

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1917-18.

A. M. LAUGHTON,
GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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Victorian Year-Book

1917-18

By

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GOVERNMENT STATIST.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ISSUE.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS is the thirty-eighth issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end comparisons are instituted with former years. An endeavour is made to present such information as will enable investigators to ascertain the results of past legislation, and as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion in regard to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State, and promoting the social welfare of the people.

The first part shows the progress of the State since the early days of settlement, and contains a description of the Constitution, as well as an epitome of Acts passed during 1917 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., III., V., VI. and X. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. In Parts IV., VII. and VIII. will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part IX. a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State, and of its manufactures. The various parts were issued as soon as completed.

The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—on many subjects to the middle of the year 1918, and in a few instances to a later date.

There is a considerable reduction in the size of the volume as compared with that for the previous year, this being rendered advisable by reason of the necessity for economy in the use of paper. The particulars in regard to the Commonwealth which have hitherto appeared in the first part have been omitted, as well as certain statistical tables in other

parts relating to other States and countries. Also much information which has appeared in previous issues with slight alterations from year to year has been omitted or given in an abridged form. When matter which has not ceased to be of interest has been deleted a reference is made to the last volume in which it appears.

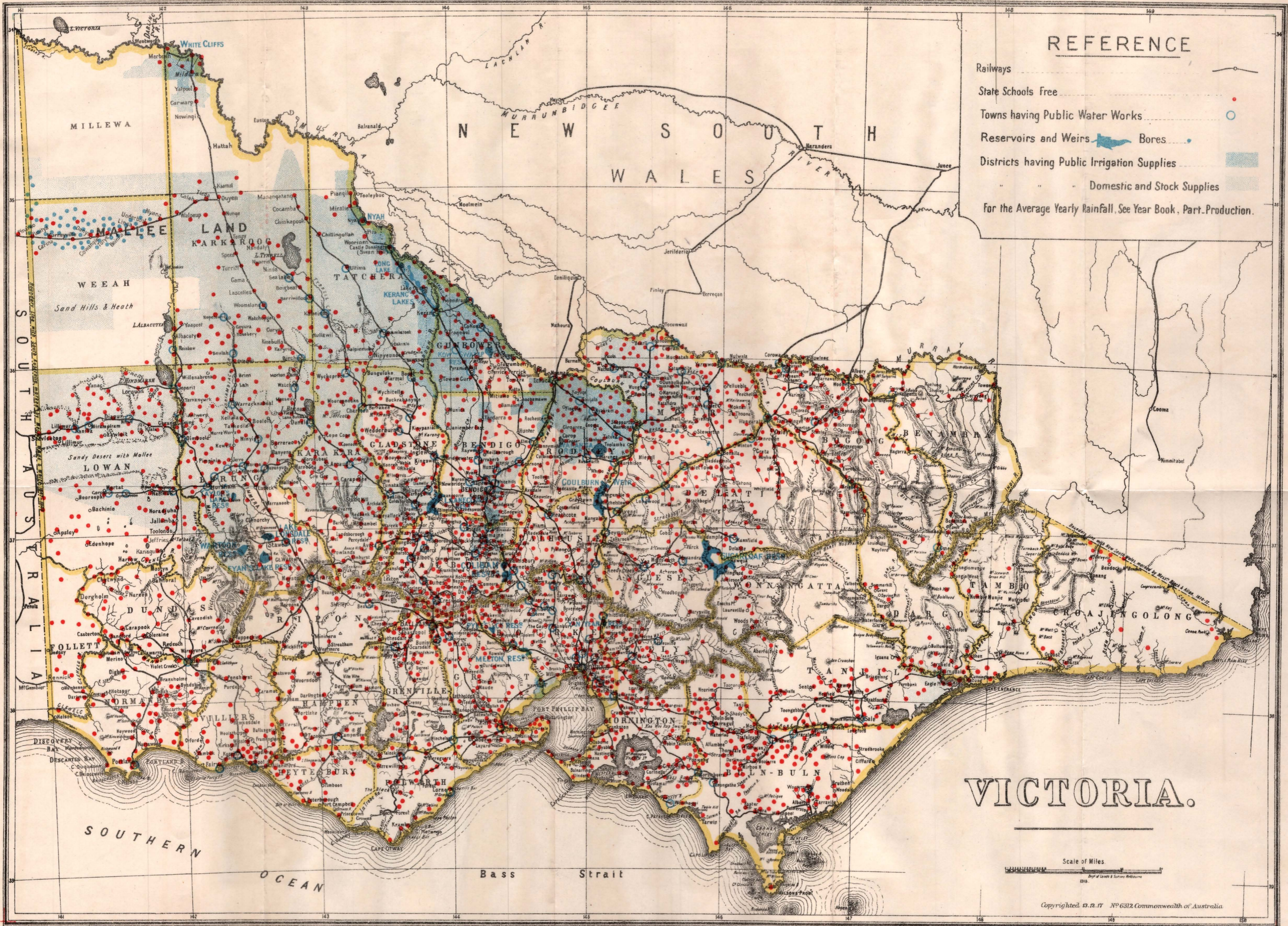
Care has been taken to avoid the elimination of matter the retention of which is necessary to show the resources and activities of the State and the conditions affecting the social and economic welfare of the people.

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

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

A. M. LAUGHTON,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 30th January, 1919.



REFERENCE

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

VICTORIA.



Victorian Year-Book, 1917-18.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

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

Climate. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the sixty-one years ended with 1917 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point.

The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178·5 deg., *viz.*, on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level was, during the sixty-one years ended with 1917, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 137, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·56 inches.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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

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

Lakes. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding that it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite

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

fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

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

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article contributed by Mr. H. Herman, B.C.E., M.M.E., F.G.S., Director of Victorian Geological Survey, on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17 on pages 54 to 61.

ADDENDUM TO ABOVE ARTICLE.

Supplied by Mr. Herman in June, 1918.

Since the 1916-17 article was written, Mr. Chapman has established the age of the Mansfield phosphate-rock series as Upper Cambrian; has fixed the age of portion of the limestones and shales of Limestone Creek in the Upper Murray district, where there has been a seeming conflict between palæontological and field evidence, as Middle Devonian; and has also obtained new evidence which helps to support McCoy's opinion that the Triassic is represented in the Bacchus Marsh area, some of the plant forms being identical with Queensland forms of that age. Lower Ordovician beds have been identified near Knockwood on the Upper Goulburn. The Mansfield Upper Cambrian phosphate beds, with *Salterella* and Crustaceans associated with Radiolarian cherts, contain graptolite types formerly considered to be distinct Lower Ordovician, in which system the beds described were accordingly placed in last year's article. Pending further research, it may be assumed that the graptolite species concerned existed in Upper Cambrian times.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

The following articles appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17:—

"The Flora of Victoria," by Alfred J. Ewart, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., Government Botanist and Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology, Melbourne University (pages 62 to 68).

"The Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and J. A. Kershaw, Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne (pages 68 to 78).

ADDENDUM TO ABOVE ARTICLE ON "THE FLORA OF VICTORIA."

Received from Professor Ewart in February, 1918.

During the period 1917-18 two foreign plants have succeeded in establishing themselves as naturalized aliens in Victoria. In addition, two other exotics have made their appearance for the first time, and may eventually establish themselves as aliens.

The following species have been added to the list of the native flora:—*Solanum violaceum*, R. Br. (*Solanaceæ*), previously recorded from New South Wales and Queensland; *Drakæa Huntiana*, F. v M., previously recorded from New South Wales; *Thelymitra canaliculata*, R. Br., previously recorded from Western Australia; *Thelymitra grandiflora*, Fitz., previously recorded from South Australia; *Thelymitra luteo-cilium*, Fitz., previously recorded from South Australia.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

The following are the headings of the sections into which the article is divided:—

Discovery—The finding of Victoria—The beginnings of settlement—Public policy—Self-Government—Responsible Government—Early constitutional changes—The constitutional quarrels—Industrial legislation—Political—Public policy—Victoria and the Commonwealth.

Included in the article are five maps or charts and one illustration as mentioned below:—

Grant's original chart of his discoveries on Victorian coast (1800).
Grimes's chart of Port Phillip.

Map showing routes of Hume and Hovell and other explorers.
Illustration of first house in Victoria (1826)—Sealer's hut at Western Port.

Mr. Bass's eye-sketch of Western Port (1798).

French map of "Terre Napoléon" showing the Victorian coast from Wilson's Promontory westward (1808).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

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

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1917 are given in the table which follows:—

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1917. 1st | January.—Daylight saving introduced throughout the Commonwealth for the summer months. All clocks were advanced one hour. |
| " " | " British transport <i>Ivernia</i> (14,278 tons) was sunk in the Mediterranean. Eighty-five persons were missing. |
| " 7th | January.—Owing to the failure of the brakes an electric tramcar jumped the points at Burwood and overturned. One boy was killed and over twenty persons were injured. |
| " 18th | January.—It was announced that a German raider had been operating in the South Atlantic during December and January. Twenty-six vessels had been sunk or captured, thirteen of which were British. |
| " 22nd and 23rd | January.—Engagement between ten British and twelve German destroyers off the Dutch coast. One British and two German boats were sunk. |
| " 3rd | February.—Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by the United States of America in consequence of Germany's proposals in regard to the ruthless submarine campaign. |
| " 9th | February.—The <i>Aurora</i> arrived at Wellington, having rescued the seven surviving members of the Ross Sea party of the Shackleton Expedition. |
| " 17th | February.—A coalition Government was formed and sworn in under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister. |
| " 24th | February.—Kut-el-amara recaptured from the Turks, and 12,000 prisoners taken. |
| " 25th | February.—Kentish coast bombarded by German destroyers. Two persons were killed but the material damage was slight. |
| " 9th | March.—It was announced that a German raider had been operating on Australian trade routes in the Indian Ocean. |
| " 10th | March.—United States decided to arm merchant ships. |
| " 11th | March.—Bagdad occupied by the British. |
| " 15th | March.—It was announced that a revolution had occurred in Russia. The Duma had taken control. Czar Nicholas II. abdicated his throne. |
| " 17th | March.—Bapaume captured by the British as the first result of the offensive on the west front. |
| " 18th | March.—Nesle, Chaunes and Peronne captured by the British. |
| " 28th | March.—Sensational aviation tragedy near Point Cook. The Victorian aviator, Basil Watson, killed by a fall of 2,000 feet caused by the collapse of his bi-plane. |
| " 6th | April.—United States of America declared war on Germany. |
| " 9th | April.—Vimy ridge captured by the British. |
| " 17th | April.—The hospital ships <i>Donegal</i> (1,885 tons) and <i>Lanfranc</i> (6,287 tons) torpedoed without warning, and sunk whilst transporting wounded to British ports. Seventy-nine lives were lost, of whom fifteen were wounded German prisoners. |

1917. 21st April.—Naval action off Dover. British destroyers *Swift* and *Broke* fought six German destroyers, and sank two of them. The British sustained only slight damage.
- „ 25th •April.—The Australian transport *Ballarat* (11,120 tons) torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel. There were 1,600 troops on board, all of whom were saved.
- „ 6th May.—Death of Dr. Carr, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, at the age of 77.
- „ 12th May.—Bullecourt captured from the Germans after intense fighting, in which the Australians took part.
- „ 23rd May.—Twenty miles of Turkish railway south-east of Beersheba destroyed by Anzac and Imperial forces.
- „ 25th May.—A squadron of enemy aeroplanes, numbering about sixteen, attacked the south-east coast of England, causing great loss of life and extensive damage to property. The casualties were—killed, 76; injured, 174. Three of the enemy aeroplanes were brought down.
- „ 28th May.—An Italian offensive was commenced on the Carso front. The prisoners for three days numbered 13,795.
- „ 7th to 11th June.—Serious floods occurred in north-eastern towns on the Ovens, Goulburn and King Rivers. Six persons were drowned in flood waters at Wangaratta, and much damage was done to property.
- „ 7th June.—New British offensive begun in Belgium with Anzac troops participating. Wytschaete and Messines were captured. The first day's fighting resulted in 5,000 prisoners being taken.
- „ „ „ Disastrous earthquake and volcanic eruption in the Republic of Salvadore. The capital city, San Salvadore, was destroyed, and other towns were damaged.
- „ 13th June.—It was announced that King Constantine of Greece had abdicated the throne in favour of his second son, Prince Alexander.
- „ „ „ Sensational daylight air raid on London by about fifteen aeroplanes. One enemy aeroplane was brought down. The casualties were—deaths, 108; seriously injured, 154; slightly injured, 269.
- „ 6th July.—The s.s. *Cumberland* was seriously damaged by an internal explosion in the hold whilst a few miles off Gabo Island.
- „ 7th July.—About twenty German aeroplanes raided London, causing much damage to property. Fifty-nine persons were killed and 193 injured. Seven of the raiders were brought down.
- „ 9th July.—The tug *Nyora* foundered off the South Australian coast during a gale whilst engaged in towing the *Astoria* (1,500 tons) from Port Pirie to Sydney. The captain and one seaman were the only survivors.
- „ „ „ The dreadnought battleship *Vanguard* was sunk by an explosion on board whilst at anchor in harbor, with a loss of 804 lives.
- „ 17th July.—His Majesty King George, at a special meeting of the Privy Council, adopted the family name of Windsor (in place of Wettin) and relinquished all his German titles and dignities.

| | | |
|-------|------|---|
| 1917. | 17th | July.—Serious riots, accompanied with much bloodshed, occurred in Petrograd. The rioters made use of machine guns in the streets. |
| " | 24th | July.—It was reported that the Russian army was in a disorganized state owing to internal dissensions and mutinies. Tarnopol and other towns were occupied by the Germans as a result of the disorganized conditions. |
| " | 31st | July.—A new British offensive, known as the battle of the Yser, was launched in Flanders, northward of the Lys River. |
| " | 2nd | August.—A strike of employés in railway and tramway workshops commenced in New South Wales in opposition to the time-card system. Within nine days the strike spread so as to include engine-drivers, guards, signallers, waterside workers, coal miners, carters, and firemen on Inter-State steamers. The number of strikers was estimated at 35,000. |
| " | 11th | August.—Peace appeal issued by the Pope to the belligerent nations. |
| " | 14th | August.—Strike conditions extended to Melbourne. The waterside workers in Melbourne ceased work in sympathy with Sydney workers. |
| " | 15th | August.—A successful attack by the British in Flanders culminated in the capture of Langemarck, with five guns and 1,800 prisoners. |
| " | 18th | August.—As a result of the industrial unrest, thirty-five vessels, aggregating over 100,000 tons, were on this date lying idle in Melbourne. |
| " | 21st | August.—A head-on collision between a goods and a passenger train occurred near Ringwood. The driver of the latter train was injured, and a few passengers were slightly injured. |
| " | " | " The Navy Department took control of all stocks of coal in order to conserve supplies during the period of the strike. |
| " | 22nd | August.—Wonthaggi coal miners, in sympathy with the New South Wales miners, ceased work. |
| " | " | " It was announced that a heavy Italian offensive had commenced on the Carso plateau, resulting in the capture of 40,000 Austrian prisoners by the end of the month. |
| " | " | " It was announced that a successful offensive had been commenced by French troops at Verdun, covering a front of 11 miles. Four thousand prisoners were taken. |
| " | 27th | August.—Carters, drivers, and timber workers in Melbourne joined the strikers. |
| " | 30th | August.—Strikers and others to the number of about 10,000 assembled before Federal Parliament House allegedly to protest against the high cost of living. They came in contact with the police, and, as a result, two men and twelve women, including Miss Adela Pankhurst, were arrested. |
| " | 31st | August.—It was estimated that over 15,000 persons were out of work in Melbourne owing to the industrial upheaval. |
| " | 3rd | September.—Riga evacuated by the Russians. |

