exports from Victorian ports to France increased by £450,574. The chief articles of trade during the last five years are given in the appended table :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH FRANCE, 1931-32 TO 1935-36

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of French origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy	2,060	5,512	8,741	9,748	10,015
Hides and Skins	296	653	2,525	508	1,427
Wine	289	3,915	8,336	11,465	4,528
Guans and Resins	8,584	11,734	7,188	4,734	5,485
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments	30,499	38,979	41,960	36,373	24,190
Gloves	9,595	6,927	11,255	9,786	7,016
Other	10,710	20,694	19,715	15,910	16,629
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	238,356	239,107	123,489	99,728	77,677
Other	4,835	3,923	4,151	4,385	3,376
Oils	16,640	17,201	15,966	16,295	17,999
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	3,082	1,407	1,212	1,506	887
Other Machines and Machinery	5,043	8,482	3,797	9,572	3,984
Motor Bodies, Chassis and Parts	406	4,774	3,108	3,246	1,385
Rubber Manufactures	2,401	4,146	3,605	1,380	1,781
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	18,210	4,017	3,665	3,954	13,734
Pipes (smoking)	4,192	4,258	5,380	3,956	11,769
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	..	72	173	44	35
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	8,379	8,908	9,591	9,297	6,151
All other Articles	68,079	86,639	108,804	106,633	90,562
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	431,656	471,348	382,661	348,520	298,630
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to France.</i>					
Meats	3,731	12,165	8,335	8,911	4,678
Wheat and Flour	2,023	..	..	..	7,880
Hides and Skins	223,199	469,904	769,538	519,765	712,461
Wool	839,953	906,906	962,690	556,738	824,052
Tallow (unrefined)	275	1,255	..	..	..
All other Articles	15,556	14,318	39,812	22,369	9,286
Total	1,084,737	1,404,548	1,730,375	1,107,783	1,558,357

During 1935-36 imports into Victorian ports from Germany increased by £382,197 as compared with 1934-35, while exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £140,344. Wool is the chief item exported to Germany, and during the past five years accounted for 88 per cent. of the total exports from Victorian ports to that country—the percentage for 1935-36 being 85.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of German origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Hides and Skins	1,558	246	177	47	368
Apparel—					
Gloves	57,356	83,954	61,991	67,795	78,557
Other	47,839	53,230	39,639	39,676	56,752
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	56,650	65,406	46,877	56,424	93,329
Other	13,257	16,519	11,269	15,052	19,059
Artificial Silk Yarn	25,441	14,165	5,205	186	5,438
Machines and Machinery	101,505	103,211	122,477	171,556	307,147
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles and Parts	3,044	3,728	7,164	13,164	46,310
Plated Ware and Cutlery	7,076	11,319	9,039	9,790	12,319
Other	53,912	77,459	82,394	91,915	116,735
Glass and Glassware	8,721	11,204	15,226	33,366	73,906
Paper	28,223	29,662	31,725	28,462	59,294
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	10,197	12,696	11,857	11,535	12,568
Fancy Goods	16,020	13,890	13,569	9,994	8,953
Timepieces	8,824	15,082	19,013	24,191	25,287
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	20,798	31,544	46,206	48,274	52,674
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	83,373	114,588	99,788	107,268	110,574
Bags, Baskets, &c.	6,668	10,439	23,083	30,676	25,868
Brushware	1,277	2,680	2,480	3,335	2,853
Musical Instruments	4,123	7,656	7,116	10,818	16,952
All other Articles	88,303	123,717	122,879	119,131	149,909
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	644,165	807,395	773,174	892,655	1,274,852
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Germany.</i>					
Butter	426	228	..	..	..
Sausage Casings	3,030	2,682	3,071	768	716
Fruits (all kinds)	6	40,586	29,918	8,870	9,179
Wheat and Flour	15,743	1,617	..	..	..
Wool	477,017	549,192	1,167,668	301,862	409,529
Hides and Skins	62,227	8,887	19,268	11,624	40,265
Tallow (unrefined)	709	4,284	..	..	143
Casein	26	..	2,460	520	1,440
Eucalyptus Oil	6,470	8,393	5,940	5,511	6,549
All other Articles	26,305	15,191	19,720	11,190	12,868
Total	591,959	631,060	1,248,045	340,345	480,689

Imports into Victorian ports from Japan during 1935-36 showed a substantial increase—£322,184—over those of the previous year. Exports from Victorian ports to Japan in 1935-36 increased by £2,580,023 over those of 1934-35. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	111	2,769	2,748	5,193	4,070
Silk, Raw	211,337	213,875	221,511	169,381	277,455
Fibres	2,626	5,409	2,427	3,533	4,573
Grass or Straw, &c.	7,768	11,082	9,144	12,048	11,563
Apparel—					
Buttons	7,034	15,234	10,869	15,776	22,356
Hats and Caps	9,995	12,334	9,797	5,604	6,424
Other	6,834	13,501	23,144	36,229	47,006
Piece Goods— Silk	392,766	550,963	521,690	616,085	585,562
Cotton and Linen	89,710	170,545	205,345	295,391	332,320
Other	18,812	41,742	49,122	66,310	76,197
Other Textiles	13,423	43,043	33,538	38,578	48,498
Yarns	14,389	28,033	28,886	36,610	59,695
Oils	3,441	8,661	3,943	5,472	8,480
Timber	1,995	4,959	5,808	5,819	7,781
Chinaware	24,451	44,464	43,703	37,528	44,604
Glass and Glassware	2,655	11,378	15,986	16,786	20,158
Fancy Goods	19,998	32,064	49,232	48,145	55,028
Jewellery and Precious Stones	3,436	9,537	5,807	5,736	3,846
Camphor	3,060	1,902	1,652	2,414	2,683
Sulphur (Brimstone)	15,834	81,068	34,658	38,764	62,574
All other Articles	55,115	121,876	154,405	188,580	291,802
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	904,790	1,424,339	1,438,415	1,650,491	1,972,675
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Japan.</i>					
Butter	998	2,787	559	.. .. .	.. .. .
Hides and Skins	4,715	8,373	18,167	42,000	51,612
Milk and Cream	18,001	15,104	33,286	9,801	.. .. .
Wheat	1,301,815	836,788	670,476	1,240,387	1,750,647
Flour	3,966	6,937	2,850	4,647	40,150
Wool	2,181,729	2,602,950	3,839,697	2,258,058	4,306,693
Tallow (unrefined)	73,198	55,561	40,948	47,549	20,200
Casein	21,803	14,333	19,138	31,333	34,536
Fertilizers	1,966	1,358	456	1,072	406
All other Articles	30,290	40,277	37,872	50,984	61,610
Total	3,638,481	3,584,468	4,663,449	3,685,831	6,265,854

Trade with
Netherlands
East Indies.

Imports into Victorian ports from Netherlands East Indies during 1935-36 increased by £112,348, while exports from Victorian ports thereto increased by £73,825 as compared with 1934-35. 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory	9,912	12,018	11,829	9,165	9,763
Sago and Tapioca	1,081	221	..	135	486
Spices	5,795	4,555	315	346	260
Tea	168,855	132,495	289,697	255,677	219,335
Tobacco—unmanufactured	5,283	7,760	32,534	20,029	29,793
Hides and Skins	3,598	18,999	14,684	6,026	1,995
Fibres	74,668	68,476	49,897	61,793	83,494
Seeds	3,709	5,056	3,325	3,338	6,291
Oils	291,044	455,945	494,676	558,055	642,420
Rubber, crude	25,538	36,630	94,308	48,486	80,866
All other Articles	23,667	24,724	25,386	25,126	25,821
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	613,140	766,879	1,016,651	988,176	1,100,524
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter	396,821	282,195	223,805	250,567	302,234
Meats	1,267	1,296	637	1,259	1,616
Milk and Cream	103,938	76,685	58,969	2,856	2,107
Biscuits	8,133	6,014	7,553	11,813	7,952
Fruits and fruit juices	33,287	27,075	27,999	23,008	21,610
Flour	234,214	215,701	219,390	215,616	227,670
Machines and Machinery	95	64	315	145	104
Leather, &c.	11,063	20,651	22,348	9,124	5,722
Soap	3,193	1,477	969	910	139
All other Articles	23,990	36,261	31,880	38,030	57,999
Total	816,001	667,419	593,865	553,328	627,153

Imports into Victorian ports from the United States of America increased by £1,034,046 during 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35, whilst exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £1,075,945. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States of America in each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victorian ports (of United States origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, Preserved in Tins	195	7,909	5,290	3,680	1,725
Sausage Casings	19,175	21,979	34,017	44,143	37,149
Tobacco, &c.	183,137	273,068	169,875	279,307	365,885
Gums and Resins	13,509	18,573	17,641	23,043	26,069
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings	244	847	203	500	1,226
Other	27,670	15,304	18,422	30,216	46,191
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	103,244	64,647	59,802	65,891	55,750
Other	17,587	12,285	11,153	10,253	13,795
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns	44,562	37,633	11,734	20,706	4,164
Oils	853,098	958,489	760,950	619,391	823,332
Paints and Varnishes	24,289	28,718	27,065	42,347	35,817
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	25,408	25,524	16,884	2,713	8,625
Machines and Machinery	215,684	288,408	312,291	548,945	836,273
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	23,390	20,974	20,497	42,182	57,559
Tools of Trade	30,345	30,030	33,206	42,530	61,858
Vehicles and Parts—					
Motor Bodies, Chassis, &c.	96,299	244,720	308,947	766,666	948,344
Other	39,771	80,061	87,961	176,233	249,175
Other Metals, &c.	55,939	59,216	78,016	103,190	95,539
Rubber, &c.	28,998	30,916	15,135	22,147	35,822
Leather, &c.	2,814	1,787	2,837	5,231	6,028
Timber	36,557	56,217	80,218	84,909	124,087
Glass and Glassware	13,906	8,162	13,106	16,323	21,161
Paper	46,226	51,548	33,870	37,178	52,907
Stationery	58,264	32,532	22,262	30,519	42,158
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods	17,465	6,523	5,750	14,826	25,279
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	43,947	50,095	52,934	74,053	79,999
Sulphur (Brimstone)	98,450	89,389	95,358	85,015	108,128
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	6,457	4,861	16,018	17,591	25,824
Instruments—Musical	3,025	1,883	2,124	5,353	6,653
All other articles	206,357	259,614	225,480	366,414	419,019
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	2,336,012	2,781,912	2,539,046	3,581,495	4,615,541
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings	69,326	109,105	194,884	250,963	150,658
Hides and Skins	186,450	141,950	353,091	294,067	794,155
Wool	164,400	79,602	222,054	100,847	782,259
Tallow (unrefined)	1,173	..	177	98,216	64,149
Machines and Machinery	19,304	10,325	10,083	4,707	7,668
Metals and Metal Manufactures	8,909	9,158	4,481	4,448	6,532
Leather, &c. .. .. .	..	629	1,900	97	792
Eucalyptus Oil	7,536	8,639	12,074	14,926	15,347
All other articles	56,148	23,713	39,983	39,894	62,550
Total	513,246	338,121	838,727	808,165	1,884,110

Wool, wheat and flour, butter, meats, fruits (all kinds), and hides and skins were the six principal articles of merchandise exported from Victorian ports in 1935-36. The values of these products, arranged according to destination, are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF
MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN
PORTS IN 1935-36.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Butter.	Fruits (all kinds).	Meats.	Hides and Skins.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	4,936,807	915,635	3,335,027	1,649,446	3,254,495	383,111
Aden ..	..	9,684	151	601	..	..
Canada ..	123,809	174	..	364,215	5,164	872
Hong Kong ..	..	196,462	942	6,937	3,983	..
India and Ceylon ..	118,394	119,978	17,007	12,227	24,897	..
Irish Free State ..	..	162,193	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British) ..	..	69,514	49,664	6,032	14,897	..
Malta ..	..	34,175	634	775	7,190	..
Mauritius ..	..	56,262	8,547	217	362	..
New Zealand ..	6,668	16,459	..	288,218	2,844	537
Pacific Islands (British)	..	1,675	1,098	3,222	10,757	..
South African Union ..	..	817	..	109	275	115
Sudan ..	..	7,776	53	105	4	..
Other British Countries	..	77,650	6,987	1,487	7,638	..
Africa, Portuguese East	..	58,845	267	1,032	50	..
Africa, Portuguese West	..	19,596	..	..	..	..
Belgium ..	940,750	106,357	4,272	2,101	452	57,703
China ..	370	122,083	11,913	831	20	2,660
Egypt ..	815	53,843	2 183	1,001	16,265	3,623
France ..	824,052	7,880	..	330	4,678	712,461
French Indo-China ..	..	10,259	..	896	..	..
Germany ..	409,529	..	..	9,179	716	40,265
Italy ..	79,166	56,121	..	..	232	2,314
Japan ..	4,306,693	1,790,797	..	..	5,302	51,612
Kwantung Peninsula ..	..	474,522	1,108	12	..	167
Mexico ..	25,688	..	..	..	..	51
Netherlands ..	225,624	6,005	..	6,304	273	7,881
Netherlands East Indies	..	227,670	302,234	14,131	1,616	110
Norway ..	2,934	..	..	180	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	..	77,619	1,228	595	2,167	..
Siam ..	..	42,906	4,402	95	..	..
Spain ..	39,986	..	..	..	..	25,301
Sweden ..	108,458	..	..	96	2,065	5,001
U.S.S. Republic ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,987
United States of America	782,259	..	..	11	152,386	794,155
Other Foreign Countries	367,700	70,112	3,577	1,496	1,238	16,747
Total ..	13,299,702	4,793,069	3,751,294	2,371,881	3,519,966	2,106,673

The value of the above-mentioned six articles added to that of the next principal item (milk and cream) represented slightly over 91 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported. The value of milk and cream exported amounted to £523,209, of which £306,038 was sent to Malaya (British), £85,093 to Philippine Islands, £57,443 to India and Ceylon, and £22,514 to China.

Principal
Exports—
Quantity and
Value.

In the following table particulars relating to quantities and values of the principal commodities exported from Victorian ports, are given:—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1932-33 TO 1935-36.

(AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.)

Commodity.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Wool	lb.	214,621,692	189,521,493	191,192,361	203,451,217
	£	8,638,936	13,511,750	8,911,908	13,299,702
Butter	lb.	95,492,925	76,470,363	93,643,352	91,714,538
	£	3,865,321	2,411,892	3,428,217	3,751,294
Wheat	centals	14,710,399	5,930,720	6,740,543	9,736,294
	£	3,621,571	1,431,842	1,617,923	2,917,377
Flour (wheaten) ..	centals	4,832,238	4,322,481	5,277,680	5,153,983
	£	1,564,396	1,285,088	1,734,520	1,875,692
Fruits— Dried	lb.	72,156,497	99,254,166	83,280,231	76,482,933
	£	1,507,299	1,722,359	1,320,022	1,306,592
Fresh	lb.	78,250,600	45,125,500	48,268,400	58,529,200
	£	687,583	391,225	431,159	542,555
Preserved in Liquid	lb.	26,045,887	42,345,194	41,806,638	33,933,641
	£	475,636	658,468	647,909	522,734
Meats— ..	lb.	6,980,439	4,338,283	5,889,226	10,064,934
	£	90,352	50,466	61,981	115,053
Beef (frozen) ..	lb.	79,792,912	71,888,867	82,602,215	95,093,406
	£	1,521,078	1,677,254	2,134,761	2,489,952
Lamb (frozen) ..	lb.	14,385,563	19,329,364	19,527,499	13,447,972
	£	197,056	290,242	297,002	224,243
Mutton (frozen)	lb.	2,945,707	2,719,305	4,297,934	2,180,524
	£	170,899	124,196	192,104	99,495
Rabbits and Hares (frozen)	pairs	2,945,707	2,719,305	4,297,934	2,180,524
	£	170,899	124,196	192,104	99,495
All other	£	251,880	400,372	513,864	591,223
	£	23,683,146	19,079,951	13,903,655	14,070,896
Milk and Cream ..	lb.	900,778	715,528	513,107	523,209
	£	34,623,178	38,360,765	34,096,376	36,737,286
Hides and Skins— Sheep	lb.	663,732	1,325,081	887,082	1,369,510
	£	53,843	61,655	176,154	220,402
Calf, Cattle, Horse	No.	38,190	44,444	72,035	117,093
	£	2,874,945	3,621,047	3,157,799	3,856,069
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	127,598	261,761	236,199	556,942
	£	43,576	117,723	165,760	63,128
Other Skins	£	240,598	137,134	255,701	149,948
	cwt.	240,262	131,024	263,558	212,409
Tallow (unrefined)	£	3,858,036	6,553,468	6,575,746	5,038,859
	dozen	223,426	359,877	370,169	283,108
Eggs in shell ..	£	3,303,378	1,274,595	4,597,914	5,135,386
	lb.	107,947	44,657	141,392	158,109
Cheese	£				
	£				

Customs and
Excise
Revenue.

The following statement shows the oversea trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1935-36 :—

OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1935-36.

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports (British Cur- rency)	28,954,295	1,603,548	58,288	..	..	30,616,131
Exports (Australian Currency)	31,793,387	2,501,802	381,743	305,612	..	34,982,544
Total (British Currency) ..	54,340,272	3,600,995	363,073	244,001	..	58,548,341
Gross Revenue (Aus- tralian Currency)—						
Import Duties ..	7,633,338	360,639	83,509	..	..	8,077,486
Excise Duties ..	4,068,410	16,574	..	..	30,710	4,115,694
Primage	1,672,023	100,299	4,334	..	..	1,776,656
Other Sources ..	47,491	254	..	..	1	47,746
Total ..	13,421,262	477,766	87,843	..	30,711	14,017,582*

* After deducting £463,320 for Refunds and Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £13,553,962.

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 relating to the interchange of goods between Victoria and the other States, have been received from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, Ports and Harbors Department, and the Warrnambool Harbor Board. It has not been possible to obtain particulars of interstate trade carried on by means of road traffic.

Primary
Produce
interchanged.

The tabulated totals of certain items of primary produce for the year 1935-36, excluding all oversea cargo interchanged are shown in the following table:—

INTERSTATE TRADE OF 10 SPECIFIED ARTICLES, 1935-36.
(QUANTITIES ONLY.)

Article.	Imported into Victoria from other States during 1935-36, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	10	1,405	..	..	1,415
Coal	3,011	857,054	163,737	..	1,023,802
Flour	19,531	12	..	..	19,543
Fruits, fresh	36,702	6,143*	..	..	↑
Fruits, dried	1,111	2,898*	..	..	‡
Oats	2,612	191	..	..	2,803
Onions	68	151	..	..	219
Potatoes	536	4,877	..	..	5,413
Wheat	111,881	..	..	..	111,881
Wool	21,958	10,150	2,289	400	34,797

Article.	Exported from Victoria to other States during 1935-36, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	219	1,667	..	..	1,886
Coal	991	1,940	..	..	2,931
Flour	4,079	4,380	..	..	8,459
Fruits, fresh	10,787	20,209	..	..	§
Fruits, dried	456	6,119	..	..	||
Oats	1,094	4,809	..	..	5,903
Onions	5,050	9,250	8,815	..	23,115
Potatoes	14,915	5,742	59	..	20,716
Wheat	1,096	1,315	315	..	2,726
Wool	832	9,479	1,614	..	11,925

* Measurement tons.

† Comprising 36,702 tons weight and 6,143 tons measurement.

‡ Comprising 1,111 tons weight and 2,898 tons measurement.

§ Comprising 10,787 tons weight and 20,209 tons measurement.

|| Comprising 456 tons weight and 6,119 tons measurement.

The foregoing table refers to the quantities of ten 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 four of the aforementioned items. These consist of butter, flour, wheat, and wool, and information relating to the importing and exporting State of these articles is as follows:—

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF FOUR SPECIFIED ARTICLES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT
AND EXPORT, 1935-36.**

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	31	320	..	..	1,064	1,415
Flour	19,261	..	274	..	8	19,543
Wheat	109,835	..	2,046	..	..	111,881
Wool	24,268	804	7,820	709	1,196	34,797

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—						
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	436	4	183	700	563	..	1,886
Flour	3,292	180	937	..	4,012	38	8,459
Wheat	764	148	409	..	1,397	8	2,726
Wool	7,093	198	490	35	4,105	4	11,925

N.B.—Exclusive of trade carried on by road traffic.

Manufactured Articles Interchanged. Since January, 1934, returns of manufactured articles (quantities only) have also been received from the authorities mentioned on page 343. Particulars of the interstate trade in these articles are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1936.

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURED
ARTICLES, 1935-36.
(Quantities only.)**

Item.	Melbourne Harbor Trust.		Geelong Harbor Trust.		Victorian Railways Department.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Confectionery ..	9,499	14,251	10	..	23	1,003
Jams, Pickles, Sauces ..	1,587	13,553	5	4	50	527
Ale and Beer ..	74	27,393	..	..	28	1,791
Spirits ..	756	3,306	2	263	80	93
Wine ..	3,394	1,005	2	..	1,688	227
Tobacco and Cigars ..	3,383	5,391	..	..	27	134
Cigarettes ..	4,099	2,285	..	..	..	..
Apparel and Textiles ..	27,453	57,226	3	1,559	356	2,339
Boots and Shoes ..	2,075	10,816	..	..	114	1,570
Machinery and Metal Manufactures ..	115,175	179,954	506	77	659	3,579
Steel ..	103,129*	10,002*	2	2	59	143
Wire Netting ..	2,570*	262*	55	..	11	111
Timber ..	83,330	7,942	6,339	21	7,135	5,125
Paper ..	15,540	29,745	646	..	1,323	1,443
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ..	22,488	27,764	53	39	20	64

* Weight tons.

There was no interstate trade in these articles at the Port of Warrnambool during 1935-36.

border
Crossings—
Stock.

Details of border crossings of stock between Victoria and New South Wales and Victoria and South Australia respectively are shown below.

BORDER CROSSINGS, 1935-36.

Item.	Imported into Victoria from—		Exported from Victoria to—	
	New South Wales.	South Australia.	New South Wales.	South Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	944	757	721	651
Cattle	57,276	2,815	48,532	5,016
Sheep	2,011,907	89,787	600,685	106,643

The above information has been received from the Government Statistician of New South Wales and the Government Statist of South Australia respectively.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other states and overseas countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration. In the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 348) and at the port of Melbourne (page 350) 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,097	2,343	2,393	2,603	2,719
Tons	5,996,094	6,688,911	6,791,063	7,435,416	7,939,719
Average tonnage ..	2,859	2,855	2,838	2,856	2,920
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,101	2,296	2,359	2,585	2,711
Tons	6,018,664	6,674,138	6,775,019	7,407,121	7,907,632
Average tonnage ..	2,865	2,907	2,872	2,865	2,917

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1936, steamers numbered 2,584 of the vessels entered, and 2,591 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 7,927,290 and 7,896,918 respectively. The inward shipping included 64 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 206,759, whilst the outward shipping included 305 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 597,453.

Particulars regarding sailing vessels with auxiliary engines are now included under "Sailing vessels." Prior to 1935-36 they were included with "Steamers."

Shipping with principal countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1935-36 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1935-36

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	1,831	4,848,742	135	12,429	1,834	4,119,646	119	10,526
United Kingdom	165	1,254,055	..	..	284	1,781,109	..	..
New Zealand	68	157,592	..	..	56	137,946	1	188
India	14	59,845	..	..	12	50,198	..	..
Straits Settlements.. ..	25	102,801	..	..	19	70,916	..	..
Other British	130	425,694	..	..	101	337,604	..	..
Total British Countries..	2,233	6,348,729	135	12,429	2,286	6,497,479	120	10,714
Japan	85	344,378	..	..	101	405,004	..	..
Dutch East Indies	34	179,765	..	..	41	215,414	..	..
United States of America ..	93	490,387	..	..	48	303,465	..	..
Other Foreign	139	564,031	..	..	115	475,556	..	..
Total Foreign Countries	351	1,578,561	..	..	305	1,399,439	..	..
Grand Total	2,584	7,927,290	135	12,429	2,591	7,896,918	120	10,714

Nationality of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1935-36 was as shown hereunder:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1935-36.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—	No.		No.	
Australian	1,623	2,452,389	1,621	2,434,277
United Kingdom	571	3,460,248	572	3,470,786
Canadian	27	96,173	25	88,195
Hong Kong	29	115,844	28	112,659
New Zealand	76	91,428	77	91,678
South African	7	22,453	7	22,453
Other British	10	29,771	9	26,129
Total, British	2,343	6,268,306	2,339	6,246,177

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1935-36—continued.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
	No.		No.	
Foreign—				
Chinese	3	7,927	3	7,927
Danish	5	18,270	6	22,493
French	9	36,163	8	34,100
German	52	214,669	50	207,332
Dutch	37	200,938	37	196,595
Italian	15	80,923	14	81,572
Japanese	97	390,591	97	392,767
Norwegian	80	335,874	80	332,412
Swedish	31	109,599	30	106,189
United States of America	43	266,948	43	270,557
Other Foreign	4	9,511	4	9,511
Total, Foreign	376	1,671,413	372	1,661,455
Grand Total	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632

Shipping
entered at
Victorian
Ports

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coast wise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1936 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1935-36.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oversea—										
Steam	206	729,953	..	..	35	123,711	..	..	..	..
Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate*—										
Steam	2,170	6,642,807	..	..	159	380,176	11	48,831	3	1,812
Sailing	113	10,286	..	..	22	2,143	..	..	..	..
Oversea via Ports—										
Steam & Sailing	25	90,599	..	..	41	183,502	3	16,383	..	..
Interstate via Ports—										
Steam & Sailing	112	207,306	..	..	113	142,555	3	16,830	9	9,466
Local (within the State)—										
Steam & Sailing	800	375,672	21	4,200	392	237,443	61	85,647	68	21,452
Total—										
Steam & Sailing	3,426	8,056,623	21	4,200	762	1,069,530	78	167,691	80	32,730

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, 1936, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows the tonnage of interstate and oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the second the tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels in which the cargo was carried.

**TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO
DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1935-36.**

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne	2,042,293	1,613,126	881,781	909,033
Geelong	180,365	187,519	79,413	269,624
Portland .. .. .	..	15,127	..	5,153
Warrnambool	8,736	..	4,007	446
Total	2,231,394	1,815,772	965,201	1,184,256

**TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1935-36, ACCORDING
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.**

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian	40,985	36,552
Great Britain	995,003	512,197
Canadian	62,579	29,431
Hong Kong	82,961	20,069
New Zealand	39,938	44,947
South African	1,390	8,264
Other British	16,494	18,607
Total British	1,239,350	670,067
Chinese .. .. .	..	5,045
Danish	14,810	2,656
French	3,385	2,570
German	33,734	27,577
Dutch	18,511	48,541
Italian	4,602	11,603
Japanese	91,340	321,833
Norwegian	240,696	47,516
Swedish	100,952	2,734
United States of America	68,392	24,978
Other Foreign .. .. .	..	19,136
Total, Foreign	576,422	614,189
Grand Total	1,815,772	1,184,256

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Port of Melbourne. The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 11·64 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, Maribyrnong River, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1936. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 57·5 acres, and there are 29 acres of sheds. Reference to the constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure thereof are shown in part "Local Government," page 141.

Trade of the Port. In the year 1936 vessels to the number of 3,530 (3,248 steamers and 282 sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 13,950,961, berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1936 was 3,924,003, and that of exports 1,987,664. These figures include interstate and coastal tonnage, which amounted to 2,170,122 in the case of imports and 980,773 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the interstate imports, and, excluding 54,139 tons transhipped to vessels and 154,876 tons kept on board and landed at Geelong or used for bunkers, the quantity imported during 1936 amounted to 1,004,082.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

Post Offices, Mails, &c. Posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Information given in the following tables refers to the Victorian activities of the department. 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 are given hereunder:—

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1932	2,548	2,365,756	2,389,447
1933	2,533	2,330,810	2,247,505
1934	2,546	2,337,530	2,253,666
1935	2,536	2,379,271	2,347,651
1936	2,537	2,465,947	2,356,896

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only transacted, viz. 1931-32, 258; 1932-33, 261; 1933-34, 257; 1934-35, 255; 1935-36, 247

Postal
Returns—
Victoria.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1934-35 and 1935-36 are given hereunder:—

NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS DEALT WITH, 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

Particulars.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.
<i>Posted for delivery—</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Within the Commonwealth ..</i>	221,563,400	26,938,800	248,502,200	226,814,000	26,552,800	253,366,800
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
<i>Despatched ..</i>	9,248,900	3,609,100	12,858,000	7,679,500	3,165,600	10,845,100
<i>Received ..</i>	7,241,800	2,469,800	9,711,600	8,831,700	2,791,700	11,623,400
<i>Total ..</i>	238,054,100	33,017,700	271,071,800	243,325,200	32,510,100	275,835,300

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, for each of the last five years, are shown below:—

REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

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 in Commonwealth.	Received from Beyond the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Within the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total Posted in Commonwealth.	Received from Beyond the Commonwealth.
1932 ..	No. 1,702,882	No. 47,238	No. 1,750,120	No. 114,448	No. 1,667,800	No. 42,700	No. 1,710,500	No. 62,600
1933 ..	1,719,900	54,718	1,774,618	105,663	1,611,500	41,400	1,652,900	67,300
1934 ..	1,732,416	75,370	1,807,786	106,790	1,636,700	42,400	1,679,100	68,100
1935 ..	1,793,270	85,832	1,879,102	121,163	1,682,600	42,100	1,724,700	71,400
1936 ..	1,873,910	85,082	1,958,992	126,769	1,739,700	46,400	1,786,100	78,700

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

Dead
Letters—
Victoria.

Information regarding dead letters is given as follows:—

During 1935-36 there were 228,293 letters, &c., and 117,044 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 43,852 letters, &c., and 25,740 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 19,480 letters, &c., and 5,121 packets, &c., were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £18,779 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 5,172 were posted without address, and money and valuables to the extent of £964 were found therein.

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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
Number of Money Order Offices open	741	742	744	750	780	
Money Orders Issued—						
Inland ..	{ Number ..	426,438	429,186	424,295	430,573	447,513
	{ Amount £	2,160,546	2,197,455	2,314,166	2,459,967	2,689,175
Interstate ..	{ Number ..	68,751	66,061	70,622	71,964	75,489
	{ Amount £	336,870	342,422	352,693	355,993	384,046
Beyond the monwealth Com-	{ Number ..	35,342	37,151	37,334	39,932	39,322
	{ Amount £	117,104	104,803	106,817	99,198	104,601
Total ..	{ Number ..	530,531	532,398	532,251	542,469	562,324
	{ Amount £	2,614,520	2,644,680	2,773,676	2,915,158	3,177,822
Money Orders Paid—						
Inland ..	{ Number ..	428,766	431,956	436,293	430,105	447,605
	{ Amount £	2,167,972	2,197,719	2,311,413	2,454,817	2,685,090
Interstate ..	{ Number ..	122,443	127,351	129,224	139,211	142,733
	{ Amount £	548,951	566,044	582,337	639,574	675,280
Beyond the monwealth Com-	{ Number ..	29,395	26,972	27,251	29,323	28,760
	{ Amount £	102,049	84,139	85,679	93,681	87,238
Total ..	{ Number ..	580,604	586,279	592,768	598,639	610,098
	{ Amount £	2,818,972	2,847,902	2,979,429	3,188,072	3,447,608
Postal Notes—						
Issued ..	{ Number ..	4,529,707	4,916,564	5,630,980	5,887,709	6,281,363
	{ Amount £	1,543,392	1,650,113	1,818,211	1,922,979	2,083,199
Paid—Issued with- in the State	{ Number ..	3,019,162	3,295,818	3,543,767	3,618,801	3,948,072
	{ Amount £	1,081,211	1,156,571	1,212,473	1,271,285	1,383,811
Paid — Issued in other States	{ Number ..	420,634	488,793	512,038	511,899	571,796
	{ Amount £	159,769	172,422	181,195	194,462	216,059

Of the money orders issued in 1935-36, 523,002 for £3,073,221 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 5,453 for £15,346 in New Zealand, 24,882 for £52,648 in the United Kingdom, and 8,987 for £36,607 in other countries. The orders paid included 590,338 for £3,360,370 issued in the Commonwealth, 13,329 for £29,316 in New Zealand, 11,730 for £46,177 in the United Kingdom, and 3,701 for £11,745 in other countries.

The following statement gives particulars relating to the telegraph business in the Victorian offices during each of the last five years:—

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)..	2,426	2,423	2,421	2,427	2,411
Telegrams—					
 Within the Commonwealth—					
Despatched* ..	3,012,693	2,998,849	3,035,083	3,306,432	3,519,916
 Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched ..	202,870	215,591	221,852	230,329	233,018
Received ..	187,894	190,856	196,489	205,261	207,995
 Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	3,403,457	3,405,296	3,453,424	3,742,022	3,960,929
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Telegrams within the Commonwealth ..	191,934	192,652	203,903	219,874	237,361
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth ..	34,950	36,361	40,890	47,555	46,077
 Total Revenue received by State	226,884	229,013	244,793	267,429	283,438

* Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to the Commonwealth and to ships at sea.

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 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

TELEPHONES, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,641	1,639	1,648	1,650	1,651
Public Telephones ..	2,199	2,226	2,344	2,408	2,412
Lines Connected ..	110,213	110,386	113,983	121,631	128,313
Instruments Connected ..	151,455	152,693	157,802	168,198	177,397
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	83.9	83.9	86.2	91.5	96.0
Effective Paid Local Calls—					
(a) Subscribers ..	102,289,321	105,549,629	110,096,229	120,865,028	132,051,708
(b) Public Telephones ..	5,193,841	6,941,441	7,436,774	8,173,003	8,312,110
Trunk Line Calls ..	8,067,603	8,157,857	8,519,955	8,987,751	9,778,457

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria at 30th June, 1936, represented nearly 32 per cent. of the total for Australia at that date, viz., 823,613.

WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA,
1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During—				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Ship	54	60	68	66	90
Aircraft .. ..	..	..	..	4	3
Land	3	3	3	3	3
Broadcasting*	13	14	15	15	17
Broadcast Listeners	139,323	170,995	206,995	236,886	263,414
Experimental	269	323	329	361	403
Portable	1	1	5	5	4
Special	12	11	15	15	21
Total	139,676	171,408	207,431	237,356	263,956

* Exclusive of the three stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

Post Office
revenue and
expenditure.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are contained in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Revenue.*</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Postage	1,424,107	1,430,699	1,477,455	1,563,197	1,644,847
Money Order Commission	56,537	55,334	58,945	64,909	69,400
Poundage on Postal Notes	12,304	12,522	12,724	12,862	13,194
Private Boxes and Bags	90,188	122,417	124,688	124,413	122,226
Miscellaneous					
Total Postal	1,583,136	1,620,972	1,673,812	1,765,381	1,849,667
Telegraph	242,195	251,097	263,904	301,898	321,752
Radio	65,545	77,567	118,626	110,328	117,660
Telephones	1,555,437	1,595,977	1,647,408	1,749,660	1,891,547
Grand Total†	3,446,313	3,545,613	3,703,750	3,927,267	4,180,626
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the					
Nature of Salary	1,289,583	1,199,335	1,250,344	1,261,943	1,302,031
General Expenses	65,143	56,533	50,269	86,924	103,421
Stores and Material	37,790	35,402	44,450	26,345	35,003
Mail Services	263,612	246,168	234,458	240,381	244,544
Engineering Services (other than new works)	435,240	531,347	500,202	569,881	654,197
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	39,845	48,307	37,726	35,653	32,845
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	14,152	20,660	18,561	27,991	34,146
Proportion of Audit Expenses	2,677	2,899	2,671	2,718	2,767
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephone, and Wireless	103,943	138,902	246,681	385,293	700,253
New Buildings, &c.	113	..	637	34,773	73,156
Interest on Transferred Properties	61,362	61,362	61,362	61,362	61,362
Total Expenditure‡	2,318,460	2,341,265	2,447,361	2,733,264	3,243,725

* Including "Central Office" collections.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments.

TRANSPORT.

Transport
Regulation
Board.

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 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. A *résumé* of the provisions of the Act is given in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, pp. 326-328. Under this Act the re-constituted board of three members commenced its administration on 1st May, 1934. All operators of commercial goods vehicles and of commercial passenger vehicles coming within the ambit of the Act were called upon to make application for licences.

A very large number of commercial goods vehicles, due to the manner of their use, is exempted from the Board's discretionary powers and are licensed automatically. At 30th June, 1936, 26,973 licences of the various kinds which issue "as of right" were current. These include the following, which are the more important categories of these licences:—

4,092	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Melbourne.
130	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Ballarat.
129	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Bendigo.
209	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Geelong.
4,199	..	To operate for hire or reward within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.
15,765	..	Private carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with their own businesses.

Simultaneously with the issue of licences as of right, licences were issued pursuant to the provisions of section 54 of Act 4198 in respect of vehicles not eligible for any of the automatic licences. Section 54 provided that operators who were operating prior to 29th August, 1933, were to be authorized to continue operating until their applications for full term licences had been heard and determined by the Board. In practice, this section of the Act was extended by the Board to all applicants for discretionary licences who were bona fide operating passenger services prior to 31st December, 1933, and goods vehicles at the time the licensing system was set up in July, 1934.

At the same time, the Board commenced to hear applications for full term discretionary licences for the carriage of goods or passengers, i.e., for permanent licences to continue operating vehicles in the manner they had been operated previously.

On the 2nd October, 1935, the amending Transport Regulation Act (No. 4298), came into force by proclamation. Its main provisions were those affecting section 37 of the *Transport Regulation Act 1933*. The section had previously provided for an appeal to the Supreme Court against any decision of the Board. In the amending Act, section 37 is repealed, and in its place it is provided that any

decision of the Board granting or refusing any application, or revoking or suspending any licence, will be subject to review by the Governor in Council, who might—

- (a) approve the decision of the Board ;
- (b) disapprove the decision of the Board ; or
- (c) make any determination in the matter which the Board might have made.

It also provided *inter alia* that in cases where an application is refused, and the applicant was operating bona fide during the thirty days prior to the 29th August, 1933, he would be authorized to continue for six months from the date of the Governor in Council's decision upon review.

Towards the end of 1934, the Board had announced a series of decisions relating to applications made by long distance hauliers carrying goods to and from Melbourne from and to the North-eastern and Goulburn Valley districts. These decisions were made and came into force under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act 1933*, as from 1st January, 1935. They were based upon a broad guiding principle that road services would not be licensed in direct competition with and duplicating adequate railway services, unless the road service could show some "substantial" advantage over the existing service.

In applying the principles concerned a number of applications was refused, but an equal number, chiefly old established operators, was granted what has been described as "conditioned" or "limited" licences.

Briefly stated, these licences were of two main kinds :—

1. Permitting the carriage of general goods into limited areas but excluding main towns, or places where direct competition with regular railway services arose.
2. Permitting the carriage into and out of main towns adequately served by rail, limited classes of goods which could be said to be carried more efficiently by road.

The outworking of the principles applied in deciding applications in the North-eastern and Goulburn Valley districts is analysed in the following summary of cases, all of which can fairly be classified as applications involving in their original form services competitive with and duplicating existing adequate railway services to a greater or less degree :—

" Limited " or " conditioned " grants	..	..	19
Refusals	..	..	19
Not persevered with (withdrawn, no appearance, voluntarily converted to licences as of right, &c.)	..	..	28
Total	..	..	66

No further decisions of the Board were announced until after the amending Act was passed. In the meantime, the Board had continued its investigations and public hearings in other parts of the State.

On 16th October, 1935, accumulated recorded decisions relating to services into Gippsland and South Gippsland were forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Transport for review. These decisions were based upon the same principles as had been applied in the North-eastern districts and the Goulburn Valley.

It was ultimately communicated to the Board that, as a result of its consideration of the Board's decisions upon the Gippsland cases, the Government had decided as a matter of policy that those services which were in existence in August, 1933, and had provided reliable, regular and efficient services at that time, and had continued to do so since, would be granted licences to continue to operate on the route or routes upon which they were operating in August, 1933, carrying the same tonnage of goods as at that time. Applicants who had not operated bona fide in August, 1933, were to be dealt with on their merits, which in effect has meant generally that the Board's original principles have applied in these cases.

By this time, the Board had completed its tours of other districts throughout the State, and had heard all of the applications for haulier services.

It was, therefore, in a position to replan a State-wide system. This necessitated the following action in cases where applicants had operated bona fide in August, 1933 :—

- (a) In the North-eastern districts and Goulburn Valley, where permanent licences were already in force, services were re-instated upon a basis of the policy laid down.
- (b) Licences were re-designed in conformity with the policy for the Gippsland and South Gippsland districts, and in respect of other districts where decisions were reserved, formal "Orders" were drawn granting licences in conformity with the established rights of the operators as at August, 1933.

By 30th June, 1936, the following licences had been issued after the hearing of applications :—

"A" Licences	..	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as stage omnibuses	585
"B" Licences	..	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as touring omnibuses	30
"C" Licences	..	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as special service omnibuses	5
"D" Licences	..	Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles	1,164
			1,784

Temporary "D" licences still awaiting hearing of applications for full term licences at 30th June, 1936, were :—

"TP" Licences ..	Temporary licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles—		
	Stage omnibuses ..	5	
	Touring omnibuses ..	5	
	*Special service omnibuses	130	
			140
"TD" Licences ..	Temporary licences relating to commercial goods vehicles ..	..	46
			186

* The large number of applications for permanent licences in respect of Special Service Omnibuses, still awaiting hearing, comprises two important groups of vehicles commonly called the "Race Course Pool" and the "Omnibus Pool." The Race Course Pool consists of vehicles of small seating capacity which cater for race traffic to suburban and country race meetings. The Omnibus Pool comprises a number of vehicles with large seating capacity which operate under charter conditions. The Board has heard some evidence from the operators concerned as to the ultimate conditions to be attached to permanent licences, but the hearing of individual applications is not yet finalized.

The total fees for all licences issued at 30th June, 1936, amounted to £14,877 15s. 8d.

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 367, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Reduction of loan liability. Important legislation bearing on railway finances was contained in the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429*, passed by the Victorian Parliament during 1936. This Act provided *inter alia* for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of thirty million pounds on the first day of July, 1937, and for the establishment in the Treasury of the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account" to the debit of which account there shall be placed on the same day the said sum of Thirty million pounds. The Act also amends section 102 of Act No. 3759 to provide that there shall not be paid to the Commissioners any moneys in respect of any matter or thing which first arose under the provisions of the above-mentioned section before the passing of the *Railway (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*.

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 and the Road Motor Services are also shown separately on pages 365 and 366 respectively. Motive power in the railways is supplied by steam, electric and motor traction. Steam and motor power are used principally for country passenger and goods traffic, while electric traction is used mainly for passenger traffic on suburban lines. The gauge of all lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·77 miles (·21 double and 121·56 single) of which the gauge is 2ft. 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:—

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION,
1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Mileage of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines and over.. ..	348·10	348·10	342·69	311·94	311·94
Single Lines	4,429·37	4,429·37	4,434·78	4,465·53	4,465·53
Total	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47
Cost of Construction	£ 51,652,961	£ 51,909,677	£ 52,368,113	£ 52,542,779	£ 52,715,573
Average Cost per mile	10,812	10,865	10,961	10,998	11,034

At 30th June, 1936, 103¾ miles of railways were in course of construction, but work on 51½ miles had been suspended, while construction had been indefinitely postponed on 39½ miles already authorized.

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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

At 30th June—		Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
		Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
		£	£	£	£	£
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
1934	.. ..	75,265,966	473,333	342,208	30,055	76,111,562
1935	.. ..	75,494,806	476,622	343,071	26,926	76,341,425
1936	.. ..	75,850,652	476,954	336,460	25,318	76,689,384

* Including at 30th June, each year, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed and cost of lines closed for traffic, viz.:—1931-32, £409,777 and £390,470; 1932-33, £411,111 and £390,539; 1933-34, £412,439 and £390,189; 1934-35, £413,294 and £389,492; 1935-36, £487,131 and £389,492.

The loan liability of the Railways Department at 30th June, 1936, is represented by stock and debentures outstanding to the nominal amount of £73,141,116, on which the annual interest payable is £2,867,132, an average rate of £3·92 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £3,323,705—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £5,191,077 at 30th June, 1936, have been provided out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan, &c. for railway construction equipment, stores, &c. No interest is charged on this amount.

**Railways
traffic.**

The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are given in the following table:—

**RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC,
1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Miles Constructed ..	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47
" Dismantled ..	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63
" Closed to Traffic ..	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47
" Open for Traffic ..	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37
Vehicle Mileage ..	16,269,092	16,235,292	16,222,395	16,456,104	17,345,725
Passenger Journeys ..	131,921,679	136,078,269	137,316,780	145,938,129	145,817,559
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	6,197,393	6,259,427	5,872,806	6,023,724	6,438,635

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows:—11,312 tons in 1931-32, 15,081 tons in 1932-33, 14,429 tons in 1933-34, 13,763 tons in 1934-35, 14,541 tons in 1935-36.

The tonnage of goods and live stock carried during 1935-36—6,438,635—increased by 414,911 tons as compared with the amount carried during 1934-35.

The receipts and expenditure of the Railways Department during the last five financial years were as follows :—

RAILWAYS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	3,574,392	3,620,726	3,561,863	3,748,133	3,775,587
Parcels, &c. ..	336,412	322,231	322,879	318,377	} 416,721
Other ..	96,017	85,392	79,761	84,171	
Goods, &c., Busi- ness—					
Goods ..	4,193,187	4,127,696	3,842,578	3,799,956	3,981,950
Live Stock ..	550,461	590,691	675,450	688,442	722,533
Minerals ..	72,400	68,557	66,913	80,485	78,064
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	276,296	290,301	297,075	318,251	321,920
Sale of Electrical Power ..	27,394	28,595	27,761	66,107	30,945
Rentals ..	139,989	130,000	131,185	134,697	137,958
Book Stalls ..	57,348	58,021	57,922	61,274	64,036
Advertising ..	42,423	41,798	40,865	41,023	38,188
Other* ..	164,431	156,862	145,614	157,789	201,561
Total ..	9,530,812	9,520,870	9,249,866	9,498,705	9,760,463

* Including recoups, etc., of loss resulting from the working of certain lines, viz. :—1931-32, £148,721; 1932-33, £137,814; 1933-34, £136,436; 1934-35, £142,330; 1935-36, £166,162.

RAILWAYS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1931-32 TO 1935-36—
continued.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works ..	1,117,846	1,472,198	1,569,939	1,575,799	1,532,041
Rolling-stock ..	2,267,598	2,238,956	2,164,452	2,188,945	2,340,828
Transportation ..	2,035,838	1,978,796	2,004,675	2,097,595	2,201,131
Electrical Engineer- ing Branch ..	187,805	192,941	187,369	212,429	201,471
Stores Branch ..	88,636	85,389	87,361	94,853	98,824
Pensions and Gratuities ..	159,052	147,199	134,906	127,791	133,604
Payment to the Superannuation Fund	265,848	270,773	289,521	323,807	356,569
Other	278,896	255,672	244,671	242,210	199,363
Credit for mainten- ance expenditure charged to Un- employment Re- lief Funds ..		<i>Cr. 69,135</i>	<i>Cr. 251,104</i>	<i>Cr. 171,939</i>	<i>Cr. 137,871</i>
Total	6,401,519	6,572,789	6,431,790	6,691,490	6,925,960
Net Receipts ..	3,129,293	2,948,081	2,818,076	2,807,215	2,843,503
Interest Charges and Expenses* ..	4,099,643	3,643,877	3,553,195	3,373,665	3,349,808
Deficit for year ..	970,350	695,796	735,119	566,450	506,305
Proportion of Work- ing Expenses to Receipts ..	% 67·17	% 69·04	% 69·53	% 70·45	% 70·89

* Including Exchange on Interest Payments in London, viz., 1931-32, £440,938; 1932-33, £404,867; 1933-34, £356,285; 1934-35, £301,965; 1935-36, £302,945.

The receipts for 1935-36 were £270,758 greater than in 1934-35. Passenger business increased by £41,627, and goods, &c., business showed an increase of £213,664. Working expenses increased by £234,470 as compared with the previous year.

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open.

The earnings, expenses, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

RAILWAYS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	£ 2,016	£ 2,014	£ 1,956	£ 2,009	£ 2,066
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,354	1,390	1,360	1,415	1,465
Net Revenue per Mile ..	662	624	596	594	601

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the table on page 363.

Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock.

At 30th June, 1936, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock was £14,644,862 (including electrical equipment of suburban passenger coaches, £929,039), of the narrow-gauge £112,558 of the electric street tramway £102,338, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £19,344.

Railways staff.

The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1932 ..	18,581	2,709	21,290	£ 4,352,872
1933 ..	18,542	3,334	21,876	4,338,284
1934 ..	17,368	3,719	21,087	4,519,183
1935 ..	16,933	4,937	21,870	4,613,492*
1936 ..	16,520	6,028	22,548	4,901,932*

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

* Excludes payments on account of staff on loan to other departments.

The numbers for 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 first-mentioned year and until February, 1933.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1935-36 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, 1935-36.
(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	2.42	7.60
Car Mileage	514,050	116,766	630,816
Number of Passengers Carried	4,420,187	1,078,665	5,498,852
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	45,047	12,752*	57,799
Working Expenses	34,835	12,882	47,717
Interest Charges	8,834†	6,077‡	14,911
Net Result	<i>Profit</i> 1,378	<i>Loss</i> 6,207	<i>Loss</i> 4,829
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1936—			
Construction of Lines	137,624	70,028	207,652
Rolling-stock	68,896	33,443	102,339
Total	206,520	103,471	309,991

* Including £2,303 recouped by the Treasury.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £794.

‡ Including exchange and interest payments and redemptions, £546.

The net loss on the Sandringham-Beaumaris Tramway during 1935-36 was actually £8,510, of which £119 was in respect of the Sandringham-Black Rock section, and £8,391 was for interest charges and exchange on account of the closed Black Rock-Beaumaris portion of the line as well as expenditure involved in patrolling the track. This loss, however, is reduced to £6,207 when allowance is made for the recoup of £2,303 made by the Treasury in respect of the Black Rock-Beaumaris section of the line 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, 1933-34 TO 1935-36.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Car Mileage No.	310,333	301,631	323,966
Passenger Journeys "	716,635	757,323	779,618
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	6,486	6,958	7,319
Goods Service	12,903	13,160	14,420
Working Expenses	19,316	20,465	21,746
Interest Charges*	1,016	882	838
Net Result	<i>Loss</i> 943	<i>Loss</i> 1,229	<i>Loss</i> 845
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off)	30,055	26,926	25,318

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £112 in 1933-34, £88 in 1934-35, and £75 in 1935-36.

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 1934-35 and 1935-36:—

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1934-35 and 1935-36.

Nature of Accident.	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Train Accidents—	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passengers .. ..	..	..	..	8
Employees .. ..	..	1	1	..
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	8	62	4	90
Employees	6	26	1	53
Other Persons .. ..	..	..	1	1
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. ..	..	..	..	..
Employees	1	8	2	7
Other Persons .. ..	..	4	1	..
Employees proceeding to or from Duty ..	..	..	4	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	7	15	17	25
Trespassers	19	5	15	3
Total	41	121	46	188
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 7,842		£ 10,968	

**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, 1936, cost £41,619 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1936, the gross receipts were £5,917 and the working expenses, including interest, £6,694. The train mileage for the same year was 13,244, the number of passenger journeys was 5,593, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 12,857.

**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, 1936, the cost of construction, including about 8 miles of steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown, was £80,133, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses in connexion therewith (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £6,930 and £7,703 respectively. The tramway mentioned is used for haulage of the logs of the company to which the line belongs and of sawn timbers of other sawmillers, but not for passenger traffic. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 15,600, and the passengers carried numbered 4,310.

TRAMWAYS.

**Victorian
Tramways.**

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1936 (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprised 16·703 miles of cable lines double track, and 153·157 miles of electric lines, of which 123·836 miles are double, and 29·321 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, but

they are included under the heading "Railways" page 365, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 371.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1931-1932 TO 1935-36.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
					£	£		
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
1933-34	139·331	33·222	23,548,465	174,521,455	2,025,870	1,282,175	1,164	4,682
1934-35	139·864	32·415	23,842,327	180,992,273	2,100,836	1,320,256	1,146	4,902
1935-36	140·539	29·321	23,807,660	181,300,917	2,118,001	1,302,003	986	4,910

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act became operative on 7th January, 1919. The Act provided for a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems, which are under the management of 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, 1936, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £4,950,000.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Combined Traffic. Particulars in relation to the combined traffic of the cable and electric systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each of the last five years are given hereunder:—

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1931-32
TO 1935-36.**

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
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
1933-34	131·331	7·502	21,991,952	166,447,236	1,949,924	1,196,726	1,096	4,442
1934-35	131·331	7·500	22,286,490	172,846,701	2,023,970	1,235,899	1,076	4,667
1935-36	131·299	5·821	22,234,804	172,991,695	2,040,063	1,211,542	915	4,670

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Separate Systems. In the next statement the operations of the cable tramways, the electric tramways and the motor omnibus systems under the control of Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown separately for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1934-35
AND 1935-36.**

System.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1934-35.								
Cable ..	24·292	..	5,385,881	41,936,209	421,792	326,502	514	1,175
Electric ..	107·039	7·500	16,900,609	130,910,492	1,602,178	909,397	562	3,492
Motor Omnibus ..	..	..	9,881	8,128	817	568	31	*
1935-36.								
Cable ..	16·703	..	4,290,583	31,861,623	324,231	252,428	303	817
Electric ..	114·596	5·821	17,944,221	141,130,072	1,715,832	959,114	612	3,853
Motor Omnibus ..	..	..	661,931	4,315,044	41,358	44,915	25	41

* Not available.

The total traffic receipts during 1935-36 amounted to £2,081,421. There was also additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz:—£1,279 from cable tramways, £7,907 from electric tramways and £147 from motor omnibuses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,090,754.

The gross surplus for the year, including motor omnibus operations, was £834,298. Out of this sum was paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £535,110. The following appropriations were made:—Consolidated Revenue, £111,658; Renewals Reserve Account, £328,660; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £93,382. There was a resulting net surplus of £1,410.

Pursuant to section 77 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, the Board is required to make certain annual payments to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. During 1935-36 the amount so paid was £111,658. Since the inception of the Board the total payments made amounted to £1,760,777. This amount was allocated as follows:—Fire Brigades Board, £855,706; Licensing Fund, £390,775, and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £514,296.

Up to 30th June, 1936, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £8,284,833, of which £974,293 was expended on cable, £7,228,654 on electric tramways, and £81,886 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 1935-36:—

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.			
	d.	£	d.	%	d.	Miles.
Cable ..	18·186	9,706	2·442	77·548	14·120	·994
Electric ..	22·949	7,301	2·918	55·641	12·828	·898
Bus ..	14·995	..	2·300	108·216	16·285	·900

Country Tramways. The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Ballarat, with 13·14 miles of electric lines (2·13 double and 11·01 single track); Bendigo, with 7·84 miles of electric lines (2·32 double and 5·52 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
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
1933-34	8·00	25·72	1,556,513	8,074,219	75,946	85,449	68	240
1934-35	8·53	24·92	1,555,837	8,145,572	76,866	84,357	70	235
1935-36	9·24	23·50	1,572,856	8,309,222	77,938	90,461	71	240

Summary of All Victorian Tramways. 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 given in the following table:—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

Heading.		1934-35.	1935-36.
Route Mileage Open—Double	.. miles	147·254	148·139
Single	.. miles	32·625	29·321
Total	.. miles	179·879	177·460
Cost of Construction and Equipment	£	8,473,908	8,636,000
Gross Revenue—			
Traffic Receipts	.. .. £	2,156,501	2,173,497
Other	.. .. £	7,237	9,456
Total Revenue	£	2,163,738	2,182,953

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1934-35 AND 1935-36—continued.

Heading.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Working Expenses £	1,357,626	1,343,181
Other Expenses £	49,541	..
Total Expenses £	1,407,167	1,343,181
Net Earnings £	756,571	839,772
Interest and Expenses £	277,071	267,425
Net Profit after Paying Working Expenses and Interest, &c. £	479,500	572,347
Tram Miles Run miles	24,460,689	24,438,476
Passenger Journeys No.	186,484,067	186,799,769
Staff Employed—		
Salaried No.	678	688
Wages No.	4,317	4,315
Total Staff No.	4,995	5,003
Rolling Stock No.	1,179	1,020

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 1935-36 were as follows :—
 (a) For passenger traffic—waggonettes (4-wheel), 48 ; hansom cabs, 3 ; motor cars (taxi cabs, &c.), 550 ; motor omnibuses, 246 ; and motor chars-a-bancs, 24 ; and (b) for conveyance of goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne only—drivers licensed, 1,669.

Motor vehicles, etc., registrations. A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the annual registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500. Subsequent amendments in the Motor Car Acts have provided *inter alia* for a reduction in the

rate chargeable for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles owned by primary producers.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1931-32 to 1935-36, are shown in the following table:—

**REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—					
Private	117,160	124,609	130,495	140,483	141,205
Commercial	24,968	28,612	30,849	32,781	36,956
Hire	2,425	2,095	2,466	2,303	2,125
Primary Producers .. ..	..	..	..	..	13,220*
Motor Cycles	22,568	23,439	24,248	24,968	26,095
Omnibuses	831	847	198	224	324
Traction Engines	107	171	200	223	252
Trailers	857	1,310	1,040	2,179	2,650
Drivers' Licences	226,712	235,613	245,847	260,288	289,486
Dealers' Licences	250	272	305	339	405
Transfers	34,935	43,711	56,669	75,994	96,088
Total Revenue Received†	£ 1,110,517	£ 1,208,827	£ 1,271,212	£ 1,377,407	£ 1,554,922

* Primary Producers Registrations, available only from 1st January, 1936. They were included previously with Commercial Vehicles.

† These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) have been paid to the Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1935-36 were on account of:—Motor cars, £1,423,374; motor cycles, £30,119, and drivers' licences, £72,389.

In the next statement details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively. Particulars relating

to primary producers' vehicles are not available separately. They are included hereunder with commercial cars.

NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registra- tion.	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registra- tion.
	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.		New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—						
Private	10,617	14,639	115,217	16,674	14,861	109,670
Commercial and Hire	3,252	4,839	26,893	4,642	4,217	42,648
Motor Cycles	2,406	4,957	17,605	2,817	4,918	18,163

AIRCRAFT.

The collection and compilation of aircraft statistics was undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as from 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to Civil Aircraft in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT—VICTORIA.

Particulars.	1922-23.	1928-29.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Registered Owners (a)	9	20	30	24	28
Registered Aircraft (a)	20	56	49	44	51
Licensed Pilots—					
Private (a)	(b) 12	49	110	150	181
Commercial (a) .. .. .	.. .. .	47	54	54	57
Licensed Ground Engineers (a)	(c) 21	(f) 85	85	96	76
Aerodromes—					
Government (a)	(d)	(d)	2	2	2
Public (a)	(d)	(d)	19	20	19
Government Emergency Grounds (a)	(d)	(d)	11	11	10
Flights carried out	2,151	21,010	25,588	20,686	27,110
Hours flown	585	6,180	6,287	6,621	8,464
Approximate Mileage	41,132	424,702	594,132	446,130	637,473
Passengers Carried—					
Paying	1,419	12,502	20,834	11,873	15,618
Non-paying	684	3,126	1,845	2,600	3,710
Total Passengers Carried	2,103	15,628	22,679	14,473	19,328
Goods, Weight Carried, lb.	40	42,869	20,207	5,240	19,409
Mails, Weight Carried lb.	.. .. .	(e) 7,872	633	2,571	11,106
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. .. .	.. .. .	2	.. .. .	3	3
Persons Injured	3	2	1	2	1

(a) At 30th June; (b) Certificated Pilots; (c) Other Staff; (d) Not Available; (e) Number of Letters; (f) At 15th January, 1930.

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents which occurred during each of the last five years is given below :—

**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS
KILLED OR INJURED, 1932 TO 1936.**

Cause of Accident.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bicycle	No. 5	No. 122	No. 10	No. 146	No. 10	No. 189	No. 7	No. 269	No. 20	No. 326
Motor Bus	1	3	2	21	2	47	1	32	2	56
Motor Car	213	3,353	217	4,340	254	5,744	299	5,850	308	6,139
Motor Cycle	40	350	21	318	19	515	19	367	28	606
Train	23	12	34	36	32	32	23	15	22	13
Tram	7	131	8	113	15	202	11	147	10	172
Other Vehicle	17	95	11	73	13	67	14	62	9	45
Pedestrian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Horses	5	24	13	35	4	16	8	22	5	12
Total	311	4,090	316	5,082	349	6,812	382	6,765	404	7,375

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1935, this comprised :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	26,948,270
Lands in process of alienation	6,074,759
Crown lands	23,222,731
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,048,698
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	732,222
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	330,283
Water reserves	309,658
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,650
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	395,759
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. ; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	4,032,557
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	85,516
Other leases and licences	34,932
Temporary grazing licences	5,644,502
Unoccupied	5,315,736
Total	23,222,731

Alienation
of land.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple 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, 1930 TO 1935.

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.	£
1930 ..	5,344	137,242	40,691	111,564	89,703
1931 ..	5,892	131,691	58,575	67,131	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623
1933 ..	3,907	18,991	38,120	69,357	73,580
1934 ..	4,661	30,020	38,706	143,851	119,219
1935 ..	4,545	14,989	29,335	288,443	199,339

Amount
realized by
sale of Crown
lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1935 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £36,072,170, which represents an average of £1 1s. 9d. 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, 1935.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey		1,360	59,029			1,600	61,989
Buln Buln	6,832	42,320	50,987	2,184			102,323
Bogong		13,416	194,549	3,964	170,260	84,500	466,689
Benambra		403	264,784	1,960	243,596	77,843	588,586
Bourke		71					71
Bendigo	83	551	2,952			3,144	6,730
Borong		372	40,940	2,465		586	44,363
Croajingolong	2,160	1,437	546,900		840,670	13,850	1,405,017
Dargo			95,968		431,600	70,000	597,568
Delatite		14,600	84,000	9,000		60,100	167,700
Dalhousie	20	686	1,062			443	2,211
Dundas				65,700	15,754	4,700	86,154
Evelyn			11,062				11,062
Follett				131,400	29,136		180,536
Gladstone	514	1,385	2,356	2,495		9,246	15,996
Grant		335	2,127			4,490	6,952
Grenville		875	70			4,115	5,060
Gunbower							
Heytesbury		820	120,173				120,993
Kara Kara	86	96	1,745			2,876	4,803
Karkaroc		39					39
Lowan		654	140,483	23,000	9,000		173,137
Moira	500		5,500	2,016		1,500	9,516
Normanby				109,600			109,600
Polwarth	14,950	15,138	24,022	142			54,252
Rodney	200	180				2,000	2,380
Ripon		380	22,746			3,696	26,822
Tambo			201,437		370,846	900	573,183
Tanjil			105,254		351,460	67,000	523,714
Talbot	305	835	182			21,022	22,344
Tatchera	235	70					305
Villiers				1,943			1,943
Wonnangatta			147,850	60,000	846,400		1,054,250
Total	25,885	96,023	2,126,178	415,869	3,308,722	433,611	6,406,288
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands						2,309
" " "	Lands which may be sold by auction						8,648
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands available for selection						30,305
	" " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)						4,512,688
Total area remaining for disposal							10,960,238

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily licensed under grazing licences.

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 transfer of land

Transfer of Land Act.

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 1935 there were submitted 220 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting in area to 10,332 acres, and in value to £411,240; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 2,741 acres valued at £145,502. Up to the end of 1935 there had been brought under the Act 3,251,672 acres valued at £72,057,358. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1935 was 1,890,649 acres.

When application is made to have land brought under the *Transfer of Land Act*, a contribution to the Assurance Fund constituted under the provisions of that Act of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the Fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts of the Fund during 1935-36 comprised contributions £1,526, and interest on stock £3,629. Claims on the Fund during the year amounted to £80 and the sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1936, was £114,321. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1936, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,856.

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, 1935, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £12,209,136.

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, and (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.

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. The purchase of properties has been practically suspended since 1931.

A summary of the lands acquired is given in the following statement :—

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1936.

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Lands purchased	1,280,660	9,826,120	1,865,297	14,362,849
Crown Lands taken over	113,577	56,150	669,467	548,983
Total area and cost of purchase	1,394,237	9,882,270	2,534,764	14,911,832
Expenses prior to disposal .. ..	..	92,896	..	117,862
Public Works effected .. ..	..	463,392	..	1,035,068
Total cost to 30th June, 1936 .. ..	..	10,438,558	..	16,064,762
Less land transferred to—				
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	102,057	1,001,608	..	..
Closer Settlement .. ..	..	..	461,286	3,756,206
Total net area and cost ..	1,292,180	9,436,950	2,073,478	12,308,556

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement. The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1936, are shown in the following statement:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1936.

	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance ..	5,446	5,411	10,857
Purchasers under Contract of Sale ..	465	223	688
Repaid in full	671	4,599	5,270
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	6,165	6,172	12,337
Total number of settlers who have received assistance ..	12,747	16,405	29,152
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock	25,900,082	13,507,947	39,408,029
Less Redemptions	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
Less Securities transferred to Commonwealth Government.. ..	2,160,960	..	2,160,960
Outstanding Liability of the Commission	23,565,021	12,152,365	35,717,386
Repayment of principal used for payment of interest and working expenses	4,247,849	1,063,080	5,310,929
Payments to State Loans Repayment Fund	1,199,042	1,134,227	2,333,269
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1936 ..	£4/4/0%	£3/15/4%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improvements	10,149,973	8,335,106	18,485,079
Advances to settlers	9,582,410	6,123,742	15,706,152
Less Principal repaid	19,732,383	14,458,848	34,191,231
	5,241,722	4,362,085	9,603,807
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers	14,490,661	10,096,763	24,587,424

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND
CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1936—*continued.*

	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Instalments of interest charged to settlers	£ 7,829,455	£ 6,594,368	£ 14,423,823
Less interest paid by settlers ..	5,540,154	5,022,095	10,562,249
Arrears of interest (consolidated) ..	2,289,301	1,572,273	3,861,574
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.)	573,200	333,800	907,000
Net Interest Arrears ..	1,716,101	1,238,473	2,954,574
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal	5,241,722	4,362,085	9,603,807
Interest	5,540,154	5,022,095	10,562,249
Total	10,781,876	9,384,180	20,166,056
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances ..	1,342,348	..	1,342,348
Excess cost of buildings	41,574	..	41,574
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements	241,434	194,891	436,325
Bad debts, &c. (a)	2,416,392	768,293	3,184,685
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.) ..	2,376,106	1,306,899	3,683,005
Total	6,417,854	2,270,083	8,687,937
For financial year 1935-36—			
Interest paid	1,015,872	599,813	1,615,685
Administrative expenses	74,857	81,210	156,067
Interest due by settlers and others ..	884,204	506,521	1,390,725
Interest received from settlers and others (b)	618,634	337,485	956,119

NOTES.

