

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.

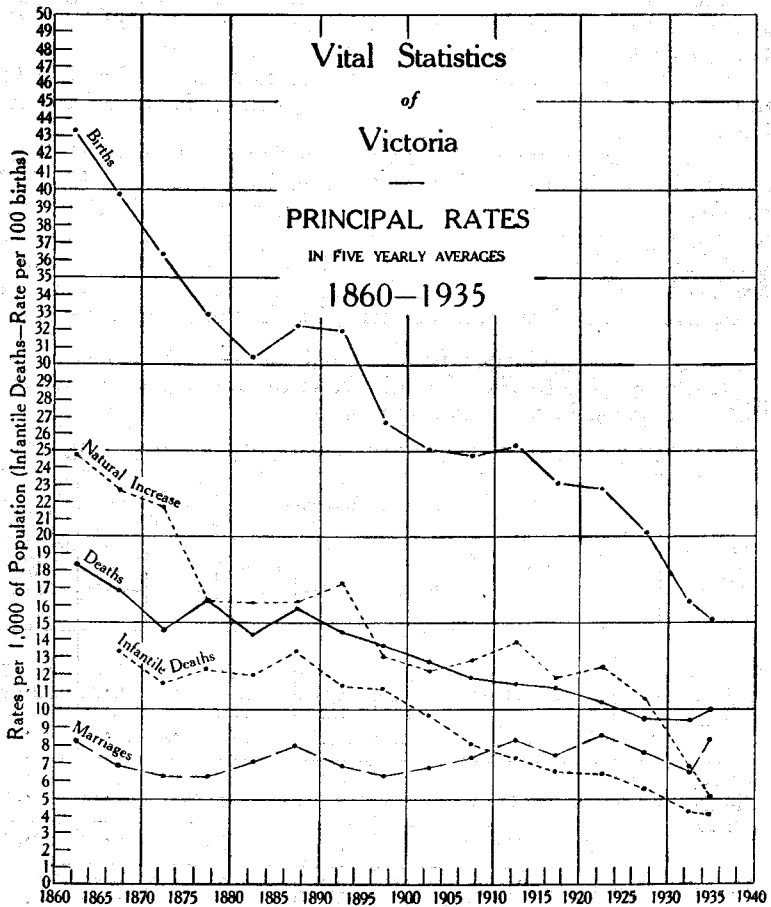
The principal numbers and rates—male and female—
Summary of Vital Statistics, relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1935, are given in the following table:—

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 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	74
19	167
20	261
21 to 24	3,898
25 to 29	5,698
30 to 34	2,781
35 to 39	1,061
40 to 44	578
45 to 49	321
50 to 54	205
55 to 59	125
60 to 64	100
65 to 69	63
70 to 74	48
75 and over	20
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	45·32	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 Students' Association ..	1
Congregational ..	57	Latter Day Saints (Mormons) ..	1
Salvation Army ..	35	Pentecostal ..	1
Lutheran ..	30	Particular Baptists ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	15	Apostolic Church, Australia ..	1
Latter Day Saints (Reorganized) ..	4	Total Clergymen ..	1,878
Catholic Apostolic ..	3	Civil Registrars of Marriages ..	17
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ..	3	Grand Total ..	1,895
Unitarian ..	2		
Open Brethren ..	2		
Australian Church ..	2		
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2		
Free Presbyterian ..	2		

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	318	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	9·98	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	687	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	8·62	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	10·66	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 ..	68	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 ..	..	†	87	85	66	..	†	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	..	†	†	14·68	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	8·63	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 Com- munity	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	Benevolent—	
Women's	221	Melbourne (Cheltenham) ..	218
Prince Henry's	211	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	156
Infectious Diseases	98	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	42
Caulfield Repatriation	69	Old Colonists' Homes	7
Queen Victoria	89	Total Benevolent	423
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	23	Foundling Homes, Refuges—	
Williamstown	40	Broadmeadows	8
Caulfield Convalescent	5	East Melbourne	3
After Care Home	6	The Haven, Fitzroy	2
Eye and Ear	35	Carlton .. ..	..
Police	3	Children's Welfare Depot .. ..	..
Total Hospitals	3,403	Berwick .. ..	..
Sanatoria —		Total Refuges, etc.	13
Heatherton	47	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	4,224
Macleod Military	5		
Greenvale	25		
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 ..				·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. 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	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.

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.

**Ages at
Death of
Women in
Childbirth.**

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than at younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria, for the period 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.

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.