1917. 10th September.—Wonthaggi coal miners decided to resume work.
- „ 15th September.—Death of Dr. Carty Salmon, M.H.R. for the Grampians, aged 57 years.
- „ 18th September.—A sensational robbery under arms occurred at the E.S. and A. Bank, Middle Park, in broad daylight. The teller was bound and gagged, and £541 in notes stolen. The perpetrators were afterwards arrested at Albury.
- „ 19th September.—It was announced that the s.s. *Port Kembla* had been sunk off Cape Farewell, New Zealand, after an internal explosion. No lives were lost.
- „ „ „ Serious street disturbances, said to be organized by the Women's Peace Army, took place in Melbourne. Considerable damage was caused by the breaking of shop windows. Six arrests were made.
- „ „ „ The Sydney railway, tramway, and waterside strikers returned to work on the terms of the Government.
- „ 20th September.—The first of a long series of heavy British offensives, covering a period of several weeks, was commenced near Ypres. Steady progress was made.
- „ 25th September.—Regulations were enforced in Victoria restricting the use of gas and electricity for domestic purposes during certain hours daily. These restrictions continued in force until 3rd November.
- „ 28th September.—Victorious British advance at Ramadi, near Bagdad. The prisoners numbered 3,800, in addition to which thirteen field and twelve machine guns and much material were captured.
- „ 1st October.—The use of coal, gas, and electricity for industrial purposes was restricted to three days weekly in Victoria until the 4th November.
- „ 2nd October.—Coal miners in New South Wales decided to return to work on the terms laid down by the Government.
- „ 6th October.—It was announced that the battle cruiser *Drake* (14,100 tons) had been torpedoed. She reached harbor, but sank in shallow water.
- „ 6th October.—Timber workers, rubber workers, and carters in Melbourne decided to resume work.
- „ 10th October.—It was reported that an extensive but unsuccessful mutiny had taken place in the German navy about six weeks previously.
- „ „ „ The discovery of a minefield of enemy origin was made near the spot where the s.s. *Cumberland* was damaged.
- „ 17th October.—The two ends of the East-West Transcontinental Railway were connected, thus completing rail communication from Brisbane to Perth.
- „ „ „ A convoy consisting of twelve Scandinavian merchant vessels, with an escort of two destroyers, was attacked by two German raiders in the North Sea. Nine merchantmen and both the destroyers were sunk.
- „ 22nd October.—It was announced that a squadron of Zeppelins, while returning from a raid on England, lost their bearings over France. Five were captured or destroyed, and one was forced to land all but four of its crew. In all, 141 airmen were captured or killed.

1917. 24th October.—The final collapse of the strike in Victoria was marked by the return to duty of the seamen and wharf labourers.
- „ „ „ Great devastation was caused by record floods on the course of the Upper Murray. Many people were rendered homeless.
- „ 29th October.—It was announced that the Austro-German forces had broken through the line on the Italian front. During the disastrous retreat lasting several weeks, which followed, it was claimed by the enemy that over 250,000 Italians had been taken prisoner.
- „ 2nd November.—First aeroplane flight from Sydney to Melbourne safely completed by Mr. W. J. Stutt, Chief Instructor, Richmond Aviation School (N.S.W.).
- „ 6th November.—Passchendaele captured by the British.
- „ 7th November.—A further revolution was reported from Russia. M. Kerensky was deposed, the new leader being M. Lenin.
- „ 21st November.—The Hindenburg line was penetrated to a depth of 5 miles on a 6-mile front without artillery provision. A surprise attack was made with tanks and infantry followed by cavalry operations through the gap.
- „ 27th November.—Copies of Queensland State *Hansard* containing speeches in connexion with the war were seized by order of the Commonwealth Government.
- „ 3rd December.—It was reported that the whole of German East Africa had been cleared of the enemy, thus depriving Germany of her last oversea colony.
- „ 6th December.—A disastrous explosion, damaging the whole city, occurred at Halifax, Nova Scotia, owing to the collision of a French munition steamer with another steamer. Fires broke out at many points, considerably augmenting the damage. The death roll was over 4,000.
- „ 9th December.—It was announced that Roumania had signed an armistice with the Central Powers.
- „ 10th December.—Jerusalem occupied by the British forces operating in Palestine.
- „ 16th December.—An armistice was signed by Russia and the Central Powers suspending hostilities from 17th December to 14th January for the purpose of conducting a peace conference.
- „ 20th December.—Military Reinforcements Referendum, 1917, defeated by a majority of 166,588, about 7½ per cent. of the total votes recorded (ex. luding informal votes).

PROGRESS OF STATE SINCE 1842.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the State since 1842, the year of the introduction of representative government into New South Wales, which then included the Port Phillip district. The years 1850 and 1855 have been chosen—the former as being the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, and the latter as the date of

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1917.

| | 1842 | 1850. | 1855. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1916-17. |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population, 31st December .. | 23,799 | 76,162 | 364,324 | 541,800 | 747,412 | 879,886 | 1,157,678 | 1,210,882 | 1,411,004 |
| Revenue .. £ | 87,296 | 259,433 | 2,728,656 | 2,592,101 | 3,734,422 | 5,186,011 | 8,343,588 | 7,712,099 | 11,813,879 |
| Expenditure from Revenue .. £ | 124,631 | 196,440 | 2,612,807 | 3,092,021 | 3,659,534 | 5,108,642 | 9,128,699 | 7,672,780 | 11,795,295 |
| Public Funded Debt .. £ | .. | .. | 480,000 | 6,345,060 | 11,994,800 | 22,426,502 | 43,638,397 | 49,546,275 | 76,822,110 |
| Gold produced .. oz. | .. | .. | 2,793,065 | 1,967,453 | 1,355,477 | 858,350 | 576,400 | 789,562 | 217,092 |
| Wool produced .. lbs. | 2,752,330 | 16,345,468 | 22,470,443 | 22,640,745 | 37,177,646 | 45,970,560 | 76,503,635 | 73,235,138 | 110,847,000 |
| Butter produced .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,703,786 | 46,567,672 | 59,568,771 |
| Agriculture— | | | | | | | | | |
| Land in cultivation .. acres | 8,124 | 52,341 | 115,060 | 427,241 | 793,918 | 1,582,998 | 2,512,593 | 3,647,459 | 6,750,894 |
| Wheat .. bushels | 55,360 | 556,167 | 1,148,011 | 3,607,727 | 4,500,795 | 8,714,377 | 13,679,268 | 12,127,382 | 51,162,488 |
| Oats .. " | 66,100 | 99,535 | 614,614 | 2,136,430 | 3,299,889 | 3,612,111 | 4,455,551 | 6,724,900 | 8,289,289 |
| Wine .. gallons | .. | 4,621 | 9,372 | 47,568 | 713,589 | 539,191 | 1,554,130 | 1,981,475 | 1,302,660 |
| Live Stock—Horses .. No. | 4,065 | 21,219 | 33,430 | 84,057 | 181,643 | 278,195 | 440,696 | 392,237 | 514,403 |
| " Cattle .. " | 100,792 | 373,806 | 534,113 | 628,092 | 799,509 | 1,286,677 | 1,812,104 | 1,602,384 | 1,175,098 |
| " Sheep .. " | 1,404,333 | 6,032,783 | 4,577,872 | 6,239,258 | 10,002,381 | 10,267,265 | 12,928,148 | 10,841,790 | 12,576,587 |
| " Pigs .. " | .. | 9,260 | 20,686 | 43,480 | 177,447 | 239,926 | 286,780 | 350,370 | 254,436 |
| Total Imports—Value .. £ | 277,427 | 744,925 | 12,007,939 | 13,532,462 | 12,341,995 | 16,718,521 | 21,711,608 | 18,927,340 | * |
| " Exports—Value .. £ | 193,783 | 1,041,796 | 13,493,338 | 13,828,606 | 14,557,820 | 16,252,103 | 16,006,743 | 18,646,097 | * |
| Imports, Oversea—Value .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 10,991,377 | 9,201,942 | 11,481,567 | 13,802,598 | 12,686,880 | 25,465,464 |
| Exports .. " | .. | .. | .. | 12,209,794 | 12,843,451 | 12,318,128 | 11,403,922 | 13,075,259 | 19,029,502 |
| Shipping .. tonnage | 78,025 | 195,117 | 1,133,283 | 1,090,002 | 1,355,025 | 2,411,902 | 4,716,109 | 6,715,491 | 8,092,914 |
| It always open .. miles | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 276 | 1,247 | 2,764 | 3,238 | 4,128 |
| Telegraph wire .. " | .. | .. | .. | 2,586 | 3,472 | 6,826 | 13,989 | 15,356 | 29,446 |
| Postal business—Letters .. No. | 97,490 | 381,651 | 2,990,992 | 6,109,929 | 11,716,168 | 26,308,347 | 62,526,448 | 83,973,499 | 201,098,447 |
| " Newspapers .. " | 147,160 | 381,158 | 2,349,656 | 4,277,179 | 5,172,970 | 11,440,732 | 22,729,005 | 27,104,344 | 43,175,024 |
| Savings Bank Deposits .. £ | .. | 52,697 | 173,090 | 582,796 | 1,117,761 | 2,569,438 | 5,719,687 | 9,662,006 | 28,344,042 |
| Factories— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of .. | .. | .. | 278 | 531 | 1,740 | 2,488 | 3,141 | 3,240 | 5,445 |
| Hands employed .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,395 | 19,468 | 43,209 | 52,225 | 66,529 | 116,970 |
| Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,725,125 | 8,044,296 | 16,472,859 | 12,298,500 | 23,784,289 |
| Value of articles produced .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,370,836 | 22,390,251 | 19,478,780 | 60,047,284 |
| State Education— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Primary schools .. | .. | 61 | 370 | 671 | 988 | 1,757 | 2,233 | 1,967 | 2,225 |
| Expenditure on Education .. £ | .. | .. | 115,099 | 162,547 | 274,384 | 546,285 | 726,711 | 701,034 | 1,367,392 |
| Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 29,638,091 | 59,166,073 | 87,642,459 | 203,351,360 | 185,101,993 | 326,415,110 |
| Friendly Societies— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Members .. | .. | .. | 1,698 | 7,166 | 85,706 | 47,908 | 89,269 | 101,045 | 157,819 |
| Total funds .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213,004 | 475,954 | 961,933 | 1,370,604 | 2,912,178 |

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

* Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of inter-State trade, the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year than 1909. For that year the imports were valued at £23,150,193 and the exports at £29,598,275.

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

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1917 it had increased to 1,411,004. During the period 1842-1917 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £11,814,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000; in 1917 the funded debt had reached £76,822,110, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 6,750,894 acres. In the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909, the last year for which figures are available, it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1909 to nearly £30,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open and in 1917 there were 4,128 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 29,446 miles up to the 30th June, 1917. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits, which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £28,344,042 in 1917.

The expenditure on education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,367,392 in 1916-17. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 157,819 in 1916—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,912,178 in 1916. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 116,970 in 1916-17. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £326,415,110 in 1916-17.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Present Constitution.

Reform Act
1903.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States Constitutions. Accordingly an Act "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution" was passed in Victoria and reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The

property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

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

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

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

adopts it, unless the list contains the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or foreshadows a new and revolutionary arrangement.

Granting a dissolution.

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

The Executive Council.

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

Responsible Ministers.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and their salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office.

**The
Parliament.**

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

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

**The
Legislative
Council.**

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a dead-lock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, and a natural-born subject, or if not natural-born must have been naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value according to municipal valuation of £50 for one year "previously to" his election.

The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects, or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold created originally for five years or the occupying tenant of land, rated at £15 annual value, graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and naval and military officers, active and retired. Qualified ratepayers are enrolled automatically from the municipal rolls. Those persons claiming in respect of a professional residential qualification must take out electors' rights for the division in which they reside. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 31st March, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men.

**The
Legislative
Assembly.**

The Assembly, commonly called the Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements situated therein. No person is

entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth, or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 26th November, 191, 7,26 persons voted by post, representing 2.27 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 15th November, 1917, 6,540 persons voted similarly, this number being 1.3 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the elections held since that date.

By an Act originally passed on 24th December, 1903, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses incurred in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative

Limitation of
election
expenses.

Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1916.

**Elections.
Legislative
Council,
1916.**

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 1st June, 1916, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 1st JUNE, 1916.

| Provinces. | Number of Electors on Rolls. | Number of Electors who Voted. | | | Informal Votes. | Number who Voted by Post. | Proportion of Electors who Voted. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Rate-payers. | Non-Rate-payers. | Total. | | | |
| East Yarra .. | 30,499 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Per cent. |
| Melbourne .. | 18,986 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " East .. | 18,873 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " North .. | 29,866 | 8,920 | .. | 8,920 | 44 | 85 | 29·86 |
| " South .. | 23,976 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " West .. | 25,446 | 10,178 | 5 | 10,183 | 79 | 103 | 40·02 |
| Bendigo .. | 10,940 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gippsland .. | 13,032 | 5,062 | 4 | 5,066 | 18 | 51 | 38·87 |
| Nelson .. | 10,904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern .. | 12,722 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North-Eastern .. | 12,778 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Western .. | 15,907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Southern .. | 13,667 | 5,037 | 13 | 5,050 | 20 | 19 | 36·95 |
| South-Eastern .. | 22,537 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Western .. | 16,336 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wellington .. | 10,410 | 5,628 | 6 | 5,634 | 42 | 115 | 54·12 |
| Western .. | 13,442 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 300,321 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less uncontested provinces (12) .. | 207,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 92,421 | 34,825 | 28 | 34,853 | 203 | 373 | 37·71 |

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1917.