(a) Includes—	£	£	£
Bad debts	2,260,377	708,101	2,968,478
Loss and remission of interest ..	25,260	17,567	42,827
Loss on realization	130,755	36,991	167,746
Concessions to British Army officers from India .. .. .	..	10,634	10,634
	2,416,392	768,293	3,184,685
(b) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	453,115	292,724	745,839
Interest from Closer Settlement ..	120,000	..	120,000
Interest on investments .. .. .	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund	45,519	40,886	86,405
	618,634	337,485	956,119

Extent of
Closer
Settlement.

The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1936, is given in the next statement :—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Lands Acquired.	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area settled	1,187,168	171,256	1,358,424
Area available for—			
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments	25,636	343	25,979
Workmen's Homes	8	..	8
Public Competition, Auction, &c.	713	475	1,188
Area not yet available for settlement .. .. .	..	1,783	1,783
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)	2,448	4,407	6,855
Total area acquired	1,215,973	178,264	1,394,237

UTILIZATION OF SETTLED AREAS.

Classification.	Holdings.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms—				
Dry Areas	4,272	1,531	247	1,057,039
Irrigable Areas	2,207	868	59	129,516
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments—				
Dry Areas	153	133	17	2,592
Irrigable Areas	149	117	6	892
Transfers to Discharged Soldiers' Settlement—				
Dry Areas	279	1,816	245	68,332
Irrigable Areas	530	934	64	33,724
Workmen's Homes—				
Dry Areas	1,080	89	$\frac{3}{4}$	796
Irrigable Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Public Competition, Auction, &c.—				
Dry Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	58,409
Irrigable Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	7,124
Total Dry Areas	5,784	..	..	1,187,168
Total Irrigable Areas	2,886	..	..	171,256
GRAND TOTAL	8,670	..	..	1,358,424

Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1936, is given in the table which follows:—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1936.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled	2,340,461	94,103	2,434,564
Area of land available	218	630	848
Area of land acquired but not yet available ..	..	18,010	18,010
Sales by Auction, &c.	80,816	6,638	87,454
Total land acquired	2,421,495	119,381	2,540,876
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	436,866	24,420	461,286
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1936	1,984,629	94,961	2,079,590
Farms, Number of	7,792	1,974	9,766
Average area—acres	300	48	..
Average capital value	£1,655	£810	..

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 free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

State
Expenditure
on
Waterworks.

**STATE EXPENDITURE AND LOAN LIABILITY ON
WATERWORKS* TO 30TH JUNE, 1936.**

Description of Works.	Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1936.	Loan Redemption and Capital Repaid.	Loan Liability at 30th June, 1936.
	£	£	£
Waterworks Districts	6,234,131	102,859	6,131,272
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts	4,482,998	42,384	4,440,614
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded)	1,324,327	3,062	1,321,265
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributory Works	252,452	699	251,753
Koo-wee-ruip, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes	447,111	2,246	444,865
Eildon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlarge- ment	2,529,649	16,554	2,513,095
Maffra-Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	1,256,876	915	1,255,961
Millewa Waterworks Districts	519,304	31	519,273
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District ..	793,434	1,383	792,051
Bellarine Peninsula	472,498	242	472,256
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages	124,789	2,665	122,124
Free Headworks	1,223,280	450	1,222,830
River Murray Agreement Works	2,667,777	3,250	2,664,527
Surveys, &c.	308,742	19,382	289,360
Murray Valley Districts (proposed)	57,690	..	57,690
Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts ..	32,754	30	32,724
Free Grants to Local Authorities	147,046	..	147,046
Loan Flotation Expenses	745,224	..	745,224
Waterworks Trusts (including First Mildura) ..	1,873,827	405,493	1,468,334†
Municipal Waterworks	837,060	171,515	665,545†
Geelong Waterworks (prior to disposal by Government in 1908)	460,848	300,235	160,613
TOTAL	26,791,817	1,073,395	25,718,422

* Excluding Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Ballarat Water Commission, particulars of which appear in part "Local Government" of this issue.

† With the exception of capital written off by Parliament, these amounts are a liability of the respective authorities. After deduction of same the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts was £1,315,086, and of Municipalities £499,675. The net loan liability of the State after deducting the amount in the National Debt Sinking Fund (£837,306) was £24,561,998.

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

**Progress of
Irrigation.**

Water Act 1928—which consolidates the *Water Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1918*, and the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution, and of drainage and flood protection in districts under its administration :—

—	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1936.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	31
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	22
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	410,700
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	495,835
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	722,520
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	3	30
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,513,772
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	86
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,800	569,130
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—		
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	381,855
Drainage and Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered (charge levied on acreage basis) .. ..	..	5

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, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors

were first put into operation—and the average areas for the five years ended 30th June, 1936 :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for Five Years ended 30. 6. 36.
	acres.	acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. .. .	..	13,622
South Shepparton .. .. .	..	3,200
Rodney	32,356	60,400
Stanhope	2,000	12,714
Tongala	3,000	19,386
Rochester	500	47,095
Echuca North .. .. .	..	4,675
Dingee .. .. .	..	3,422
Tragowel Plains	20,000	44,873
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	3,552
Werribee .. .. .	..	8,366
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra-Sale .. .. .	..	12,440
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville .. .. .	..	6,106
Cohuna	12,000	42,001
*Gannawarra	7,825	..
Koondrook	5,029	25,516
Swan Hill	5,410	19,116
Nyah	569	3,003
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	11,282
Merbein	202	7,619
Third Lake .. .. .	..	2,761
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	2,756
Fish Point .. .. .	..	2,235
Total	88,922	356,140

* Subdivided 1.7.35. Now included in Cohuna and Koondrook Districts.

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1935-36 was 495,835 acres, being 1,609 acres more than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 38,679 acres above 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 five years, 1931-32 to 1935-36, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	27,928	32,492	33,543	63,225	39,835
Lucerne	24,124	125,615	119,682	99,948	95,702	91,267
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	30,479	24,810	23,557	25,605	20,776
Pastures	50,541	150,478	210,869	199,929	220,483	252,345
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	68,430	67,451	64,669	66,960	67,319
Fallow	4,988	7,042	8,275	5,096	6,732	6,275
Miscellaneous ..	785	8,443	11,137	8,582	15,519	18,018
Total ..	129,771	418,415	474,716	435,324	494,226	495,835

NOTE.—8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions in 1909-10, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1935-36—495,835 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 51 ; lucerne, 18 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 14 ; cereals, 8 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 4 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 5.

Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1935-36.

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Despite unfavourable seasonal conditions for pasture growth and summer crops, high butter fat yields were recorded during 1935-36.

The production of dried vine fruits and of citrus fruits are other features of these districts. As the result of unfavorable weather conditions during harvesting severe losses of currants were experienced and the dried vine fruit crop only amounted to 39,900 tons. The production of citrus fruits in irrigation districts during the 1935-36 season amounted to 721,000 bushels or approximately 88 per cent of the citrus production of the State.

The Victorian production of canned fruit in the season 1935-36 was approximately 3,000,000 dozen cans, being about 68 per cent. of the number packed in Australia in that season. This figure represents a record production for Victoria and is approximately 23 per cent. greater than for the preceding year.

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 23,536 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of the area supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country towns supplied with water for domestic use is—107 by the Commission, 111 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The estimated population in country towns supplied with water is 409,500 persons.

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 1,887,100 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to 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) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Yarrawonga Weir, Euston Lock Weir, Glenmaggie, Melton and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the combined capacities of Victoria's storages will be 2,347,180 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)						625,000
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*	..	..	..	..	..	68,900
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	28,000
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						813,230
<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						5,760
						207,630
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glennaggie 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 Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	660
						10,660
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,660
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	200
						5,260
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Eppalock	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
						2,750
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,887,100

* Lake Tutchewop omitted as it is no longer used as a storage.

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Werribee System—</i>	
Melton (Enlargement)	2,100
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Bittern Reservoir	480
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Yarrowonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet) ..	25,000
Euston Loch Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet) ..	12,000
	39,580

FURTHER STORAGE WHICH COULD BE PROVIDED BY COMPLETION OF EXISTING WORKS.

<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet) ..	45,500
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	375,000
	420,500
Total capacity of storages when works are completed ..	2,347,180

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 48,200 acres in 1931-32, 55,060 acres in 1932-33, 55,477 acres in 1933-34, 58,048 acres in 1934-35, and 68,097 acres in 1935-36.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1936, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1935-36.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates ..	40,021	Wages and Salaries ..	19,209
Special Waterings, &c ..	1,142	Firewood ..	11,621
Miscellaneous ..	15,815	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation ..	5,099
		Redemption of Loans ..	259
		Miscellaneous ..	24,244
Total ..	56,978	Total ..	60,432

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 1933, 1934, and 1935, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1935, 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, 1935.
	1933.	1934.	1935.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gleneig and Wannon Rivers ..	25·23	24·17	26·82	26·20
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	26·19	28·24	31·74	28·31
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	25·80	28·06	28·49	25·24
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	24·83	28·89	27·48	25·73
Cape Otway Forest ..	37·28	42·80	45·56	39·71
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	25·72	28·26	25·95	24·13
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	21·68	26·34	26·72	23·70
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	31·07	47·52	43·29	34·72
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	32·04	43·84	42·62	36·26
South Gippsland ..	32·25	46·02	45·19	38·86
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	33·16	46·33	48·42	38·56
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	23·72	31·36	36·54	24·28
Mitchell River ..	24·35	35·17	36·30	26·49
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	25·73	38·01	38·89	27·73
Snowy River ..	34·80	50·26	44·87	35·03
Murray River ..	18·45	20·96	17·06	17·06
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	31·08	41·15	34·64	33·51
Ovens River ..	34·12	46·52	36·45	34·31
Goulburn River ..	26·40	32·80	29·67	26·59
Campaspe River ..	27·18	23·37	23·10	23·14
Loddon River ..	25·26	19·48	22·37	20·31
Avoca River ..	19·34	16·18	17·58	17·20
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	22·28	13·92	15·57	15·55
Eastern Wimmera ..	21·60	19·34	18·80	21·25
Western Wimmera ..	23·35	17·08	19·91	19·88
Mallee ..	12·81	11·69	9·90	12·55
Weighted Averages ..	24·36	27·60	26·74	24·38

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 the average is 12·55 inches per annum, as compared with 24·38 inches for the whole State.

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1935 and the quarterly averages up to 1935 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.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	4.92	3.67	8.07	7.70	9.66	9.00	4.17	5.83
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	7.05	4.37	10.09	8.28	9.65	9.45	4.95	6.21
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	5.41	4.27	8.44	7.14	9.51	7.83	5.13	6.00
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	5.15	4.42	8.74	7.15	8.69	8.00	4.90	6.16
Cape Otway Forest ..	10.09	6.14	15.44	11.75	12.82	13.12	7.21	8.70
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	6.34	4.77	8.81	6.48	6.01	6.71	4.79	6.17
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	5.25	5.13	10.11	6.17	5.64	6.16	5.72	6.24
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	10.15	7.17	15.25	8.96	9.19	9.09	8.70	9.50
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	10.51	6.97	14.34	9.83	9.70	10.00	8.07	9.40
South Gippsland ..	13.14	7.95	13.95	10.77	8.19	10.91	9.91	9.23
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	12.74	7.35	15.07	9.93	9.74	10.92	10.87	10.36
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	9.61	6.23	12.40	5.49	3.21	5.62	11.32	6.89
Mitchell River ..	9.12	6.72	11.51	6.18	3.29	6.47	12.38	7.12
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	9.26	6.87	10.44	6.70	3.47	6.58	15.72	7.58
Snowy River ..	12.07	8.12	10.65	9.20	4.16	8.94	17.99	8.77
Murray River ..	2.55	3.26	4.56	4.94	5.77	4.82	4.18	4.04
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	6.68	6.11	9.90	9.03	10.33	10.34	7.73	8.03
Ovens River ..	5.62	5.63	10.56	10.06	13.26	11.00	7.01	7.62
Goulburn River ..	5.27	4.78	9.48	7.55	9.48	7.93	5.44	6.33
Campaspe River ..	3.69	4.08	6.14	6.95	9.40	7.05	3.87	5.06
Loddon River ..	3.81	3.60	5.62	5.94	8.15	6.19	4.79	4.58
Avoca River ..	2.16	2.85	4.35	5.13	7.75	5.40	3.32	3.82
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	1.96	2.57	3.46	4.54	6.87	4.93	3.23	3.51
Eastern Wimmera ..	2.34	2.98	5.00	6.41	8.82	7.07	2.64	4.79
Western Wimmera ..	2.78	2.49	6.02	6.13	8.17	6.93	2.94	4.33
Mallee ..	1.33	2.26	2.33	3.56	3.53	3.71	2.71	3.02
The whole State ..	5.39	4.45	7.87	6.82	7.45	7.27	6.03	5.84

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement:—

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 averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below :—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·972	29·922	30·080	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·889	0·764	0·814	0·974
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·4	50·1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·0	17·3	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·26	6·02	6·64	5·80
Mean number of days of rain	38	25	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·23	17·23	7·89	3·71
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	5·9	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	7	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1935 and for the last 80 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 1935.	Average for 80 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 80 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·002	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " ..	30·662	30·605	30·770	30·488
Lowest " " " ..	29·255	29·251	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·407	1·355	1·719	1·074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58·3	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	67·2	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum	49·4	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum	103·7	104·9	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum	32·5	31·0	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range	17·8	17·7	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range	71·2	74·0	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	110·1	117·5	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	44·0	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	29·98	25·72	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	183	140	183	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	38·11	39·06	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	65	67	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·9	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	31	21	50	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 primary 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. A large number of graduates of this school is employed, mostly in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on field advisory work and laboratory investigations. 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 Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Rutherglen Experiment Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are 114 plots on selected farms throughout the State (including 68 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League) on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, experiments are undertaken for the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, and investigations made 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 Mallee Research Station was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is research concerning various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At Longerenong and Dookie experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera and north-eastern conditions respectively. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has

been established. 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, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. During the season 1935-36, 2,048,389 acres were topdressed and resulted in an estimated increase in carrying capacity of about 50 per cent. above pastures not similarly treated.

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.

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, 1935-36.

Particulars.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Rutherglen.		Mallee Research Station, Waipup.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.
			State Farm.	Viticultural Station.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop	12	927	312	106	232	822	868
Other arable land	15	1,183	499	99	293	1,348	1,091
Balance of area	6	101	309	28	1,403	3,756	427
Total area of farm	33	2,211	1,120	233	1,928	5,926	2,386
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of produce for year ..	600	9,124	1,400	600	650	9,000	8,761
Receipts—							
Government Grant	2,266	10,612	400	2,100	1,980	6,898	5,206
Council of Agricultural Education Contribution ..							
Other	1,083	6,316	2,136	185	566	11,643	8,944
Total receipts	3,349	16,928	2,536	2,285	2,546	18,541	14,150
Total expenditure	3,033	10,379	2,662	2,255	2,291	18,541	14,150
Number of students	80	11	..	..	..	72	35

**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 4,814,132 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. The area of coniferous plantations at 30th June, 1936, amounted to 40,613 acres, allowing for an area of 2,850 acres damaged by fire which was converted to wattles. New work was largely confined to those plantations located in the hill zones. 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 transfers 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 1935-36 was £176,626, and the expenditure was £613,442—£417,163 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £86,842 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £10,619 under the Forests Loan Act No. 4155, £36,292 under Loan Act No. 4248, and the balance—£62,526— from the Forestry Fund.

The output from State Forests and other Crown Lands in 1935-36 was 8,472,912 cubic feet of sawn, 1,764,461 cubic feet of hewn, and 252,905 cubic feet of round timber. In addition, 12,910,296 cubic feet of fuel timber and 493,766 cubic feet of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on page 471 of this volume.

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.

AGRICULTURE.

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1935-36 was 6,797,538 acres, as compared with 6,894,147 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931-35, 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 large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 81 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1936.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1936, under—		
	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	3,750,211	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
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956
1935	4,677,683	2,216,464	6,894,147
1936	4,438,761	2,358,777	6,797,538

The decrease in the area under crop in recent years has been due mainly to the reduced acreage sown for grain. This reduction is consistent with the world-wide attempt to stabilize a profitable price for wheat.

Land occupied
in different
districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district during the season 1935-36 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, SEASON 1935-36.

(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.		
Central ..	4,065,280	16,809	355,739	396,165	1,768,609	261,718	2,782,231
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,225	131,169	42,817	1,934,628	109,402	2,218,016
Western ..	8,775,040	12,156	302,623	917,704	5,089,681	588,208	6,898,216
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,201	1,827,426	82,583	3,917,897	561,457	6,889,363
Mallee ..	10,784,000	7,547	2,693,015	13,797	3,136,734	279,889	6,123,435
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,555	1,201,517	169,714	3,959,159	88,375	5,418,765
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,296	129,048	58,415	3,018,237	1,175,758	4,381,458
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	8,983	157,001	571,346	2,667,412	1,521,704	4,917,463
Total ..	56,245,760	73,772	6,797,538	2,252,541	25,492,357	4,586,511	39,128,947
PERCENTAGES OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED.							
Central ..	..	..	12.78	14.24	63.57	9.41	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	5.92	1.93	87.22	4.93	100.00
Western ..	..	..	4.39	13.30	73.78	8.53	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	28.60	1.29	61.32	8.79	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	43.98	.22	51.23	4.57	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	22.17	3.13	73.07	1.63	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	2.95	1.33	68.89	26.83	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3.19	11.62	54.24	30.95	100.00
Total ..	..	..	17.37	5.76	65.15	11.72	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7.23	22.78	5.23	17.59	6.94	5.71	7.11
North-Central ..	5.21	7.08	1.93	1.90	7.59	2.38	5.67
Western ..	15.60	16.48	4.45	40.74	19.97	12.82	17.63
Wimmera ..	13.14	8.41	26.88	3.67	15.37	12.24	16.33
Mallee ..	19.17	10.23	39.62	.61	12.30	6.10	15.65
Northern ..	11.27	15.66	17.68	7.53	15.53	1.93	13.85
North-Eastern ..	12.84	7.18	1.90	2.59	11.84	25.64	11.20
Gippsland ..	15.54	12.18	2.31	25.37	10.46	33.18	12.56
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts than in other districts. Of the occupied land, 29 per cent. in the Wimmera, 44 per cent. in the Mallee, and 22 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1935-36. In that year

the area cultivated in these three districts was 84 per cent. of the total 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 84 per cent. of the sown pastures of the State.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes, of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, are given for those years in the succeeding table which also shows the live stock reduced to their equivalent in sheep, carried on the holdings:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.

Size of Holdings of Privately-owned Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—					Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.	
		Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per 100 Acres used for Grazing, &c.
1 and under 50 ..	1919	28.71	1.49	1.92	1.41	3.60	1,274,686	284
	1925	27.92	1.62	1.87	1.56	4.05	1,303,611	287
	1929	26.77	1.28	1.55	1.20	2.96	966,721	276
	1934	25.99	1.41	1.54	1.38	3.32	1,322,414	323
50 and under 100 ..	1919	11.06	1.93	2.55	1.88	3.93	1,392,846	233
	1925	11.64	2.35	2.33	2.36	5.16	1,660,520	241
	1929	11.34	1.89	2.03	1.86	4.50	1,452,634	268
	1934	11.38	1.94	1.98	1.94	4.83	1,927,965	335
100 and under 500 ..	1919	36.11	21.43	24.95	20.83	29.43	10,430,632	157
	1925	36.01	22.54	23.25	22.37	31.94	10,279,013	158
	1929	35.14	20.50	18.35	21.09	30.20	9,860,967	160
	1934	35.77	19.81	18.23	20.22	31.33	12,497,181	208
500 and under 1,000 ..	1919	15.44	26.03	37.92	24.01	20.37	7,218,857	94
	1925	15.84	27.19	40.43	24.03	20.26	6,518,684	93
	1929	16.84	27.21	41.40	23.25	20.50	6,691,162	99
	1934	16.45	26.50	40.90	22.75	20.30	8,097,164	120
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	1919	8.07	35.27	30.47	36.09	29.07	10,302,594	90
	1925	8.12	36.10	30.57	37.41	28.30	9,108,435	84
	1929	9.37	38.58	35.07	39.56	30.93	10,096,032	87
	1934	9.88	39.64	35.94	40.60	30.14	12,025,865	100
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	1919	.40	6.38	1.53	7.21	6.29	2,230,338	97
	1925	.34	5.73	1.30	6.79	5.56	1,789,811	91
	1929	.40	6.04	1.20	7.39	6.32	2,064,255	96
	1934	.40	5.99	1.10	7.26	5.67	2,262,059	105
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1919	.16	4.45	.51	5.12	4.93	1,747,370	107
	1925	.11	3.53	.24	4.32	3.74	1,201,688	96
	1929	.12	3.45	.35	4.31	3.20	1,046,067	83
	1934	.11	2.99	.26	3.70	2.85	1,138,940	103
20,000 and upwards ..	1919	.05	2.97	.15	3.45	2.38	843,378	77
	1925	.02	.84	.01	1.16	.99	317,652	94
	1929	.02	1.05	.05	1.34	1.44	469,930	121
	1934	.02	1.72	.05	2.15	1.56	622,381	97
Total ..	1919						35,440,701	111
	1925	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	32,179,414	110
	1929						32,647,768	112
	1934						39,893,909	134

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of either will

eat as much as ten sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 134 sheep in 1934, as compared with 112 in 1929, 110 in 1925, and 111 in 1919.

Dairying is carried on principally on small holdings, and pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails.

In 1934, 74 per cent. of the dairy cows and 76 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of less than 500 acres.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation thereon was collected in March, 1934. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, these lands were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars relating to these holdings are given in the following table :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Average Size of Holding.			Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50 ..	19,348	374,948	19	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100 ..	8,475	610,113	72	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500 ..	26,635	6,499,014	244	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	12,245	8,680,358	709	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	7,357	12,524,655	1,702	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	298	2,013,454	6,757	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	81	1,105,170	13,644	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards ..	16	456,843	28,553	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total Privately-owned Land	74,455	32,264,555	433	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned ..	931	..	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total ..	75,386	32,264,555	..	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon, together with the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the following table, for the years 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934 :—

Size of holdings in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.		Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—		
	Year.	Number of Holdings.			Area Occupied.	Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50	1919	20,866	370,426	182,886	553,312	103,927	449,385
	1925	22,083	405,655	178,977	584,632	129,732	454,900
	1929	19,791	374,677	102,430	477,107	126,435	350,672
	1934	19,348	374,948	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100	1919	8,036	572,349	164,491	736,840	137,867	598,973
	1925	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
	1929	3,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	541,964
	1934	8,475	610,113	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500	1919	26,246	6,517,118	1,463,007	7,980,125	1,350,635	6,629,490
	1925	28,482	6,977,490	1,153,583	8,131,073	1,613,388	6,517,685
	1929	25,979	6,384,766	1,270,651	7,655,417	1,497,695	6,157,722
	1934	26,685	6,499,014	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	1919	11,224	7,763,815	1,928,678	9,692,493	2,053,142	7,639,351
	1925	12,534	8,774,932	1,033,245	9,808,177	2,805,966	7,002,211
	1929	12,440	8,828,038	1,336,491	10,164,529	3,377,341	6,787,188
	1934	12,245	8,680,358	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	1919	5,865	10,117,530	3,016,710	13,134,240	1,649,673	11,484,567
	1925	6,420	10,933,319	2,086,875	13,020,194	2,121,423	10,898,771
	1929	6,929	11,868,819	2,550,602	14,409,421	2,860,939	11,548,482
	1934	7,357	12,524,655	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
	1934	298	2,013,464	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	1919	117	1,621,460	33,603	1,655,063	27,575	1,627,488
	1925	91	1,240,151	33,452	1,273,603	16,610	1,256,993
	1929	90	1,196,469	90,838	1,287,307	28,915	1,258,392
	1934	81	1,105,170	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards	1919	35	1,016,847	90,442	1,107,289	8,404	1,098,885
	1925	13	336,791	1,417	338,208	1,033	337,175
	1929	15	390,376	2,519	393,395	3,788	389,607
	1934	16	456,843	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total of privately-owned land	1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608
	1925	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
	1934	74,455	32,264,555	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately-owned	1919	1,651	..	899,289	899,289	76,783	822,506
	1925	935	..	733,355	733,355	36,800	696,555
	1929	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
	1934	931	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total	1919	74,330	29,976,151	8,157,983	38,134,134	5,491,020	32,643,114
	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,920	36,806,244	6,976,714	29,829,530
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400
	1934	75,386	32,264,555	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of twenty-eight years between 1906 and 1934 was equivalent to 50 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1925, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the eleven seasons, 1926-1936 :—

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1936.

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
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	437,606	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
1934 ..	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	60,856	1,196,259
1935 ..	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	54,214	1,261,552
1936 ..	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	44,287	1,140,361

* For Grain.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1936—*continued.*

Period of Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
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	163,729	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
1934 ..	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	142,132	1,353,796
1935 ..	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	109,329	1,464,264
1936 ..	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	104,125	1,346,953
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
1934 ..	13·96	12·89	17·76	2·34	1·13
1935 ..	10·51	10·36	18·37	2·02	1·16
1936 ..	16·16	12·59	19·89	2·35	1·18

* For grain.

Values of
five principal
crops.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized at country railway stations, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the five seasons, 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Season.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32	6,293,378	550,961	160,699	683,718	2,232,114
1932-33	5,961,983	503,805	208,267	616,028	2,841,357
1933-34	5,708,281	649,631	203,706	591,186	3,192,702
1934-35	4,422,091	524,879	200,927	711,263	3,145,257
1935-36	6,975,305	609,985	281,591	616,326	2,963,105
	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931-32	1 15 4	1 5 1	2 8 5	9 15 7	2 6 8
1932-33	1 16 11	1 7 4	2 4 6	8 16 7	2 14 5
1933-34	1 17 5	1 4 8	1 18 4	9 14 4	2 13 5
1934-35	1 16 0	1 0 9	2 5 11	13 2 5	2 9 10
1935-36	3 0 0	1 4 2	2 8 5	13 18 4	2 12 0

The total value of the five principal crops at country railway stations was £11,446,312 in 1935-36, £9,004,417 in 1934-35, £10,345,506 in 1933-34, £10,131,440 in 1932-33, and £9,920,870 in 1931-32.

Wheat
growing in
counties.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. In the season 1935-36 these districts produced nearly 97 per cent. of the total wheat production of the State. 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 yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The low

yield in 1934-35 was due in part to the reduction in the area sown, but mainly to the unfavorable weather conditions and plague of grasshoppers during the growing period of the crop. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1934-1936, are shown in the following table:—

WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1934-1936.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	6,479	4,604	3,632	110,898	73,051	55,040	17·12	15·87	15·15
Grant ..	19,205	12,624	9,229	330,482	175,519	159,016	17·21	13·90	17·23
Mornington ..	1,139	1,004	231	17,799	6,708	3,586	15·63	6·68	15·52
Evelyn ..	101	43	31	1,714	717	765	16·97	16·67	24·68
Total ..	26,924	18,275	13,123	460,893	255,995	218,407	17·12	14·01	16·64
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	1,160	653	652	23,718	8,714	13,608	20·45	13·35	20·87
Dalhousie ..	1,304	874	719	25,500	11,794	12,044	19·56	13·49	16·75
Talbot ..	15,381	11,929	12,571	296,191	215,064	287,138	19·26	18·03	22·84
Total ..	17,845	13,456	13,942	345,409	235,572	312,790	19·36	17·51	22·44
Western—									
Grenville ..	14,041	6,216	4,527	254,316	82,798	73,544	18·11	13·32	16·25
Polwarth ..	192	163	19	3,907	2,029	484	20·35	12·45	25·47
Heytesbury ..	20	25		447	177		22·35	7·08	
Hampden ..	11,576	5,471	4,947	254,588	81,544	93,400	21·99	14·91	18·88
Ripon ..	34,105	20,106	15,937	756,586	382,721	332,521	22·18	19·04	20·86
Villiers ..	1,273	760	602	21,367	12,119	10,401	16·78	16·16	17·28
Normanby ..	952	700	308	18,005	13,195	4,403	18·91	18·85	14·30
Dundas ..	2,463	1,461	1,166	43,770	28,816	17,724	17·77	19·72	15·20
Follett ..	253	139	170	3,373	2,165	2,203	13·33	15·58	12·96
Total ..	64,875	35,031	27,676	1,356,359	605,564	534,680	20·91	17·29	19·32
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	217,203	183,331	175,227	3,694,011	2,813,952	3,524,744	17·01	15·35	20·12
Borong ..	466,977	420,691	411,885	9,703,825	7,403,936	9,590,835	20·78	17·60	23·29
Kara Kara ..	143,883	116,815	114,462	2,769,081	1,814,442	2,870,314	19·25	15·53	25·08
Total ..	828,063	720,837	701,574	16,166,917	12,032,330	15,985,893	19·52	16·69	22·79
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	187,142	126,617	122,556	1,078,462	155,545	395,438	5·76	1·23	3·23
Weeah ..	197,179	164,128	159,436	1,648,635	1,070,059	1,598,715	8·36	6·52	10·03
Karkaroc ..	726,147	582,000	550,422	6,503,060	3,343,563	5,313,687	8·96	5·75	9·65
Tatchera ..	405,987	327,088	293,560	4,564,722	2,098,252	3,637,052	11·25	6·42	12·39
Total ..	1,516,405	1,199,833	1,125,974	13,794,879	6,667,419	10,944,892	9·10	5·56	9·72

**WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE
SEASONS, 1934-1936—continued.**

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	21,980	17,260	14,355	325,625	148,279	250,427	14·82	8·59	17·45
Gladstone ..	111,434	81,825	77,731	1,895,354	986,952	1,733,007	17·01	12·06	22·29
Bendigo ..	101,922	76,709	70,683	1,745,475	812,834	1,402,560	17·13	10·60	19·84
Rodney ..	66,313	49,368	46,861	1,224,360	628,969	1,001,452	18·46	12·74	21·37
Moirs ..	252,943	216,205	205,090	4,509,160	3,089,131	4,649,829	17·83	14·29	22·67
Total ..	554,592	441,367	414,720	9,699,974	5,666,165	9,037,275	17·49	12·84	21·79
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	3,772	2,761	2,879	67,256	31,780	53,051	17·83	11·51	18·43
Bogong ..	28,056	19,899	20,442	521,178	264,541	405,783	18·58	13·29	19·85
Benambra ..	230	191	172	3,641	2,688	2,993	15·83	14·07	17·40
Wonnangatta ..	1	..	..	30	..	..	30·00	..	..
Total ..	32,059	22,851	23,493	592,105	299,009	461,827	18·47	13·09	19·66
 Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	8	5	3	164	83	46	20·50	16·42	15·33
Tambo ..	113	86	96	2,360	1,012	973	20·89	11·77	10·14
Dargo ..	456	173	87	4,929	2,749	1,646	10·81	15·89	18·92
Tanjil ..	10,952	6,332	2,894	178,258	79,845	50,787	16·28	12·61	17·55
Bulu Bulu ..	639	337	171	10,859	4,785	2,846	16·99	14·20	16·64
Total ..	12,168	6,933	3,251	196,570	88,474	56,298	16·15	12·76	17·32
Total (State)	3,052,931	2,458,583	2,323,753	42,613,106	25,850,528	37,552,062	13·96	10·51	16·16

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1935-36 was as follows:—New South Wales, 48,822,000 bushels; South Australia, 31,616,000 bushels; Western Australia, 23,315,000 bushels; Queensland, 2,690,000 bushels; and Tasmania, 186,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 144,217,000 bushels.

WHEAT GROWING IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEEP-GRAZING AND DAIRYING.

For the season 1935-36, statistics showing the extent to which mixed farming was practised in conjunction with wheat growing have been compiled in respect of each State in the Commonwealth. The tabulations were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from data prepared by each State.

An analysis of the tables for the State of Victoria discloses that wheat for grain was grown on 13,780 holdings in 1935-36. The total area of these holdings was 12,482,336 acres, and the area actually sown with wheat for grain was 2,323,753 acres. On 9,974 holdings, or 72·4 per cent. of the total growing wheat for grain, there were 4,841,152 sheep, or 27·7 per cent. of the State's total of 17,457,291 sheep at 1st March, 1936.

On 11,787 of the holdings growing wheat for grain or 85·5 per cent. of the total, there were 109,049 dairy cows at 1st March, 1936. Pigs numbering 41,100 were held on 5,482 holdings which also grew wheat for grain.