Elections. Legislative Assembly. At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 15th November, 1917, there were contests in 51 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 823,230—397,585 males and 430,645 females—and in contested districts 54·21 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 54·30 per cent. and for females 54·12 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

| Electoral Districts. | Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election. | | | Electors who Voted. | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of Number on the Roll. | | |
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Abbotsford .. | 7,092 | 8,141 | 15,233 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Albert Park .. | 9,362 | 11,523 | 20,885 | 4,726 | 6,224 | 10,950 | 50·48 | 54·01 | 52·42 |
| Allandale .. | 2,786 | 2,937 | 5,723 | 1,615 | 1,771 | 3,386 | 57·96 | 60·29 | 59·16 |
| Ballaarat East | 4,391 | 5,618 | 10,009 | 2,906 | 4,157 | 7,063 | 66·18 | 73·92 | 70·56 |
| Ballaarat West | 4,204 | 5,935 | 10,139 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Barwon .. | 5,542 | 6,151 | 11,693 | 2,863 | 2,900 | 5,763 | 51·66 | 47·14 | 49·28 |
| Benalla .. | 4,100 | 3,828 | 7,928 | 2,619 | 2,401 | 5,020 | 63·87 | 62·72 | 63·31 |
| Benambra .. | 3,684 | 3,027 | 6,711 | 2,022 | 1,415 | 3,437 | 54·88 | 46·74 | 51·21 |
| Bendigo East | 3,906 | 4,857 | 8,763 | 2,513 | 3,263 | 5,776 | 64·33 | 67·18 | 65·91 |
| Bendigo West | 4,517 | 4,933 | 9,450 | 2,544 | 3,205 | 5,749 | 56·32 | 64·97 | 60·83 |
| Boroondara .. | 17,125 | 22,162 | 39,287 | 7,760 | 10,217 | 17,977 | 45·31 | 46·14 | 45·75 |
| Borung .. | 4,006 | 3,440 | 7,446 | 2,432 | 2,117 | 4,549 | 60·70 | 61·54 | 61·09 |
| Brighton .. | 9,540 | 12,149 | 21,689 | 4,486 | 5,930 | 10,416 | 47·02 | 48·89 | 48·02 |
| Brunswick .. | 11,072 | 12,611 | 23,683 | 5,556 | 6,100 | 11,656 | 50·18 | 48·37 | 49·21 |
| Bulla .. | 5,818 | 5,244 | 11,062 | 3,063 | 2,420 | 5,483 | 52·64 | 46·14 | 49·56 |
| Carlton .. | 6,195 | 7,118 | 13,313 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Castlemaine and Maldon .. | 3,082 | 3,748 | 6,830 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Collingwood .. | 6,760 | 7,883 | 14,643 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Dalhousie .. | 3,512 | 3,674 | 7,186 | 2,564 | 2,804 | 5,368 | 73·00 | 76·31 | 74·70 |
| Dandenong .. | 8,050 | 7,721 | 15,771 | 3,534 | 3,330 | 6,864 | 43·90 | 43·12 | 43·52 |
| Daylesford .. | 3,395 | 3,340 | 6,735 | 2,279 | 2,396 | 4,675 | 67·10 | 71·73 | 69·41 |
| Dundas .. | 4,322 | 4,069 | 8,391 | 2,431 | 2,407 | 4,838 | 56·24 | 59·15 | 57·65 |
| Eaglehawk .. | 3,540 | 3,615 | 7,155 | 2,634 | 2,574 | 5,208 | 74·40 | 71·20 | 72·77 |
| East Melbourne | 5,183 | 6,589 | 11,722 | 2,325 | 3,249 | 5,574 | 44·85 | 49·30 | 47·34 |
| Essendon .. | 13,071 | 15,107 | 28,178 | 7,911 | 9,895 | 17,806 | 60·52 | 65·49 | 63·19 |
| Evelyn .. | 5,402 | 5,310 | 10,712 | 2,658 | 2,229 | 4,887 | 49·20 | 41·97 | 45·62 |
| Fitzroy .. | 6,241 | 7,881 | 14,122 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Flemington .. | 10,740 | 11,394 | 22,134 | 5,363 | 5,226 | 10,589 | 49·93 | 45·86 | 47·84 |
| Geelong .. | 6,466 | 7,777 | 14,243 | 4,219 | 5,600 | 9,819 | 65·24 | 72·00 | 68·93 |

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917
—continued.

| Electoral Districts. | Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election. | | | Electors who Voted. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of Number on the Roll. | | |
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Gippsland East | 3,688 | 2,691 | 6,379 | 2,184 | 1,581 | 3,765 | 59·21 | 58·75 | 59·02 |
| Gippsland Nth. | 4,598 | 4,290 | 8,888 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Gippsland Sth. | 5,576 | 4,493 | 10,069 | 2,838 | 1,954 | 4,792 | 50·89 | 43·48 | 47·59 |
| Gippsland West | 4,787 | 4,055 | 8,842 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Glenelg | 4,689 | 4,456 | 9,145 | 3,056 | 2,991 | 6,047 | 65·17 | 66·96 | 66·07 |
| Goulburn Valley | 4,495 | 4,205 | 8,700 | 2,167 | 1,601 | 3,768 | 48·20 | 38·07 | 43·31 |
| Grenville | 2,724 | 2,733 | 5,457 | 1,788 | 1,911 | 3,699 | 65·63 | 69·92 | 67·78 |
| Gunbower | 4,625 | 3,729 | 8,354 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Hampden | 5,950 | 5,618 | 11,568 | 3,358 | 3,121 | 6,479 | 56·43 | 55·55 | 56·00 |
| Hawthorn | 10,961 | 15,216 | 26,177 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Jika Jika | 14,183 | 16,059 | 30,242 | 7,945 | 8,727 | 16,672 | 56·05 | 54·34 | 55·12 |
| Kara Kara | 3,543 | 3,257 | 6,800 | 2,428 | 2,279 | 4,707 | 68·52 | 69·97 | 69·22 |
| Korong | 3,807 | 3,284 | 7,091 | 2,309 | 1,996 | 4,305 | 60·65 | 60·77 | 60·71 |
| Lowan | 4,898 | 4,676 | 9,574 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Maryborough | 3,538 | 3,641 | 7,179 | 2,332 | 2,490 | 4,822 | 65·91 | 68·89 | 67·17 |
| Melbourne | 4,867 | 4,051 | 8,918 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Mornington | 7,930 | 6,915 | 14,845 | 3,525 | 2,749 | 6,274 | 44·45 | 39·60 | 42·27 |
| Nth. Melbourne | 7,831 | 9,210 | 17,041 | 3,986 | 4,985 | 8,971 | 50·90 | 54·12 | 52·64 |
| Ovens | 3,002 | 2,986 | 5,988 | 1,832 | 1,696 | 3,528 | 61·02 | 56·79 | 58·91 |
| Polwarth | 5,730 | 5,208 | 10,938 | 3,700 | 3,193 | 6,893 | 64·57 | 61·30 | 63·01 |
| Port Fairy | 4,116 | 3,686 | 7,802 | 2,782 | 2,501 | 5,283 | 67·58 | 67·85 | 67·71 |
| Port Melbourne | 8,353 | 8,016 | 16,369 | 4,775 | 5,183 | 9,958 | 57·16 | 65·60 | 60·83 |
| Prahran | 8,179 | 12,095 | 20,274 | 3,843 | 5,372 | 9,215 | 46·74 | 44·41 | 45·45 |
| Richmond | 7,968 | 9,022 | 16,990 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Rodney | 5,359 | 4,992 | 10,351 | 3,701 | 3,436 | 7,137 | 69·06 | 68·83 | 68·94 |
| St. Kilda | 12,274 | 17,671 | 29,945 | 5,619 | 8,813 | 14,432 | 45·77 | 49·87 | 48·19 |
| Stawell and Ararat | 4,588 | 4,467 | 9,055 | 2,645 | 2,731 | 5,376 | 57·65 | 60·91 | 59·37 |
| Swan Hill | 8,072 | 5,878 | 13,950 | 4,697 | 3,216 | 7,913 | 58·18 | 54·71 | 56·72 |
| Toorak | 9,269 | 14,449 | 23,718 | 3,336 | 6,063 | 9,399 | 35·99 | 41·96 | 39·62 |
| Upper Goulburn | 4,440 | 3,796 | 8,236 | 2,461 | 1,934 | 4,395 | 55·42 | 50·94 | 53·36 |
| Walhalla | 3,547 | 2,796 | 6,343 | 1,604 | 1,093 | 2,697 | 48·04 | 39·09 | 42·52 |
| Wangaratta | 4,005 | 3,714 | 7,719 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Waranga | 3,841 | 3,219 | 7,060 | 2,415 | 2,044 | 4,459 | 62·87 | 63·49 | 63·15 |
| Warrenheip | 3,275 | 2,784 | 6,059 | 2,047 | 1,915 | 3,962 | 62·53 | 68·78 | 65·39 |
| Warrnambool | 4,513 | 4,564 | 9,077 | 2,755 | 2,908 | 5,663 | 61·04 | 63·71 | 62·38 |
| Williamstown | 11,260 | 10,941 | 22,201 | 5,166 | 4,369 | 9,535 | 45·87 | 39·93 | 42·99 |
| Total | 397,585 | 430,645 | 828,230 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less fourteen uncontested districts | 80,283 | 89,459 | 169,742 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total contested districts | 317,302 | 341,186 | 658,488 | 172,317 | 184,682 | 356,999 | 54·30 | 54·12 | 54·21 |

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

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

In twenty-five of the contests in the election of November, 1917, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the sixteen remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In five of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 to 1917.

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

Duration of Parliaments and Sessions. The twenty-fourth Parliament was opened on 3rd December, 1914, and was dissolved on 23rd October, 1917. The first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament was opened on 29th November, 1917, and closed on 27th March, 1918.

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

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1918.

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

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

Long sessions and recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1917.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1917 :—

| Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2889 .. | 12th July | .. This Act applies £1,960,776 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18. |
| 2890 .. | 31st July | .. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1917 increases by a sum not exceeding £150,000 the amount authorized to be issued under the <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1915 (No. 2). |
| 2891 .. | 21st August | .. The <i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act</i> 1917 amends the Acts dealing with the acquisition of lands for railway purposes. |
| 2892 .. | 21st August | .. This Act applies £130,616 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1916-17. |
| 2893 .. | 11th September | .. The <i>Game Act</i> 1917 amends the principal Act of 1915. |
| 2894 .. | 12th September | .. This Act applies £1,318,138 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18. |
| 2895 .. | 25th September | .. The <i>Wheat Storage Act</i> 1917 makes provision for the Victorian Railways Commissioners to construct and maintain all silos to be erected in Victoria pursuant to the Commonwealth Wheat Storage Act No. 15 of 1917. These silos are to be leased to the Victorian Wheat Commission and rent is to be paid by this body at a sum representing the cost per bushel for storing wheat therein as determined under the Commonwealth Act. |
| 2896 .. | .. | .. The <i>Local Government Act</i> 1917 amends the principal Act of 1915 by declaring that a councillor absent on war service does not forfeit his seat by such absence, and provides that the declaration following election by a councillor on war service may be made at any time before he acts as councillor. Provision is made for the supervision of works erected under the <i>Electric Light and Power Act</i> 1915. Power is given to revoke or amend proclamations of public highways in certain circumstances. Municipalities are authorized to borrow on overdraft for the purposes of schemes for the supply of services to particular areas. |
| 2897 .. | 26th September | .. The <i>Master-in-Equity's Salary Act</i> 1916 repeals the provision in Schedule D to <i>The Constitution Act</i> fixing the salary of the Master-in-Equity at £1,500 per annum, and provides that the salary of the position in future is to be determined by the Governor-in-Council. |
| 2898 .. | .. | .. The <i>Governor's Deputy's Powers Act</i> 1916 provides for the exercise by deputy of certain powers and authorities vested in the Governor. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 2899 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Lunacy Act 1917</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to the realization of estates of patients in receiving houses or receiving wards, and gives power to the committee of the estate of a lunatic or the Master-in-Equity to invest any money belonging to a lunatic in trustee Securities. |
| 2900 .. | " | .. The <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1917</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1914, increases the amount that may be borrowed for building purposes from £40,000 to £50,000. |
| 2901 .. | " | .. The <i>Voting by Post (War Service) Act 1917</i> enables electors on war service outside Victoria but within the Commonwealth to vote by post at State Parliamentary elections. |
| 2902 .. | 22nd October | .. The <i>Wodonga Land Act 1917</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the town of Wodonga as a site for a literary institute and free library. |
| 2903 .. | " | .. The <i>Law Institute Act 1917</i> provides for the incorporation of the Law Institute of Victoria and for other purposes. |
| 2904 .. | " | .. The <i>Licensing (Registration of Barmaids) Act 1917</i> , to be read with the <i>Licensing Act 1915</i> , extends the time for the registration of barmaids to the 1st March, 1918. |
| 2905 .. | " | .. The <i>Clunes Land Act 1917</i> revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain lands situate in the Clunes municipal district as sites for cricket and other purposes of public recreation, and provides for the sale of such lands and the application of the proceeds for the improvement of certain other lands in the same district temporarily reserved as a site for a public garden. |
| 2906 .. | " | .. The <i>Port Melbourne Land Act 1917</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the town of Port Melbourne as a site for drainage purposes. |
| 2907 .. | " | .. The <i>Midwives Act 1917</i> amends the Acts of 1915 and 1916 regarding the qualifications necessary for registration as a midwife, and also makes provision for the registration of nurses who have served with the naval and military forces outside Victoria. |
| 2908 .. | " | .. The <i>Registrar-General's Fees Act 1917</i> amends the law relating to fees payable in the office of the Registrar-General. |
| 2909 .. | " | .. The <i>Upper Yarra Loan Act 1917</i> enables the council of the shire of Upper Yarra to apply certain surplus moneys from the No. 4 loan in defraying part of the cost of constructing a bridge over the river Yarra at Warburton. |

| Act. No. | Date. | |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 2910 .. | 22nd October | .. The <i>Redbank Recreation Reserve Act 1917</i> amends the Act of 1906. |
| 2911 .. | " | .. This Act applies £675,167 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18. |
| 2912 .. | " | .. The <i>County Court Act 1917</i> relates to the procedure to be adopted in towns where County Courts are discontinued. |
| 2913 .. | " | .. The <i>Melbourne General Market Lands Act 1917</i> makes further and better provision for the Melbourne general market by providing for the closing of certain streets and by re-vesting in the Crown the remaining portion of the old cemetery. |
| 2914 .. | " | .. The <i>Children's Court Act 1917</i> amends the principal Act of 1915. |
| 2915 .. | " | .. The <i>University Act 1917</i> extends the period from five to ten years, for which an annual endowment is provided out of the Consolidated Revenue for the University School of Veterinary Science. |
| 2916 .. | " | .. The <i>Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1917</i> makes provision for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land and for other purposes. |
| 2917 .. | " | .. The <i>Wheat Marketing Act 1917</i> extends the operation of the Acts of 1915 and 1916. |
| 2918 .. | " | .. The <i>Tramway Board Act 1917</i> extends the operation of the Act of 1915 and amends the law relating to conductors and drivers employed by the board. |
| 2919 .. | " | .. The <i>Fruit Act 1917</i> amends the Act of 1915. Power is given to companies to apply for loans for the construction of fruit works and for purchasing and installing machinery in connexion therewith. The proper packing and exhibition for sale of fruit and vegetables are made obligatory. |
| 2920 .. | " | .. The <i>Public Contracts Act 1917</i> relates to the purchase of goods, machinery and materials for works undertaken by or on behalf of certain local authorities. |
| 2921 .. | " | .. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1917</i> amends the Act of 1910 by increasing the amount that may be borrowed by the Trust from £25,000 to £40,000. |
| 2922 .. | " | .. The <i>Malvern Loan Act 1917</i> authorizes the City of Malvern to construct and provide certain permanent works and undertakings out of loan moneys in lieu of certain other works and undertakings. |
| 2923 .. | " | .. The <i>Albert Park Land Act 1917</i> revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land situate in South Melbourne and St. Kilda as a site for a public park. |
| 2924 .. | " | .. The <i>Conveyancing Act 1917</i> amends the Act of 1915. |
| 2925 .. | " | .. The <i>Public Service Act 1917</i> amends the Act of 1915 by providing for the admission of discharged soldiers to the Public Service of Victoria. |

| Act. No. | Date. | |
|----------|---------------|--|
| 2926 .. | 22nd October | .. The <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1917 amends the Act of 1915 by the extension of the power to make proclamations for regulation, &c., of fishing and for seizing fish unlawfully taken. Oyster broods are protected, and the unauthorized putting of non-indigenous fish into Victorian waters is an offence punishable by a fine of not less than £2 or more than £50. |
| 2927 .. | .. | .. The <i>Assembly Nominations (War Service) Act</i> 1917 makes special provision for nomination as candidates for the Legislative Assembly of persons absent on war service. |
| 2928 .. | .. | .. The <i>Custody of Infants Act</i> 1917, to be read with the <i>Marriage Act</i> 1915, extends the powers of the Court in dealing with the custody of infants when the parents have been guilty of misconduct. |
| 2929 .. | 11th December | .. This Act applies £1,350,897 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1917-18. |
| 2930 .. | .. | .. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1917, to be read with the Act of 1915, continues for the year 1917 the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250. |