The following table shows the total area of holdings growing wheat for grain with particulars of wheat growing, sheep, dairy cattle, and pigs thereon :—

Area under Wheat for Grain.	Holdings.		Wheat.	Sheep.		Dairy Cows.		Pigs.	
	Growing Wheat Grain.	Total Area.	Total Area.	Holdings With.	Total.	Holdings With.	Total.	Holdings With.	Total.
Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1- 19	1,729	1,011,373	15,444	1,182	650,532	1,030	28,705	876	11,918
20- 49	1,472	949,722	46,690	1,065	562,368	1,264	16,964	593	6,344
50- 99	1,820	1,285,193	126,973	1,317	702,466	1,487	15,611	658	5,374
100- 149	1,850	1,443,355	218,237	1,369	645,561	1,537	12,363	670	4,549
150- 199	1,542	1,264,846	258,255	1,120	458,689	1,275	8,301	527	2,371
200- 249	1,886	1,799,769	401,202	1,311	513,366	1,559	9,267	688	3,172
250- 299	989	1,055,702	261,950	691	290,706	847	4,867	387	1,773
300- 349	1,080	1,261,622	334,376	773	327,333	926	4,997	457	2,590
350- 399	399	497,697	145,424	299	117,130	354	2,061	176	796
400- 499	560	865,676	238,013	436	227,660	490	3,134	251	1,327
500- 599	241	451,036	125,985	213	136,400	218	1,263	101	474
600- 699	125	312,496	77,504	116	111,546	118	851	59	286
700- 799	39	106,965	27,990	36	37,460	37	279	19	44
800- 899	16	50,307	13,020	15	14,304	14	103	5	14
900- 999	14	41,369	12,790	13	14,683	13	79	7	20
1,000-1,249	16	73,746	17,030	16	28,107	16	146	7	46
1,250-1,499	1	5,632	1,270	1	1,532	1	24	1	2
1,500-1,749	1	5,800	1,600	1	1,300	1	34	..	..
Total ..	13,780	12,482,336	2,323,753	9,974	4,841,152	11,787	109,049	5,482	41,100

An analysis of the wheat productivity of each State was compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from data prepared by the State Statisticians. In respect of the State of Victoria the analysis shows that although the average yield per acre for the State was 16·16

bushels, there were 2,607 holdings upon which 566,678 acres were sown with wheat for grain and from which yields of less than nine bushels per acre were obtained.

The following table shows the complete Victorian wheat production in bag series per acre for the season 1935-36 :—

Production Series (Bushels per Acre).	Wheat (for Grain) Production in Series.			
	Holdings.	Area Grain.	Production.	Production.
	No.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bags.
Under 3	739	184,450	270,891	88,526
3 and under 6 ..	797	171,639	753,265	246,165
6 „ 9 ..	1,071	210,589	1,549,059	506,228
9 „ 12 ..	1,253	228,869	2,397,195	783,397
12 „ 15 ..	1,472	248,603	3,328,454	1,087,730
15 „ 18 ..	1,856	275,197	4,519,868	1,477,081
18 „ 21 ..	1,865	266,811	5,231,646	1,709,688
21 „ 24 ..	1,550	235,821	5,315,204	1,736,995
24 „ 27 ..	1,477	228,024	5,827,043	1,904,262
27 „ 30 ..	808	140,029	3,993,835	1,305,175
30 „ 33 ..	635	100,468	3,147,335	1,028,541
33 „ 36 ..	128	17,346	604,102	197,419
36 „ 39 ..	96	12,615	470,266	153,682
39 „ 42 ..	19	2,035	83,260	27,209
42 „ 45 ..	6	467	20,358	6,653
45 „ 48 ..	6	385	18,253	5,965
48 and over ..	2	405	22,032	7,200
Total	13,780	2,323,753	37,552,066	12,271,916

Particulars of wheat productivity and of mixed farming associated with wheat growing in respect of any county or district in Victoria for the season 1935-36 may be obtained upon application to the Government Statist.

The following statement shows the relative order of importance of the varieties of wheat sown in each of the seasons 1931-32, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36, also the acreage per cent. of each variety to the total area sown.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS,
1935-36, 1934-35, 1933-34, AND 1931-32.

Variety.	1935-36.		1934-35.		1933-34.		1931-32.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.
Ghurka ..	1	34·88	3	15·45	4	5·23	15	·90
Free Gallipoli ..	2	24·92	1	41·12	1	49·01	1	39·01
Ranee (Incl. 4H)	3	22·10	2	21·64	2	19·95	2	16·70
Sepoy ..	4	4·30	4	4·46	3	5·44	4	6·76
Nabawa ..	5	2·33	5	2·97	5	3·93	5	4·49
Rajah ..	6	1·61	6	2·00	8	2·03	10	2·01
Major ..	7	1·19	7	1·59	7	2·14	6	3·60
Federation ..	8	·97	8	1·47	6	2·21	3	7·23
Nizam ..	9	·76	9	1·37	9	1·48	7	3·11
Waratah ..	10	·75	10	·85	10	1·18	16	·84
Mac's White ..	11	·52	11	·75	18	·36	17	·80
Currawa ..	12	·52	12	·58	11	1·04	8	2·81
Bobbin ..	13	·46	10	·34	25	·11	..	..
Turvey ..	14	·46	13	·54	16	·42	21	·41
Warden ..	15	·37	20	·33	22	·20	25	·10
Bald Early ..	16	·29	15	·46	12	·68	14	·95
Gluyas ..	17	·28	16	·42	13	·63	11	1·32
Bencubbin ..	18	·28	40	·03	83	·01	..	..
Dundee ..	19	·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penny ..	20	·27	17	·35	14	·60	9	2·16
Bena ..	21	·25	21	·32	20	·33	22	·33
Joffre ..	22	·23	22	·29	17	·42	12	1·28
Huf's Imperial ..	23	·22	18	·34	19	·34	18	·78
Mogul ..	24	·19	24	·16	23	·13	34	·07
Strongbolt ..	25	·17	23	·17	21	·20	20	·49
Other Varieties ..	..	1·41	..	2·00	..	1·93	..	2·85
..	..	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00

The above statement shows that there was a large increase in the area sown with Ghurka for the season 1935-36, and a considerable decrease in the area sown with Free Gallipoli. The percentage of the total area sown with Ghurka increased from 5·23 in 1933-34 to 34·88 in 1935-36. The area sown with Free Gallipoli decreased from 49·01 per cent. to 24·92 per cent. of the total area within the same period.

Approximately 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number which was 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.

Many changes have taken place in the leading varieties of wheat during recent years. In New South Wales, Nabawa and Ford occupied very minor positions on the list in 1929, but have now risen to first and second places respectively. On the other hand Nabawa, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area in Western Australia in 1929, has declined to fifth place on the list, with only 8 per cent. of the area in 1935. In South Australia the area sown with the varieties Rancee, Nabawa, and Sword was only 3.72 per cent. of the total area in 1929, but the area now sown with these varieties amounts to 46.89 per cent. of the total area. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such until this season, when it was supplanted by Ghurka.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1935-36.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.
Nabawa ..	24.7	Ghurka ..	34.88	Rancee ..	18.09	Bencubbin	30.70
Ford ..	18.9	Free Gallipoli	24.92	Nabawa ..	17.56	Glueclub ..	11.05
Waratah ..	8.2	Rancee (inc. 4H)	22.10	Sword ..	11.23	Merredin ..	10.42
Dundee ..	6.9	Sepoy ..	4.30	Waratah	6.90	Gluyas Early	9.18
Bobbin ..	5.4	Nabawa ..	2.33	Gluyas ..	5.97	Nabawa ..	8.36
Rancee ..	4.2	Rajah ..	1.61	Ford ..	5.46	Noongaar ..	4.74
Yandilla King	3.7	Major ..	1.19	Gallipoli ..	4.42	Totadgin ..	4.44
All Other ..	28.0	All Other ..	8.67	All Other	30.37	All Other ..	21.11
Total ..	100.0		100.00		100.00		100.00

DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE 1935-36.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
Central ..	80	94	99
North-Central ..	74	94	78
Western ..	1.20	86	113
Wimmera ..	30.04	71	70
Mallee ..	47.90	57	51
Northern ..	18.12	68	71
North-Eastern ..	1.04	74	85
Gippsland ..	16	87	88
Total State ..	100.00	64	62

The rate of sowing for the season 1934-35 in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 45 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 86 lbs. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 38 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 117 lbs. in Ripon. Wheat was grown on 78,200 acres, upon which no manure was used. Of this area 58,000 acres were in the Mallee district. Superphosphates used on wheat areas in the season 1935-36 amounted to 66,890 tons, valued at country railway stations at £271,000.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat growing districts. Of the 2,358,777 acres in fallow during the season 1935-36, 1,019,503 were in the Mallee, 761,555 in the Wimmera, and 399,351 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow, 2,180,409 acres in these three districts represented 92 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season:—

LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.			Land in Fallow.	Season.			Area Sown to Wheat.
			acres.				acres.
1901-02	..	..	681,778	1902-03	..	..	2,155,928
1911-12	..	..	1,469,608	1912-13	..	..	2,471,586
1921-22	..	..	2,052,964	1922-23	..	..	2,857,533
1927-28	..	..	2,692,044	1928-29	..	..	3,854,622
1928-29	..	..	2,683,462	1929-30	..	..	3,731,699
1929-30	..	..	2,482,662	1930-31	..	..	4,788,560
1930-31	..	..	2,590,629	1931-32	..	..	3,705,555
1931-32	..	..	2,145,819	1932-33	..	..	3,320,504
1932-33	..	..	2,633,287	1933-34	..	..	3,208,619
1933-34	..	..	2,543,043	1934-35	..	..	2,576,019
1934-35	..	..	2,216,464	1935-36	..	..	2,401,548
1935-36	..	..	2,358,777	1936-37	..	..	2,466,664
1936-37	..	..	2,483,163				

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 is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard adopted in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1927-28—1936-37 :—

Season.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
	lb.		lb.
1927-28	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	1932-33	62
1928-29	62	1933-34	60
1929-30	62	1934-35	60
1930-31	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1935-36	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
1931-32	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1936-37	62

Farmers growing Wheat for Grain. The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO PLANTED TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1930-31 to 1935-36.

1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
17,215	14,846	15,299	14,319	12,582	12,051

Stocks of wheat and flour. It is estimated that about 14,500,000 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 five years, 1932-1936, were as follows :—

STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, VICTORIA.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1932	4,735,603	1,537,840	6,273,443
1933	7,366,733	1,524,598	8,891,331
1934	12,272,300	1,847,300	14,119,600
1935	5,840,992	1,253,637	7,094,629
1936	4,923,693	1,853,528	6,777,221

Oats. Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1935-36) for hay was 926,293 acres, and for grain 505,623 acres. The yields of oats were 1,055,747 tons of hay and 6,365,056 bushels of grain. About 43 per cent. of the area for grain is in the Mallee district, but the area for hay is spread over all districts. Over 70 varieties of oats were sown, the most popular being Algerian (85 per cent.), Mulga (7 per cent.), and Mortgage Lifter (2 per cent.).

The area under barley for grain in 1935-36 was 116,371 acres, of which 98,799 were under malting, and 17,572 under other barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, Grant has always been the chief barley-producing county. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1931-32—1935-36 :-

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
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
1934 ..	84,732	21,607	1,418,613	470,368	16·74	21·77	17·76
1935 ..	70,962	16,637	1,275,037	334,481	17·97	20·11	18·37
1936 ..	98,799	17,572	1,944,237	370,190	19·68	21·07	19·89

Of the total area under hay in 1935-36, as shown in the table on page 405, 926,293 acres under oats produced 1,055,747 tons, 77,795 acres under wheat produced 96,155 tons, 36,998 acres under lucerne, etc., produced 57,098 tons, and 99,275 acres under grass produced 137,953 tons; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·14, 1·24, 1·54, and 1·39 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1935-36 was 28,713 tons.

Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in the Gippsland district, but two or three thousand acres are regularly grown in Mornington and North-eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both as a grain crop and for green fodder. The acreages for 1935-36 were, for grain 20,377 acres, and for fodder 26,971 acres. The area, production and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1931-32 to 1935-36, are given in the following table :-

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Season.	Area.		Production.	Produce per acre.
	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1931-32	25,655	15,714	611,902	38·94
1932-33	25,870	16,425	477,145	29·05
1933-34	29,053	19,538	644,033	32·96
1934-35	24,904	18,727	719,360	38·41
1935-36	26,971	20,377	638,643	31·34

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 34·05 bushels per acre, as compared with 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, and to losses by floods.

Potatoes. Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 130,000 acres planted in 1934-35 to potatoes, 54,000 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the Gippsland district, the central highlands, and the South-western district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, and it is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1931-32—1935-36.

Season.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1931-32 ..	69,929	206,489	2·95	949,849
1932-33 ..	69,783	182,471	2·61	775,502
1933-34 ..	60,856	142,132	2·34	753,300
1934-35 ..	54,214	109,329	2·02	956,629
1935-36 ..	44,287	104,125	2·35	826,492

NOTE.—Potato crops in the county of Grant (the chief potato producing county of the State) suffered severely on account of grubs, frost, and dry conditions during season 1935-36. The average yield per acre in Grant was only 1·89 tons. This was the main contributing factor to the low average yield per acre for the State.

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 6,216 tons from 1,104 acres; in Villiers 5,091 tons from 941 acres; in Polwarth 4,887 tons from 847 acres; in Grant 3,319 tons from 1,047 acres; in Bourke 2,917 tons from 562 acres, in Buln Buln 2,143 tons from 496 acres; and in Mornington 967 tons from 267 acres. The following statement shows the area yield and value for each of the last five years :—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Season—			Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
			acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1931-32	..	..	5,306	17,946	3·38	212,660
1932-33	..	..	7,109	41,013	5·77	133,292
1933-34	..	..	6,785	46,068	6·79	195,789
1934-35	..	..	5,928	36,187	6·10	260,094
1935-36	..	..	5,441	26,143	4·80	235,287

Metropolitan prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the sale of the produce of the seasons enumerated. Average prices representing the mean of prices ruling each month and not taking into account the quantities sold during each month are shown on page 442.

METROPOLITAN WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1926-27 to 1935-36.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool.
	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
1926-27	5 3	3 6	4 2	5 8	150 0	78 0	1 4·45
1927-28	5 4	4 2	5 3	4 4	82 0	170 0	1 8·56
1928-29	4 9	3 1	4 2	5 1	217 0	178 0	1 5·37
1929-30	4 4	3 4	3 9	5 5	115 0	62 0	0 10·30
1930-31	2 6	1 9½	2 6	3 9	72 0	53 0	0 8·65
1931-32	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	4 3	92 0	237 0	0 8·76
1932-33	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	4 7½	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933-34	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934-35	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52
1935-36	4 1	2 2½	2 9½	5 1	158 9	180 0	1 1·96

Vine Production. Grapes are grown in Victoria for the purposes of drying, wine-making, and table use. The quantity of dried vine fruits produced far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Out of the production of 39,907 tons in the season 1935-36, the exports of dried vine fruits to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand, amounted to 31,484 tons. The Victorian crop of currants for this season amounted to 88,414 tons and was only 55 per cent. of the average output for the preceding four seasons. This reduction was due to severe losses of currants caused by unfavorable weather conditions during harvesting. Notwithstanding these losses, the Victorian crop of dried vine fruits represented about 62 per cent. of the Australian output. Particulars of vine production for the five years 1931-32—1935-36 are given in the following table:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Season.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1931-32..	2,560	36,861	1,354	3,215,831	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33..	2,524	36,852	2,292	4,200,378	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34..	2,553	37,385	3,100	3,579,045	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35..	2,509	37,592	3,588	3,239,660	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36..	2,512	37,851	3,230	3,463,202	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1935-36, it is estimated that 212,184 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,166,710 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 84,308 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit made, 85,545 cwt. of lexias, 537,127 cwt. of sultanas, and 78,853 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 6,872 cwt. of lexias, 78,933 cwt. of sultanas, and 8,829 cwt. of currants were made in the Swan Hill shire.

Tobacco. About five years ago, following on the imposition of emergency tariff rates, tobacco growing promised to occupy an important place among the agricultural industries of Victoria, but economic circumstances, coupled with heavy losses through disease, resulted in a large decrease in the number of growers and the area planted. The 1935-36 crop amounted to 25,706 cwt., which was obtained from 5,840 acres..

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Season—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1931-32 ..	..	..	..	12,191	59,451	4.88
1932-33 ..	..	..	..	13,418	36,371	2.71
1933-34 ..	..	..	..	8,900	13,132	1.47
1934-35 ..	..	..	..	4,765	13,405	2.81
1935-36 ..	..	..	..	5,840	25,706	4.40

The gross value of tobacco produced in 1935-36 was £231,114 (1s. 7½d. per lb.) as compared with £135,433 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1934-35, £132,263 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1933-34, and £392,206 (1s. 11d. per lb.) in 1932-33.

Orchards growing fruit for sale. Fruit is produced in Victoria in excess of the State's requirements. Large quantities are exported, both overseas and interstate. The principal varieties grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. The apple and pear crops

for the season 1935-36 amounted to 2,417,425, and 1,492,062 bushels respectively, and from this production there were exported to the United Kingdom and Continental ports 610,000 cases of apples and 410,000 cases of pears. These figures reveal that for this season exports of apples increased by 100,000 cases and pears by 90,000 cases. A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears are grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The Victorian production of canned fruit for the 1936 season amounted to more than 3,000,000 dozen tins or 68 per cent of the Australian output. This figure represents a record production for Victoria and is approximately 23 per cent greater than for the preceding year.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1931-32 and 1934-35 is shown in the following table:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS,
ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS
GROWN FOR SALE, 1931-32 AND 1934-35.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1931-32.			1934-35.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,361,472	680,239	3,041,711	2,385,315	510,281	2,895,596
Pears	826,854	188,546	1,015,400	848,066	238,747	1,086,813
Quinces	74,492	11,735	86,227	57,659	13,951	71,610
Plums	283,770	72,999	356,769	277,492	70,477	347,969
Prunes	79,773	4,790	84,563	62,621	1,873	64,494
Cherries	79,471	55,046	134,517	73,383	64,217	137,600
Peaches	871,919	252,348	1,124,267	842,985	314,466	1,157,451
Apricots	339,526	41,033	380,559	329,415	51,337	380,752
Nectarines	14,896	5,737	20,633	13,787	4,464	18,241
Oranges	452,368	101,232	554,000	435,739	64,477	500,216
Lemons	141,030	40,441	181,071	123,405	37,658	161,063
Loquats	2,861	792	3,653	3,101	714	3,845
Figs	29,602	7,421	37,023	25,528	9,829	35,357
Persimmons	575	62	637	699	39	738
Total Large Fruits	5,558,609	1,462,421	7,021,030	5,479,195	1,382,550	6,861,745
Raspberries	339,761	..	339,761	337,000	..	337,060
Loganberries	143,325	..	143,325	146,260	..	146,260
Strawberries	6,011,409	..	6,011,409	4,565,409	..	4,565,409
Gooseberries	152,669	36,085	188,754	169,848	23,264	193,112
Mulberries	774	103	877	716	105	821
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	27,023	9,124	36,147	30,179	11,788	41,967
Olives	4,064	114	4,178	3,866	42	3,908
Passion-fruit	69,986	40,710	110,696	82,115	37,824	119,939
Almonds	28,929	9,297	38,226	28,278	8,660	36,938
Walnuts	7,172	3,208	10,380	7,766	3,039	10,805
Filberts	527	1,804	2,331	1,943	164	2,107
Chestnuts	523	271	794	607	260	867
Total Nuts	37,151	14,580	51,731	38,594	12,123	50,717

Normal yields of all kinds of fruits were obtained in season 1935-36. The gross value of fruit produced was £1,649,259, as compared with £1,437,586 in 1934-35. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1935-36:—Melons, 9,112 cwt.; rhubarb, 18,335 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 269,829 bushels.

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,
1930-31 to 1935-36.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of Growers ..	7,057	7,049	7,076	6,930	6,685	6,712
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	77,840	75,280	75,428	75,134	74,763	74,006
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	1,515,419	1,015,169	3,217,074	2,418,430	2,085,081	2,417,425
Pears	707,145	878,171	1,172,204	1,005,775	1,021,780	1,492,062
Quinces	66,544	41,836	79,975	54,836	42,452	55,454
Apricots	305,717	267,121	303,730	368,676	260,161	350,793
Cherries	46,256	25,009	30,597	42,347	30,712	41,509
Nectarines	14,349	4,995	13,871	14,490	13,610	9,013
Peaches	1,028,493	697,204	1,351,330	970,541	1,173,031	915,811
Plums	203,062	106,113	263,819	197,017	194,843	149,791
Prunes	94,578	31,021	107,620	70,019	70,968	63,626
Lemons	134,479	224,144	165,335	208,546	220,737	205,089
Oranges	516,133	647,410	566,398	658,461	639,325	618,290
Figs	16,414	18,852	16,974	19,184	16,228	15,755
Passion Fruit ..	27,436	13,392	24,361	29,514	22,326	21,410
Other Large Fruits ..	2,884	4,578	6,077	4,264	4,460	4,831
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries ..	663	117	815	1,322	968	993
Cape Gooseberries ..	122	254	239	179	74	135
Currants	219	151	298	328	350	314
Gooseberries	4,121	1,632	5,525	5,597	4,620	3,130
Loganberries	3,642	600	4,261	4,164	3,064	2,510
Mulberries	28	23	57	37	39	22
Raspberries	3,014	1,506	2,484	3,608	2,521	2,380
Strawberries	9,184	1,770	10,596	8,488	7,700	5,183
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	97,538	80,537	102,856	102,250	94,808	89,568
Chestnuts	21,048	19,227	18,735	34,143	24,507	39,843
Filberts	433	412	1,764	868	1,178	1,296
Walnuts	26,999	54,013	36,534	56,919	37,928	56,859

Dried fruit
(exclusive of
Raisins and
Currants).

The production of the various kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following statement. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 419.

DRIED TREE FRUITS, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1932 ..	1,542	176,844	3,864	..	32,470	56,025	115,905	386,650
1933 ..	7,704	155,970	8,272	1,845	187,194	39,315	847,375	1,247,675
1934 ..	1,856	255,971	5,838	4,945	145,624	72,106	796,296	1,282,636
1935 ..	3,301	116,007	6,239	379	165,363	22,773	571,715	885,777
1936 ..	5,219	113,600	7,281	384	73,780	51,652	851,192	1,103,108

Market gardens. The area under market gardens in the season 1935-36 was 20,633 acres. As agricultural statistics are collected only in respect of areas of one acre and over, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing, but they give reliable information in respect of operations conducted on a commercial basis. These gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and 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.

Minor Crops.

The following is a return of the minor crops of the State for the last two seasons. Details respecting each of these crops may be viewed at the office of the Government Statist:—

MINOR CROPS, 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

Crop.	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Rye for grain ..	1,325	14,190 bushels	1,117	9,733 bushels
Peas for grain ..	8,162	139,159 bushels	7,217	128,987 bushels
Beans for grain ..	1,224	6,658 bushels	1,068	4,522 bushels
Grass and clover seeds	5,840	53,214 bushels	8,222	74,158 bushels
Millet—Broom ..	955	4,480 cwt. fibre	635	3,190 cwt. fibre
		2,320 cwt. seed		2,698 cwt. seed
		40,788 tons beet		37,634 tons beet
Sugar Beet ..	3,062	producing	3,165	5,115 tons of
		4,998 tons of		sugar
		2,660 cwt. seed		3,811 cwt. seed
Flax ..	584	680 cwt. fibre	1,068	1,049 cwt. fibre
		1,660 cwt. tow		2,220 cwt. tow
		2,042 cwt.		2,080 cwt.
Hops ..	112	460 tons	123	412 tons
Chicory ..	429	48 tons	480	37 tons
Garlic ..	24	3,653 cwt.	30	1,871 cwt.
Sunflowers ..	558	..	283	483
Flowers ..	574	..	483	..
Nurseries ..	1,111	..	1,036	..
Mangel-wurzels ..	599	10,126 tons	651	7,164 tons
Beet, Carrots, &c. ..	556	1,531 tons	272	1,147 tons
Green Forage ..	115,037	..	111,056	..
Pumpkins ..	1,199	4,896 tons	1,246	5,019 tons
Canary Seed ..	..	..	1,030	3,129 cwt.

Fertilizers. The only fertilizer used on wheat areas is "Superphosphates 22 per cent". It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas. The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons :—

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.	Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
		Acres.	Tons.
1901-02	Crops and Pastures	11,439	23,535
1911-12		26,159	82,581
1921-22		37,835	150,012
1930-31		44,989	274,420
1931-32		38,844	163,234
1932-33		42,627	199,557
1933-34		43,268	217,251
1934-35		43,482	211,657
1935-36	Crops ..	35,224	146,740
		Pastures ..	21,300	105,157

**Persons
employed on
Farming,
Dairying, and
Pastoral
Holdings.**

Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. 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 excluded from the tabulation. In respect of female employees, it is evident that numbers of occupiers misinterpret the questions and wrongly include those who, though they may give some assistance out-doors, are primarily engaged as domestic servants. During the years, 1932-33 to 1935-36 the numbers so engaged were as follows:—

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED UPON FARMING,
DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL PURSUITS, 1932-33 TO 1935-36.**

Year ending March.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1933	.. ..	104,977	12,527	117,504
1934	.. ..	102,920	10,548	113,468
1935	.. ..	102,100	10,048	112,148
1936	.. ..	101,016	8,842	109,858

**Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.**

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1935-36. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1935-36.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	34s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week
Farm labourers	32s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week
Threshing machine hands	1s. per hour ..	9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour
Harvest hands	8s. 6d. per day ..	5s. to 12s. per day
Milkers	26s. per week ..	15s. to 40s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	7d. per bag of cobs	6d. to 9d. per bag of cobs
Married couples	52s. per week ..	40s. to 80s. per week
Female servants	19s. per week ..	10s. to 25s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	25s. to 40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	30s. to 40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	40s. per week ..	30s. to 60s. per week
„ orchard	45s. per week ..	25s. to 60s. per week
Vineyard hands	50s. per week ..	30s. to 65s. per week

Financial Assistance to Primary Producers.

In recent years legislative provision has been made by both the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for granting financial relief to primary producers. These provisions have been described in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. Further financial assistance of the following nature has been provided by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The payment to each primary producer, on furnishing satisfactory evidence in support of his claim, of a subsidy of 10s. for each ton of artificial manure used by him during the year ending 30th June, 1937, in the production of primary produce other than wheat.

The payment of the following bounties in respect of apples, pears, oranges and prunes exported from the Commonwealth in accordance with the prescribed conditions. The rates of bounty payable to the growers of the fruit so exported are as follows :—

4½d. per bushel case of apples or pears exported during the year 1936.

2s. for each case of oranges, other than naval oranges, exported to destinations other than New Zealand during the year 1936, and 2s. for each case of naval oranges exported to destinations other than New Zealand during the period which commenced on 1st January, 1936, and ended on 23rd July, 1936.

½d. for each pound of prunes exported during the year 1936.

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 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.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA. 1861 to 1936.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals). number.	Cattle—		Sheep. number.	Pigs. number.
		Dairy Cows. number.	Other. 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	241,938
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
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301

For the purpose of showing the varying extent of pastoral pursuits in Victoria as represented by the number of live stock grazed, it is necessary to express the various kinds of live stock in common terms. An arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has, therefore, been taken and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
1861	13,769,576	1931	34,575,915
1871	20,335,496	1932	36,506,107
1881	25,978,115	1933	40,250,684
1891	34,886,343	1934	40,828,369
1901	30,788,000	1935	41,213,201
1911	33,079,155	1936	41,930,811
1921	32,797,704		

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 400.

Size of holdings and numbers of live stock.

The next table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on holdings of various sizes, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at the same date.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Numbers of Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under 50	22,903	62,412	42,471	44,554	16,543
50 and under 100	18,887	99,010	64,504	103,955	27,138
100 and under 500	105,489	494,165	409,198	2,408,661	132,739
500 and under 1,000	93,667	136,645	199,998	3,794,064	34,864
1,000 and under 5,000	81,757	83,458	260,829	7,765,425	20,429
5,000 and under 10,000	5,236	5,661	51,079	1,642,299	748
10,000 and under 20,000	1,755	1,565	16,782	937,920	199
20,000 and upwards	1,024	2,035	21,894	372,851	5
Total on Privately-owned Land	330,718	884,951	1,066,755	17,069,729	232,665
On Crown Land not held in conjunction with privately-owned Land	3,482	6,480	9,152	71,787	2,389
In towns and travelling	26,805	18,756	16,141	54,453	5,476
Grand Total	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530

The information collected disclosed that 66,703 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 16,164,433 acres of such land, or 50 per cent. of the total area in occupation, as well as 2,438,178 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,602,611 acres. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 63 per cent. of the total cultivation and 46 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 89 per cent. of the dairy cows, 67 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 37 per cent. of the sheep.

Live stock in Australia. In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States at March, 1936 :—

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1936.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	356,106	2,091,246	17,457,291	314,301
New South Wales	534,000	3,500,000	56,000,000	390,000
Queensland	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888
South Australia	197,368	335,354	7,945,745	93,458
Western Australia	160,181	882,761	11,082,972	98,026
Tasmania	30,626	270,035	2,149,900	45,163
Northern Territory	35,000	940,000	25,000	600
Federal Capital Territory	1,060	10,186	228,317	629
Total	1,756,254	14,062,586	112,949,318	1,247,065

Agriculture in Victoria and Great Britain. The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1935 are, for comparative purposes, given in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Victoria. (1935-36.)	Great Britain. (1934-35.)
Area	56,245,760 acres	56,208,959
Wheat	37,552,062 bushels	65,072,000
Oats	6,365,056 "	101,864,000
Barley	2,314,427 "	32,794,000
Peas	128,987 "	1,168,000
Potatoes	104,125 tons	3,765,000
Turnips and swedes	1,147*	10,301,000
Mangolds	7,164 "	4,618,000
Hay	1,346,953 "	7,586,000
Horses	356,106 No.	1,020,850
Cattle	2,091,246 "	7,859,638
Sheep	17,457,291 "	24,243,415
Pigs	314,301 "	4,073,586

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

Distribution of Live Stock. The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1936 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK, VICTORIA, 1936.

Districts.	Number of—				
	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Central	62,690	196,113	156,546	1,396,512	48,753
North-Central ..	17,276	44,681	65,242	1,470,045	10,935
Western	46,218	252,927	241,718	5,455,119	56,999
Wimmera	51,888	27,044	29,167	2,639,342	6,969
Mallee	55,111	29,109	27,111	1,124,769	12,000
Northern	66,799	129,900	143,436	3,038,627	54,377
North-Eastern ..	24,837	96,447	212,132	1,299,588	27,882
Gippsland	31,287	211,455	228,218	1,033,289	96,386
Total	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in the season 1935-36 was £11,376,604, as compared with £9,368,531 in 1934-35, £7,905,988 in 1933-34, £9,621,493 in 1932-33, and £9,266,064 in 1931-32. 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

As at 1st March—			Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
1932	..	..	56,184	775,538	132,131,812	7,723,328
1933	..	..	57,871	887,996	144,564,666	9,189,018
1934	..	..	58,836	910,187	134,942,177	8,363,233
1935	..	..	58,639	951,849	147,651,179	10,095,139
1936	..	..	58,259	987,676	148,132,507	10,973,804

* Year ended 30th June.

The increase in the number of cowkeepers in 1936, compared with 1932, was at the rate of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the number of dairy cows increased by 27.35 per cent.

**Numbers and
Sizes of
Dairy Herds.**

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the five years, 1932-36 :—

**DAIRY HERDS CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE
GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.**

As at 1st March—	Number of Herds.							Total.
	5 to 9 cows.	10 to 14 cows.	15 to 19 cows.	20 to 29 cows.	30 to 49 cows.	50 to 99 cows.	100 and over	
1932 ..	10,779	5,642	3,623	5,331	4,592	2,240	361	32,568
1933 ..	11,339	6,468	4,069	6,104	5,487	2,756	477	36,700
1934 ..	11,697	6,742	4,150	6,236	5,802	2,894	513	38,034
1935 ..	11,694	6,438	4,030	6,143	6,134	3,136	553	38,128
1936 ..	11,403	6,274	4,002	5,984	6,473	3,480	614	38,230

The number of herds containing less than five cows was :—23,616 in 1932, 21,171 in 1933, 20,802 in 1934, 20,511 in 1935, and 20,029 in 1936. These were excluded from the foregoing table as they were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

The larger sized herds increased substantially as the result of the large increase in the number of dairy cows during the four years 1932 to 1936 shown in the preceding table. Herds containing 30 to 49 cows increased from 4,592 in 1932 to 6,473 in 1936 in number, herds of 50 to 99 cows from 2,240 to 3,480, and herds of 100 cows and over from 361 to 614. During the same period the number of cowkeepers with under 5 cows decreased from 23,616 to 20,029.

**The Milk Board
Act 1936.** This Act extends the powers of the Milk Board by providing that the Board shall in addition to determining the minimum prices to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis, also have power to determine the minimum prices to be paid for such milk to owners of milk depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—to dairymen. In determining such prices the Board shall base the same upon the average of the wholesale price per pound in Melbourne of the highest grade of manufactured butter during the three months immediately preceding the date of the determination, and shall have regard to, and may determine different minimum prices according to :—

- (i) the place of delivery of such milk by the owners of dairy farms, of milk depots, and by dairymen ;
- (ii) the different descriptions and qualities of milk ;
- (iii) the food value of the by-products of skim milk ;
- (iv) the maintenance of supplies of milk to the metropolis at a uniform level throughout the year ; and
- (v) any other factors which the Board considers affect the production or marketing of milk.

The prices determined by the Board before becoming effective must be approved by the Governor in Council. The buying or selling of milk at a price which is less than the appropriate minimum price determined is an offence under the Act and renders any dairyman or any owner of a dairy farm or milk depot so offending liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not more than £100. After a second or subsequent conviction, the licence for the dairy or dairy farm or milk depot (as the case may be) may be cancelled by the Minister of Agriculture.

With the object of eliminating economic waste in the retail distribution of milk, power is given to the Board to determine from which dairies milk may be distributed in defined areas in the metropolis and to assess the amount of compensation payable to dairymen for the loss or damage sustained by reason of the operation or effect of any such determination.

The Board is required to prepare each year an estimate of the probable expenditure to be incurred in carrying out its powers and duties. Towards the expenditure so estimated there shall be contributed by every dairyman and by every owner of a milk depot who sells or distributes milk to any person in the metropolis, such sum as is determined by the Board, but not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon for every gallon of milk so sold or distributed.

**Butter and
Cheese Made.**

The following statement shows the quantities of butter and cheese made in factories and on farms in each of the last five years :—

Year Ending 30th June—	Butter.			Cheese.		
	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1932	127,981,768	4,150,044	132,131,812	7,656,819	66,509	7,723,328
1933	139,920,159	4,644,507	144,564,666	9,073,827	115,191	9,189,018
1934	130,379,436	4,562,741	134,942,177	8,170,073	193,160	8,363,233
1935	142,999,641	4,651,538	147,651,179	9,954,668	140,471	10,095,139
1936	143,161,374	4,971,133	148,132,507	10,798,199	175,605	10,973,804

**Exports of
Butter and
Cheese.**

In 1935-36 oversea exports of butter from Victoria amounted to 91,714,538 lb., valued at £3,751,294. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 83,547,233 lb., valued at £3,335,027. The quantity of cheese exported overseas amounted to 5,135,386 lb., valued at £158,109.

**Cream,
Condensed
Milk and
Casein.**

The quantities of concentrated, condensed, powdered milk and casein made together with quantities of cream sold during the last five years, were as follows :—

Year Ended 30th June—	Cream Sold by Butter Factories.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk Made.	Casein Made.	Total Quantity of Milk Used for All Purposes.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 Gallons.
1932	4,229	41,410	1,365	362,868
1933	4,396	44,187	1,766	396,716
1934	5,972	41,899	2,573	368,806
1935	7,023	51,391	2,424	403,039
1936	10,214	34,385	3,731	399,742

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 425. Sheep are depastured in practically all districts of the State, but are relatively more numerous in the Wimmera, Western and Northern districts. The distribution of all live stock is shown in table on page 428.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, and to a lesser degree wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be affected by the mortality attributable to lack of fodder or water, the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, the decrease in lambing and decreased imports from other States.

In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from that State, mainly for slaughtering purposes. The net crossovers—that is the excess of imports over exports—from New South Wales in season 1935-36 were 1,411,222, and the average net imports over the last five seasons were 1,604,550 sheep and lambs.

**Flocks of Sheep
in Districts.** The following table contains a classification of the flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria as at March, 1936. Sheep travelling on roads or located in cities or towns are excluded. The classification discloses that although the four groups with sheep under 500 comprise 67·46 per cent. of the owners, the number of sheep in those groups was only 20·54 per cent. of the total sheep in the State :—

FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN

Size of Flock.	Total in Victoria.				Districts.			
	Flocks.		Sheep.		Central.		North-Central.	
	No.	Per-centage to Total.	No.	Per-centage to Total.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
					No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 50	4,331	14·77	90,586	0·52	542	12,008	214	5,331
50 and under 100	2,608	8·89	183,551	1·06	351	24,809	220	15,455
100 .. 250	6,613	22·55	1,088,018	6·25	732	118,993	568	93,281
250 .. 500	6,233	21·25	2,212,067	12·71	532	186,816	579	205,969
500 .. 1,000	5,317	18·13	3,662,502	21·05	405	279,445	469	324,250
1,000 .. 2,000	2,668	9·10	3,589,634	20·63	189	253,744	258	346,557
2,000 .. 3,500	953	3·25	2,401,769	13·81	66	167,194	86	215,069
3,500 .. 5,000	256	0·87	1,038,822	5·97	16	65,740	23	111,742
5,000 .. 7,500	180	0·61	1,074,702	6·18	8	43,387	13	80,742
7,500 .. 10,000	86	0·29	728,392	4·19	7	61,666	3	25,522
10,000 .. 15,000	57	0·19	683,954	3·93	5	57,218	4	45,406
15,000 .. 20,000	17	0·06	292,767	1·68	2	34,266	..	..
20,000 and over ..	12	0·04	352,301	2·02	1	49,739	..	..
Totals	29,331	100·00	17,399,065	100·00	2,856	1,355,025	2,442	1,469,324

Lambing. Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and lambs dropped, and thus a wide variation in the natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the five years, 1931 to 1935.

LAMBING PERCENTAGE, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	%
1931	85·0
1932	88·2
1933	71·1
1934	82·3
1935	83·4

VICTORIA AS AT MARCH, 1936.

Districts—continued.

Western.		Wimmera.		Mallee.		Northern.		North-Eastern.		Gippsland.	
Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,309	22,703	402	10,385	242	5,990	498	11,489	450	9,760	674	12,920
404	28,107	384	27,110	323	22,746	444	31,663	236	16,734	246	16,927
843	139,884	1,033	170,804	1,164	189,456	1,426	237,360	472	77,129	375	61,111
910	333,601	1,014	354,642	811	231,302	1,486	530,619	580	205,382	321	113,736
1,098	772,687	920	627,985	413	279,456	1,219	831,051	463	321,664	330	225,964
654	895,620	480	634,575	141	181,548	510	687,981	259	353,522	177	236,087
324	816,671	156	402,961	31	75,918	151	378,241	74	183,498	65	162,217
109	439,559	42	168,954	7	28,330	22	92,306	15	61,277	17	70,914
100	602,925	17	99,292	5	28,453	13	78,600	8	49,089	16	92,214
57	482,326	12	100,031	..	..	4	33,313	..	..	3	25,534
38	463,609	2	22,664	..	..	6	73,997	2	21,000	..	..
12	208,743	1	16,110	..	..	1	18,050	..	..	1	15,598
9	245,693	..	..	1	26,557	1	30,312	..	..	..	..
5,867	5,452,188	4,463	2,635,513	3,138	1,119,756	5,781	3,034,982	2,559	1,299,055	2,225	1,033,222

Breeds of Sheep.

Although the principal breed of sheep in Victoria is the "Merino" the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39 as compared with 85 in New South Wales. Merino Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds number 24 per cent., and other British and Australasian breeds number 3 per cent. of the sheep of the State.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders, both for lamb raising and for wool production.

The actual numbers of each breed of sheep are set out in the following table:—

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

Breed of Sheep.	Year (as at 1st March).				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Merino	6,044,998	6,500,372	6,625,544	6,551,084	6,808,054
Polwarth	171,508	181,486	199,155	235,509	244,733
Corriedale	64,830	115,323	124,850	145,948	153,698
Border Leicester	101,067	96,978	97,554	79,954	60,298
Lincoln	21,090	20,880	20,111	17,447	9,993
Leicester (England)	19,330	19,763	16,361	13,621	8,787
Dorset Horn	11,593	15,846	14,770	15,873	17,437
Southdown	11,249	12,189	12,861	15,941	19,699
Romney Marsh	11,921	14,018	10,704	10,677	8,166
Shropshire	7,834	7,207	9,415	6,411	6,038
Other Pure Breeds	4,375	5,384	4,490	5,663	5,116
Merino Comebacks	5,980,989	6,343,174	6,027,398	5,612,233	5,863,083
Other Crossbreeds	3,896,731	4,150,351	3,978,303	4,020,233	4,193,963
Total Sheep (exclusive of those travelling and in cities)	16,347,515	17,482,971	17,141,516	16,730,594	17,399,065

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries, and from the Customs Department in respect of wool exported on skins.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS) SEASON 1935-36.

District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped.		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lamb's.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,106,172	256,992	8,654,020	598,548	7·82	2·31
North-Central	1,315,277	285,408	10,022,980	598,515	7·62	2·10
Western	4,824,099	1,074,890	38,612,426	2,453,348	8·00	2·28
Wimmera	2,445,866	496,828	19,649,919	1,142,520	8·03	2·30
Mallee	871,540	178,037	7,086,099	394,833	8·13	2·22
Northern	2,522,123	601,736	19,954,689	1,452,852	7·91	2·41
North-Eastern	1,048,949	309,662	7,972,532	605,751	7·60	1·96
Gippsland	828,083	224,181	5,892,866	385,799	7·12	1·72
State Totals	14,962,109	3,427,684	117,845,531	7,627,166	7·88	2·23

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped.		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lamb's.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1931-32	13,244,104	3,579,475	106,653,716	7,966,400	8·05	2·23
1932-33	14,079,565	3,611,056	114,408,146	8,548,928	8·13	2·37
1933-34	14,591,650	3,392,025	102,263,202	7,499,912	7·01	2·21
1934-35	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7·84	2·15
1935-36	14,962,109	3,427,684	117,845,531	7,627,166	7·88	2·23

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

Season.	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, etc.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1931-32	114,620,116	30,581,627	145,201,743	5,297,558	8·76
1932-33	122,957,074	35,555,119	158,512,193	5,402,514	8·18
1933-34	109,763,114	40,407,011	150,170,125	9,204,057	14·71
1934-35	116,321,891	34,623,993	150,945,884	5,987,948	9·52
1935-36	125,472,697	37,925,199	163,397,896	9,506,557	13·96

The annual collection of statistics is carried out by the police with interest and care. It is not expected, however, that the wool clip as recorded is likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian wool production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, although they may have been grown in other States.

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. These prices are not for Victorian wool only, but for wool sold in Melbourne. Wool from Riverina and south-east of South Australia is included in Melbourne sales.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1933-34 TO 1935-36.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District) ..	29 to 31	17 to 19	24 to 26
Super	25 to 27	15 to 17	22 to 24
Good	22 to 24	13 to 15	18 to 20
Average	18 to 19	10 to 12	15 to 16
Wasty and Inferior	12 to 14	7 to 9	10 to 12
Extra Super Lambs	24 to 26	17 to 19	20 to 22
Super Lambs	19 to 21	12 to 14	16 to 18
Good Lambs	13 to 16	9 to 11	11 to 13
Average Lambs	9 to 11	6 to 7	8 to 10
Inferior Lambs	5 to 7	4 to 5	5 to 7
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	29 to 32	16 to 18	24 to 26
Super Comebacks	24 to 27	14 to 16	21 to 23
Fine Crossbred	18 to 20	11 to 13	16 to 18
Medium Crossbred	14 to 15	8 to 10	11 to 13
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ..	7 to 8	4 to 6	7 to 8
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	16 to 18	10 to 12	14 to 16
Good Crossbred Lambs	11 to 13	7 to 9	10 to 12
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	7 to 8	5 to 6	7 to 8
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	37 to 39	26 to 28	32 to 34
Super Fleece	33 to 36	23 to 24	29 to 31
Good Fleece	28 to 31	20 to 22	26 to 28
Average Fleece	22 to 24	16 to 18	20 to 22
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Comeback Fleece	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Merino Lambs	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
„ Comeback Lambs	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scoured Fleece	36	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, price of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are withheld from market for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

Stock.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range	
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	£ 43 0 0	£ 40 0 0	to £ 48 0 0	£ 43 0 0	£ 40 0 0	to £ 48 0 0
Medium draught ..	33 13 4	32 0 0	to 36 0 0	33 13 4	32 0 0	to 36 0 0
Delivery cart ..	18 0 0	..	..	18 0 0	..	..
Indian Remounts ..	17 2 0	16 0 0	to 20 0 0	17 2 0	16 0 0	to 20 0 0
Saddle and harness	9 0 0	..	..	9 0 0	..	..
Ponies ..	9 6 8	8 0 0	to 11 0 0	9 6 8	8 0 0	to 11 0 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
Bullocks—						
Extra prime ..	13 4 0	11 7 6	to 13 19 0	13 17 11	12 7 6	to 16 2 6
Prime ..	10 14 6	9 14 0	to 12 1 0	11 12 0	10 14 0	to 12 19 4
Good ..	9 5 0	7 17 6	to 10 15 6	10 1 4	8 18 4	to 11 3 9
Good light and handy weights	7 19 0	6 10 0	to 8 14 0	8 10 5	7 10 0	to 9 10 8
Second ..	6 2 6	5 0 0	to 7 4 0	7 1 4	5 15 0	to 8 5 0
Cows—						
Best ..	7 7 0	6 12 6	to 9 0 0	8 3 4	6 14 8	to 9 9 4
Others ..	4 10 6	3 15 0	to 5 12 6	4 9 1	3 15 7	to 5 4 4
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
Crossbred Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 3 6	1 0 0	to 1 8 6	1 7 1	1 3 2	to 1 12 10
Prime ..	1 1 0	0 18 0	to 1 5 6	1 4 6	1 0 4	to 1 9 4
Good ..	0 18 0	0 16 0	to 1 2 6	1 1 8	0 17 6	to 1 5 7
Crossbred Ewes—						
Extra prime ..	0 18 6	0 14 0	to 1 3 6	1 0 11	0 15 1	to 1 6 7
Prime ..	0 16 0	0 12 6	to 1 1 6	0 18 0	0 12 7	to 1 3 10
Good ..	0 12 6	0 9 6	to 0 18 6	0 14 3	0 9 9	to 0 19 9
Merino Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 1 6	0 16 0	to 1 9 0	1 7 4	1 0 9	to 1 11 6
Prime ..	0 19 0	0 14 6	to 1 6 0	1 2 10	0 16 8	to 1 9 1
Good ..	0 15 6	0 13 0	to 1 1 6	0 19 4	0 14 1	to 1 5 11
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 2 0	1 0 0	to 1 3 6	1 4 6	1 2 9	to 1 6 5
Prime ..	0 19 0	0 18 0	to 1 1 6	1 2 1	1 0 1	to 1 3 11
Good ..	0 16 6	0 15 6	to 0 18 6	0 19 3	0 17 6	to 1 0 9
<i>Pigs.</i>						
Back Fattens—						
Extra heavy prime	..	Prices unobtainable.		7 5 11	6 15 0	to 8 8 4
Prime medium and weighty ..	4 15 0	3 11 6	to 5 19 6	4 5 5	2 12 7	to 5 10 5
Baconers—						
Medium and heavy	3 3 0	2 15 6	to 3 15 0	3 0 9	2 16 8	to 3 5 6
Light ..	2 9 0	2 2 0	to 2 18 0	2 7 6	2 3 9	to 2 11 10
Forkers ..	1 17 6	1 13 0	to 2 4 6	1 14 5	1 10 2	to 1 19 7

NOTE.— Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the total number of stock slaughtered in the State during the five years, 1932-36 :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1932 TO 1936.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year ended June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,136,814	3,552,754	3,941,401	3,377,398	3,106,757
Lambs	2,541,368	3,586,695	3,831,888	4,268,672	4,584,731
Bullocks	138,816	146,391	152,052	181,087	183,140
Cows	83,110	109,991	118,015	150,868	200,779
Young Cattle	33,052	40,195	54,688	59,294	80,272
Calves	120,402	131,067	147,140	201,999	310,204
Pigs	392,457	426,022	419,725	414,739	495,499
Number of Slaughter-houses	774	789	788	774	779

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 30th June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
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
1934.. ..	457,846	42	290,242	2,387,779	30	1,677,254
1935.. ..	439,179	44	297,002	2,714,441	30	2,134,761
1936.. ..	312,808	43	224,243	2,921,902	33	2,489,952

Cattle.

The cattle industry of Victoria has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas that have been given up to dairy farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the adoption of top-dressing. The vigilant inspection of stock, and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from oversea have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with which stock in other countries are afflicted.

From the table on page 425 it will be seen that in 1936 beef cattle were scattered fairly generally throughout the State, and that their number exceeded that of dairy cattle by 115,894.

Silage.

Ensilage is an economical and safe method of conserving fodder, moreover it is presented in a succulent form which is relished by stock during dry periods. Expensive precautions against damage by fire, rodents and stock, required for other fodders, are not necessary in the case of silage.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in Victoria during the seasons 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

SILAGE IN VICTORIA, 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

Season.	Farms on which Silage made.		Districts in which made.									
			Silage made.		Central.	North Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North Eastern.	Gippsland.
			No.	Tons.								
1934-35..	369	22,145	6,932	258	1,818	50	212	1,172	5,422	6,281		
1935-36..	326	22,346	7,115	262	788	233	55	878	5,519	7,496		

**Stocks Foods
Act 1936.**

The object of this Act is to give protection to the purchasers of mixed, concentrated or prepared stock food and of stock licks. Every manufacturer or importer of such foods or any by-product is required to apply annually for the

registration thereof to the Director of Agriculture. Every application must be made in the prescribed form setting out *inter alia*—

1. The names of the grain salts or other materials from which the stock food or by-product was prepared.

2. A chemical analysis stating the minimum percentage of crude protein and of crude fat, also the maximum percentage of crude fibre contained in such stock food or by-product; and

3. In the case of a stock lick certain information in regard to the maximum percentage of salt and the minimum percentage of phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, iron, sulphur and iodine and of any other prescribed constituent contained therein.

Every vendor of any mixed concentrated or prepared stock food or any by-product shall securely and conspicuously affix to each parcel thereof a label on which shall be set out—the name and place of business of the manufacturer or importer, the distinguishing name of such stock food or by-product, the weight of the parcel and the registered chemical analysis. These particulars shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, constitute a warranty by the vendor of the accuracy of such particulars.

Any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale any mixed concentrated or prepared stock or by-product which is not in accordance with the prescribed standard, or does not consist solely of the materials set out in the application for registration or is not in accordance with the analysis set out on the label or is not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall be liable for a first offence to a penalty of not more than £20, and for a second offence to a penalty of not less than £10 and not more than £50, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than £20 and not more than £100 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months or to both such penalty and imprisonment.

This Act also provides that the chemist of the Department of Agriculture shall in every year conduct chemical, physical and milling tests upon a portion of the official fair average quality wheat sample fixed for that year, and provides further for the alteration (if necessary) in accordance with the results of those tests in the physical and material standards of bran and pollard prescribed in the Second Schedule to the Principal Act.

Apiculture. Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards, consequently, production has been understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than one acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings.

For the season 1936, returns were collected from all beekeepers, the particulars of which are given in the following table:—

BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1935-36.

Season ended May—	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
1936	3,330	99,650	lbs. 5,901,463	lbs. 61,849

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. 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. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years:—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.	From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
	£	£
1931-32	52,985	24,070
1932-33	69,561	52,352
1933-34	68,142	37,228
1934-35	86,359	18,384
1935-36	98,135	19,444

Poultry Census. The following table shows the number of poultry owners and of 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 are 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 1933, 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 following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36 :—

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Agricultural—					
Wheat .. per bushel	£ s. d. 0 2 10½	£ s. d. 0 2 11½	£ s. d. 0 2 7½	£ s. d. 0 2 11	£ s. d. 0 3 5½
Barley—					
English ..	0 2 11½	0 2 8½	0 2 8½	0 2 11	0 2 10½
Cape ..	0 2 2½	0 2 3½	0 2 3½	0 2 5	0 2 4½
Oats Milling ..	0 2 2½	0 1 11½	0 2 3½	0 2 3½	0 2 2½
Maize ..	0 3 6½	0 4 11½	0 4 1	0 3 9½	0 4 10½
Peas ..	0 5 2½	0 5 8½	0 3 11½	0 4 2½	0 4 3
Bran .. per ton	4 13 0	4 18 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 9 0
Pollard ..	4 18 0	5 3 0	4 16 0	4 19 8	5 16 7
Flour (first quality) ..	7 10 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 3 5*	9 3 5*
Oatmeal (bulk) ..	20 2 0	17 5 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	18 15 1
Potatoes ..	5 3 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	8 5 6	8 8 0
Onions ..	8 13 0	11 15 0	2 11 0	7 3 0	7 17 10

* Price quoted does not include tax of £2 12s. 6d. payable from 7th January, 1935 to 25th February, 1936.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE—continued.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Butchers' Meat—					
Beef, prime .. per 100 lb.	£ 1 8 9	£ 1 6 9	£ 1 10 6	£ 1 5 11	£ 1 6 10
Mutton per lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 3 ¾	0 0 3 ¾
Pork "	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 6 ¾	0 0 6 ¾
Veal "	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 2 ¾	0 0 2 ¾
Lamb "	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 5½	0 0 5 ¾	0 0 6 ¾
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—					
Butter per lb.	0 1 3	0 1 1½	0 1 0½	0 1 3	0 1 3
Bacon "	0 0 10½	0 0 10	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 0 10 ¾
Ham "	0 1 1½	0 1 2½	0 1 1½	0 1 3 ¾	0 1 2 ¾
Cheese (matured) ..	0 0 11½	0 1 0½	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 1 1 ¾
Honey "	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4 ¾	0 0 3 ¾
Eggs per doz.	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 1 0 ¾	0 1 0 ¾	0 1 1 ½

The average Melbourne retail prices of the various agricultural, dairying and pastoral products shown in the following table are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolis in returns furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician.

The annual averages represent the mean of the monthly prices during each year :—

RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Agricultural—					
Flour per 25 lb.	s. d. 2 7½	s. d. 2 8½	s. d. 3 2½	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 3 6
Bread per 4-lb. loaf	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8½	0 9½
Oatmeal per lb.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2 ¾	0 2 ¾
Potatoes per 14 lb.	1 0	0 8½	0 9½	1 4 ¾	1 5½
Onions per lb.	0 1½	0 2½	0 0½	0 1½	0 1½
Butchers' Meat—					
Beef per lb.	0 7½	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 6½
Steak, rump "	1 1	0 11½	1 1½	1 0½	1 0½
Mutton "	0 5	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Mutton chops "	0 6½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½
Pork "	0 9½	0 8½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—					
Butter per lb.	1 5½	1 3½	1 2½	1 5½	1 5½
Cheese (matured) ..	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 3	1 4
Milk per quart	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 6	0 6½
Bacon (rashers) .. per lb.	1 1	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½
Ham (uncooked) ..	1 3½	1 3	1 4	1 4½	1 4½
Eggs per doz.	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½

Establishment of Marketing Boards.

A summary of the principal legislative provisions of the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935* appears on pages 446 to 448 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1934-35.

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported annually 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Year ended 30th June—	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1932	2,549,163	148,058	2,255,125	128,088
1933	2,945,707	170,899	2,874,945	127,598
1934	2,719,305	124,196	3,621,047	261,761
1935	4,297,934	192,104	3,157,799	236,199
1936	2,180,524	99,495	3,856,069	556,942

The number of pairs of rabbits and hares sold to retailers at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 was as follows:—1931-32, 904,932; 1932-33, 933,634; 1933-34, 954,008; 1934-35, 1,007,952; and 1935-36, 744,584.

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market. 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, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

Year ended 30th June—	Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.
1932	904,932	2,448
1933	933,634	3,240
1934	954,008	3,354
1935	1,007,952	1,776
1936	744,584	..

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 1935-36 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1935-36.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	12	7	193	137
Apollo Bay	37	14	1,264	200
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	10	6	1,006	131
Brighton	10	5	227	70
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	68	46	5,865	2,820
Dromana and Rosebud	27	18	993	198
Frankston	21	11	376	160
Geelong	95	38	3,115	919
Gippsland Lakes	129	112	6,918	3,084
Kerang	9	5	30	102
Lake Boga	1	..	..	..
Lorne	28	15	1,905	251
Mentone	3	1	20	60
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	99	36	2,387	1,535
Mornington	33	27	1,702	534
Portarlington and St. Leonards	72	45	4,580	930
Portland	33	21	4,652	358
Port Albert	45	39	4,258	917
Port Campbell	1	1	120	10
Port Fairy	62	40	8,295	569
Port Melbourne	63	20	1,484	377
Queenscliff	80	52	10,244	714
Sandringham and Black Rock	21	10	632	207
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	37	31	2,773	534
St. Kilda	37	12	609	615
Torquay	9	4	80	40
Warrnambool	13	6	514	124
Werribee	11	4	241	122
Waranga Basin	1	1	10	5
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	131	95	12,177	2,531
Williamstown and Altona	98	37	2,826	792
Wonthaggi	9	5	312	86
Total	1,305	764	79,808	19,132

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 were as shown in the next table :—

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1934-35 AND 1935-36.**

	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	12,295,075	£ 142,869	12,117,440	£ 176,713
Crayfish doz.	33,261	26,876	35,634	30,289
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs.	3,073,164	108,104	3,215,120	117,505
Oysters bags	12,734	27,202	12,714	28,230
Total .. ..	..	305,051	..	352,737

In addition to the above, 66 cwt. of smoked fish, and 49,550 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1935-36.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1935-36 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1935-36.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	12,117,440	13,347	176,713	11,345
Ballarat	340,309	638	5,124	542
Other towns in Victoria ..	170,533	827	2,568	703
Total	12,628,282	14,812	184,405	12,590

Fish Imported. In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the last two years are given in the following statement:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	2,387,197	48,810	2,549,491	57,271
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	7,213	665	73,437	1,779
Oysters in the Shell .. cwt.	4,547	2,112	4,683	2,728
Potted or Concentrated, &c. lbs.	140,611	12,219	141,848	13,568
Preserved in tins, &c.	6,442,681	191,715	6,518,162	184,288
N.E.I. cwt.	6,207	2,817	1,759	3,053
Total .. ..	..	258,338	..	262,687

Of the 1935-36 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 4,619,312 lbs. came from Canada, 729,674 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 723,427 lbs. from Norway.

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 1935-36 from miners' rights was 1,964.

Mining Leases. Leases of Crown land 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 1935-36 was £15,474.

Area occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1935, was 153,378 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	130,386	Magnesite	114
Coal (black)	9,754*	Marblestone	6
Coal (brown)	3,344†	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Coal (black and brown)	100	Molybdenum	30
Antimony and Gold	28	Oil	11,458
Bauxite	23	Oxides	10
Bluestone	18	Sand	8
Calcite	5	Selwynite	14
Cement Gravel	6	Silicate of Alumina	51
Clay	36	Silver	99
Clay and Schist	4	Tin	154
Granite	16	Tin and Gold	74
Gypsum	267	Tailings Licences	1,749
Kaolin	24	Water Right Licences	434
Kaolin and Gold	20	Wolfram	58
Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10		
Limestone	50		
Limestone and Clay	27	Total	158,378

* Includes State Coal Mine Area.

† Includes State Electricity Commission 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, 1936. 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 30 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
MINING, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	17,650	18,296	19,853	22,546	23,420
State Coal Mine	481,609	283,197	280,932	324,840	321,818
Boring for Gold, Coal, Oil, &c. ..	2,094	562	505	453	1,083
Testing plants	5,134	5,498	11,059	10,088	10,986
Geological and underground surveys of mines	2,500	1,430	1,327	1,431	1,392
Mining Development	597	612	550	547	617
Miscellaneous	1,758	1,092	1,030	1,183	1,184
Total	511,342	310,687	315,256	361,088	360,500
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	416,955	228,775	209,188	242,514	229,428
All other	18,145	22,945	23,705	26,961	34,698
Total	435,100	251,720	232,893	269,475	264,126

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1936, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £44,715 had up to that date been repaid, £61,159 realized, and £171,395 written off, leaving £8,436 outstanding. Interest received during 1935-36 amounted to £28, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1936, to £4,209.

Total mineral production. The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1935 :—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1935.		Total Recorded to end of 1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	87,609	768,401	71,656,294	305,498,000
Silver	3,948*	642	1,511,315	232,501
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	630
	Tons (2,240 lb.)		Tons (2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	476,495	282,253	16,960,334	13,106,239
„ brown	2,221,515	249,476	21,558,821	2,740,090
Ore—copper .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin	88	14,475	17,232	998,269
„ antimony†	11	270	104,288	612,348
„ silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	8,712	2,629	176,596	108,394
Magnesite	330	1,254	2,492	7,986
Kaolin	4,500	4,573	35,075	67,988
Diatomaceous earth	302	1,246	57,939	339,876
Pigment clays .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite† .. .. .	..	..	868	30,911
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite	1,047	958	7,634	9,918
Alumina .. .. .	..	..	400	50
Oil (crude)	gallons 4,320	108	gallons 87,148	2,178
Total .. .. .	..	1,326,285	..	324,033,577

* 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.

Gold raised
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1935.

Period.	Quantity * (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1927	38,538
1861-70	16,276,566	1928	33,917
1871-80	10,156,297	1929	26,275
1881-90	7,103,448	1930	24,119
1891-1900	7,476,038	1931	43,637
1901-10	7,095,061	1932	47,745
1911-15	2,161,349	1933	58,183
1916-20	905,561	1934	70,196
1921-25	421,250	1935	87,609
1926	49,078		

* 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 for mining and prospecting. In January, 1931, the Australian rate of exchange on London was increased from 108·5 to 130, and in the following December was reduced to 125, at which figure it has since remained constant.

A steady increase in the world price of gold has further stimulated the gold mining industry, with resultant substantial increases in the annual yield; production for the year 1935 was the highest since 1923.

The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1935 were 649,049 ounces in Western Australia, 102,990 ounces in Queensland, and 50,102 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 467,742 in 1930, 595,123 in 1931, 714,135 in 1932, 830,267 in 1933, 886,609 in 1934, and 910,493 in 1935. The total production of gold in the world, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 20,836,318 fine ounces in 1930, 22,329,525 fine ounces in 1931, 24,150,761 fine ounces in 1932, 25,367,395 fine ounces in 1933, 27,372,374 fine ounces in 1934, and 30,001,209 fine ounces (estimated) in 1935.

Mining
district
gold yields.
table:—

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1934 and 1935 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, 1934 AND 1935.

Mining District.	1934.			1935.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	624	132	756	616	809	1,425
Ballarat ..	5,710	9,800	15,510	6,418	13,609	20,027
Beechworth ..	6,142	6,289	12,431	12,754	3,888	16,642
Bendigo ..	5,395	26,574	31,969	4,609	30,308	34,917
Castlemaine ..	6,346	5,214	11,560	6,340	8,559	14,899
Gippsland ..	1,408	1,917	3,325	1,433	4,832	6,265
Maryborough ..	3,006	2,166	5,172	3,582	3,221	6,803
Total ..	28,631	52,092	80,723	35,752	65,226	100,978

Government
batteries,
cyanidation,
and dredging
and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, cyanide works, and dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1930 to 1935 are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1930 TO 1935.

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.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cub. yds.	oz.
1930 ..	33	2,700	1,817	..	..	..	6	193,000	828
1931 ..	33	6,155	3,293	14	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277
1932 ..	34	15,849	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164
1933 ..	34	17,394	6,397	32	63,565	3,550	8	720,441	1,937
1934 ..	34	17,721	10,088	86	421,104	14,842	12	1,509,756	4,462
1935 ..	34	18,070	10,298	121	630,318	22,460	13	2,328,859	9,343

The first battery was erected in 1897, since which date 157,040 tons of ore have been crushed for 94,542 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1935, 17,195,372 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,330,414 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,922,009 ounces of gold 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, and Korumburra. To the end of 1935, 16,960,334 tons, valued at £13,106,239, had been produced, the production for 1935 being 476,495 tons, valued at £282,253 at the mine. 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 1935 was 11,691,730 tons, valued at £9,672,879. The reserves within the area available for extraction, at that date, were estimated at 8,990,000 tons. During 1935, 393,532 tons, valued at £233,108, were produced, the average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year being 1,162.

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 1935 was 21,558,821 tons, valued at £2,740,090, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons has been produced since 1924. The output in 1935 was 2,221,515 tons valued at £249,476.

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 June, 1935, 18,245,725 tons, had been excavated, the output in 1934-35 being 1,990,642 tons, of which 1,006,675 tons went to the power house and 983,967 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1934-35 was 288,242 tons, 3.41 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of June, 1935, the total output of briquettes was 2,124,688 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 480.

The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1934 are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914	18 8			
1892-1900 ..	184,517*	9 11	81,748†	6 10	..
1901-10 ..	168,548*	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512*	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833*	15 11			
1921-25 ..	520,705*	22 8	76,514*	6 9	..
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	258,094*	4 9	77,945‡
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	957,935	3 11	95,477
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
1935 ..	476,495	11 10	2,617,534	2 0	316,594
			2,221,515	2 3	317,200

* Average annual production. † Total production to 1916. ‡ 1,392 tons in 1924, 76,553 tons in 1925.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1935 were as follows:—New South Wales, 8,698,579 tons; Queensland, 1,051,978 tons; Western Australia, 537,188 tons; and Tasmania, 123,714 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, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1932	6,089	2	4	1,944	..	5
1933	6,126	9	5	1,789	1	18
1934	6,943	7	7	1,821	..	9
1935	6,960	5	4	2,012	..	5
1936	6,959*	5	21	1,786	1	8

* Estimated in 1936—alluvial, 4,358; quartz 2,601.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1932 ..	70	645,030	1,150	4,133	86,176	213,422
1933 ..	73	831,163	..	7,959	161,127	286,898
1934 ..	71	1,082,986	4,360	4,640	176,988	322,905
1935 ..	77	1,026,859	6,667	5,917	273,951	374,454
1936 ..	76	1,206,255	4,180	7,389	307,058	387,554

In 1935-36 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,264 and the wages paid amounted to £244,334.

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 extensive network of State owned railways and constantly improving road 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 protected home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression. The factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity, which was ultimately responsible for the liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and substantial writing down of capital invested in secondary industry.

Since 1931-32, steady recovery has been evident. Lower interest rates for money stimulated investment in capital goods; the building trade made marked and continuous progress, which was reflected in the associated secondary industries. Higher prices for wool, wheat, and flour, and a greater volume of exports of other primary produce such as beef, lamb, and dairy products, increased the circulation of money, and the general improvement of Government finances combined with the progressive reduction of unemployment contributed to a more optimistic outlook, which undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on factory production.

The factory statistics for the year 1935-36 are indicative of a much improved state of affairs. Since 1930-31 the number of factories increased by 961 (11·7 per cent.); the persons employed therein increased by 57,374 (45·5 per cent.); the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £7,314,018 (31·4 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £24,188,155 (48 per cent.), and the value of output improved by £40,416,375 (43·5 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1916-17. The figures for the past nine 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 nine 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
			£	£	£	£
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	102,085,429
1933-34..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310
1934-35..	9,100	169,691	70,591,677	27,318,815	63,387,061	117,182,857
1935-36..	9,160	183,390	71,872,906	30,593,707	74,568,265	134,043,170

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*. In the year 1902, Australian statisticians adopted a uniform classification of industries for statistical purposes in all States. A factory was then defined as any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or any 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.