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Charles Joseph La Trobe ... | 30th Sept., 1839 ... | 5th May, 1854 |
| John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting) | 8th May, 1854 ... | 22nd June, 1854 |
| Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B. | 22nd June, 1854 ... | 31st Dec., 1855 |
| Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting) | 1st January, 1856... | 26th Dec., 1856 |
| Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ... | 26th December, 1856 | 10th September, 1863. |

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|---|
| Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. | 11th September, 1863 | 7th May, 1866 |
| Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting) | 7th May, 1866 ... | 15th August, 1866 |
| The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. | 15th August, 1866... | 2nd March, 1873 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 3rd March, 1873 ... | 19th March, 1873 |
| Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. | 31st March, 1873 ... | 22nd February, 1879 |
| Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ... | 3rd January, 1875... | 10th January, 1875 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 11th January, 1875 | 14th January, 1876 |
| The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C. | 27th February, 1879 | 18th April, 1884 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 18th April, 1884 ... | 15th July, 1884 |
| Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | 15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889 | 8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 6th November, 1886 | 12th March, 1889 |
| Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting) | 9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889 | 17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889 |
| The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. | 28th November, 1889 | 12th July, 1895 |
| The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting) | 26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ... | 11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895 |
| The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B. | 25th October, 1895 | 31st March, 1900 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) | 29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ... | 16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 15th January, 1900 | 10th December, 1901 |
| Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S. | 10th December, 1901 | 24th November, 1903 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 24th November, 1903 | 25th April, 1904 |
| Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B. | 25th April, 1904 ... | 6th July, 1908 |

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G. LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting) | 20th March, 1907 ... | 18th November, 1907 |
| | 6th July, 1908 ... | 27th July, 1908 |
| | 26th July, 1909 ... | 10th August, 1909 |
| | 2nd February, 1910 | 9th February, 1910 |
| | 18th February, 1910 | 24th February, 1910 |
| | 28th July, 1910 ... | 8th August, 1910 |
| | 19th May, 1911 ... | 24th May, 1911 |
| Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G. | 28th August, 1913... | 23rd February, 1914 |
| | 27th July, 1908 ... | 19th May, 1911 |
| Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet | 24th May, 1911 ... | 31st January, 1914 |
| Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G | 23rd February, 1914 | |

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated April, 1918.

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

| Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| William Lonsdale.. .. | Colonial Secretary .. | } 15th July, 1851 |
| Alastair Mackenzie .. | Colonial Treasurer .. | |
| Charles Hosson Ebdon .. | Auditor-General .. | |
| Robert Hoddle | Surveyor-General .. | |
| Alexander McCrae | Chief Postmaster .. | |
| William Foster Stawell .. | Attorney-General .. | |
| Redmond Barry | Solicitor-General ... | } 13th April, 1852 |
| James Horatio Nelson Cassell | Collector of Customs | |
| Edward Eyre Williams .. | Solicitor-General .. | |
| James Croke | Solicitor-General .. | |
| Frederick Armand Powlett | Colonial Treasurer ... | |
| Hugh Culling Eardley Childers | Auditor-General .. | |
| Andrew Clarke | Surveyor-General .. | |
| John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster | Colonial Secretary .. | |
| Hugh Culling Eardley Childers | Collector of Customs | |
| Edward Grimes | Auditor-General .. | |
| Robert Molesworth | Solicitor-General .. | 21st July, 1852 |
| William Clark Haines .. | Colonial Secretary .. | 30th September, 1852 |
| | | 11th October, 1852 |
| | | 1st July, 1853 |
| | | 20th July, 1853 |
| | | 5th December, 1853 |
| | | 8th December, 1853 |
| | | 4th January, 1854 |
| | | 12th December, 1854 |

In the next list will be found the names of the **Ministries 1855 to 1918.** Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

| Number of Ministry and Name of Premier. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | Duration of Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Days. |
| 1. William Clark Haines... | 28th November, 1855 | 11th March, 1857 ... | 469 |
| 2. John O'Shanassy ... | 11th March, 1857 ... | 29th April, 1857 ... | 49 |
| 3. William Clark Haines... | 29th April, 1857 ... | 10th March, 1858 ... | 315 |
| 4. John O'Shanassy ... | 10th March, 1858 ... | 27th October, 1859 | 596 |
| 5. William Nicholson ... | 27th October, 1859... | 26th November, 1860 | 396 |
| 6. Richard Heales ... | 26th November, 1860 | 14th November, 1861 | 353 |
| 7. John O'Shanassy ... | 14th November, 1861 | 27th June, 1863 ... | 590 |
| 8. James McCulloch ... | 27th June, 1863 ... | 6th May, 1868 ... | 1,775 |
| 9. Charles Sladen ... | 6th May, 1868 ... | 11th July, 1868 ... | 66 |
| 10. James McCulloch ... | 11th July, 1868 ... | 20th September, 1869 | 436 |
| 11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson | 20th September, 1869 | 9th April, 1870 ... | 201 |
| 12. James McCulloch ... | 9th April, 1870 ... | 19th June, 1871 ... | 436 |
| 13. Charles Gavan Duffy... | 19th June, 1871 ... | 10th June, 1872 ... | 357 |
| 14. James Goodall Francis | 10th June, 1872 ... | 31st July, 1874 ... | 781 |
| 15. George Briscoe Kerferd | 31st July, 1874 ... | 7th August, 1875 ... | 372 |
| 16. Graham Berry ... | 7th August, 1875 ... | 20th October, 1875 | 74 |
| 17. Sir James McCulloch | 20th October, 1875.. | 21st May, 1877 ... | 579 |
| 18. Graham Berry ... | 21st May, 1877 ... | 5th March, 1880 ... | 1,019 |
| 19. James Service ... | 5th March, 1880 ... | 3rd August, 1880 ... | 151 |
| 20. Graham Berry ... | 3rd August, 1880 ... | 9th July, 1881 ... | 340 |
| 21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen... | 9th July, 1881 .. | 8th March, 1883 ... | 607 |
| 22. James Service ... | 8th March, 1883 ... | 18th February, 1886 | 1,078 |
| 23. Duncan Gillies ... | 18th February, 1886 | 5th November, 1890 | 1,722 |
| 24. James Munro ... | 5th November, 1890 | 16th February, 1892 | 469 |
| 25. William Shiels ... | 16th February, 1892 | 23rd January, 1893 | 343 |
| 26. James Brown Patterson | 23rd January, 1893 | 27th September, 1894 | 612 |
| 27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G. | 27th September, 1894 | 5th December, 1899 | 1,895 |
| 28. Allan McLean ... | 5th December, 1899 | 19th November, 1900 | 350 |
| 29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G. | 19th November, 1900 | 12th February, 1901 | 85 |
| 30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G. | 12th February, 1901 | 10th June, 1902 ... | 483 |

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

| Number of Ministry and Name of Premier. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | Duration of Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 31. William Hill Irvine ... | 10th June, 1902 ... | 16th February, 1904 | Days. 616 |
| 32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G. | 16th February, 1904 | 8th January, 1909 | 1,789 |
| 33. John Murray ... | 8th January, 1909 | 18th May, 1912 ... | 1,226 |
| 34. William Alexander Watt | 18th May, 1912 ... | 9th December, 1913 | 205 |
| 35. George Alexander Elmslie | 9th December, 1913 | 22nd December, 1913 | 13 |
| 36. William Alexander Watt | 22nd December, 1913 | 18th June, 1914 ... | 178 |
| 37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G. | 18th June, 1914 ... | 9th November, 1915 | 509 |
| 38. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G. | 9th November, 1915 | 29th November, 1917 | 751 |
| 39. John Bowser ... | 29th November, 1917 | 21st March, 1918 ... | 112 |
| 40. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson | 21st March, 1918 ... | | |

As a result of the general election held in November, 1917, the Peacock Administration resigned office and the Governor entrusted the formation of a new Ministry to the Hon. J. Bowser. The names of Ministers and the offices held by them were as under:—

**Bowser
Ministry.**

BOWSER MINISTRY.

| Name. | Office. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Bowser, John | Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour. |
| Wynne, Agar | Attorney - General, Solicitor - General, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| McPherson, William Murray .. | Treasurer. |
| Downard, Alfred | Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C. .. | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and President of the Board of Land and Works. |

BOWSER MINISTRY—continued.

| Name. | Office. |
|--|--|
| Baird, Matthew | Minister of Public Instruction. |
| McWhae, John, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Oman, David Swan | Minister of Agriculture. |
| Kendell, William, M.L.C. | Honorary Minister. |
| Richardson, Horace Frank, M.L.C. | Honorary Minister. |
| Angus, Henry | Honorary Minister. |
| Carlisle, John Joseph | Honorary Minister. |

Lawson Ministry. The Bowser Ministry was defeated in a division on the Railway Department estimates in the Legislative Assembly on 13th March, 1918, and resigned office on 21st March, 1918. The Hon. H. S. W. Lawson was commissioned to form an Administration. The following list shows the names and offices of the Ministers included therein :—

LAWSON MINISTRY.

| Name. | Office. |
|---|---|
| Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman | Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister of Labour. |
| Bowser, John | Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health. |
| McPherson, William Murray | Treasurer. |
| Robinson, Arthur, M.L.C. | Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Hutchinson, William | Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Barnes, Samuel | Minister of Railways, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Oman, David Swan | Minister of Agriculture. |
| Kendell, William, M.L.C. | Honorary Minister. |
| McWhae, John, M.L.C. | Honorary Minister. |
| Robertson, Andrew Robert | Honorary Minister. |
| Campbell, Hugh John Munro | Honorary Minister. |

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1918.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. Sir J. M. Davies, K.C.M.G.

| Name of Province. | Name of Member. | Date of Retirement. |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| Bendigo .. | Hon. A. Hicks | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. Sternberg | 1922 |
| East Yarra .. | Hon. W. H. Edgar | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. K. Merritt | 1922 |
| Gippsland .. | Hon. G. M. Davies | 1919 |
| | Hon. E. J. Crooke | 1922 |
| Melbourne .. | Hon. Sir J. M. Davies, K.C.M.G. (President) .. | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. McWhae (Honorary Minister) .. | 1922 |
| Melbourne East .. | Hon. D. L. McNamara | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. P. Jones | 1922 |
| Melbourne North | Hon. W. J. Beckett | 1919 |
| | Hon. D. Melville | 1922 |
| Melbourne South.. | Hon. A. Robinson (Solicitor-General and Commissioner of Public Works) | 1919 |
| | Hon. T. H. Payne | 1922 |
| Melbourne West .. | Hon. J. H. Disney | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. G. Aikman | 1922 |
| Nelson | Hon. J. D. Brown | 1919 |
| | Hon. T. Beggs | 1922 |
| Northern | Hon. F. G. Clarke, (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply) | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. L. Baillieu | 1922 |
| North-Eastern .. | Hon. W. Kendell (Honorary Minister) .. | 1919 |
| | Hon. A. O. Sachse (Chairman of Committees).. | 1922 |
| North-Western .. | Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn | 1919 |
| | Hon. R. B. Rees | 1922 |
| Southern | Hon. W. L. R. Clarke | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. C. Angliss | 1922 |
| South-Eastern .. | Hon. D. E. McBryde | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. A. Adamson | 1922 |
| South-Western .. | Hon. A. A. Austin | 1919 |
| | Hon. H. F. Richardson | 1922 |
| Wellington .. | Hon. A. Bell | 1919 |
| | Hon. F. W. Brawn | 1922 |
| Western | Hon. E. J. White | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. S. Manifold | 1922 |

Clerk of the Legislative Council: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk Assistant: H. H. Pearson.

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

Clerk of the Records: P. T. Pook.

Clerk of the Papers: L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1918—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. J. E. Mackey.

| Name of Electoral District. | Name of Member. |
|------------------------------|--|
| Abbotsford | G. C. Webber. |
| Albert Park | J. F. Hannan. |
| Allandale | Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. |
| Ballaarat East | Hon. R. McGregor (Chairman of Committees). |
| Ballaarat West | Hon. M. Baird. |
| Barwon | D. McLennan. |
| Benalla | Hon. J. J. Carlisle. |
| Benambra | H. Beardmore. |
| Bendigo East | L. J. Clough. |
| Bendigo West | Hon. D. Smith. |
| Boroondara | E. W. Greenwood. |
| Borong | Hon. W. Hutchinson (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Forests). |
| Brighton | O. R. Snowball. |
| Brunswick | J. R. Jewell. |
| Bulla | Hon. A. R. Robertson (Honorary Minister). |
| Carlton | R. H. Solly. |
| Castlemaine and Maldon | Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister of Labour). |
| Collingwood | Hon. M. Hannah. |
| Dalhousie | A. F. Cameron. |
| Dandenong | F. Groves. |
| Daylesford | Hon. D. McLeod. |
| Dundas | W. Slater. |
| Eaglehawk | T. Tunnecliffe. |
| East Melbourne | A. A. Farthing. |
| Essendon | T. Ryan. |
| Evelyn | W. H. Everard. |
| Fitzroy | Hon. J. W. Billson. |
| Flemington | E. C. Warde. |
| Geelong | R. Purnell. |
| Gippsland East | Hon. J. Cameron. |
| Gippsland North | J. W. McLachlan. |
| Gippsland South | Hon. T. Livingston. |
| Gippsland West | Hon. J. E. Mackey (Speaker) |
| Glenelg | Hon. H. J. M. Campbell (Honorary Minister). |
| Goulburn Valley | J. D. Mitchell. |
| Grenville | D. H. Gibson. |
| Gunbower | Hon. H. Angus. |
| Hampden | Hon. D. S. Oman (Minister of Agriculture). |
| Hawthorn | Hon. W. M. McPherson (Treasurer). |
| Jika Jika | J. Cain. |
| Kara Kara | J. W. Pennington. |
| Korong | I. J. Weaver. |
| Lowan | J. Menzies. |
| Maryborough | Hon. A. R. Outtrim. |
| Melbourne | A. Rogers. |
| Mornington | Hon. A. Downward. |
| North Melbourne | Hon. G. M. Prendergast |
| Ovens | Hon. A. A. Billson. |
| Polwarth | J. McDonald. |
| Port Fairy | H. S. Bailey. |

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1918—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

| Name of Electoral District. | Name of Member. |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Port Melbourne .. | J. L. Murphy. |
| Prahran .. | Hon. D. Mackinnon. |
| Richmond .. | E. J. Cotter. |
| Rodney .. | J. Allan. |
| St. Kilda .. | Hon. A. Wynne. |
| Stawell and Ararat .. | R. F. Toutcher. |
| Swan Hill .. | P. G. Stewart. |
| Toorak .. | N. Bayles. |
| Upper Goulburn .. | M. K. McKenzie. |
| Walhalla .. | Hon. S. Barnes (Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines) |
| Wangaratta .. | Hon. J. Bowser (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health). |
| Waranga .. | J. Gordon. |
| Warrenheip .. | E. J. Hogan. |
| Warrnambool .. | J. D. Deany. |
| Williamstown .. | Hon. J. Lemmon. |

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

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

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

Reader and Clerk of the Record : W. R. Barstow.

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

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : A. Burr.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

| Country. | Names. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Argentine .. | Bartoli, U. A. |
| Belgium .. | Lauwers, E. |
| China .. | Ah Ket, Wm. (Acting). |
| Colombia .. | Lyle, M. |
| Cuba .. | Altimira y Polo, Senor Antonio. |
| Denmark .. | Wadsted, Otto. |
| Italy .. | Eles, Cav. E. |
| Netherlands .. | Boschart, W. L. |
| Norway .. | Koren, Finn. |
| Russia .. | Vacant. |

CONSULS.

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Belgium .. | Vanderkelen, F. |
| Chili .. | Barrows, R. H. |
| Ecuador .. | Phillips, Edwin. |
| Greece .. | Maniachi, A. |
| Guatemala .. | De Bavay, Auguste. |
| Japan .. | Fullarton, D. B. |
| Mexico .. | McKinley, Alexander. |

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

CONSULS—continued.

| Country. | Names. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Netherlands | Assche, O. Van |
| Nicaragua | Medina, R. |
| Panama | Phillips, Edwin. |
| Peru | Loyer, J. F. |
| Portugal | Thomson, J. (Acting). |
| Servia | Oldham, A. E. |
| Spain | de Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J. |
| " | Cave, H. |
| Sweden | Waern, J. D. |
| Swiss Confederation | Stahel, G. |
| United States | Magelssen, W. C. |
| Uruguay | Walters, H. A. |

VICE-CONSULS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Belgium | Valcke, M. |
| Brazil, United States of | Sheppard, H. A. |
| China | Lu Ping Tien. |
| Denmark | Holdenson, P. J. |
| " | Belcher, E. N. |
| France | Fliche, H. |
| Liberia | Coombs, W. G. |
| Netherlands | Toppema, P. E. |
| Norway | Martin, G. |
| Paraguay | Fraser, W. S. |
| Russia | Vacant. |
| United States | Hartlett, C. |
| " | McCafferty, W. J. |

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom | McGregor, S. W. B. |
| Canada | Ross, D. H. |
| New Zealand | Manson, H. J. |
| Brazil | Sheppard, S. H. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

| Office. | Name. |
|---------------------|---|
| Chief Justice | The Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G. |
| Puisne Judges | Sir H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

| Office. | Name. |
|--|---|
| County Court Judges | W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. |
| Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Registrar of Titles | H. A. Templeton. |
| Commissioner of Titles | W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B. |
| Public Service Commissioner | G. C. Morrison, I.S.O. |
| Inspector-General of the Insane | Dr. W. E. Jones. |
| Agent-General, London | Sir P. McBride, K.B. |
| Auditor-General | F. H. Bruford. |
| Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector | Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. |
| Chief Commissioner of Police | A. G. Sainsbury, J.P. |
| Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons | W. B. House. |
| Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne | C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C. |
| Prosecutors for the King | J. A. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C. |
| Chief Clerk and Taxing Master, Supreme Court | M. M. Phillips. |
| Government Botanist | Dr. A. J. Ewart. |
| State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners— | |
| Chairman | W. Cattanach. |
| Commissioner | J. S. Dethridge, C.E. |
| Commissioner | E. Shaw, C.E. |
| Lands Purchase and Management Board— | |
| Chairman | W. McIver. |
| Member | Temple A. J. Smith. |
| Member | G. Moore. |

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|--|
| Under Secretary | W. A. Callaway. |
| Chief Clerk | H. E. Macdowell. |
| Government Medical Officer | Dr. J. A. O'Brien. |
| Government Statist | A. M. Laughton, F.S.S. |
| Marine Board | Secretary, J. G. McKie. |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | Secretary, J. Molloy. |
| Premier | Secretary, F. T. Short. |
| Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery | Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong. |
| Public Service Commissioner | Secretary, J. D. Merson. |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Secretary for Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories | H. M. Murphy. |
|---|---------------|

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Under-Treasurer | M. A. Minogue. |
| Chief Clerk | T. E. Meek. |
| Accountant | J. A. Norris. |
| Taxation Office | Commissioner, R. M. Weldon. |
| Land Tax | Deputy Commissioner, M. Murphy. |
| Government Printer | A. J. Mullett. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| Office. | .. | .. | Name. |
|---------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|
| Director of Education | .. | .. | Frank Tate, I.S.O. |
| Chief Inspector | .. | .. | A. Fussell. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | C. S. McPherson. |
| Assistant Chief Inspector | .. | .. | T. W. Bothroyd. |
| " | .. | .. | W. F. Gates. |
| Secondary Schools | .. | .. | Chief Inspector, M. P. Hansen. |
| Technical Schools | .. | .. | Chief Inspector, D. Clark. |

LAW DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----------------------------|
| Secretary | .. | .. | W. R. Anderson. |
| Parliamentary Draftsman | .. | .. | J. T. Collins. |
| Crown Solicitor | .. | .. | E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O. |
| Police Magistrates | .. | .. | E. N. Moore and 14 others. |
| Coroner, &c. | .. | .. | Dr. R. H. Cole. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | A. T. Lewis. |
| Master-in-Equity and Registrar-General | .. | .. | H. A. Templeton. |
| Prothonotary | .. | .. | D. F. McGrath. |
| Sheriff and Inspector-General of Penal Establishments | .. | .. | J. W. K. Freeman. |

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|--------------------|
| Secretary for Lands | .. | .. | J. M. Reed, I.S.O. |
| Surveyor-General | .. | .. | A. B. Lang. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | A. A. Peverill. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|--------------------|
| Secretary for Public Works | .. | .. | E. T. Drake. |
| Chief Clerk and Accountant | .. | .. | G. Clowser. |
| Chief Architect | .. | .. | S. C. Brittingham. |
| Chief Engineer and Engineer for Ports and Harbors | .. | .. | G. Kermode. |

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|---------------|
| Secretary for Mines | .. | .. | W. Dickson. |
| Director of Geological Survey | .. | .. | H. Herman. |
| Chief Mining Inspector | .. | .. | A. H. Merrin. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------------------|
| Secretary | .. | .. | T. W. H. Holmes. |
|-----------|----|----|------------------|

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

| | | | |
|-------------|----|----|---------------|
| Secretary | .. | .. | W. Dickson. |
| Conservator | .. | .. | H. R. Mackay. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

| Office. | Name. |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Commissioners | C. E. Norman (Chairman), E. B. Jones. |
| Secretary | G. H. Sutton. |
| Secretary to the Minister | T. P. Lynch. |
| Chief Clerk | J. S. Rees. |
| General Superintendent of Transportation | T. B. Molomby. |
| Superintendent Passenger Train Service | J. J. Tierney. |
| Superintendent Goods Train Service | C. Miscamble. |
| General Passenger and Freight Agent | W. E. N. Keast. |
| Chief Accountant | T. F. Brennan. |
| Assistant Accountant | H. W. Mead. |
| Chief Clerk | A. Williams. |
| Auditor of Receipts | W. G. Ritchie. |
| Chief Mechanical Engineer | W. M. Shannon. |
| Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer | A. E. Smith. |
| Workshops Manager | R. Ferguson. |
| Chief Engineer of Way and Works | J. H. Fraser. |
| Engineer of Works | W. R. Rennick. |
| Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works | E. H. Ballard. |
| Chief Electrical Engineer | W. Stone. |
| Telegraph Superintendent | W. A. Holmes. |
| Chief Storekeeper | C. W. J. Coleman. |
| Superintendent of Printing | A. Valentine. |
| Chief Engineer for Railway Construction | M. E. Kernot. |

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Deputy Master | Major M. L. Bagge. |
| Superintendent of Bullion Office | A. M. Le Souëf. |
| First Assayer | F. R. Power. |
| Registrar and Accountant | W. M. Robins. |
| First Clerk | H. D. McCay. |

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University :—

| Office. | PROFESSORS. | Name. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mathematics | | Nanson, E. J., M.A. |
| History | | Scott, E. |
| Anatomy and Pathology | | Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D. |

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

| Office. | Name. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Engineering | Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E. |
| Classical Philology | Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D. |
| Mental and Moral Philosophy | Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc. |
| English Language and Literature | Wallace, R. S., M.A. |
| " " " " | Strong, A. T., M.A. (Acting). |
| Chemistry | Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.S. |
| Biology | Spencer, Sir W. B., K.C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S. |
| Natural Philosophy | Laby, T. H., M.A. |
| Law | Moore, W. H., C.M.G., B.A., LL.D. |
| Music | Laver, W. A. |
| Physiology and Histology | Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc. |
| Geology and Mineralogy | Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S. |
| Anatomy | Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E. |
| Botany and Plant Physiology | Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. |
| Veterinary Pathology | Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |

LECTURERS.

| | |
|--|--|
| Equity | Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B. |
| Law of Contracts | Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.B. |
| Wrongs and Procedure | Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B. |
| Law of Property | Gregory, R. H., LL.B. |
| Classics and Philology | Kerry, Wm., M.A. |
| Mixed Mathematics | Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S. |
| Natural Philosophy (Evening) | Burdon, R. S., B.Sc. (acting). |
| French | Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B. ès L. |
| German | Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D. |
| Surgery | Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. |
| Theory and Practice of Medicine | Maudsley, H., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. |
| Obstetrics and Diseases of Women | Meyer, F. H., M.D., B.S. |
| Forensic Medicine | Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. |
| Anatomy | Lister, C. R., M.B., M.S. |
| Pathology | Morgan, F. G., M.B., B.S. |
| Therapeutics | Bage, C., M.A., M.D., B.S. |
| Public Health | Sinclair, T. W., M.D. |
| Bacteriology | Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S. |
| Mining | Merrin, A. H., M.C.E. |
| Architecture | Alsop, R. H., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.V.I.A. |

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*LECTURERS—*continued.*

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery | .. | .. | Lewis, J. C., D.V.Sc. |
| „ Medicine | .. | .. | Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| „ Hygiene | .. | .. | Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| „ Parasitology | .. | .. | Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc. |
| „ Pathology and Bacteriology | .. | .. | Seddon, H. R., B.V.Sc. |
| „ Materia Medica and Pharmacy | .. | .. | Bordeaux, E. F. J., B.V.Sc., B. ès L. |
| Classics (Evening) | .. | .. | Cornwall, E. W., B.A. |
| Metallurgy | .. | .. | Higgin, A. J., F.I.C. |
| Civil Engineering | .. | .. | Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E. |
| Electrical Engineering | .. | .. | Brown, E. B., M.Sc. |
| Engineering Design, and Drawing | .. | .. | Kernot, W. N., B.C.E. |
| Surveying | .. | .. | Lupson, J. T., L.S. |
| Education | .. | .. | Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph. |
| English | .. | .. | Robinson, Miss Hilda M., M.A. |
| Logic (Evening) | .. | .. | Smith, T. J., M.A. |
| Philosophy | .. | .. | Stewart, J. McK., B.A., Ph.D. |
| History | .. | .. | Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A. |
| Political Economy | .. | .. | Kelly, E. C. W., LL.M. |

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|--|
| Chemistry | .. | .. | .. | Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A. C. D. B.A., D.Sc. |
| Biology | .. | .. | .. | Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc. |
| Natural Philosophy | .. | .. | .. | Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S. |
| Histology | .. | .. | .. | Dane, P. G., M.D., B.S. |
| Bio-Chemistry | .. | .. | .. | Jackson, Miss Liliac C., M.Sc. (acting). |
| Botany | .. | .. | .. | McLennan, Miss Ethel I., B.Sc. |
| Geology | .. | .. | .. | Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc. |
| Physiology | .. | .. | .. | Maxwell, L. A. I., B.Sc., B. Agr. Sc. |

DEMONSTRATORS.

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| Chemistry | .. | .. | .. | Green, Miss Leila A., M.Sc. |
| Bacteriology | .. | .. | .. | Kelsey, Miss H. F. M., M.B., B.S. |
| „ | .. | .. | .. | Rennie, Miss H. M., M.B., B.S. |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | Rennie, E. J. C., B.E. |

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| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | .. | Serle, P. |
| Librarian | .. | .. | .. | Ulrich, E. D., M.A. |
| „ Medical School | .. | .. | .. | Gladish, F. |
| Assistant Secretary, Conservatorium | .. | .. | .. | Crow, J. Sutton. |

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| F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray. | |
| E. Ward, representing the City of Hawthorn. | |
| J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick. | |
| W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon. | |
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| P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield. | |
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| H. E. Bastings, representing the City of Northcote. | |
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| T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton. | |
| Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne. | |
| Chas. Knowles, representing the Town of Williamstown. | |
| Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg. | |
| J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg. | |
| C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston. | |
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|---|------------------|
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| Representative of importers | H. Meeks. |
| Representative of primary producers | D. McLennan. |
| Secretary | J. H. McCutchan. |
| Engineer | A. C. Mackenzie. |
| Harbor Master (Acting) .. | D. Kerr. |
| Treasurer | R. E. Shepherd. |
| Superintendent of Dredging | D. Kerr. |

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| | Office. | Name. |
|------------------------|---------|---|
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| Secretary | | J. H. Grey. |
| Accountant | | C. W. Dickins. |
| Engineer (acting) | | F. G. Goldstone. |
| Inspecting Engineer | | Geo. S. Richardson. |
| Harbor Master, Geelong | | Captain George A. Molland. |

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|-------------------|---------|---|
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| | | Major-General Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G. |
| | | G. A. Young. |
| | | C. Forrester. |
| | | W. Warren Kerr (deputy). |
| Inspector-General | | Geo. E. Emery, J.P. |
| Chief Inspector | | A. Cooch, J.P. |
| Secretary | | G. W. Paxton. |

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 His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen.
 J. F. Mackeddie, Esq., M.D.

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Curator of the Industrial and Technological Museum : R. H. Walcott, F.G.S.

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Litt.D., F.R.S.

Curator of the Zoological Collection : J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S.

Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Art : L. B. Hall.