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 impression 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, 1936.

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

VALUE ADDED, 1935-36.

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 ..	2,217	1,222,202	551	5 9
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	4,008	1,226,051	305	18 0
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	6,870	3,139,431	456	19 5
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	43,573	11,918,180	273	10 5
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,994	469,302	235	7 2
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	24,158	5,386,950	222	19 9
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,689	1,342,023	286	4 2
8. Clothing	38,897	7,018,724	180	8 11
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	24,426	10,880,369	445	8 10
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	7,313	2,092,129	286	1 8
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,330	1,223,420	282	10 11
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c.	12,979	4,231,140	326	0 0
13. Rubber	3,327	1,355,257	407	7 0
14. Musical instruments	97	25,448	262	7 0
15. Miscellaneous products	2,307	716,041	310	7 7
16. Heat, light, and power	2,205	1,797,023	814	19 6
Total	183,390	54,043,690	294	13 10

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten 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., in 1932-33 £307 17s. 2d., in 1933-34 £313 17s. 2d., in 1934-35 £322 15s., and in 1935-36 £312 7s. 6d. 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, to £283 19s. 5d. in 1932-33, to £282 2s. 10d. in 1933-34, to £286 14s. 3d. in 1934-35, and to £294 7s. 8d. in 1935-36.

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.
1926-27 ..	127,397,951	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,465,317	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 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9
1934-35 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287 7 3
1935-36 ..	134,043,170	79,999,480	54,043,690	183,390	294 13 10

* "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.

Production of different industries, 1935-36. In 1930-31 a revised classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. The table shows for the year 1935-36 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:—

FACTORIES - POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1935-36.

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. . .	76	2,015	42	707	1	27	154,676	35,380	382,941	770,366
Marble, slate, &c. . .	44	1,040	50	300	..	5	74,801	3,675	49,396	163,649
Cement and cement goods . . .	34	3,267	19	799	..	7	164,068	84,564	265,558	936,725
Other	7	10,882	3	252	..	5	60,633	50,920	125,289	437,369
Total	161	17,204	114	2,058	1	44	454,178	174,539	823,184	2,308,109
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks . .	55	9,983	32	1,767	..	81	349,668	134,483	93,276	811,726
Earthenware, china, and porcelain . .	24	1,328	19	865	..	104	160,290	43,956	52,808	377,242
Glass, including bottles	24	3,237	14	1,010	1	59	223,030	56,051	177,594	670,166
Modelling, &c.	6	12	2	49	..	5	10,046	193	6,732	19,639
Total	109	14,560	67	3,691	1	249	743,034	234,683	330,410	1,878,773

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION 1935-36—*continued.*

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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 ..	73	4,122	37	842	5	768	306,430	27,885	874,833	1,729,492
Explosives	7	1,504	1	1,098	..	388	263,419	36,104	379,078	870,737
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	30	784	21	217	1	29	51,268	4,791	215,403	374,936
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	25	236	19	177	1	5	27,615	3,286	133,032	210,031
Oils, mineral	11	754	3	154	..	2	30,459	10,070	520,099	667,744
Oils, animal	3	452	..	78	..	10	16,798	7,439	28,256	90,946
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	29	1,590	15	353	..	8	81,317	23,224	227,613	474,140
Soap and candles	20	769	14	505	..	161	123,355	24,634	556,797	1,013,180
Chemical fertilizers	5	2,855	..	794	..	5	177,984	33,930	885,112	1,384,582
Inks, polishes, &c.	37	671	16	238	1	160	76,377	3,942	328,234	569,670
Other	3	848	2	212	..	530	106,506	4,862	221,324	464,826
Total	243	14,585	128	4,668	8	2,066	1,261,528	180,167	4,369,781	7,850,284

Class IV. — Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	200	10,943	194	4,598	1	358	955,481	121,603	1,142,186	2,807,356
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	380	9,788	398	6,971	2	246	1,660,804	70,388	2,104,195	4,572,304
Electrical installations and apparatus	119	1,706	86	2,155	1	415	424,117	17,650	578,639	1,309,047
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	25	5,390	..	5,379	..	7	1,189,217	60,606	1,138,411	2,763,458
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	27	945	11	1,671	..	39	348,573	11,706	157,509	664,887
(ii) Repairs	909	2,589	796	3,360	2	178	789,533	32,786	36,717	1,049,300
Motor-bodies	73	1,941	74	3,540	1	56	756,451	15,073	1,003,545	2,106,803
Horse-drawn vehicles	156	589	182	463	..	14	111,815	5,349	98,561	245,745
Cycle and motor accessories	19	434	15	237	..	33	51,204	4,068	94,131	183,360
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	11	982	8	287	..	1	57,450	3,492	19,057	89,198
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	35	327	28	188	..	9	40,218	2,164	20,135	86,668
Agricultural implements	70	3,590	65	2,628	1	134	568,695	41,132	610,477	1,445,497
Brass and copper	98	1,226	87	1,503	..	73	296,355	18,371	281,125	738,791
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing	110	1,446	91	2,017	..	312	386,414	15,546	851,648	1,565,275
Wireworking (including nails)	31	1,428	32	732	..	43	139,361	7,249	468,579	764,556
Art metal works	21	425	20	469	1	15	85,176	3,574	101,628	253,187
Stoves and ovens	21	1,083	25	620	..	41	121,525	18,155	151,895	379,058
Gas fittings and meters	9	168	..	430	..	1	100,808	3,184	66,132	221,415
Wireless apparatus	28	339	22	1,090	1	188	153,208	5,171	435,895	673,269
Other metal works	79	940	45	840	1	42	148,584	8,936	358,285	646,466
Total	2,421	46,279	2,179	39,178	11	2,205	8,384,989	466,203	9,718,750	22,565,640

Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.

Jewellery	74	329	70	483	1	208	116,069	2,718	185,831	376,846
Watches and clocks	13	35	8	82	..	6	17,351	412	11,124	36,460
Gold, silver, and electroplate	47	1,258	50	927	..	84	178,132	9,687	143,895	396,727
Other	7	66	10	62	..	3	14,386	1,054	72,012	94,454
Total	141	1,688	138	1,554	1	301	325,938	13,871	412,862	904,487

Production

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1935-36—continued.

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	20	2,623	12	518	..	973	184,295	17,961	526,205	846,195
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	50	18,927	46	4,783	1	5,255	1,383,210	163,138	3,425,557	5,936,927
Hosiery and other knitted goods	225	4,181	158	3,138	68	7,286	1,272,176	66,413	2,369,985	4,969,671
Silk, natural and artificial	6	375	2	131	..	335	51,910	4,278	182,907	280,923
Rope and cordage	11	2,318	11	670	..	324	134,570	15,385	356,360	661,604
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	19	48	19	91	2	102	34,231	795	118,575	175,515
Bags and sacks	22	131	23	98	..	83	28,795	772	150,478	200,840
Other	3	73	6	12	..	11	3,996	396	9,468	16,150
Total	356	28,676	277	9,441	71	14,369	3,093,183	269,138	7,139,535	13,087,825

Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).

Furs, skins, leather—

Furriers and fur dressing ..	67	189	59	321	14	382	109,324	2,681	283,279	434,693
Fellmongery	21	1,477	16	350	..	..	77,402	11,101	703,116	888,138
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	43	4,612	53	2,326	..	36	475,765	35,251	1,492,039	2,346,531
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—										
Saddlery, harness, and whips ..	13	48	13	73	..	11	15,422	239	19,723	46,994
Machine belting	6	84	4	68	..	2	16,009	496	55,504	94,991
Bags, trunks, other leather goods	55	164	50	378	6	527	118,710	2,196	255,057	446,567
Total	205	6,574	195	3,516	20	958	812,632	51,964	2,808,718	4,257,914

Class VIII.—Clothing.

Tailoring and slop clothing ..	414	891	394	1,586	47	6,514	1,028,248	21,680	2,132,431	3,599,722
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	8	115	5	67	1	215	36,594	1,267	53,496	118,270
Dressmaking	473	836	167	422	309	7,426	867,012	15,399	1,652,795	2,928,058
Millinery	65	180	21	105	20	1,384	155,345	3,590	217,124	463,341
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	129	941	76	365	47	4,402	519,007	11,150	1,316,781	2,164,489
Stays and corsets	8	246	10	134	1	812	103,768	2,414	281,029	504,717
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	21	75	12	34	7	517	58,439	1,112	143,986	253,569
Hats and caps	45	884	37	673	6	906	245,029	11,359	272,970	660,223
Boots and shoes	164	3,103	190	4,545	13	4,599	1,301,816	27,655	2,249,581	4,186,799
Boot repairing	502	592	478	232	1	10	99,322	2,849	69,598	212,973
Boot accessories	27	773	16	466	1	195	106,185	4,540	302,347	519,955
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	6	14	3	25	..	37	9,172	111	18,542	36,600
Dyeworks and cleaning	40	475	45	346	8	411	126,827	12,373	45,148	254,292
Other	20	111	17	85	5	447	59,937	1,566	115,147	220,200
Total	1,922	9,236	1,471	9,085	466	27,875	4,716,701	117,065	8,870,975	16,123,208

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1935-36—*continued.*

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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	38	6,151	23	1,058	2	30	£ 259,587	£ 57,916	£ 3,729,365	£ 4,411,691
Cereal foods and starch	30	3,758	8	568	3	325	168,136	39,016	810,045	1,356,190
Cattle and Poultry Foods	7	106	6	17	..	..	5,190	379	29,575	41,033
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	116	1,865	61	353	..	7	75,048	8,589	46,418	166,880
Bakeries	537	2,138	467	2,287	85	292	597,453	77,614	1,755,585	2,842,227
Biscuits	11	964	7	526	2	506	129,025	18,018	334,703	665,940
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates)	59	5,425	50	1,228	6	1,590	420,654	33,966	1,101,003	1,876,317
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	28	1,937	17	1,180	..	1,271	409,205	28,267	1,687,897	2,631,718
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	15	460	15	149	1	122	47,518	5,152	150,668	286,985
Bacon curing	21	3,105	23	496	..	27	122,679	17,742	733,807	953,305
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	176	9,086	31	2,292	1	356	560,621	116,259	8,573,686	10,251,289
Margarine and butterine	7	272	2	60	..	3	13,747	3,622	126,759	164,278
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	25	6,074	4	1,554	..	99	345,985	51,145	4,718,132	5,677,850
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	64	1,075	22	366	1	381	110,468	8,163	440,347	696,594
Ice and refrigerating	68	5,116	45	247	..	12	74,757	35,538	11,788	180,986
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	90	639	62	443	1	37	104,224	5,406	172,847	409,346
Breweries	9	4,160	2	1,240	..	16	423,986	51,054	940,621	2,417,226
Distilleries	7	630	..	130	..	4	32,062	7,838	101,399	223,209

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Malting	19	616	6	265	..	5	80,927	15,351	275,210	484,190
Bottling	11	17	3	88	..	10	22,398	883	46,033	88,100
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	14	1,020	16	838	2	1,136	373,127	7,995	1,701,588	2,728,411
Dried fruits	24	1,045	1	526	..	158	107,571	4,480	97,659	278,798
Ice Cream	41	945	29	115	1	31	30,322	5,839	57,644	144,807
Sausage skins	6	33	5	240	..	3	51,271	977	145,879	229,845
Other	14	3,052	9	681	..	39	146,446	40,447	3,020,526	3,609,871
Total	1,437	59,689	914	16,947	105	6,460	4,712,407	641,656	30,809,184	42,817,086
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basket-ware.</i>										
Sawmills (forest)	193	5,309	204	2,271	1	10	462,042	9,669	113,386	778,263
Sawmills (town)	122	7,375	89	1,466	1	29	322,320	17,030	964,418	1,550,827
Joinery	182	2,705	108	1,175	..	34	258,151	9,395	388,056	788,354
Cooperage	12	535	9	232	..	..	76,127	1,985	57,328	143,923
Boxes and cases	57	3,460	45	748	5	12	151,073	10,426	345,692	593,085
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c. ..	88	1,428	87	459	..	25	97,685	5,271	126,547	281,018
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	13	115	10	105	..	1	18,013	724	24,339	53,660
Perambulators	9	36	12	67	..	8	14,504	288	29,707	57,238
Other	8	138	3	71	..	26	12,858	2,200	20,819	43,895
Total	684	21,101	567	6,594	7	145	1,412,773	56,988	2,070,292	4,290,263
<i>Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery	310	3,920	328	2,566	1	223	494,338	17,038	724,468	1,676,921
Bedding and mattresses	38	1,378	26	380	1	229	85,697	6,495	312,223	495,524
Furnishing, drapery	29	81	3	71	11	321	48,848	643	113,735	204,446
Picture frames	9	20	9	76	..	30	16,004	260	16,515	40,075
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	11	12	9	17	1	28	7,354	129	18,939	31,408
Total	397	5,411	375	3,110	14	831	652,241	24,565	1,185,880	2,448,374

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1935-36—*continued.*

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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, &c.</i>						£	£	£	£	
Paper making, &c.	5	7,273	..	695	..	46	162,425	80,620	414,529	951,620
Envelopes, stationery, &c. ..	78	2,203	47	1,232	2	1,943	445,497	14,048	865,804	1,794,834
Newspapers, periodicals, &c. ..	124	3,615	114	2,302	3	101	718,503	24,696	780,484	1,925,273
General printing and bookbinding, &c.—										
(a) Government	3	825	..	568	..	237	170,874	5,463	117,813	321,427
(b) Other	396	3,719	441	3,175	8	1,343	910,953	23,298	966,925	2,425,930
Die sinking and engraving	15	68	16	75	1	4	14,311	508	6,804	30,328
Electrotyping and stereotyping ..	24	175	44	332	1	30	97,688	2,942	32,702	192,865
Photo engraving, lithography, photo lithography	3	25	2	19	..	2	5,010	179	2,647	12,197
Other	24	32	17	67	9	103	29,352	1,009	23,677	70,537
Total	672	17,935	681	8,465	24	3,809	2,554,613	152,763	3,211,385	7,725,011
<i>Class XIII.—Rubber Goods</i>	107	17,092	75	2,281	..	971	595,566	103,999	1,480,644	3,047,269

<i>Class XIV.—Musical Instruments..</i>	13	54	8	88	..	1	19,358	259	7,112	33,078
<i>Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.</i>										
Brooms and brushes	16	178	11	234	..	74	53,310	1,525	123,641	216,297
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	53	125	31	246	1	16	61,897	1,608	60,586	159,587
Toys, games, and sports requisites ..	45	506	36	414	1	154	92,459	4,169	117,984	318,701
Artificial flowers	7	3	5	21	3	132	15,995	172	36,998	63,018
Other	37	824	19	655	5	249	129,909	17,855	410,597	764,774
Total	158	1,636	102	1,570	10	625	353,570	25,329	749,806	1,522,377
<i>Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.</i>										
Electric light and power—										
(a) Government	11	129,416	..	984	..	3	211,957	396,872	..	1,288,762
(b) Local authority	42	38,627	..	300	..	..	74,375	58,454	3,526	265,749
(c) Companies	40	7,618	10	117	..	..	28,629	45,046	482	122,988
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority	10	40	..	75	..	5	15,755	4,397	23,837	63,871
(b) Companies	29	3,164	..	705	..	..	168,984	122,751	550,171	1,432,739
Other	2	860	..	6	..	..	1,296	4,388	1,731	9,363
Total	134	179,725	10	2,187	..	8	500,996	631,908	579,747	3,183,472
Total all Classes	9,160	441,445	7,301	114,433	739	60,917	30,593,707	3,145,097	74,568,265	134,043,170

Production.

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 1926-27, and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	44	53	53	50	43
Number of persons engaged ..	2,304	1,956	2,139	2,159	2,415
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,203	4,371	4,615	4,671	4,612
Value of plant and machinery £	426,250	274,604	268,896	259,072	250,430
Value of land and buildings £	479,505	435,737	421,212	435,520	408,178
Salaries and wages paid £	570,283	362,607	372,406	410,364	475,765
Fuel, light, and power £	41,896	32,211	33,025	31,976	35,251
Value of materials used £	1,814,634	1,179,993	1,348,060	1,309,201	1,492,039
Value of output ..	£ 2,760,910	1,841,544	2,029,007	2,002,646	2,346,531
Value added to materials £	886,956	598,770	614,230	626,687	776,861
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	660,905	748,173	762,541	745,102	837,375
Calf hides ..	645,945	573,040	709,403	638,971	621,562
Sheep and other skins ..	1,487,458	1,195,788	1,048,954	1,051,137	923,883
Bark used .. tons	12,446	10,781	10,331	10,757	11,424
Sole leather produced lbs.	13,559,107	12,674,369	13,079,341	13,159,441	13,425,826

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1936, was £69,114 and the value of leather exported in the same period was £316,423.

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	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	18	19	20	20	20
Number of persons engaged ..	705	657	661	669	690
Horsepower of engines used ..	768	677	684	646	769
Value of plant and machinery £	235,705	242,830	232,283	207,872	197,518
Value of land and buildings £	169,845	206,815	197,436	197,534	195,054
Salaries and wages paid £	145,502	115,626	111,322	118,751	123,355
Fuel, light and power £	40,000	26,356	23,975	23,268	24,634
Value of materials used £	646,322	456,148	427,629	457,587	556,797
Value of output ..	£ 1,111,040	962,194	929,123	985,725	1,013,180
Value added to materials £	408,267	462,412	466,253	492,395	399,345
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	196,425	218,780	210,911	212,661	198,924
Alkali ..	72,979	81,517	89,633	96,311	119,721
Copra oil ..	25,562	23,379	24,675	27,401	41,877
Output—					
Soap, household .. cwt.	285,029	260,209	224,333	206,573	205,550
" Sand ..	20,060	25,577	28,272	32,923	38,186
" Toilet ..	20,139	13,338	16,233	16,726	16,903
Soda crystals ..	34,679	38,325	38,617	38,992	36,253

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

The imports from oversea countries in 1935-36 included 313,454 lbs. of soap and 178,174 lbs. of soap substitutes, valued at £9,461, and £4,587 respectively, and 26,722 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £1,518.

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.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	95	70	73	75	79
Number of persons engaged ..	2,721	1,556	1,876	2,358	2,868
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,576	7,513	8,590	10,449	11,311
Value of plant and machinery £	529,970	442,500	447,938	444,010	490,969
Value of land and buildings £	535,675	511,330	520,495	536,594	563,500
Salaries and wages paid £	631,362	248,139	293,369	392,465	509,958
Fuel, light, and power £	264,432	84,486	107,159	142,928	178,439
Value of materials used £	173,889	66,887	83,685	125,772	146,084
Value of output ..	1,475,557	568,137	702,145	924,494	1,188,968
Value added to materials £	987,426	392,197	479,512	600,842	794,906
Production—					
Bricks, common .. (1,000)	230,914	77,703	120,657	152,593	195,680
Firebricks .. (1,000)	5,115	4,356	3,634	6,413	6,351
Roofing tiles .. (1,000)	16,114	3,390	4,866	8,411	10,663
Pipes .. £	202,654	54,248	55,618	95,142	131,984
Pottery .. £	158,071	51,835	114,059	131,363	181,876

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
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
1933-34 ..	182	372,978	1,894	336,556	81,078,557	511,858
1934-35 ..	202	392,217	2,368	422,798	97,110,074	642,058
1935-36 ..	193	380,800	2,486	462,042	105,934,903	719,714

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 491 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1935-36 are given on page 467.

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1935-36 was 231,606 tons valued at the saw-mills at £175,743. 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 were severely affected by the low values of primary produce in recent years. Employment figures have steadily improved over the past four years but are still considerably below those recorded in 1926-27.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS.

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	73	72	73	71	70
Number of persons employed	3,820	2,426	2,436	2,461	2,828
Horse-power of engines used	3,911	2,857	3,003	3,490	3,590
Value of land and buildings £	318,500	285,085	281,091	283,661	290,084
Value of plant and machinery £	357,325	295,095	282,827	279,090	290,819
Salaries and wages paid £	931,404	423,899	448,763	456,056	568,695
Value of materials used £	891,930	513,955	500,845	466,451	610,477
Fuel, light, and power used £	51,620	34,864	34,959	36,414	41,132
Value of output ..	£ 2,228,570	1,129,500	1,146,894	1,132,644	1,445,497

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1926-27 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	21	20	20	21	21
Number of persons employed	560	516	516	518	546
Horse-power of engines used	1,821	2,162	3,184	3,138	3,105
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 319,115	347,810	345,686	343,296	353,720
Salaries and wages paid £	151,622	115,562	117,713	122,124	122,679
Value of materials used £	1,063,199	559,649	640,271	659,465	733,807
Value of fuel and light £	20,552	16,173	17,626	17,005	17,742
Value of output ..	£ 1,425,509	812,793	887,186	915,495	953,305
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	230,391	196,937	187,092	176,898	198,148
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories ..	lb. 19,739,524	16,425,732	16,279,693	15,189,047	17,099,550
On farms ..	lb. 1,212,786	1,676,226	1,455,760	1,144,971	1,065,618

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1935-36 was 176. Of these 143 were making butter, 22 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 9 powdered milk, 6 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 15 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1926-27 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
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
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1934-35 ..	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097
1935-36 ..	176	2,163,363	2,680	560,621	10,251,289

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on pages 428, 430, and 431.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES,
ETC.), 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

The statistical definition of a factory excludes from enumeration 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 1935 was 1,607.

The total value of output of the 537 factories included hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, 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, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Item.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of factories ..	482	509	535	538	537
Number of persons employed	2,839	2,843	2,942	3,048	3,131
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,909	2,078	1,994	2,100	2,138
Value of land and building £	1,030,860	1,049,848	1,117,561	1,094,995	1,132,808
Value of plant and machinery £	377,371	378,451	366,329	365,644	365,988
Salaries and wages paid	£ 576,213	547,113	567,294	573,723	597,453
Value of materials used	£ 1,397,917	1,405,226	1,494,802	1,580,561	1,755,585
Fuel, light, and power	£ 76,691	76,128	77,102	85,847	77,614
Repairs, oil and water used	£ 23,583	25,956	25,382	29,920	30,975
Total output	£ 2,475,922	2,382,547	2,520,665	2,680,074	2,842,227
Value added in process of manufacture ..	£ 977,801	875,237	923,379	983,746	978,053
Value added per employee	£ 344	308	314	323	312
Flour used—short tons ..	88,937	89,400	93,443	92,231	94,115
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,728,450	54,418,524	54,422,715	56,046,014	56,318,333
Cakes lbs.	†	†	12,206,692	10,089,112	14,325,336

† Not available.

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 25 in 1935-36, and gave employment to 1,657 hands, the wages paid amounting to £345,985. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,121,575. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 466, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle qrs.	21,289	45,856	44,576	60,292	107,496
Sheep No.	1,863,375	2,731,287	2,845,625	3,253,640	3,784,083
Rabbits and hares ..	5,098,326	5,891,414	5,438,610	8,595,868	4,475,210
Poultry "	17,522	48,164	30,164	46,420	323,451
Pigs "	10,030	16,789	13,406	13,599	37,863
Preserved meat .. cwt.	*4,968	*12,468	*10,961	*6,746	45,722

* Incomplete.

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, 1936 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1935-36.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Beef .. .. .	..	..	10,064,934 lb.	115,053
Game	6,983 lb.	348	..	..
Lamb .. .. .	..	..	95,093,406 lb.	2,489,952
Mutton .. .. .	..	..	13,447,972 lb.	224,243
Pork .. .. .	..	..	7,312,160 lb.	193,245
Poultry	8,149 lb.	280	25,669 prs.	14,231
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	..	..	2,180,524 prs.	99,495
Veal .. .. .	..	..	1,752,288 lb.	27,202
Other	44 lb.	1	3,293,373 lb.	81,001
Bacon and Hams	473 lb.	37	84,560 lb.	5,240
Potted and Concentrated	27,819 lb.	7,453	*	219
Preserved in tins	21,038 lb.	1,209	821,360 lb.	26,074
Sausage Casings	3,789 cwt.	64,524	13,469 cwt.	241,058
Other .. .. .	..	2	..	2,953
Total value .. .. .	..	73,854	..	3,519,966

* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1935-36, 257,699 tons of flour, valued at £1,875,692, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1926-27 and the past four years :—

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	44	39	39	40	38
Number of persons engaged	1,094	1,049	1,018	1,105	1,113
Horse-power of engines used	6,073	6,066	6,238	6,054	6,151
Value of plant and machinery £	603,095	497,825	483,187	482,026	543,396
Value of land and buildings £	443,080	480,920	492,511	495,431	553,578
Salaries and wages paid £	267,873	240,836	230,638	243,284	259,537
Fuel, light, and power £	50,068	55,125	52,287	55,916	57,916
Value of materials used £	5,017,009	3,143,846	2,782,475	3,234,873	3,729,365
Value of output	5,789,618	3,900,975	3,530,866	3,880,026	4,411,691
Value added to materials £	702,232	672,125	665,437	555,261	591,263
Wheat ground into flour bushels	17,052,350	20,287,596	19,274,937	21,037,166	20,668,321
Flour produced	360,051	425,930	395,566	437,262	435,340
(2,000 lb.)					
Bran produced	7,472,640	9,271,016	8,766,725	9,835,723	9,000,596
bushels					
Pollard produced	7,415,832	8,786,010	8,430,651	9,114,002	9,628,825
" "					
Wheatmeal produced	18,339	65,690	67,511	91,103	90,246
cwt.					

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.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	43	42	46	43	43
Number of persons engaged ..	1,751	2,141	2,280	2,489	2,755
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,097	2,150	2,263	2,249	2,397
Value of plant and machinery £	280,660	276,690	297,402	292,796	310,891
Value of land and buildings £	465,558	484,350	517,129	530,966	570,205
Salaries and wages paid £	275,631	336,764	354,708	388,675	456,723
Fuel, light, and power used £	21,731	24,979	23,259	29,310	33,419
Value of materials used £	1,262,323	1,542,032	1,355,740	1,570,398	1,838,565
Value of output .. £	1,958,124	2,360,398	2,159,672	2,581,111	2,918,703
Fruit used .. cwt.	697,968	987,276	773,396	711,563	874,452
Sugar used .. "	246,400	277,825	262,239	265,239	285,065
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	293,898	312,344	314,025	274,667	317,346
Fruit preserved .. "	355,088	605,418	406,209	522,209	631,296
Fruit pulped .. "	76,906	85,742	59,227	54,550	71,544
Sauce .. pints	5,523,979	6,104,954	6,906,114	8,153,199	8,886,488
Pickles .. "	725,410	854,511	1,286,455	1,696,438	1,704,039

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.
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
1933-34	3,234	50,625	5,303
1934-35	3,062	40,788	4,998
1935-36	3,165	37,634	5,115

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1926-27 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

BREWERIES.

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of breweries ..	10	9	10	10	9
Number of persons engaged ..	1,156	1,081	1,123	1,193	1,258
Horse-power of engines ..	5,123	4,011	4,034	4,105	4,160
Value of plant and machinery £	810,900	906,130	874,219	889,315	855,072
Value of land and buildings £	621,980	715,975	722,308	731,235	731,229
Salaries and wages paid £	377,393	349,544	357,034	381,620	423,986
Fuel, light and power used £	66,509	44,367	47,984	49,944	51,054
Value of materials used £	680,035	719,985	762,785	849,505	940,621
Value of output ..	2,805,704	1,809,977	1,909,253	2,279,793	2,417,226
Value added to materials £	1,373,660	968,278	1,017,189	1,288,077	1,322,947
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	121,666	73,213	82,433	91,476	101,150
Malt bush.	814,298	651,773	709,160	764,032	836,103
Hops lb.	831,317	578,612	626,140	654,226	728,876
Beer and stout made gals.	26,484,000	19,682,815	21,912,248	23,576,149	25,974,483

DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of distilleries ..	9	8	7	7	7
Number of persons engaged ..	154	107	110	150	134
Horse-power of engines ..	508	433	582	598	680
Value of plant and machinery £	147,350	181,145	167,487	158,164	146,755
Value of land and buildings £	122,860	204,495	200,559	197,819	203,664
Salaries and wages paid £	38,849	26,779	28,154	32,171	32,062
Fuel, light and power ..	£ 12,132	7,262	7,416	8,706	7,838
Value of materials used ..	£ 151,775	60,852	55,078	92,502	101,899
Value of output ..	£ 338,102	147,383	144,966	237,078	223,209
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	1,874,370	1,167,675	847,810	792,864	1,135,844
Malt bush.	212,022	55,364	53,192	89,592	58,571
Other grain bush.		57,756	64,299	109,910	78,829
Molasses lb.	2,437,920	2,247,392	1,798,832	1,205,680	1,466,304
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries gals.	995,708	539,903	502,448	664,739	606,996
Spirits distilled by wine-growers proof gals.	11,259	17,501	28,422	14,847	20,353

Tobacco factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1935-36 was thirty-two, of which eighteen were too small to be classified statistically as factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 467. In the year mentioned the remaining fourteen gave employment to 1,992 persons who were paid £373,127 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £554,969. 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, 1926-27 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
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	5,829,704	—	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	—	18,932,673	473,677,018
1934-35 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	—	19,479,242	550,359,781
1935-36 ..	1,543,839	4,132,698	5,121,360	—	22,226,147	615,493,655

Victorian manufacturers supply more than half of the Australian requirements in woollen piece goods and have recently considerably increased their export trade in wool tops and noils. The value of the latter for the year 1935-36 was £63,490.

Woollen mills.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	27	35	41	43	50
Number of persons employed ..	6,717	8,417	9,231	9,195	10,085
Horse-power of engines ..	13,995	16,726	16,778	16,805	18,927
Value of plant and machinery £	2,255,445	1,630,507	1,585,677	1,591,320	1,711,725
Value of land and buildings £	1,047,445	1,144,705	1,196,546	1,197,983	1,312,840
Salaries and wages paid £	1,012,566	1,123,148	1,170,309	1,175,332	1,383,210
Fuel, light and power £	151,998	173,898	167,435	151,436	163,138
Value of materials used ..	2,288,556	2,345,361	2,657,884	2,128,231	3,425,557
Value of output ..	4,581,445	4,600,520	4,950,498	4,368,373	5,036,027
Added value ..	2,067,677	1,940,264	1,990,008	1,946,838	2,189,130
Scoured wool used .. lb.	14,510,421	17,177,128	17,833,386	16,393,522	19,125,620
Cotton used ..	1,013,077	761,450	939,943	861,463	1,114,003
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	†4,854,389	12,756,182	14,100,111	13,147,242	14,571,066
Flannel made ..	†6,213,860	5,925,140	5,217,334	3,699,877	3,531,909
Blankets .. pairs	327,113	198,025	233,361	232,339	275,579
Rugs and shawls .. No.	116,855	90,415	110,096	123,124	132,906

† Yards lineal.

Early records show that in the year 1886-87 there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands. The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years:—

‘HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	209	218	224	219	225
Number of persons employed—					
Male	2,213	2,607	2,716	2,910	3,296
Female	5,822	6,666	6,789	7,001	7,354
Salaries and wages paid £	944,279	1,060,617	1,086,608	1,114,396	1,272,176
Value of land and buildings £	980,810	1,067,810	1,040,061	1,067,836	1,138,108
Value of plant and machinery £	1,060,405	1,074,540	1,093,676	1,115,739	1,143,572
Value of materials used £	2,031,836	2,058,773	2,183,607	2,187,824	2,369,985
Fuel, light, and power £	51,947	55,721	58,940	66,690	66,413
Value of goods produced £	3,837,403	4,017,717	4,405,344	4,230,652	4,969,671
Added value in manufacture £	1,692,658	1,827,358	2,080,212	2,000,930	2,437,339
Yarn used—					
Woolen .. lb.	3,896,258	3,919,823	4,039,583	4,015,316	4,140,712
Cotton	1,887,048	1,219,207	2,012,872	2,071,621	2,515,851
Silk	366,644	704,794	461,344	585,221	683,866
Artificial silk	1,639,642	1,524,347	2,508,940	2,061,551	2,541,557
Stockings made .. doz. pair	975,259	892,426	999,884	1,082,106	1,194,036
Socks made	797,637	823,078	822,130	875,676	954,655
Garments made .. Number	11,795,857	14,500,512	17,237,957	15,682,529	16,966,933

Boots and shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table:—

Item.	1926-27.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of establishments ..	204	172	169	166	164
Number of persons employed	12,192	9,025	9,420	9,291	9,347
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,366	2,862	2,799	2,878	3,103
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,470,440	1,097,525	1,086,885	991,762	988,385
Salaries and wages paid £	2,140,054	1,241,962	1,280,728	1,279,738	1,301,816
Fuel, light, and power £	40,565	30,207	29,963	28,373	27,655
Value of materials used £	3,058,257	1,936,100	2,111,827	2,079,906	2,249,581
Value of output .. £	6,105,072	3,718,635	3,850,500	3,884,505	4,186,799
Boots and shoes made .. pairs	8,147,282	8,057,288	8,051,604	8,040,253	7,900,791
Slippers (including canvas shoes) made .. pairs	2,100,228	2,665,989	3,430,800	3,531,655	4,259,884

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 £16,571,245 in 1935-36, as compared with £15,517,404 in 1926-27. During the period 1926-27 to 1935-36 the persons employed increased by 4 per cent., the salaries and wages paid increased by 8 per cent., the value of materials used increased by 8 per cent., and the value of the output by 10 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the past ten years are as follows:—

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1926-27 to 1935-36.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
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
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1934-35	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449
1935-36	1,515	8,277	31,235	39,512	4,581,706	8,884,171	16,571,245

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1926-27 to 1935-36.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Average Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	Kilowatt hours.	£
1926-27	86	125,517	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	125,248	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	141,739	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	144,396	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31	91	129,017	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32	84	128,728	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33	87	139,397	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34	93	148,816	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1934-35	94	158,375	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679
1935-36	93	175,661	6,336,498	1,414	314,961	974,722,000	1,677,499

Horse-power of machinery has been revised since the 1933-34 issue of the *Year-Book*. The figure quoted is the equivalent of the average load generated for the year. Output is valued as at the generating station; distribution costs are excluded.