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| | | | Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. |
| | | | Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group. |
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| | | | Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. |
| | | | Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires. |
| Secretary | .. | .. | T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A. |
| Senior Clerk | .. | .. | A. P. Kane. |
| Engineers | .. | .. | J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb. |
| Assistant Medical Inspector.. | .. | .. | J. Johnston, M.D. |

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| | Office. | | Name. |
|--|---------|----|---|
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| Vice-President | .. | .. | C. W. Maclean. |
| Members | .. | .. | C. Hallett, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie, J. G. Little. |
| Examiner in Navigation and Seaman-ship | | | H. Goodrham. |
| Examiner in Pilotage | .. | .. | D. Russell. |
| Counsel | .. | .. | E. J. D. Guinness. |
| Secretary | .. | .. | J. G. McKie. |

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

| | Office. | | Name. |
|-----------------|---------|----|---|
| President | .. | .. | Senior Police Magistrate presiding. |
| Skilled Members | .. | .. | A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, G. B. Ramsay, H. Press, R. Wills, W. F. A. H. Russell, F. W. Strickland. |

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|-----------------------------|---------|----|--------------------------------------|
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| Chairman.. | .. | .. | .. Hon. S. Mauger. |
| Members .. | .. | .. | .. W. R. Anderson, P.M. C. A. Topp, I.S.O. |

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

| | Office. | | Name. |
|------------|---------|----|--|
| Chairman.. | .. | .. | .. W. Calder, M. Inst. C.E. |
| Members .. | .. | .. | .. W. T. B. McCormack, C.E. F. W. Fricke. |

FINANCE.

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

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

The Lands Purchase and Management Board manages closer settlement on behalf of the State. Lands are purchased with loan moneys, and the revenues received by the Board from lessees, &c., are payable into the Closer Settlement Fund, from which the working expenses of the Board are met, interest on loans provided, and loans redeemed.

Upon the federation of the Australian Colonies in 1901, the Customs and Excise, Post and Telegraph, and Defence Departments were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, as a set off against which the Commonwealth paid to the State at least three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue until 31st December, 1910, and subsequently an annual amount equal to 25s. per head of the population.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1916-17 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA,
1916-17.

| | £ |
|---|------------|
| Revenue | 11,813,879 |
| Expenditure | 11,795,295 |
| Surplus for the year | 18,584 |
| Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1916 | 1,642,091 |
| Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1917 | 1,623,507 |

The Revenue and Expenditure Account is a statement of cash transactions, the revenue representing actual receipts less refunds, and the expenditure actual payments made during the year. The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1917, as shown above, was £1,623,507, being a decrease as compared with that for the previous year of £18,584. This deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its greatest magnitude (£2,711,436) on 30th June, 1896. After that date it was steadily reduced year by year, with one or two exceptions, to £251,652 on 30th June, 1914; but, during 1914-15, under conditions brought about by the war and a serious drought, it was increased to £1,429,603, and it was further increased in the following year to £1,642,091.

The differences between the amounts of revenue and expenditure shown above and those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes, the particulars of which are as follows :—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|--|------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ... | 11,500,345 | 11,500,345 |
| <i>Add—</i> | | |
| Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes | 89,398 | 89,398 |
| Country Roads Board Fund | 71,807 | 71,807 |
| Licensing Fund | 144,732 | 144,732 |
| Police Superannuation Fund | 5,547 | 5,547 |
| Assurance Fund | 2,050 | 2,050 |
| <i>Deduct—</i> | | |
| Appropriation to reduction of deficit ... | ... | 18,584 |
| Total | 11,813,879 | 11,795,295 |

Compiled on the above basis, the revenue and expenditure of the State for the last ten years are shown in the next statement:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1907-8 TO 1916-17.

| Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1908 ... | 8,478,740 | 8,026,476 | 1913 ... | 10,508,945 | 10,479,741 |
| 1909 ... | 8,409,543 | 8,402,036 | 1914 ... | 10,958,037 | 10,944,718 |
| 1910 ... | 8,760,305 | 8,742,293 | 1915 ... | 10,529,017 | 11,706,968 |
| 1911 ... | 9,372,637 | 9,362,291 | 1916 ... | 11,470,875 | 11,683,363 |
| 1912 ... | 10,181,840 | 10,171,386 | 1917 ... | 11,813,879 | 11,795,295 |

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

**REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES,
ETC., 1907-8 TO 1916-17.**

| Year ended 30th June. | ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED. | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| | In reduction of the accumulated revenue de- ficiency of former years. | To Land Sales by Auction Fund. | In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451). | Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.* | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 ... | 452,234 | 39,163 | 25,000 | 163,296 | 679,693 |
| 1909 ... | 7,507 | 45,216 | 25,000 | 145,716 | 223,439 |
| 1910 ... | 18,012 | 43,319 | 25,000 | 165,527 | 251,858 |
| 1911 ... | 10,346 | 41,643 | 25,000 | 166,864 | 243,853 |
| 1912 ... | 10,454 | 14,988 | 25,000 | 190,909 | 241,351 |
| 1913 ... | 29,204 | ... | 25,000 | 212,269 | 266,473 |
| 1914 ... | 13,319 | ... | ... | 204,745 | 218,064 |
| 1915 ... | 17,519 | ... | ... | 211,117 | 228,636 |
| 1916 ... | 20,327 | ... | ... | 266,599 | 286,926 |
| 1917 ... | 18,584 | ... | ... | 296,345 | 314,929 |
| Totals (10 years) | 597,506 | 184,329 | 150,000 | 2,023,387 | 2,955,222 |

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

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1908-9 and 1911-12, large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

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

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Federal Government ... | 1,691,833 | 1,733,280 | 1,757,894 | 1,743,467 | 1,722,409 |
| State Taxation— | | | | | |
| Probate and Succession Duties ... | 443,682 | 457,042 | 536,869 | 510,032 | 546,400 |
| Income Tax ... | 542,236 | 527,705 | 506,214 | 702,745 | 766,746 |
| Land Tax ... | 308,275 | 302,224 | 303,550 | 352,353 | 369,486 |
| Stamp Duties ... | 249,485 | 275,879 | 287,169 | 397,978 | 374,201 |
| Licences ... | 116,559 | 116,678 | 112,953 | 98,302 | 165,337 |
| Other ... | 12,449 | 13,848 | 15,286 | 13,429 | 14,846 |
| Public Works and Services— | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 5,250,599 | 5,568,039 | 5,170,020 | 5,727,275 | 5,882,968 |
| Water Supply ... | 304,679 | 324,143 | 284,979 | 355,083 | 352,071 |
| Harbor Trusts, Wharfage, &c. ... | 122,257 | 120,241 | 105,517 | 105,045 | 92,937 |
| State Coal Mine ... | 240,240 | 257,192 | 275,590 | 253,668 | 250,334 |
| Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth ... | 105,701 | 87,068 | 82,803 | 82,764 | 82,763 |
| Other ... | 24,643 | 28,990 | 39,838 | 47,856 | 46,324 |
| Land— | | | | | |
| Sales ... | 238,290 | 164,124 | 139,122 | 162,239 | 172,766 |
| Rents ... | 144,841 | 142,738 | 144,466 | 129,191 | 129,265 |
| Interest, &c. ... | 138,696 | 168,173 | 172,064 | 193,188 | 180,445 |
| Other Sources ... | 574,480 | 670,713 | 594,683 | 596,260 | 664,581 |
| Total ... | 10,508,945 | 10,958,037 | 10,529,017 | 11,470,875 | 11,813,879 |
| Per Head of Population | £ s. d. 7 12 3 | £ s. d. 7 15 2 | £ s. d. 7 7 2 | £ s. d. 8 1 10 | £ s. d. 8 8 10 |

The revenue for 1916-17 represents an increase of £343,004 on that for the previous year, and of this amount £155,693 is shown against Railways. The payments to the State by the Federal Government in the last seven years are computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties. The reduction during the last four years in the revenue from sale of Crown lands is chiefly due to the fact that revenue from lands sold by auction is now payable into the Developmental Railways Account.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

Federal
and State
Finance.

A statement of the financial relations existing between the Commonwealth and the several States appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 148.

INCOME TAX.

State
Income Tax.

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

In the years 1913 to 1915, as shown in the succeeding tables, incomes up to £200 were exempt from taxation except in the cases of companies and absentees, and those between £201 and £500 were allowed an exemption of £150 except in the cases of companies and absentees. The rates of tax in those years on incomes from personal exertion were 3d. on every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence up to £1,500, 5d.; and over £1,500, 6d. in the £1. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double the rates on incomes from personal exertion. In the case of life insurance companies the tax was 8d. in the £1 on 30 per cent. of the premium income from ordinary business and on 15 per cent. of that from industrial business. In the case of mining companies the tax was 7d. in the £1 on the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid. In the case of other companies liable to tax the rate was 7d. in the £1 on the net income.

For the year 1915-16 and for the three subsequent years, while the exemptions and rates for incomes up to £500 have not been altered, the rate on incomes over £500 from personal exertion has been increased to 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, to 5d. for every £1 between £500 and £1,000, to 6d. for every £1 between £1,000 and £1,500, and to 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on income from property are respectively double those on incomes from personal exertion, and the rate for companies is 12d. for every £1 of the taxable amount.

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

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1916-17—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1915-16.

| Income. | Rate of Tax in £1 of Taxable Income. | | | Number of Assessments. | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Companies. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Combined Personal Exertion and Property. | Companies. |
| | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | | | | |
| Up to £500 .. | 3 | 6 | } 12 } | 30,900 | 3,705 | 885 | 632 |
| £501 to £1,000 | 4 | 8 | | 2,585 | 1,052 | 2,787 | 196 |
| £1,001 to £1,500 | 5 | 10 | | 490 | 250 | 752 | 136 |
| £1,501 to £2,000 | 6 | 12 | | 200 | 102 | 376 | 108 |
| £2,001 and upwards | 7 | 14 | | 235 | 140 | 625 | 474 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. .. | 34,410 | 5,249 | 5,425 | 1,546 |

| Income. | Taxable Incomes. | | | | Tax Payable. | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|------------|--------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Combined Personal Exertion and Property. | Companies. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Combined Personal Exertion and Property. | Companies. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Up to £500 .. | 4,134,871 | 589,530 | 187,879 | 102,485 | 51,683 | 14,747 | 3,258 | 5,109 |
| £501 to £1,000 | 1,719,640 | 716,024 | 1,908,882 | 140,975 | 30,382 | 25,452 | 39,259 | 7,049 |
| £1,001 to £1,500 | 588,879 | 305,587 | 919,812 | 166,442 | 11,605 | 12,154 | 20,410 | 8,322 |
| £1,501 to £2,000 | 342,849 | 174,930 | 645,959 | 187,326 | 7,396 | 7,649 | 15,557 | 9,366 |
| £2,001 and upwards | 867,721 | 555,444 | 2,911,256 | 6,594,439 | 22,279 | 28,901 | 86,740 | 329,723 |
| Total .. | 7,653,960 | 2,341,515 | 6,573,788 | 7,191,667 | 123,345 | 88,903 | 165,224 | 359,569 |

On account of rebates of income tax allowed under section 18 of the *Income Tax Act* 1915 the tax payable does not coincide with the rates of tax when applied to the taxable incomes shown in the above statement.

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

INCOME TAX : 1913 TO 1916-17.

| — | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Number of Assessments: | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | 42,065 | 44,172 | 44,863 | 40,581 | 45,084 |
| Companies .. | 1,449 | 1,500 | 1,632 | 1,473 | 1,546 |
| Total, Distinct Taxpayers .. | 43,514 | 45,672 | 46,495 | 42,054 | 46,630 |
| Taxable Incomes of previous year: | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | £ 17,221,140 | £ 17,306,324 | £ 16,869,357 | £ 14,730,654 | £ 16,569,263 |
| Companies .. | 5,711,829 | 6,064,835 | 6,546,342 | 6,653,015 | 7,191,667 |
| Total .. | 22,932,969 | 23,371,159 | 23,415,699 | 21,383,669 | 23,760,930 |
| Tax payable: | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | 326,506 | 327,293 | 320,166 | 338,413 | 377,472 |
| Companies .. | 166,595 | 178,522 | 192,679 | 333,148 | 359,569 |
| Total .. | 493,101 | 505,815 | 512,845 | 671,561 | 737,041 |
| Per taxpayer .. | £ s. d. 11 6 8 | £ s. d. 11 1 6 | £ s. d. 11 0 7 | £ s. d. 15 19 4 | £ s. d. 15 16 1 |
| Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by— | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | d. 4.55 | d. 4.54 | d. 4.55 | d. 5.51 | d. 5.47 |
| Companies .. | 7.00 | 7.06 | 7.06 | 12.00 | 12.00 |

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table it should be noted that the figures for the years since 1913 have not

been revised. They are subject to a slight adjustment for corrections and payments made in a year subsequent to that to which they relate. It is unlikely, however, that any such adjustment will materially affect the figures.

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

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS
1916-17.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion and Property combined. | Total. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | Average to each Taxpayer. |
| 1. Professional. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Civil Servants | 1,610 | 1 | 97 | 1,708 | 5,330 | 332 | 5,662 | 3 6 4 |
| Clergymen ... | 659 | 3 | 36 | 698 | 1,639 | 172 | 1,811 | 2 11 11 |
| Legal Practitioners ... | 525 | 7 | 194 | 726 | 7,631 | 3,339 | 10,970 | 15 2 2 |
| Medical Practitioners ... | 337 | 8 | 229 | 574 | 8,614 | 2,982 | 11,596 | 20 4 0 |
| Police ... | 626 | ... | 19 | 645 | 846 | 22 | 868 | 1 6 11 |
| Teachers ... | 1,529 | 1 | 65 | 1,595 | 3,610 | 319 | 3,929 | 2 9 3 |
| Various ... | 2,626 | 25 | 362 | 3,013 | 14,202 | 4,194 | 18,396 | 6 2 1 |
| | 7,912 | 45 | 1,002 | 8,959 | 41,872 | 11,360 | 53,232 | 5 18 10 |
| 2. Domestic. | | | | | | | | |
| Hotelkeepers... | 703 | 12 | 220 | 935 | 6,612 | 1,932 | 8,544 | 9 2 9 |
| Various ... | 319 | 7 | 41 | 367 | 1,380 | 395 | 1,775 | 4 16 9 |
| | 1,022 | 19 | 261 | 1,302 | 7,992 | 2,327 | 10,319 | 7 18 6 |