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, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. 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 125,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and two of 25,000 kw. A third 25,000 kw. set will be in operation in 1937, and a fourth in 1938. This will complete the plan for the extension of the original station. Two 132,000 volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro stations (35,410 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond. Extensions to the boiler house at Newport "B" will bring the capacity up to 30,000 kw. in 1938.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 224,400, in addition to which there are 1,437 sub-stations, metropolitan and rural, aggregating 219,097 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,400 miles, including 614 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 twenty metropolitan municipalities, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres. The very comprehensive metropolitan distribution network includes seventeen main sub-stations, 546 minor sub-stations, 8,000 miles of copper mains, and the reticulation of over 1,400 miles of streets.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number over 250, of which 200 had no supply previously. On 1st July, 1934, it assumed full control of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings (including tramways).

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. By-product energy to the amount of about 8,000 kw. is supplied from the briquette factory to the distribution system at Yallourn Power Station.

Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the last five years.

Gasworks.

GASWORKS, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1931-32 ..	37	761	183,278	306,287	5,458,609,000	181,746	1,458,894
1932-33 ..	36	696	161,189	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,643
1933-34 ..	37	705	158,115	305,945	5,539,553,000	184,671	1,367,662
1934-35 ..	38	714	163,265	325,602	5,922,690,000	199,745	1,315,751
1935-36 ..	39	785	184,739	352,324	6,196,556,000	224,444	1,496,610

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 948,063 in 1931-32, 1,096,539 in 1932-33, 957,038 in 1933-34, 1,210,733 in 1934-35, and 1,128,140 in 1935-36.

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing.

Factory output by classes.

VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products ..	1,149,881	1,349,749	1,609,823	1,846,480	2,308,109
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	761,035	1,054,693	1,250,330	1,566,137	1,878,773
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,901,862	6,382,992	6,584,564	7,085,892	7,850,284
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	11,410,910	14,069,424	15,715,541	18,745,029	22,565,640
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	389,328	523,765	600,207	726,806	904,487
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	9,270,428	10,282,202	11,161,963	10,587,501	13,087,825
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,314,377	3,859,066	5,183,915	4,142,328	4,257,914
8. Clothing ..	12,153,939	13,961,676	14,672,676	15,091,802	16,123,208
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	32,852,938	33,581,795	33,049,707	36,589,677	42,817,086
10. Woodworking and basket ware ..	2,229,107	2,792,163	3,070,356	3,805,889	4,290,263
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	1,193,938	1,411,764	1,642,817	1,928,725	2,448,374
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	5,883,590	6,537,980	6,979,377	7,362,094	7,725,011
13. Rubber ..	2,161,171	2,382,523	2,807,433	3,399,448	3,047,269
14. Musical Instruments ..	100,983	69,329	68,787	29,499	33,078
15. Miscellaneous products ..	771,323	1,005,673	1,207,074	1,343,750	1,522,377
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,843,807	2,820,635	2,886,435	2,931,800	3,183,472
Total ..	93,388,617	102,085,429	108,496,310	117,182,857	134,043,170

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 504) is designed to show seasonal employment.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
1. Treatment of non-ferrous metal products	1,317	1,511	1,800	1,948	2,217
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,781	2,341	2,922	3,467	4,008
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,855	5,017	5,393	6,215	6,870
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	24,250	28,782	32,174	37,518	43,578
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	936	1,229	1,445	1,665	1,994
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	17,176	20,213	21,460	22,070	24,158
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,272	3,914	4,415	4,402	4,689
8. Clothing	31,511	34,620	36,432	38,129	38,897
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	20,095	21,013	22,014	23,237	24,426
10. Woodworking and basketware	4,288	5,146	5,851	6,896	7,313
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,520	2,904	3,359	3,819	4,330
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	10,526	10,943	11,677	12,349	12,979
13. Rubber	2,340	3,040	3,427	3,760	3,327
14. Musical instruments	205	191	192	92	97
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,262	1,621	1,782	2,045	2,307
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,931	1,943	1,991	2,084	2,205
Total	128,265	144,428	156,334	169,691	183,390

This table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1931-32, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 42.98 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.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Working proprietors	6,791	7,097	7,579	8,009	8,040
Managers, overseers	5,118	5,372	5,557	5,662	6,025
Accountants, clerks	5,976	6,585	7,059	7,861	8,483
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	1,555	1,612	1,693	1,757	1,808
Workers in factory or works..	107,325	122,108	132,579	144,186	156,494
Outworkers	140	178	164	143	142
Carters, messengers	1,107	1,196	1,207	1,344	1,444
Others	253	280	496	729	954
Total	128,265	144,428	156,334	169,691	183,390

Outworkers. The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex distribution in factories. The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1926-27 to 1935-36, 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.
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
1933-34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1934-35 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924
1935-36 ..	121,734	1,335	61,656	662	183,390	995

Males formed 67·4 per cent. in 1926-27 and 66·4 per cent. in 1935-36 of the total persons employed. During the period 1926-27 to 1935-36 the number of males employed increased by 12,765, or 11·7 per cent., and the number of females employed, increased by 8,986 or 17·1 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 69·4 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·6 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, 1935-36.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	879	773	88
Explosives	1,099	388	35
Matches	214	530	248
Dyeworks and cleaning	391	419	107
Cotton	530	973	184
Woollen mills	4,829	5,256	109
Hosiery and knitting	3,296	7,354	223
Silk, natural and artificial ..	133	335	252
Rope, cordage	681	324	48
Furriers and fur dressing	380	396	104
Bags, trunks, &c.	420	523	125
Tailoring and slop clothing ..	1,980	6,561	331
Dressmaking	589	7,735	1,313
Millinery	126	1,404	1,114
Shirts, underclothing, corsets ..	585	5,262	899
Hats and caps	710	912	128
Boots and shoes	4,735	4,612	97
Biscuits	533	508	95
Confectionery	1,278	1,596	125
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,361	1,394	102
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	854	1,138	133
Envelopes, stationery, &c. ..	1,279	1,945	152
General printing and bookbinding ..	4,756	1,738	37
Rubber goods	2,356	971	41
All other factories	87,740	8,609	10
Total	121,734	61,656	51

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 5·03 and 9·73 per cent. respectively in 1935-36, as

Child labour
in factories.

against 4.46 and 7.77 per cent. in 1926-27. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1926-27 to 1935-36 :—

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.
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
1933-34 ..	4,247	5,635	9,882	4.21	10.18	6.32
1934-35 ..	5,194	6,015	11,209	4.68	10.23	6.61
1935-36 ..	6,118	6,002	12,120	5.03	9.73	6.61

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 1926-27 to 1935-36 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1926-27	6,637	31,580,350	319,726
1927-28	7,209	32,745,680	329,236
1928-29	7,305	33,724,910	350,953
1929-30	7,419	35,022,535	359,952
1930-31	7,519	34,771,687	333,066
1931-32	7,617	33,481,615	340,653
1932-33	8,023	33,022,441	364,121
1933-34	8,238	33,270,400	389,186
1934-35	8,445	33,947,056	404,702
1935-36	8,480	34,194,608	441,445

The nature of the motive 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, 1926-27 TO 1935-36.

Year.		Number of Factories using—					
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
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
1933-34	..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1934-35	..	477	180	7,279	499	10	655
1935-36	..	458	160	7,341	512	9	680

Year.		Average Horse-power used.					
		Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1926-27	..	..	172,795	13,548	123,359	10,024	319,726
1927-28	..	..	166,947	12,326	138,118	11,845	329,236
1928-29	..	10,265	168,637	10,886	147,835	13,330	350,953
1929-30	..	12,386	167,991	9,671	155,911	13,993	359,952
1930-31	..	19,001	138,719	9,081	151,997	14,268	333,066
1931-32	..	18,983	140,220	8,937	158,279	14,234	340,653
1932-33	..	17,348	153,174	9,002	169,678	14,919	364,121
1933-34	..	15,960	166,247	7,878	184,004	15,097	389,186
1934-35	..	24,072	167,239	6,689	191,412	15,290	404,702
1935-36	..	21,051	190,259	6,650	207,877	15,608	441,445

The measurement of the average horse-power actually used in factories is a difficult problem. The previous table includes particulars relating to power generated in gas, electricity, and other generating stations, thus introducing considerable duplication which cannot be eliminated while the horse-power used for traction and household purposes is unknown.

Production.

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The following table gives a comparative statement of the horse-power actually used in factories other than generating stations :—

Year.	Average Horse-power Used (excluding Generating Stations).					
	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1926-27 ..	..	51,320	8,560	120,861	8,225	188,986
1927-28 ..	..	46,241	7,415	134,561	9,576	197,793
1928-29 ..	..	41,609	6,905	144,138	9,992	202,644
1929-30 ..	286	40,867	6,027	152,087	10,151	209,418
1930-31 ..	344	35,929	5,005	148,630	10,262	200,170
1931-32 ..	263	37,330	5,265	154,887	10,303	208,048
1932-33 ..	325	37,941	5,367	166,992	11,133	221,768
1933-34 ..	354	39,550	4,814	180,874	11,042	236,634
1934-35 ..	317	36,410	4,997	187,868	12,864	242,456
1935-36 ..	576	40,411	4,787	203,826	12,120	261,720

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 past 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.	
<i>Aggregate Amounts.</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27	1,837,094	95,938	3,268,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,589
1927-28	1,954,036	102,663	3,353,582	532,285	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928-29	1,965,990	100,829	3,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
1929-30	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,298,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
1930-31	1,819,904	100,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,689
1931-32	1,705,796	98,758	2,679,923	455,454	12,425,431	3,893,237	21,258,699
1932-33	1,774,820	103,421	2,775,190	430,551	13,821,827	4,140,703	23,096,512
1933-34	1,858,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,335,584	24,819,143
1934-35	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815
1935-36	2,008,313	129,366	3,345,721	538,515	19,409,390	5,112,402	30,593,707
<i>Average Amounts.</i>							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1926-27	275 18 6	141 18 5	369 19 2	151 16 8	223 18 1	108 12 0	193 14 1*
1927-28	278 14 11	137 16 0	367 14 4	154 7 7	227 11 3	108 14 5	196 15 9*
1928-29	298 15 8	139 13 0	374 11 3	155 7 7	227 17 5	109 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	179 2 11	85 17 5	154 10 1*
1933-34	269 12 7	159 2 10	334 10 6	131 10 4	176 15 1	85 5 9	153 12 5*
1934-35	264 3 1	168 3 1	335 13 5	127 13 3	179 6 7	87 6 4	156 6 6*
1935-36	275 1 6	175 1 1	335 14 11	129 10 10	185 15 10	90 13 9	162 5 8*

* This figure is based on the number of employees and the wages, etc., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The average wage paid to all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £5 19s. 2d. in 1935-36.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 483) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1935-36 (£162 5s. 8d.) 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 1935-36 are given in the subjoined statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1935-36.

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.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products	823,184	174,539	454,178	88,184	2,308,109
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	330,410	234,683	743,034	87,629	1,878,773
3. Chemicals, dyes explosives, paint, oils, and grease	4,369,781	180,167	1,261,528	160,905	7,850,284
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances	9,718,750	466,203	8,884,989	462,507	22,565,640
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	412,862	13,871	325,938	8,452	904,487
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	7,139,535	269,138	3,093,183	292,202	13,087,825
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	2,808,718	51,964	812,632	55,209	4,257,914
8. Clothing	8,870,975	117,065	4,716,701	116,444	16,123,208
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	30,809,184	641,656	4,712,407	485,877	42,817,086
10. Woodworking and basketware	2,070,292	56,988	1,412,773	70,854	4,290,263
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	1,185,880	24,565	652,241	14,500	2,448,374
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	3,211,385	152,763	2,554,613	129,723	7,725,011
13. Rubber	1,480,644	103,999	595,566	107,369	3,047,269
14. Musical instruments	7,112	259	19,358	259	33,078
15. Miscellaneous products	749,806	25,329	353,570	31,201	1,622,377
16. Heat, light and power	579,747	631,908	500,996	174,794	3,183,472
Total	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	134,043,170

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, 1935-36.

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	35.7	7.5	19.7	3.8	33.3
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	17.6	12.5	39.5	4.7	25.7
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	55.7	2.3	16.1	2.0	23.9
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	43.1	2.1	37.2	2.0	15.6
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	45.6	1.5	36.1	0.9	15.9
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	54.6	2.1	23.6	2.2	17.5
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	66.0	1.2	19.1	1.3	12.4
8. Clothing	55.0	0.7	29.3	0.7	14.3
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	72.0	1.5	11.0	1.1	14.4
10. Woodworking and basketware	48.3	1.3	32.9	1.7	15.8
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	48.4	1.0	26.7	0.6	23.3
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	41.6	1.9	33.1	1.7	21.7
13. Rubber	48.6	3.4	19.6	3.5	24.9
14. Musical instruments ..	21.5	0.8	58.5	0.8	18.4
15. Miscellaneous products ..	49.3	1.7	23.2	2.0	23.8
16. Heat, light, and power ..	18.2	19.8	15.8	5.5	40.7
Total	55.6	2.4	22.8	1.7	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 39·5 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 17·6 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class nine the expenditure on wages amounts to 11 per cent. and that on raw materials to 72 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of
production,
1927-28 to
1935-36.

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 1927-28 to 1935-36.

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF
FACTORIES, 1927-28 to 1935-36.**

Year.	Cost of Production.					Total value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	1,595,351	21,711,214	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	1,410,430	21,491,693	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	1,345,702	20,741,833	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	1,042,242	16,134,279	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	1,397,765	16,561,029	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	1,612,987	17,984,590	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	19,382,502	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	21,443,776	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	23,449,983	134,043,170

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1927-28 to 1935-36.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.					Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	Other Expenditure Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1927-28 ..	54·2	2·7	25·0	1·2	16·9	100·0
1928-29 ..	54·8	2·6	24·7	1·1	16·8	100·0
1929-30 ..	54·4	2·8	24·8	1·1	16·9	100·0
1930-31 ..	53·9	2·8	24·9	1·1	17·3	100·0
1931-32 ..	55·4	2·6	22·8	1·5	17·7	100·0
1932-33 ..	55·7	2·6	22·5	1·6	17·6	100·0
1933-34 ..	55·1	2·5	22·9	1·6	17·9	100·0
1934-35 ..	54·1	2·6	23·3	1·7	18·3	100·0
1935-36 ..	55·6	2·4	22·8	1·7	17·5	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 22·9 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24·9 per cent. in the period 1926-27 to 1930-31. The cost of materials was 55·2 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1931-32 to 1935-36, as against 54·4 per cent. in the years 1926-27 to 1930-31. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·7 per cent. in the earlier and 2·5 per cent. in the later period. The balance, available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £19 8s. 8d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1931-32 to 1935-36, as compared with £17 19s. 6d. in the preceding five-year period.

In 1935-36, wages and salaries (including working proprietors' drawings) took 56·6 per cent. of the value added in manufacturing (see page 460), leaving 43·4 per cent. for the payment of miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and profits.

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 1935-36.

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1935-36.**

Class of Industry	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	£ 1,508,972	£ 787,756
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	719,419	733,593
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,422,313	2,687,641
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	4,798,761	7,667,424
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	98,154	276,973
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,484,958	3,025,991
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	377,148	833,933
8. Clothing	1,125,974	4,380,414
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,627,793	8,589,804
10. Woodworking and basketware	861,599	935,261
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	200,808	801,969
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,623,901	3,142,093
13. Rubber	852,083	812,263
14. Musical instruments	5,019	33,706
15. Miscellaneous products	284,163	439,164
16. Heat, light, and power	8,203,543	2,530,313
Total	34,194,608	37,678,298

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industry—food and drink; industrial metals, &c.; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £38,417,658, 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 1926-27 to 1935-36:—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1926-27 to 1935-36.**

Year.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
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
1933-34	33,270,400	35,563,879
1934-35	33,947,056	36,644,621
1935-36	34,194,608	37,678,298

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 12·6 per cent. between 1926-27 and 1935-36.

Accidents in factories. In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1926 to 1935.

Year.	Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
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
1933	134,842	956	·709
1934	148,155	1,162	·784
1935	159,912	1,290	·807

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done at the Pentridge Penal Department and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. 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 1935-36 was £51,588, and of the materials used, £34,508. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basketware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 156 persons (131 males and 25 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £38,480.

Factory Statistics by Municipalities. Although 70 per cent. of the factories in Victoria are located within the Metropolitan area of Greater Melbourne, some of the rural municipalities also have important manufacturing industries.

The following table gives factory statistics in metropolitan and the larger rural municipalities for the year 1935-36.

FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Melbourne	2,344	27,930	23,208	£ 8,315,511	£ 10,312,922	£ 6,153,269	£ 17,619,320	£ 33,211,421
Brunswick	338	5,317	4,322	1,367,989	1,168,418	967,889	2,199,355	4,828,433
Essendon	117	445	219	101,369	142,034	51,729	153,847	303,194
Coburg	92	1,497	1,268	379,955	312,756	327,695	862,899	1,694,765
Preston	76	1,704	279	387,958	523,900	215,070	824,497	1,450,881
Northcote	115	1,166	362	249,434	295,787	137,684	498,494	928,434
Fitzroy	344	5,041	3,446	1,287,200	1,214,095	749,706	2,581,042	4,532,412
Collingwood	371	9,168	7,767	2,439,002	2,291,823	1,891,720	4,993,006	9,345,629
Kew	49	154	64	34,119	67,129	26,394	54,608	118,280
Camberwell	93	482	308	123,706	190,353	57,421	139,118	329,707
Hawthorn	166	1,038	659	261,026	328,987	178,066	371,047	811,680
Richmond	339	7,955	4,598	2,100,204	2,167,046	1,839,000	4,014,746	7,976,443
Prahran	327	2,393	2,183	677,022	849,251	356,383	1,696,453	3,140,161
Malvern	144	572	224	130,159	202,977	63,394	230,896	422,336
Caulfield	161	611	164	121,794	180,205	58,158	206,889	460,147
Oakleigh	22	336	10	60,101	87,138	92,096	91,236	218,422
Sandringham	43	211	245	63,144	86,104	25,188	109,579	219,568
Brighton	87	508	338	127,426	162,127	92,619	182,718	403,439
St. Kilda	137	887	394	211,872	234,846	88,145	273,917	610,915
South Melbourne	434	11,059	2,853	2,508,858	2,647,729	1,845,209	4,655,566	9,460,194
Port Melbourne	74	1,724	449	400,330	569,807	490,879	1,286,325	2,284,351
Footscray	219	7,584	1,643	1,717,835	2,239,268	2,969,307	8,363,503	12,188,070
Williamstown	72	5,027	206	1,101,031	1,938,078	2,725,350	2,297,362	4,341,494
Braybrook	50	3,770	571	825,304	1,067,206	939,323	2,558,463	4,404,299
Heidelberg	55	626	206	146,442	274,706	403,053	506,570	949,829
Box Hill	44	369	40	74,199	93,325	111,245	141,421	279,606
Moorabbin	34	214	104	43,755	56,289	47,217	84,903	165,092
Mordialloc	23	65	14	12,562	28,540	46,716	24,959	45,477

FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36—*continued.*

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Werribee	20	155	4	£ 30,385	£ 140,654	£ 181,167	£ 408,684	£ 531,316
Blackburn and Mitcham	29	492	79	86,185	78,953	67,839	47,860	234,788
Dandenong	33	605	51	124,763	136,183	132,847	338,150	541,677
*Geelong	250	5,696	1,936	1,318,571	2,095,095	2,048,462	3,316,843	6,287,009
Castlemaine	24	585	172	135,389	53,828	141,446	158,623	367,508
†Ballarat	228	2,348	1,251	569,217	671,467	596,320	1,137,949	2,160,631
Colac	53	328	25	73,311	114,579	114,730	507,158	628,481
Hampden	36	343	28	76,299	86,829	102,261	546,065	720,203
†Warrnambool	61	769	358	169,559	421,844	418,589	834,445	1,107,256
Hamilton	41	168	22	31,864	40,389	39,842	80,972	150,482
Horsham	40	187	15	37,519	95,733	73,708	90,781	147,658
†Stawell	41	289	114	56,788	41,956	62,079	129,364	242,668
Dimboola	34	98	4	17,973	22,970	32,794	51,577	81,023
†Mildura	93	859	184	176,054	201,421	206,770	185,039	502,485
Swan Hill	54	236	33	46,792	65,432	71,213	86,687	214,835
Bendigo (including Eaglehawk)	153	937	523	214,150	219,602	189,555	540,996	940,683
Rodney	38	254	200	90,732	132,296	95,317	435,213	625,923
†Shepparton	49	366	151	99,133	163,175	95,848	515,919	769,702
Benalla	37	205	12	38,048	32,352	31,078	98,249	166,317
†Wangaratta	48	237	121	57,006	72,677	80,060	277,857	390,776
Bairnsdale	33	184	17	37,482	38,915	27,250	116,797	179,847
Total	7,765	113,194	61,444	28,756,527	34,659,196	27,759,100	66,927,967	122,115,947
Others	1,395	8,540	212	1,837,180	3,019,102	6,435,508	7,640,298	11,927,223
Total State	9,160	121,734	61,656	30,593,707	37,678,298	34,194,608	74,568,265	134,043,170

* Includes Corio, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

† Includes Shire of same name.

Production.

The value of production as estimated hereunder is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete as it does not include the building and construction industry, it omits small manufacturers with factories employing less than four hands, unless power-driven machinery is used, and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is thus taken to prevent as far as possible all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production in accordance with the above definition is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	17,809,525	18,448,048	17,664,072	15,793,092	19,079,008
Pastoral	10,175,851	9,804,916	17,735,382	14,969,013	19,484,164
Dairying	9,266,064	9,621,493	7,905,988	9,368,531	11,376,604
Poultry and Bees ..	3,697,276	3,610,062	3,532,776	3,613,119	3,697,004
Wild Animals	415,217	423,229	499,245	581,647	890,078
Forestry	794,476	786,421	836,616	901,099	908,579
Fisheries	178,840	178,943	160,952	169,182	197,009
Mining	1,280,979	1,340,212	1,549,928	1,580,867	2,106,334
Manufacturing* ..	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591	54,043,690
Total	81,437,856	85,292,426	94,086,604	95,739,141	111,782,470

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products; the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

(a) Workers in all grades of the industry.

(b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.

(c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, power and water used, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the mining, forestry, bee farming and fishing industries in Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs, and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Agricultural.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	144,911	188,814	184,297	184,545	259,568
Maize	103,417	92,157	91,405	131,945	137,684
Oats	467,591	431,991	578,994	468,622	544,655
Wheat	5,742,409*	5,411,625*	5,241,554*	4,119,773*	6,560,446*
Onions	187,384	88,177	113,176	191,540	167,063
Potatoes	587,356	541,519	538,677	670,872	578,870
Fruit	884,977	1,226,269	832,810	1,007,729	1,188,958
Other Crops	6,894,508	6,972,815	6,544,079	6,246,726	6,425,843
Total	15,012,558	14,951,267	14,124,992	13,021,752	15,863,087
<i>Pastoral.</i>					
Wool	4,813,663	4,880,066	8,735,183	5,519,469	8,991,206
Sheep Slaughtered	1,809,447	1,210,382	3,915,441	4,700,644	4,613,721
Cattle Slaughtered	2,417,432	2,516,130	3,658,574	3,402,232	4,392,228
Horses	9,301	7,379	19,270	66,764	47,180
Total	9,049,843	8,613,957	16,328,468	13,689,109	18,044,335

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF
PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Dairying.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cream for Butter	5,706,408	5,988,609	4,192,361	5,317,537	6,433,169
Milk for Cheese	171,963	180,806	146,208	201,991	253,857
Milk for Condensing and Con- centrating	369,684	352,495	318,374	387,632	471,853
Whole Milk consumed	1,443,928	1,391,575	1,526,572	1,860,126	1,975,344
Pigs	1,209,528	1,312,045	1,353,565	1,154,966	1,781,393
Total	8,901,511	9,225,530	7,537,080	8,922,302	10,915,616
<i>Poultry and Bees.</i>					
Eggs	2,618,675	2,539,287	2,399,122	2,626,542	2,612,853
Poultry	760,350	736,395	848,501	668,857	717,767
Honey and Beeswax	37,308	53,936	17,345	39,540	77,505
Total	3,416,333	3,329,618	3,264,968	3,334,939	3,408,125
<i>Wild Animals.</i>					
Rabbits and Hares	208,848	213,479	149,064	230,202	164,397
Rabbit and Hare Skins	127,908	129,657	237,926	250,621	643,538
Total	336,756	343,136	416,990	480,823	807,935
<i>Forestry.</i>					
Forest Sawmills	44,734	64,063	88,017	99,190	101,707
Firewood	444,554	393,620	419,354	486,980	529,043
Bark for tanning	52,377	79,641	81,436	78,630	61,459
Total	541,665	537,324	588,837	664,800	692,209
<i>Fisheries.</i>					
Fish	146,365	144,093	126,625	131,103	136,464
Crayfish	6,734	7,439	5,776	9,446	10,468
Oysters .. ..	..	39	51	..	14
Total	153,099	151,571	132,452	140,549	146,946
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold	261,034	349,597	445,804	594,115	764,751
Coal—					
Black	362,284	274,903	328,704	215,413	282,253
Brown	251,511	276,799	271,360	264,192	249,476
Other Metals and Minerals	6,051	5,706	12,145	11,421	89,204
Quarrying	213,422	286,898	322,905	374,454	407,965
Total	1,094,302	1,193,903	1,380,918	1,459,595	1,793,649
Total Primary	38,506,062	38,346,306	43,774,705	41,713,869	51,671,902
Manufacturing	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591	54,043,690
Grand Total	76,325,690	79,427,408	87,976,350	90,476,460	105,715,592

Costs of Production.

The values of production of the various classes of industry as they appear in the previous table for the year 1935-36 are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries, except mining, from the point of view of production costs.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1935-36.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Agriculture	15,863,087	4,146,319	11,716,768	6 7 2
Pastoral	18,044,335	621,935	17,422,400	9 9 0
Dairying	10,915,616	1,570,874	9,344,742	5 1 5
Poultry and Bees	3,408,125	997,000	2,411,125	1 6 2
Miscellaneous	1,647,090	*	1,647,090	0 17 11
Mining	1,793,649	*	1,793,649	0 19 5
Manufacturing	54,043,690	..	54,043,690	29 6 5
Total	105,715,592	..	98,379,464	53 7 6

* Not available.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, and power and water used in irrigation.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but

this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and proper repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1935-36 :—

DEPRECIATION, 1935-36.

Industry.	Fixed Capital.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	
Agricultural machinery	8,240,000	824,000	10
Pastoral machinery	860,000	43,000	5
Dairying machinery	440,000	22,000	5
Capital value building and fences in agricultural, dairying and pastoral industry	41,000,000	1,640,000	4
Capital value of factory land, buildings, plant and machinery	71,872,906	2,528,447	3·52

The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

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.

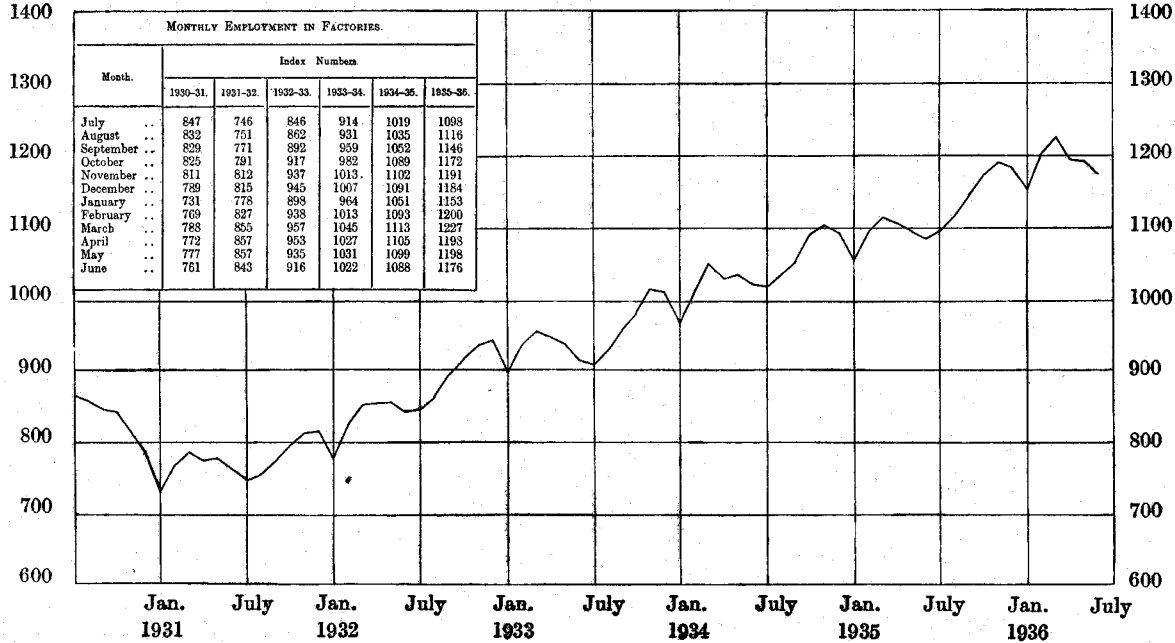
The monthly totals have been converted into index numbers which are given hereunder with an accompanying graph. This shows clearly the progress made in factory employment from the low level of January, 1931. The total number employed in March, 1936, was the highest recorded.

**MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1st JULY, 1930,
TO 30th JUNE, 1936.**

Average for 1927-28 = 1000.

Index
Number

Index
Number



Production.

Monthly
employment
in factories.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Aerated waters	368	377	428	467
Agricultural implements	2,439	2,492	2,584	2,674
Art metal	451	456	459	464
Bacon curing	491	490	504	516
Bags and sacks	191	182	171	174
Bags, trunks, &c.	801	823	872	909
Bakeries	2,552	2,562	2,572	2,573
Basketware	64	121	118	122
Bedding and mattress	546	551	571	573
Biscuits	981	972	1,005	1,025
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	314	307	367	395
Boot accessories	642	640	655	669
Boot repairing	247	243	244	246
Boots and shoes	8,722	8,930	9,408	9,702
Boxes and cases	681	692	706	752
Brass and copper	1,531	1,551	1,489	1,507
Breweries	1,192	1,189	1,218	1,241
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	1,702	1,793	1,868	1,855
Brooms and brushware	302	305	308	307
Butter and cheese	2,398	2,488	2,692	2,926
Cabinet, furniture	2,650	2,664	2,691	2,720
Cement and cement goods	728	706	746	754
Cereal foods	882	864	874	900
Chaffcutting	357	353	358	333
Chemical fertilizers	658	662	695	661
Chemicals, drugs	1,571	1,607	1,598	1,628
Condiments, coffee	736	696	803	858
Confectionery	2,839	2,809	2,798	2,823
Cooperage	227	230	236	236
Cotton	1,459	1,453	1,478	1,496
Cutlery and small tools	198	200	198	198
Cycle and motor accessories	246	255	252	262
Die sinking and engraving	72	70	69	71
Distilleries	180	149	141	139
Dressmaking	7,162	7,925	8,307	8,355
Dried fruit	634	597	526	445
Dyeworks and cleaning	653	668	698	722
Earthenware, china, &c.	924	949	964	968
Electric light—Government	983	976	976	947
" Local authority	274	290	299	301
" Companies	118	116	118	116
Electrical installations	2,439	2,430	2,404	2,448
Electrotyping and stereotyping	345	351	354	357
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	6,781	6,986	7,096	7,108
Explosives	1,349	1,322	1,358	1,379

messengers and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing.

This information has been tabulated, and the monthly totals for each industry are set out in the following table:—

IN FACTORIES, 1935-36.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June
494	630	563	541	562	465	409	401
2,716	2,772	2,771	2,902	2,963	2,953	2,949	2,934
455	460	474	485	498	502	552	561
528	542	523	536	533	521	527	530
183	174	173	181	181	182	191	193
926	928	876	903	924	896	897	891
2,567	2,587	2,560	2,553	2,578	2,618	2,600	2,625
119	82	134	132	119	66	116	65
589	592	612	627	653	666	680	670
1,085	1,089	1,039	1,057	1,034	1,037	1,045	1,019
409	391	370	362	367	355	364	348
675	643	634	673	679	664	672	653
251	247	238	238	236	235	236	236
9,927	9,277	7,852	8,819	9,361	9,346	9,447	8,938
773	772	738	769	825	813	803	771
1,535	1,563	1,604	1,608	1,624	1,621	1,648	1,624
1,268	1,314	1,316	1,277	1,275	1,270	1,256	1,254
1,910	1,823	1,817	1,883	1,863	1,898	1,903	1,866
307	306	302	312	308	309	316	319
3,006	3,013	2,893	2,719	2,576	2,419	2,329	2,319
2,763	2,792	2,713	2,845	2,894	2,911	2,959	2,877
766	833	844	893	887	807	855	852
904	905	840	886	910	901	919	912
331	336	367	371	354	361	349	348
690	676	687	819	1,148	1,079	934	876
1,639	1,647	1,554	1,614	1,614	1,618	1,612	1,623
856	806	740	694	667	704	723	684
2,853	2,863	2,640	2,717	2,754	2,825	2,998	2,898
244	241	242	234	229	225	213	230
1,491	1,488	1,459	1,496	1,504	1,505	1,507	1,539
200	197	196	196	199	185	189	189
258	255	263	277	285	291	292	297
73	71	77	85	86	90	90	91
122	117	111	131	136	132	125	130
8,246	7,861	7,132	7,860	8,161	7,930	7,960	7,273
412	406	445	485	1,316	1,284	983	663
731	761	764	785	822	830	829	824
988	959	957	979	987	969	980	999
943	976	988	1,011	1,010	997	1,017	1,014
304	304	304	303	306	306	307	307
116	118	114	121	121	117	118	117
2,463	2,494	2,579	2,627	2,673	2,688	2,757	2,838
359	363	364	362	362	371	379	378
7,134	7,196	7,147	7,304	7,343	7,367	7,555	7,583
1,423	1,453	1,473	1,539	1,577	1,608	1,640	1,712

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	35	37	36	37
Fellmongery	308	265	312	481
Furnishing, drapery	350	357	360	371
Furriers	587	582	597	636
Galvanized iron working	2,159	2,230	2,292	2,356
Gas fittings and meters	394	403	404	411
Gasworks—Local authority	76	78	76	75
" Companies	690	692	700	700
Glass (including bottles)	1,113	891	1,009	1,009
Gold, silver, and electroplating ..	965	971	986	994
Grain milling	1,014	1,033	1,040	1,096
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	531	552	577	582
Hats and caps	1,468	1,516	1,578	1,593
Horse-drawn vehicles	451	459	456	478
Hosiery and knitting	9,615	9,787	9,937	10,125
Ice, refrigerating	196	203	225	269
Ice cream	92	93	120	148
Inks, polishes, &c.	393	392	396	387
Jams and fruit preserving	1,426	1,494	1,573	1,778
Jewellery	645	654	673	698
Joinery	1,103	1,162	1,190	1,208
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	651	691	724	730
Machine belting	65	66	66	67
Malting	295	294	305	291
Margarine	60	62	61	59
Marble, slate, &c.	301	298	304	306
Meat and fish preserving	935	829	1,703	2,493
Millinery	1,534	1,673	1,697	1,689
Modelling	49	51	47	46
Motor body building	3,260	3,444	3,485	3,410
Motor construction and assembly ..	1,536	1,578	1,592	1,702
Motor repairs	3,345	3,343	3,403	3,471
Musical instruments	87	90	91	88
Newspapers	2,386	2,397	2,439	2,444
Oils, mineral	165	150	150	152
Oils, vegetable	163	184	161	179
Papermaking, stationery	3,753	3,796	3,816	3,835
Perambulators	66	67	72	78
Photo engraving	20	20	22	24
Pickles and sauces	242	228	226	251
Picture frames	103	111	113	107
Printing and bookbinding	5,186	5,229	5,275	5,351
Rope and cordage	1,000	1,013	1,044	1,056
Rubber tyres, &c.	1,275	1,370	1,429	1,486
Rubber goods (other)	1,816	1,866	1,915	1,971
Saddlery, harness	73	73	73	76
Sausage skins	188	195	232	253
Sawmills—forest	2,109	2,125	2,120	2,229
" Town	1,362	1,411	1,446	1,470
Ship and boat building	246	316	312	298

FACTORIES, 1935-36—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
38	40	40	40	41	43	43	41
553	331	272	303	340	319	360	353
386	397	397	410	405	411	418	426
664	706	755	796	795	793	782	729
2,354	2,401	2,360	2,384	2,396	2,371	2,325	2,315
420	430	437	452	451	453	455	455
76	78	82	88	86	83	76	78
692	706	706	702	704	716	722	728
1,116	1,127	1,117	1,103	1,051	1,075	1,102	1,127
998	1,025	1,005	1,021	1,038	1,039	1,039	1,026
1,122	1,143	1,225	1,141	1,066	1,034	1,097	1,047
588	557	512	557	556	548	557	541
1,633	1,613	1,590	1,604	1,626	1,584	1,578	1,574
481	482	477	498	491	480	485	480
10,268	10,404	10,436	10,743	10,979	10,972	10,946	10,869
303	321	318	316	306	257	204	197
188	206	216	209	163	122	98	96
393	397	411	406	405	405	396	395
1,844	2,168	3,369	4,372	4,836	2,915	1,991	1,637
709	686	660	669	691	709	733	746
1,210	1,195	1,163	1,201	1,241	1,226	1,278	1,308
747	755	764	764	767	757	766	769
73	73	72	74	74	69	69	64
282	271	228	208	215	265	290	298
63	63	57	63	61	62	66	75
300	302	294	307	303	311	317	320
2,727	2,294	1,757	1,597	1,603	1,203	1,442	1,260
1,624	1,330	1,281	1,463	1,518	1,488	1,392	1,180
44	44	55	57	59	68	60	72
3,371	3,359	3,570	3,874	4,121	4,010	3,619	3,621
1,795	1,779	1,649	1,893	1,937	1,765	1,687	1,605
3,505	3,581	3,589	3,644	3,638	3,611	3,669	3,654
92	89	85	85	87	88	88	88
2,485	2,491	2,426	2,433	2,440	2,409	2,240	2,248
163	163	142	144	160	157	161	161
166	147	101	174	250	255	199	203
3,877	3,900	3,845	3,946	4,005	4,058	4,074	4,086
80	82	79	80	75	74	72	72
22	22	20	21	21	19	19	20
251	239	288	327	354	292	273	263
107	106	101	108	104	103	104	101
5,401	5,436	5,337	5,303	5,304	5,330	5,372	5,352
1,048	999	942	945	930	980	978	981
1,617	1,575	1,579	1,468	1,423	1,443	1,358	1,257
1,910	1,935	1,936	1,933	1,764	1,571	1,567	1,581
81	79	83	87	89	90	93	88
327	291	248	246	245	222	237	238
2,338	2,351	2,272	2,376	2,423	2,355	2,361	2,313
1,494	1,561	1,528	1,526	1,543	1,523	1,542	1,546
328	297	275	241	306	269	276	274

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,635	4,796	4,971	5,006
Silk, natural and artificial	411	419	467	459
Smelting, iron rolling	4,682	4,714	4,834	4,858
Soap and candle	656	654	656	657
Stoves and ovens	613	625	629	653
Surgical instruments	259	257	260	262
Tailoring	7,844	7,997	8,143	8,262
Tanning and leather dressing	2,224	2,230	2,317	2,383
Tents and sailmaking	182	185	182	188
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,906	1,987	1,996	1,997
Toys, games, &c.	581	574	597	593
Tram and railway workshops	5,237	5,275	5,318	5,316
Umbrellas	64	65	55	49
Watches and clocks	82	87	88	89
Waterproof clothing	263	256	263	271
White lead, paint, &c.	244	245	250	252
Window blinds, &c.	40	40	38	45
Wireless apparatus	1,493	1,246	1,055	1,004
Wireworking	710	719	724	734
Wood turning	468	473	473	463
Woollen mills	9,381	9,482	9,665	9,879
Other factories	5,399	5,301	5,410	5,520
All Industries Total	164,336	166,940	171,527	175,306

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1935-36.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929.

The particulars given below for the year 1935-36 were obtained from returns furnished by 965 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but merely as an indication of the trend of building operations. The figures provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years, according to the returns received, was as follows :—

FACTORIES, 1935-36—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
5,098	4,980	4,004	4,889	4,903	4,164	4,784	4,978
444	444	480	481	506	473	494	500
4,893	4,951	4,926	5,013	5,062	5,115	5,214	5,189
671	675	636	673	684	678	676	683
664	662	659	667	682	694	697	683
264	266	266	274	271	272	279	276
8,287	8,220	7,969	8,155	8,177	8,088	8,091	7,855
2,418	2,388	2,320	2,390	2,443	2,454	2,444	2,343
195	197	197	195	198	199	202	197
2,024	2,008	1,974	1,979	1,977	1,949	1,961	1,961
606	588	519	534	529	553	569	573
5,333	5,399	5,094	5,460	5,481	5,579	5,460	5,671
54	53	54	64	62	64	68	60
88	89	87	86	88	86	87	88
277	277	293	304	305	287	292	281
262	242	243	242	237	238	245	244
43	46	46	49	48	47	47	49
1,208	1,262	1,122	1,121	1,269	1,441	1,580	1,524
760	783	777	796	824	824	839	824
464	478	472	499	490	517	504	503
10,101	10,115	10,105	10,322	10,340	10,344	10,440	10,279
5,654	5,704	5,605	5,791	6,070	5,894	5,931	5,738
178,194	177,177	172,488	179,587	183,636	179,299	179,210	175,928

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of returns ..	681	730	717	877	965
New buildings ..	£ 1,029,957	£ 1,674,852	£ 2,172,128	£ 3,714,072	£ 4,759,178
Repairs and additions	490,732	652,961	798,146	1,105,798	1,369,274
Other construction	70,116	83,977	122,053	170,514	138,679
Total ..	1,590,805	2,411,790	3,092,327	4,990,384	6,267,131

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1935-36.

Persons Employed.		Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
Working proprietors ..	..	1,035	£ 236,987	£ 228 19 5
Managers ..	..	120	38,572	321 8 8
Clerks—				
Male ..	..	67	11,233	167 13 2
Female ..	..	40	3,685	92 2 6
Others ..	..	5,120	1,021,496	199 10 2

PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1935-36.

		£			£
Plumbers .. .. .	..	285,726	Bricklayers .. ..	..	179,192
Plasterers, including fibrous	..	232,820	Tilers .. .. .	..	88,358
Carpenters and Joiners ..	..	211,705	Others .. .. .	..	374,601
Painters .. .. .	..	131,984			
Electricians .. .. .	..	116,507	Total .. .. .	..	1,620,893

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, &c. 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.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber	241,076	371,936	496,441	771,914	948,150
Bricks	81,239	178,820	225,616	359,921	463,113
Iron and Steel ..	*	*	*	*	301,538
Tiles	17,870	40,309	53,889	82,975	104,725
Cement and Lime ..	62,102	98,196	135,202	209,812	257,597
Other materials ..	368,429	567,883	634,982	1,042,863	943,201
Total	770,716	1,257,144	1,546,130	2,467,485	3,018,324

* Included in "Other materials."

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 £21,218 in 1931-32, £30,654 in 1932-33, £32,122 in 1933-34, £46,586 in 1934-35, and £59,496 in 1935-36.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £70,414 in 1931-32, £69,974 in 1932-33, £72,635 in 1933-34, £92,890 in

1934-35, and to £83,695 in 1935-36; and capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £70,414 in 1931-32, £78,215 in 1932-33, £79,920 in 1933-34, £83,397 in 1934-35, and to £68,514 in 1935-36.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1932-33 to 1935-36. 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 1932-33 TO 1935-36.

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	143	£ 862,687	241	£ 666,605	295	£ 1,327,426	421	£ 1,445,080
Other buildings ..	..	232,323	..	529,220	..	658,510	..	896,384
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	411	564,439	514	677,102	1,009	1,202,968	1,433	1,580,634
Wood ..	322	155,506	406	216,661	715	883,267	1,049	604,405
Total Value ..	..	1,814,955	..	2,089,588	..	3,572,171	..	4,526,503

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, 1935-36.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	27	12,516	464	64	18,344	287
Four rooms ..	140	91,884	656	226	102,760	455
Five rooms ..	683	596,509	873	656	395,539	603
Six rooms ..	311	353,296	1,136	79	58,820	745
Seven rooms ..	100	152,482	1,525	14	12,417	887
Eight rooms ..	63	106,351	1,688	5	5,232	1,046
Nine rooms ..	29	61,943	2,136	2	2,493	1,247
Ten rooms ..	42	87,138	2,075	1	1,400	1,400
Over ten rooms ..	38	118,515	3,119	2	7,400	3,700
Total ..	1,433	1,580,634	1,103	1,049	604,405	576

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1936.

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
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
1934	1,837,589	910,528	927,061	3,831	27,828	18,648	13,862
1935	1,843,099	911,757	931,342	-3,819	27,884	18,456	15,409
1936	1,851,862	915,472	936,390	-1,342	28,883	18,778	15,915

* 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).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	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
1934	24,777,739	25,546,979	2,808,738	194,770	315,870	639,308
1935	25,805,557	25,956,754	2,688,521	218,419	260,736	475,387
1935	26,583,510	26,699,971	3,889,452	280,900	285,473	465,002
Total to date	..	..	201,946,323	74,780,077	25,966,872	41,273,195

* 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.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Capital Improved 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	4,265,039	140	268,671,521	1,888,348
1934	175,132,749	56	338,152,113	4,565,961	139	254,231,354	1,728,271
1935	174,160,663	57	353,914,980	4,768,664	138	248,646,420	1,740,949
1936	175,058,285	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

† Year ended 30th September.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

(Excluding Grants to Municipalities under section 38 of the *Country Roads Act 1928*, No. 3662).

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways.	Developmental Roads—Construction. §	Other Road 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	336,331	192,303	..	315,701	..	844,335
1920-21	271,850	221,395	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	223,871	463,065	5,117	830,698	..	1,527,751
1925-26	279,179	441,625	414,072	922,903	..	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709	672,840	692,728	22,261	2,164,938
1927-28	291,892	510,089	684,611	729,144	4,434	2,220,170
1928-29	216,053	509,776	671,728	643,443	1,490	2,042,490
1929-30	232,225	680,177	892,129	704,385	2,563	2,511,479
1930-31	161,504	613,729	379,862	462,339	..	1,617,434
1931-32	36,146	422,927	265,250	187,597	..	911,920
1932-33	205,799	485,087	426,301	498,787	..	1,615,974
1933-34	235,889	594,090	419,875	329,056	..	1,578,910
1934-35	166,002	700,074	360,503	323,220	..	1,549,799
1935-36	484,673	235,015	679,066	578,084	..	1,976,838
Total	5,838,475	8,037,104	5,871,354	9,611,865	43,316	29,402,114

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 31½ 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.	No. of Banks.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				Savings Banks in Victoria.*	
		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	51,819,656	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	36,001,487	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	1,072,554	48,970,989
1921-22	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	1,127,892	52,131,032
1922-23	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	1,188,437	56,101,260
1923-24	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	1,268,629	58,028,190
1924-25	15	45,581,952	86,630,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	1,337,093	59,551,895
1925-26	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-27	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-28	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-29	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	105,529,578	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	1,557,556†	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,586,508†	67,813,544
1933-34	12	44,147,476†	143,102,080	115,404,500	114,138,817	1,623,489†	69,971,410
1934-35	12	43,617,487†	132,719,413	110,644,546	109,514,113	1,666,480†	72,018,712
1935-36	12	43,617,487†	129,001,403	110,924,212	109,729,144	1,714,060†	73,890,119

* 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.

† Excluding particulars relating to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris previously included.

‡ Figures for 1931-32 and subsequent years exclude the inoperative accounts of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

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 ..	33,788,287	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	26,754,761†	43,665,000	26,252,256†
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,764,310†	37,897,000	27,393,055†
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,809,418†	45,322,000	29,518,676†
1933-34 ..	22,404,232	30,519,726†	46,774,000	30,195,377†
1934-35 ..	26,345,073	28,119,827†	48,799,000	27,776,969†
1935-36 ..	30,616,131	34,982,544†	58,008,000	34,593,245†

* Information not available.

† From 1930-31 onwards the values of exports and of Australian produce exported overseas are shown in Australian Currency, all other values are shown in British Currency.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			
	Butter.		Wool.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1850 ..	..	..	17,780,000	815,892
1860 ..	705,040	27,974	24,216,847	2,021,396
1870 ..	137,475	4,704	51,830,526	3,199,309
1880 ..	1,096,401	29,996	111,509,915	6,372,306
1890 ..	1,297,777	47,972	131,041,074	5,862,011
1900 ..	32,087,739	1,243,260	100,743,853	4,164,656
1910 ..	39,698,122	1,780,044	164,213,073	7,190,789
1911 ..	51,304,010	2,361,587	159,955,473	6,255,599
1912 ..	31,451,378	1,545,771	166,859,531	6,990,918
1913 ..	34,542,925	1,681,987	143,391,292	6,282,291
1914* ..	9,373,252	475,898	44,626,388	1,979,174
1914-15 ..	16,630,637	800,385	115,234,566	5,251,177
1915-16 ..	11,417,311	719,653	100,526,942	6,203,565
1916-17 ..	30,706,719	2,189,052	84,127,550	6,149,212
1917-18 ..	24,323,648	1,664,299	87,681,189	6,820,006
1918-19 ..	23,969,104	1,860,415	146,762,561	10,968,651
1919-20 ..	24,170,187	2,089,296	156,458,960	12,800,519
1920-21 ..	32,813,204	4,027,256	118,862,086	8,909,004
1921-22 ..	45,985,904	3,026,447	193,425,056	11,185,526
1922-23 ..	41,653,344	3,190,805	204,143,606	16,115,971
1923-24 ..	35,578,812	2,751,312	118,152,098	13,067,701
1924-25 ..	53,731,160	4,051,632	117,325,046	14,446,378
1925-26 ..	32,874,047	2,542,626	194,663,036	15,402,800
1926-27 ..	34,403,562	2,181,415	177,553,535	14,305,946
1927-28 ..	32,412,438	2,311,094	158,117,113	15,243,335
1928-29 ..	41,321,453	2,811,204	191,971,504	15,343,225
1929-30 ..	40,305,160	2,668,755	160,674,506	7,889,140
1930-31 ..	61,751,348	3,183,231	175,419,800	6,960,714
1931-32 ..	81,068,322	4,149,713	182,978,607	7,694,531
1932-33 ..	95,492,925	3,855,321	214,621,692	8,638,936
1933-34 ..	76,470,363	2,411,892	189,521,493	13,511,750
1934-35 ..	93,643,352	3,428,217	191,192,361	8,911,908
1935-36 ..	91,714,538	3,751,294	203,451,217	13,299,702

* For period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Overseas) of—				
	Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850 ..	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860 ..	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870 ..	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880 ..	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890 ..	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900 ..	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910 ..	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1911 ..	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
1912 ..	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
1913 ..	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
1914* ..	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15 ..	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16 ..	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
1916-17 ..	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
1917-18 ..	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
1918-19 ..	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20 ..	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21 ..	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22 ..	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23 ..	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24 ..	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25 ..	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26 ..	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27 ..	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28 ..	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29 ..	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30 ..	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31 ..	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32 ..	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33 ..	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745
1933-34 ..	137,134	131,024	9,884,533	1,431,842	2,287,658
1934-35 ..	255,701	263,558	11,234,238	1,617,923	2,873,692
1935-36 ..	149,948	212,409	16,227,157	2,917,377	3,244,422

* Period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	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	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	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	1,900,888	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
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121
1935-36	257,699	1,875,692	2,106,673	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632

* Period of six months to 30th June.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Constructed.	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	74,717,864	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
1933-34 ..	4,777	75,638,229	9,249,866	6,431,790*	16,222,395
1934-35 ..	4,777	75,864,803	9,498,705	6,691,490*	16,456,104
1935-36 ..	4,777	76,212,430	9,769,463	6,925,960*	17,345,725

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.

* Additional amounts were charged to Unemployment Relief Funds as follow:—1932-33, £69,135; 1933-34, £251,104; 1934-35, £171,939; 1935-36, £137,871.

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	746	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
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	259,750	75,783	335,533	672	493
1935	2,606	518	3,124	256,564	78,014	334,578	686	497

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.
			£	£			£
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	156,599	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	885,246 §	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325 §	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884 §	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183 §	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114 §	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030 §	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895
1935-36	1,449	169,235	924,084 §	5,848,236	60,548	17,741	3,463,701

* 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.

§ Excluding inter-fund transfers. In previous years such transfers were not excluded.

CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.	Number.						
	Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.*	Distinct Persons 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
1933	..	19,874	14,900	3,695	1,279	594	..
1934	..	18,289	13,282	3,571	1,436	550	..
1935	..	19,944	15,452	3,026	1,466	596	..

* The figures for the years prior to 1900 and those for 1933 and subsequent years represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; particulars for the years 1900 to 1932 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	oz. fine. 570,383	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	504,000	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	480,131	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	434,932	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	413,218	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	329,068	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	256,643	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	201,872	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	158,827	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	135,427	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	152,792	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	104,512	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	106,872	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	95,403	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	67,167	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	47,296	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	38,538	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	33,917	144,068	658,323	953,199	830,742	1,928,009
1929	26,275	111,609	703,828	1,050,878	820,966	1,983,453
1930	24,119	102,456	703,487	1,039,263	505,834	1,647,553
1931	43,637	262,488	571,342	545,589	472,902	1,280,979
1932	47,745	351,586	432,353	417,219	571,407	1,340,212
1933	58,183	448,228	523,000	492,141	609,559	1,549,928
1934	70,196	597,040	356,958	329,937	653,890	1,580,867
1935	87,609	768,401	476,495	435,128	901,405	2,104,934
1936	113,940	†	426,725	†	†	†

* 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.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	9,311
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509
1933-34	7,809,956	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	15,364
1934-35	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	9,386
1935-36	6,797,538	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	20,377	1,117	8,285
1936-37	..	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	..	1,185	..

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	47,574	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
1933-34	60,856	554	269	6,785	1,196,259	121,737	405
1934-35	54,214	599	556	5,928	1,261,552	115,037	429
1935-36	44,287	651	272	5,441	1,140,361	111,056	480
1936-37	..	..	..	..	1,181,612	..	..

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.
1850-51	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
1919-20	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
1930-31	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
1931-32	3,278	167	12,191	38,215	7,722	96,620	2,145,819	1,412,846
1932-33	5,502	151	13,418	39,144	8,104	95,422	2,633,287	1,514,582
1933-34	3,529	159	8,900	40,485	8,758	96,955	2,543,043	1,620,870
1934-35	5,840	112	4,765	41,180	8,231	96,982	2,216,464	1,909,443
1935-36	8,222	123	5,840	41,081	9,000	96,421	2,358,777	2,252,541
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,483,163	..

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	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	6,603,087	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
1933-34	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	644,033	14,314	232,632	142,132
1934-35	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	719,360	14,190	145,817	109,329
1935-36	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	638,643	9,733	133,509	104,125
1936-37	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	..	10,388	..	..

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.	cwd.	cwd.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	1,309	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
1870-71	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
1880-81	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
1890-91	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
1900-01	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
1910-11	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
1911-12	9,568	4,953	20,911	1,032,288	333	9,503	777	3,686
1912-13	14,615	5,628	28,641	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387	661
1913-14	15,642	3,166	24,755	1,350,374	360	16,349	961	2,037
1914-15	9,921	2,249	31,528	568,956	380	1,100	903	1,192
1915-16	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
1916-17	10,307	2,025	28,163	1,232,721	515	13,174	975	410
1917-18	7,826	2,809	21,745	949,545	518	22,059	838	526
1918-19	9,818	2,412	24,211	1,113,861	485	15,443	522	1,825
1919-20	6,388	2,121	27,032	1,242,489	148	8,625	691	2,669
1920-21	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
1921-22	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
1922-23	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
1923-24	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
1924-25	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
1925-26	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
1926-27	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
1927-28	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
1928-29	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
1929-30	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
1930-31	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
1931-32	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
1932-33	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371
1933-34	9,154	2,440	46,068	1,353,796	372	30,285	3,071	13,132
1934-35	10,126	1,531	36,187	1,464,264	460	53,214	2,042	13,405
1935-36	7,164	1,147	26,143	1,346,953	412	74,158	2,080	25,706
1936-37	..	..	..	1,403,409	..	..	..	..

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.
1850-51	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
1860-61	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
1870-71	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
1880-81	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
1890-91	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
1900-01	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
1910-11	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
1911-12	542,761	140,489	983,423	42,102	60,882	46,789
1912-13	564,991	168,588	1,206,111	34,945	74,732	48,337
1913-14	675,388	161,105	1,131,491	41,146	79,157	62,098
1914-15	528,468	92,408	605,636	23,789	87,219	28,527
1915-16	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
1916-17	827,967	185,230	1,302,660	39,849	103,121	66,449
1917-18	623,935	135,635	800,068	31,393	73,518	53,799
1918-19	804,124	215,255	1,349,309	39,965	95,095	68,234
1919-20	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680	54,470	156,837	55,661
1920-21	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
1921-22	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
1922-23	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
1923-24	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1924-25	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1925-26	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1926-27	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1927-28	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1928-29	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
1929-30	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1930-31	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1931-32	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34	3,366,740	212,305	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35	3,067,405	172,255	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36	3,251,018	212,184	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414

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	55,604,118
1910 ..	101,803,644	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	110,463,041	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	88,762,612	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,934
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	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	21,324,846	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
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179
1935-36 ..	163,397,896	18,165,168	10,973,804	148,132,507

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905-06	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906-07	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907-08	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908-09	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	477,673	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	4,478,732	426,936	168,787	95,634	2,649,735	335,910	61,447
1931-32	5,742,409	467,591	144,911	103,417	2,232,114	587,356	187,384
1932-33	5,411,525	431,991	186,814	92,157	2,841,357	541,519	88,177
1933-34	5,241,554	578,994	184,297	91,405	3,192,702	538,677	113,176
1934-35	4,119,773	468,622	184,545	131,945	3,145,257	670,872	191,540
1935-36	6,560,446	544,655	259,568	137,684	2,963,105	578,870	167,063

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table consumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905-06	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906-07	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907-08	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908-09	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,334	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	405,790	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	500,840	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	750,975	285,135	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	20,489,262
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	21,700,907
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	16,986,378
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	20,567,122
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	14,187,453
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	18,452,163
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	12,684,991
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	888,425	1,009,850	527,043	12,244,931
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	917,846	989,300	1,504,464	15,012,553
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,258,405	912,450	1,220,910	14,951,267
1933-34	330,633	1,084,717	232,037	866,378	1,000,500	669,922	14,124,992
1934-35	304,786	884,631	226,983	1,035,185	1,036,400	621,213	13,021,752
1935-36	303,025	1,218,509	136,058	1,226,077	1,031,650	736,377	15,863,087

NOTE.—The above figures represent values at the place of production. These are obtained by deducting all costs of marketing from the gross values. As seed costs, in addition to marketing charges, were deducted in the years prior to 1930-31 these values are not comparable with those of latter years.

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905-06 ..	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906-07 ..	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907-08 ..	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908-09 ..	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	2,493,090	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	1,821,580	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.*	Cream Used for Making Butter.	Milk Used for Making Cheese.	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	6,491,310	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	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,567	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,558,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,435,618	1,312,045	1,744,070	5,988,609	180,806	18,064,723
1933-34 ..	8,735,183	19,270	3,658,574	3,915,441	1,353,565	1,844,946	4,192,361	146,208	23,865,548
1934-35 ..	5,519,469	66,764	3,402,232	4,700,644	1,154,966	2,247,808	5,317,537	201,991	22,611,411
1935-36 ..	8,991,206	47,180	4,392,228	4,613,721	1,781,393	2,447,197	6,433,169	253,857	28,959,951

* Includes milk used for condensing and for other dairy products, except butter and cheese.

† In the year 1927-28 and subsequent years, increases or decreases in the numbers have not been taken into consideration in the valuation of live stock, which is now based on the number slaughtered each year.

NOTE.—In 1928-29 the basis for the valuation of dairy products, which were sold to factories for manufacture into butter, cheese, &c., was altered. Prior to that year values were based on the wholesale selling prices, at the factories, for the goods produced. Since 1928-29 the values given to these dairy products are the prices paid to the primary producers for the milk or cream. All value added by the process of manufacture is credited to manufacturing production.

LIVE STOCK.

As at March.	Live Stock.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	All Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259
1871	167,220	197,814	523,282	10,761,887	130,946
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,091	1,387,887	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	483,650	1,118,734	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1912	507,813	699,555	947,572	13,857,804	348,069
1913	530,494	655,939	852,150	11,892,224	240,072
1914	562,331	656,080	872,473.	12,113,682	221,277
1915	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196
1916	493,779	451,088	592,516	10,545,632	192,002
1917	514,403	488,086	687,012	12,576,587	254,436
1918	514,061	534,388	836,661	14,760,013	323,159
1919	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819
1920	513,500	623,652	1,007,468	14,422,745	186,810
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1922	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
1923	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962
1924	486,075	738,149	853,218	11,059,761	259,795
1925	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509
1926	463,051	727,940	785,847	13,740,500	339,601
1927	447,988	673,089	762,672	14,919,653	284,271
1928	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
1929	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084
1930	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
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
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301
1937	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673

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	119,968,439
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	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	8,896	156,334	24,819,143	68,834,279	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,677	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	9,160	183,390	30,593,707	71,872,906	134,043,170

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary Policies in Force.				Industrial Policies in Force.			
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.
		£'000	£'000	£		£'000	£'000	£
1894	131,210*	23,096*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	172,713*	26,316*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	157,730	33,776	1,162	214	134,325	2,719	153	20
1911	164,651	35,167	1,205	214	147,044	3,019	173	21
1912	173,673	36,823	1,260	212	158,173	3,310	194	21
1913	179,843	37,920	1,299	211	171,407	3,627	220	21
1914	187,441	39,410	1,351	210	181,040	3,896	243	22
1915	192,646	40,287	1,389	209	188,460	4,115	261	22
1916	197,772	41,469	1,463	210	203,819	4,676	296	23
1917	204,655	43,272	1,534	211	220,826	5,117	337	23
1918	211,994	45,668	1,594	215	241,730	5,896	391	24
1919	222,284	48,802	1,697	220	262,681	6,854	453	26
1920	238,414	53,287	1,860	223	286,106	8,119	529	28
1921	247,241	56,344	1,953	228	315,091	9,759	622	31
1922	259,503	60,817	2,103	234	348,337	11,530	726	33
1923	271,216	65,459	2,264	241	379,216	13,231	821	35
1924	277,892	69,194	2,403	249	411,819	15,080	936	37
1925	280,096	72,595	2,512	259	440,566	16,733	1,034	38
1926	277,154	75,350	2,607	272	470,037	18,404	1,136	39
1927	281,089	79,165	2,737	282	500,025	20,229	1,245	40
1928	284,369	82,483	2,837	290	527,467	21,932	1,346	42
1929	288,847	86,827	2,992	301	552,943	23,582	1,442	43
1930	289,242	89,441	3,090	309	552,707	23,874	1,440	43
1931	274,792	85,979	2,940	313	543,084	23,389	1,417	43
1932	274,484	87,048	2,961	317	566,131	24,399	1,472	43
1933	276,809	89,190	3,015	322	594,660	25,641	1,541	43
1934	283,476	92,539	3,121	326	633,951	27,418	1,650	43
1935	296,987	99,388	3,351	335	676,621	29,523	1,773	44

* Includes particulars relating to Industrial Policies.

INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
					Commis- sion 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	569,695	516,215		1,085,910
1916..	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151		1,259,463
1917..	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982		1,083,349
1918..	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131		1,154,080
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
1932-33	3,078,295	181,242	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
1933-34	3,112,691	190,907	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
1934-35	3,234,259	206,413	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
1935-36	3,551,378	205,689	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1936.

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..	474,360	7,078	5,401	338	14·92	11·39	47·75
	Females	538,040	6,651	5,333	267	12·37	9·91	40·13
	Total	1,012,400	13,732	10,734	605	13·56	10·60	44·06
Rest of the State	Males..	439,144	7,718	4,595	349	17·58	10·46	45·22
	Females	396,297	7,433	3,449	268	18·76	8·70	36·06
	Total	835,441	15,151	8,044	617	18·14	9·63	40·72
Victoria	Males..	913,504	14,796	9,996	687	16·20	10·94	46·43
	Females	934,337	14,087	8,782	535	15·08	9·40	37·98
	Total	1,847,841	28,883	18,778	1,222	15·63	10·16	42·31

MARRIAGES.

Number	15,915
Rate per 1,000 of population	8·61

PART X.—PRODUCTION.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1936-37.

Crop.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.	bushels.
Wheat	2,393,827*	42,844,816
Oats	381,069	6,107,885
Barley—		
Malting	83,802	1,782,931
Other	16,201	360,178
Rye	1,185	10,388
Peas	6,637	151,608
Hay—		tons.
Wheaten	72,837	88,070
Oaten	940,058	1,069,358
Lucerne, &c.	36,737	56,482
Grass	131,980	189,139

* Principal varieties sown were—Ghurka, 1,113,780 acres; Rancee (incl. 4H), 550,301 acres; Free Gallipoli, 363,530 acres; Sepoy, 79,027 acres; and Dundee, 69,523 acres.

Part X.—Production—continued.

LIVE STOCK—VICTORIA, MARCH, 1937.

			No.				No.
Horses			357,158	Sheep—			
Dairy Cows			968,555	Ewes		9,597,944	
Other Cattle			1,037,204	Wethers		4,516,473	
Pigs			318,673	Lambs		3,347,636	
				Rams		201,050	
				Total Sheep		17,663,103	

COAL PRODUCTION—VICTORIA, 1936

	Quantity.	(a) Value at Pit's Mouth.
		(b) Cost of Production.
	tons.	£
Black Coal	426,725	(a) 253,835
Brown Coal	3,044,897	(b) 323,914

* Subject to revision.

GOLD PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1936.

State—Territory.	Quantity.	Value in Australian Currency.
	fine oz.	£
New South Wales	60,739	525,792
Victoria	113,940	987,004
Queensland	115,550	1,000,073
South Australia	7,681	66,593
Western Australia	846,208	7,326,304
Tasmania	17,600	152,291
Northern Territory	7,583	65,682
Total	1,169,301	10,123,744

* Subject to revision.

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