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1916-17—
continued.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion and Property combined. | Total. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | Average to each Taxpayer. |
| | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| 3. Commercial. | | | | | | | | |
| Agents ... | 705 | 14 | 207 | 926 | 5,624 | 1,991 | 7,615 | 8 4 6 |
| Brokers ... | 132 | ... | 55 | 187 | 5,086 | 415 | 5,501 | 29 8 4 |
| Butchers ... | 294 | 8 | 53 | 355 | 1,772 | 1,180 | 2,952 | 8 6 4 |
| Clerks ... | 5,134 | 11 | 401 | 5,549 | 22,207 | 2,768 | 24,975 | 4 10 0 |
| Drapers ... | 370 | 3 | 96 | 469 | 6,628 | 935 | 7,563 | 16 2 6 |
| Grocers ... | 362 | 1 | 72 | 435 | 2,582 | 501 | 3,083 | 7 1 9 |
| Merchants ... | 788 | 11 | 409 | 1,208 | 31,369 | 5,904 | 37,273 | 30 17 1 |
| Salesmen ... | 2,952 | 8 | 294 | 3,254 | 12,793 | 1,819 | 14,612 | 4 9 10 |
| Storekeepers ... | 379 | ... | 96 | 475 | 2,931 | 520 | 3,451 | 7 5 4 |
| Various ... | 1,513 | 35 | 352 | 1,900 | 12,804 | 4,068 | 16,872 | 8 17 7 |
| | 12,629 | 91 | 2,038 | 14,758 | 103,796 | 20,101 | 123,897 | 8 7 11 |
| 4. Transport. | | | | | | | | |
| Carriers ... | 313 | 4 | 55 | 372 | 1,541 | 271 | 1,812 | 4 17 5 |
| Engaged in Postal Service | 594 | ... | 14 | 608 | 994 | 29 | 1,023 | 1 13 8 |
| Engaged in Railways | 1,742 | 1 | 41 | 1,784 | 3,008 | 86 | 3,094 | 1 14 8 |
| Engaged in Shipping | 331 | ... | 43 | 374 | 2,509 | 306 | 2,815 | 7 10 6 |
| | 2,980 | 5 | 153 | 3,138 | 8,052 | 692 | 8,744 | 2 15 9 |
| 5. Industrial. | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters ... | 502 | 24 | 116 | 642 | 2,722 | 1,229 | 3,951 | 6 3 1 |
| Engine-drivers | 203 | ... | 3 | 206 | 202 | 3 | 205 | 0 19 11 |
| Engineers ... | 824 | 2 | 57 | 883 | 3,042 | 319 | 3,361 | 3 16 2 |
| Managers ... | 732 | 3 | 86 | 821 | 4,214 | 1,312 | 5,526 | 6 14 7 |
| Manufacturers | 696 | 6 | 252 | 954 | 19,890 | 2,389 | 22,279 | 23 7 1 |
| Printers ... | 696 | ... | 31 | 730 | 2,446 | 497 | 2,943 | 4 0 8 |
| Various ... | 4,232 | 11 | 357 | 4,600 | 14,722 | 1,643 | 16,365 | 3 11 2 |
| | 7,885 | 46 | 905 | 8,636 | 47,238 | 7,392 | 54,630 | 6 3 8 |

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1916-17—
continued.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion and Property combined. | Total. | Personal Exertion | Property. | Total. | Average to each Taxpayer. |
| | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| 6. Primary Producers. | | | | | | | | |
| Engaged in Agriculture, &c.— | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Farmers | 67 | 4 | 13 | 84 | 492 | 109 | 601 | 7 3 1 |
| Farmers ... | 478 | 81 | 277 | 836 | 6,720 | 3,626 | 10,346 | 12 7 6 |
| Graziers ... | 202 | 80 | 294 | 576 | 12,206 | 8,532 | 20,738 | 36 0 1 |
| Various ... | 360 | 20 | 55 | 435 | 1,374 | 653 | 2,027 | 4 13 2 |
| | 1,107 | 185 | 639 | 1,931 | 20,792 | 12,920 | 33,712 | 17 9 2 |
| Engaged in Mining— | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Managers | 24 | ... | 5 | 29 | 253 | 45 | 298 | 10 5 6 |
| Miners ... | 37 | ... | 2 | 39 | 68 | 16 | 84 | 2 3 1 |
| Mining Managers ... | 89 | ... | 5 | 94 | 271 | 10 | 281 | 2 19 9 |
| Various ... | 129 | 1 | 8 | 138 | 594 | 96 | 690 | 5 0 0 |
| | 279 | 1 | 20 | 300 | 1,186 | 167 | 1,353 | 4 10 2 |
| | 1,386 | 186 | 659 | 2,231 | 21,978 | 13,087 | 35,065 | 15 14 4 |
| 7. Indefinite. | 596 | 4,857 | 407 | 5,860 | 3,256 | 88,329 | 91,585 | 15 12 7 |
| 8. Companies. | | | | | | | | |
| Life Assurance | 23 | ... | ... | 23 | 23,468 | ... | 23,468 | 1,020 6 11 |
| Mining ... | 26 | ... | ... | 26 | 5,380 | ... | 5,380 | 206 18 6 |
| Other ... | 1,497 | ... | ... | 1,497 | 330,721 | ... | 330,721 | 220 18 5 |
| | 1,546 | ... | ... | 1,546 | 359,569 | ... | 359,569 | 232 11 7 |
| Total ... | 35,956 | 5,249 | 5,425 | 46,630 | 593,753 | 143,288 | 737,041 | 15 16 1 |

Of the total taxpayers, 77 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 11 per cent. from property, and about 12 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion ranged from 57 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 95 per cent. in the case of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 5 per cent. of those

engaged in transport to 33 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The incomes of the indefinite class, which comprises persons of independent means and of no occupation and pensioners, are gained by about 10 per cent. of their number from personal exertion, by about 83 per cent. from property, and by about 7 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The tax on incomes obtained from personal exertion furnished 80½ per cent. of the total, the percentage being as low as 3½ for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 61½ for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 92 in the case of persons engaged in transport.

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

**TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1916-17.**

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | With taxable incomes between— | | | Total. | On taxable incomes between— | | | Total. |
| | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | |
| 1. Professional. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Civil Servants ... | 1,488 | 207 | 13 | 1,708 | 2,752 | 2,524 | 386 | 5,662 |
| Clergymen ... | 651 | 42 | 5 | 698 | 1,132 | 516 | 163 | 1,811 |
| Legal Practitioners ... | 396 | 192 | 138 | 726 | 850 | 2,706 | 7,414 | 10,970 |
| Medical Practitioners | 178 | 212 | 184 | 574 | 479 | 2,986 | 8,131 | 11,596 |
| Police ... | 632 | 13 | ... | 645 | 732 | 136 | ... | 868 |
| Teachers ... | 1,494 | 84 | 17 | 1,595 | 2,378 | 1,054 | 497 | 3,929 |
| Various ... | 2,328 | 552 | 133 | 3,013 | 4,486 | 6,977 | 6,933 | 18,396 |
| | 7,167 | 1,302 | 490 | 8,959 | 12,809 | 16,899 | 23,524 | 53,232 |
| 2. Domestic. | | | | | | | | |
| Hotelkeepers ... | 599 | 250 | 86 | 935 | 1,354 | 3,290 | 3,900 | 8,544 |
| Various ... | 308 | 46 | 13 | 367 | 554 | 619 | 602 | 1,775 |
| | 907 | 296 | 99 | 1,302 | 1,908 | 3,909 | 4,502 | 10,319 |
| 3. Commercial. | | | | | | | | |
| Agents ... | 673 | 178 | 75 | 926 | 1,426 | 2,546 | 3,643 | 7,615 |
| Brokers ... | 78 | 55 | 54 | 187 | 197 | 740 | 4,564 | 5,501 |
| Butchers ... | 282 | 57 | 16 | 355 | 576 | 749 | 1,627 | 2,952 |
| Clerks ... | 4,754 | 554 | 241 | 5,549 | 8,099 | 6,986 | 9,890 | 24,975 |
| Drapers ... | 334 | 76 | 59 | 469 | 653 | 973 | 5,937 | 7,563 |
| Grocers ... | 342 | 71 | 22 | 435 | 648 | 911 | 1,524 | 3,083 |
| Merchants ... | 523 | 289 | 396 | 1,208 | 1,147 | 3,897 | 32,229 | 37,273 |
| Salesmen ... | 2,771 | 366 | 117 | 3,254 | 4,911 | 4,515 | 5,186 | 14,612 |
| Storekeepers ... | 318 | 122 | 35 | 475 | 659 | 1,498 | 1,294 | 3,451 |
| Various ... | 1,414 | 334 | 152 | 1,900 | 2,719 | 4,583 | 9,570 | 16,872 |
| | 11,489 | 2,102 | 1,167 | 14,758 | 21,035 | 27,398 | 75,464 | 123,897 |

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1916-17—
continued.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | With taxable incomes between— | | | Total. | On taxable incomes between— | | | Total. |
| | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 4. Transport. | | | | | | | | |
| Carriers ... | 304 | 52 | 16 | 372 | 512 | 676 | 624 | 1,812 |
| Engaged in Postal Service ... | 591 | 16 | 1 | 608 | 809 | 190 | 24 | 1,023 |
| Engaged in Railways | 1,729 | 52 | 3 | 1,784 | 2,352 | 608 | 134 | 3,094 |
| Engaged in Shipping | 288 | 64 | 22 | 374 | 456 | 894 | 1,465 | 2,815 |
| | 2,912 | 184 | 42 | 3,138 | 4,129 | 2,368 | 2,247 | 8,744 |
| 5. Industrial. | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters ... | 531 | 78 | 33 | 642 | 867 | 1,150 | 1,934 | 3,951 |
| Engine-drivers ... | 206 | ... | ... | 206 | 205 | ... | ... | 205 |
| Engineers ... | 791 | 62 | 30 | 883 | 1,181 | 785 | 1,395 | 3,361 |
| Managers ... | 655 | 133 | 33 | 821 | 1,261 | 1,661 | 2,604 | 5,526 |
| Manufacturers ... | 512 | 228 | 214 | 954 | 1,094 | 3,004 | 18,181 | 22,279 |
| Printers ... | 673 | 38 | 19 | 730 | 1,036 | 529 | 1,408 | 2,943 |
| Various ... | 4,161 | 327 | 112 | 4,600 | 5,973 | 4,234 | 6,158 | 16,365 |
| | 7,529 | 866 | 441 | 8,836 | 11,587 | 11,363 | 31,680 | 54,630 |
| 6. Primary Producers. | | | | | | | | |
| Engaged in Agriculture, &c.— | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Farmers ... | 53 | 27 | 4 | 84 | 98 | 328 | 175 | 601 |
| Farmers ... | 420 | 284 | 132 | 836 | 1,032 | 3,416 | 5,898 | 10,346 |
| Graziers ... | 180 | 152 | 244 | 576 | 527 | 2,326 | 17,885 | 20,738 |
| Various ... | 365 | 55 | 15 | 435 | 700 | 787 | 540 | 2,027 |
| | 1,018 | 518 | 395 | 1,931 | 2,357 | 6,857 | 24,498 | 33,712 |
| Engaged in Mining— | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Managers ... | 17 | 9 | 3 | 29 | 35 | 115 | 148 | 298 |
| Miners ... | 37 | 2 | ... | 39 | 48 | 36 | ... | 84 |
| Mining Managers ... | 82 | 10 | 2 | 94 | 134 | 107 | 40 | 281 |
| Various ... | 117 | 15 | 6 | 138 | 201 | 188 | 301 | 690 |
| | 253 | 36 | 11 | 300 | 418 | 446 | 489 | 1,353 |
| | 1,271 | 554 | 406 | 2,231 | 2,775 | 7,303 | 24,987 | 35,065 |
| | 4,215 | 1,120 | 525 | 5,860 | 15,445 | 25,853 | 50,287 | 91,585 |
| 7. Indefinite. | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Companies. | | | | | | | | |
| Life Assurance ... | 5 | ... | 18 | 23 | 56 | ... | 23,412 | 23,468 |
| Mining ... | 5 | 3 | 18 | 26 | 60 | 118 | 5,202 | 5,380 |
| Other ... | 622 | 193 | 682 | 1,497 | 4,993 | 6,931 | 318,797 | 330,721 |
| | 632 | 196 | 718 | 1,546 | 5,109 | 7,049 | 347,411 | 359,569 |
| Total ... | 36,122 | 6,620 | 3,888 | 46,630 | 74,797 | 102,142 | 560,102 | 737,041 |

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, about 77½ per cent. were under £500, 14¼ per cent. were between £501 and £1,000, and 8½ per cent. were over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 10·1, 13·9, and 76 per cent. respectively of the total. A perusal of the above table shows that the occupational group which contributes the largest amount of tax is that of merchants, 1,208 of whom were taxed £37,273, and that of these 396 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £32,229. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of clerks, 5,549 of whom were taxed £24,975. Of these, 241 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £9,890.

In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax. The State Land Tax Act of 1915 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for 1911 and the succeeding years was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, and the same rate has been imposed for 1917. No tax is chargeable when the unimproved value does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds £500. The present land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former one, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent and over £2,500 in value were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, the valuation varying from £1 to £4 per acre according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

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

| Assessment. | Taxpayers. | Net Assessment of Tax. |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1913 | 81,973 | £313,111 |
| 1914 | 83,087 | £317,695 |
| 1915 | 83,972 | £315,858 |
| 1916 | 85,902 | £311,514 |
| 1917 | 88,783 | £309,429 |

Common-wealth Land Tax Act.

In addition to the State Land Tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth Land Tax, which was assented to on 17th November, 1910. The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1915-16 were furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 5,081, of which 4,377 belonged to resident and 704 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £49,642,704. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £34,155,415, on which the tax payable was £320,886. In addition there were 942 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £8,546,477 representing their Victorian interests, on which the tax payable was £131,099.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Victorian Railways, financial results.

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

RAILWAY BALANCES: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gross Revenue ... | 5,222,271 | 5,581,474 | 5,183,687 | 5,730,743 | 5,980,638 |
| Working Expenses ... | 3,492,765 | 3,773,493 | 4,134,878 | 4,020,256 | 4,174,542 |
| Pensions, Gratuities, &c. | 112,236 | 112,855 | 123,438 | 121,332 | 131,416 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,617,270 | 1,695,126 | 925,371 | 1,589,155 | 1,674,680 |
| Interest on Cost of Construction | 1,595,020 | 1,677,369 | 1,767,807 | 1,927,107 | 2,012,447 |
| Surplus ... | 22,250 | 17,757 | ... | ... | ... |
| Deficit ... | ... | ... | 842,436 | 337,952 | 337,767 |

The decrease in the surpluses of 1912-13 and 1913-14 as compared with the preceding year is due to concessions in freight charges, to the improved train facilities provided, to the higher cost of materials, &c., and to the improved scale of payment and better working conditions provided for the staff. In 1914-15 these factors again operated and expenditure was further increased by efforts to minimize unemployment, also there was a loss in revenue on account of adverse conditions occasioned by a drought. The result was that a deficit of £842,436, the first since 1907-8, was shown for that year, and, although there has been an improvement in each of the last two years, the transactions for 1916-17 showed a deficit of £337,767.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provision in the *Railways Act 1907*. This provision requires the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1917, the receipts of the fund amounted to £39,903, which included a special payment of £10,000; whilst the payments made therefrom were £2,631 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured, £12,925 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £9,989 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>General Government.</i> | | | | | |
| Governor | 9,877 | 10,755 | 7,756 | 7,816 | 8,341 |
| Parliament and Ministry | 74,740 | 74,354 | 83,238 | 73,867 | 71,055 |
| Civil Establishment ... | 300,687 | 327,632 | 333,663 | 320,930 | 302,345 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 347,600 | 340,863 | 367,718 | 371,031 | 382,160 |
| <i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i> | | | | | |
| Judicial and Legal ... | 201,931 | 197,099 | 206,016 | 175,188 | 168,021 |
| Police | 357,396 | 363,692 | 370,381 | 343,546 | 334,010 |
| Penal Establishments and Gaols | 53,189 | 56,555 | 58,864 | 58,395 | 59,614 |
| <i>Education, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| State Schools, &c. ... | 987,212 | 1,033,256 | 1,081,461 | 1,052,506 | 1,045,203 |
| Technical Schools ... | 36,153 | 41,592 | 55,673 | 46,771 | 51,946 |
| University | 34,900 | 30,413 | 17,576 | 39,212 | 26,284 |
| Libraries, &c. ... | 39,531 | 40,839 | 36,069 | 28,119 | 27,289 |
| Art and Science ... | 11,220 | 12,630 | 11,969 | 9,739 | 9,506 |
| <i>Recreation and Health.</i> | | | | | |
| Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts | 29,227 | 29,475 | 27,229 | 24,436 | 23,981 |
| Public Health ... | 47,582 | 53,632 | 49,192 | 39,718 | 85,870 |
| Charitable Institutions, &c. | 483,427 | 497,642 | 540,259 | 563,990 | 574,840 |

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :
1912-13 TO 1916-17—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Crown Lands, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| Crown Lands ... | 210,866 | 176,917 | 180,400 | 151,659 | 151,588 |
| Agriculture and Stock | 176,074 | 188,826 | 189,784 | 286,081 | 185,831 |
| Mining ... | 290,242 | 317,632 | 360,044 | 334,761 | 322,799 |
| <i>Public Works.</i> | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 3,459,832 | 3,781,671 | 4,144,959 | 4,028,449 | 4,184,199 |
| Water Supply ... | 117,632 | 115,524 | 133,059 | 125,574 | 111,052 |
| Harbors, Rivers, and Lights | 113,694 | 164,814 | 155,530 | 111,217 | 75,932 |
| Roads and Bridges ... | 15,108 | 13,777 | 16,690 | 9,509 | 4,086 |
| Country Roads Board Fund | 45,303 | 49,276 | 54,785 | 62,270 | 71,807 |
| Municipal Endowment, &c. | 137,608 | 124,915 | 127,828 | 73,797 | 61,611 |
| Works and Buildings, n.e.i. | 65,130 | 51,997 | 48,064 | 45,349 | 37,242 |
| Interest and Expenses of Public Debt | 2,178,055 | 2,298,005 | 2,439,180 | 2,706,313 | 2,869,511 |
| Interest on Advances from Savings Banks | 21,395 | 16,293 | 7,887 | 7,689 | 7,879 |
| Redemption Funds, &c. | 237,269 | 204,745 | 211,117 | 266,599 | 296,345 |
| <i>Other Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Mint Subsidy ... | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Fire Brigades ... | 26,688 | 27,753 | 29,656 | 31,822 | 32,820 |
| Immigration ... | 122,901 | 67,848 | 75,600 | 19,315 | 13,286 |
| Licensing Fund ... | 110,149 | 108,912 | 107,752 | 95,606 | 144,732 |
| Licensing Act Compen- sation Fund | 58,948 | 60,139 | 63,624 | 60,396 | ... |
| Expeditionary Forces — Allowance to Railway Depart- ment for carriage | ... | ... | 32,232 | 45,997 | 738 |
| Assurance Fund ... | 2,625 | 3,052 | 2,564 | 2,127 | 2,050 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 55,550 | 42,193 | 59,149 | 43,569 | 31,322 |
| Total ... | 10,479,741 | 10,944,718 | 11,706,968 | 11,683,363 | 11,795,295 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Per Head of Population | 7 11 10 | 7 15 0 | 8 3 8 | 8 4 10 | 8 8 6 |

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1916-17 shows an increase of £111,932. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £163,198; Railways, £155,750; Licensing Fund,

£49,126; and Public Health, £46,152. The most important decreases are—Agriculture and Stock, £100,250; and Harbors, Rivers, and Lights, £35,285.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

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

During the year 1916-17, 3,146 pensions, amounting to £336,242, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,973 under special appropriations, amounting to £326,925; and 173 from annual votes, amounting to £9,317. Forty-eight compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £18,371. The following statement summarizes the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1916-17.

| Division of Service. | Special Appropriations. | | Annual Votes. | | Total. | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Education Department ... | 1,069 | 109,402 | 15 | 709 | 1,084 | 110,111 |
| Railways ... | 1,221 | 108,526 | 139 | 7,893 | 1,360 | 116,419 |
| Defence... .. | 6 | 464 | ... | ... | 6 | 464 |
| Lunacy... .. | 38 | 3,514 | ... | ... | 38 | 3,514 |
| Under Constitution Act ... | 1 | 1,500 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,500 |
| Commissioners of Audit ... | 1 | 667 | ... | ... | 1 | 667 |
| Officers of Parliament ... | 1 | 509 | ... | ... | 1 | 509 |
| County Court Judges ... | 1 | 250 | ... | ... | 1 | 250 |
| Under Act 1988 ... | 1 | 283 | ... | ... | 1 | 283 |
| Under Civil Service Act 160 | 286 | 54,898 | ... | ... | 286 | 54,898 |
| „ Public Service Act 773 | 139 | 23,944 | ... | ... | 139 | 23,944 |
| Commonwealth Service— Officers of transferred Departments | 209 | 22,968 | ... | ... | 209 | 22,968 |
| Various allowances ... | ... | ... | 19 | 715 | 19 | 715 |
| Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances | 2,973 | 326,925 | 173 | 9,317 | 3,146 | 336,242 |
| Compensations and Gra- tuities | 11 | 2,345 | 37 | 16,026 | 48 | 18,371 |
| Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund | ... | 7,547 | ... | 20,000 | ... | 27,547 |
| Total amount paid ... | ... | 336,817 | ... | 45,343 | ... | 382,160 |

In 1916-17 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—376 pensions, amounting to £51,256, and 13 gratuities, amounting to £6,957. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue.

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

In the year 1916-17, 29 pensions amounting to £3,344 were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

South Africa
Contingent
pensions.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £706 in 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1916-17 the State expended on education generally the sum of £1,367,392. This amount includes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings and expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities. The expenditure for the five years 1912-13 to 1916-17 is as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| Expenditure on— | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Education—Primary .. | 762,692 | 763,351 | 787,834 | 783,540 | 782,869 |
| Intermediate .. | 55,747 | 64,257 | 72,690 | 73,339 | 75,059 |
| and secondary .. | | | | | |
| Special Subjects .. | 20,536 | 23,951 | 25,581 | 26,436 | 25,633 |
| Training of Teachers .. | 21,372 | 22,106 | 20,928 | 19,796 | 19,130 |
| Administration | 45,915 | 47,180 | 49,265 | 49,243 | 49,193 |
| Buildings | 158,028 | 198,377 | 315,869 | 220,042 | 116,010 |
| Technical Schools (including .. | 49,139 | 73,654 | 78,902 | 94,093 | 98,661 |
| Building Grants) | | | | | |
| University (including Build- .. | 38,460 | 34,777 | 33,126 | 31,330 | 31,345 |
| ing Grants) | | | | | |
| Interest on Loan Money ex- .. | 39,784 | 39,784 | 53,086 | 56,499 | 57,873 |
| pended on Buildings | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 99,362 | 104,617 | 107,551 | 107,907 | 111,619 |
| Total | 1,291,035 | 1,372,054 | 1,544,832 | 1,462,230 | 1,367,392 |

The foregoing statement deals with the expenditure by the State on education generally, and includes expenditure connected with the University and technical schools, but the statement which follows

relates to that portion of the expenditure which has been incurred in connexion with the State schools of Victoria, primary and secondary, for each of the last five years:—

**EXPENDITURE ON STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM: 1912-13
TO 1916-17.**

| Items. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Education: | | | | | |
| Primary— | | | | | |
| Day Schools | 760,966 | 760,330 | 784,148 | 779,612 | 778,649 |
| Night Schools | 67 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 67 |
| Schools for Deaf Mutes, Blind, and Feeble-minded Children | 659 | 1,957 | 2,622 | 2,863 | 3,153 |
| | 761,692 | 762,351 | 786,834 | 782,540 | 781,869 |
| Intermediate— | | | | | |
| Higher Elementary Schools .. | 10,420 | 10,631 | 7,679 | 6,773 | 5,613 |
| Evening Continuation Classes.. | 903 | 697 | 1,053 | 875 | 532 |
| Secondary— | | | | | |
| High Schools | 22,024 | 26,714 | 33,481 | 36,894 | 40,474 |
| Agricultural High Schools .. | 18,698 | 21,116 | 22,840 | 20,872 | 20,648 |
| | 52,045 | 59,158 | 65,053 | 65,414 | 67,267 |
| Special Subjects— | | | | | |
| Cookery | 6,582 | 8,779 | 9,826 | 11,018 | 12,146 |
| Manual Training | 11,542 | 12,267 | 12,184 | 11,608 | 10,519 |
| Physical Training | 764 | 951 | 800 | 874 | 769 |
| Medical Inspection | 1,648 | 1,738 | 2,328 | 2,468 | 1,673 |
| Dressmaking and Needlework.. | .. | 216 | 222 | 244 | 246 |
| School Gardening | .. | .. | 221 | 234 | 280 |
| | 20,536 | 23,951 | 25,581 | 26,436 | 25,633 |
| Training of Teachers— | | | | | |
| Training College | 9,149 | 10,897 | 11,180 | 9,994 | 9,923 |
| University Practising School .. | 2,626 | 2,670 | 2,586 | 2,636 | 2,640 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,597 | 8,639 | 7,162 | 7,116 | 6,567 |
| | 21,372 | 22,106 | 20,928 | 19,796 | 19,130 |
| Administration | 45,915 | 47,180 | 49,265 | 49,243 | 49,193 |
| Buildings— | | | | | |
| Primary Schools | 119,301 | 152,275 | 270,156 | 189,399 | 94,664 |
| Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) | 12,693 | 14,794 | 13,144 | 9,709 | 6,147 |
| Rent | 5,098 | 7,097 | 8,711 | 6,442 | 4,481 |
| Higher Elementary Schools .. | 13,075 | 5,994 | 8,776 | 3,033 | 400 |
| High Schools | 1,097 | 16,048 | 13,686 | 8,017 | 3,596 |
| Agricultural High Schools .. | 6,764 | 2,169 | 1,396 | 3,442 | 6,722 |
| | 158,028 | 198,377 | 315,869 | 220,042 | 116,010 |
| Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings.. .. . | 39,700 | 39,700 | 53,002 | 56,415 | 57,789 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 97,361 | 101,567 | 105,810 | 107,220 | 110,823 |
| Grant to State Schools Decoration and Equipment Society | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Grant to State Schools Horti- cultural Society | .. | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Subsidies, sparsely populated districts | .. | .. | 83 | 233 | 343 |
| Total | 1,198,649 | 1,256,690 | 1,423,725 | 1,327,639 | 1,228,357 |

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

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :
1907-8 TO 1916-17.**

| Year. | Expenditure by the State. | Revenue of the Education Department. | Net Expenditure. | Number of Scholars—Average Attendance. | Cost per Scholar to the State.. |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ s. d. |
| 1907-8 .. | 850,646 | 17,003 | 833,643 | 143,551 | 5 16 2 |
| 1908-9 .. | 941,029 | 17,849 | 923,180 | 146,106 | 6 6 4 |
| 1909-10 .. | 959,160 | 19,138 | 940,022 | 145,968 | 6 8 10 |
| 1910-11 .. | 1,002,415 | 20,707 | 981,708 | 146,464 | 6 14 1 |
| 1911-12 .. | 1,118,240 | 24,540 | 1,093,700 | 154,807 | 7 1 4 |
| 1912-13 .. | 1,198,649 | 28,646 | 1,170,003 | 156,965 | 7 9 1 |
| 1913-14 .. | 1,256,690 | 26,175 | 1,230,515 | 163,200 | 7 10 10 |
| 1914-15 .. | 1,423,725 | 28,607 | 1,395,118 | 166,407 | 8 7 8 |
| 1915-16 .. | 1,327,639 | 26,399 | 1,301,240 | 167,989 | 7 14 11 |
| 1916-17 .. | 1,228,357 | 28,477 | 1,199,880 | 167,588 | 7 3 2 |

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

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE IN VICTORIA.

Commonwealth
Finance.

A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for the last five years is given below:—

**COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE
STATE OF VICTORIA (ESTIMATED) : 1912-13 to 1916-17.**

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| Customs Duties... .. | 4,091,761 | 3,783,064 | 3,539,654 | 4,214,997 | 3,845,131 |
| Excise Duties | 655,558 | 645,345 | 817,175 | 927,701 | 887,895 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 1,119,417 | 1,191,191 | 1,220,578 | 1,350,922 | 1,473,667 |
| Income Tax | ... | ... | ... | 1,028,000 | 1,856,000 |
| Land Tax | 393,664 | 422,127 | 483,826 | 469,821 | 471,056 |
| Probate Duty | ... | ... | 8,588 | 198,043 | 275,774 |
| Entertainments Tax ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,947 |
| Miscellaneous | 121,600 | 149,273 | 190,179 | 498,516 | 1,051,530 |
| Total | 6,332,000 | 6,191,000 | 6,260,000 | 8,688,000 | 9,599,000 |

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF
VICTORIA (ESTIMATED): 1912-13 TO 1916-17—continued.

| Hheads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16 | 1916-17. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| EXPENDITURE. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Trade and Customs ... | 83,179 | 82,062 | 80,991 | 84,978 | 89,139 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 1,384,295 | 1,497,170 | 1,488,969 | 1,448,041 | 1,320,832 |
| Defence ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Expenditure ... | 2,946,693 | 2,684,488 | 7,048,146 | 5,116,514 | 6,098,620 |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Payment to the State Government ... | 1,691,833 | 1,733,280 | 1,757,894 | 1,743,467 | 1,722,409 |
| Total ... | 6,106,000 | 5,997,000 | 10,376,000 | 8,393,000 | 9,231,000 |

**COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE.**

Common-
wealth
and State
Finance.

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

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND
STATE COMBINED: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.**

| Hheads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs and Excise ... | 4,747,319 | 4,428,409 | 4,356,829 | 5,142,698 | 4,733,026 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 1,119,417 | 1,191,191 | 1,220,578 | 1,350,922 | 1,478,667 |
| Railways ... | 5,250,599 | 5,568,039 | 5,170,020 | 5,727,275 | 5,882,968 |
| State Taxation ... | 1,672,686 | 1,693,336 | 1,762,041 | 2,074,839 | 2,237,016 |
| Other sources ... | 2,409,091 | 2,534,782 | 2,521,655 | 4,119,674 | 5,658,793 |
| Total Revenue ... | 15,199,112 | 15,415,757 | 15,031,123 | 18,415,408 | 19,990,470 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Customs and Excise ... | 83,179 | 82,062 | 80,991 | 84,978 | 89,139 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 1,384,295 | 1,497,170 | 1,488,969 | 1,448,041 | 1,320,832 |
| Railways ... | 3,459,832 | 3,781,671 | 4,144,959 | 4,028,449 | 4,184,199 |
| Public Instruction* ... | 1,058,265 | 1,105,261 | 1,154,710 | 1,138,489 | 1,123,433 |
| Public Debt (Victoria)— Interest and Expenses | 2,178,055 | 2,298,005 | 2,439,180 | 2,706,313 | 2,869,511 |
| Redemption ... | 237,269 | 204,745 | 211,117 | 266,599 | 296,345 |
| Other Expenditure ... | 6,493,013 | 6,239,524 | 10,805,148 | 8,660,027 | 9,420,427 |
| Total Expenditure | 14,893,908 | 15,208,438 | 20,325,074 | 18,332,896 | 19,303,886 |

* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Commonwealth, State, and Local Finance.

A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and of the loan expenditure of the Federal Government in Victoria, also of the State Government and of the municipal and local bodies, during the last five years, will be found in the next table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1913 TO 1917.

| | Financial Year ended in— | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government— | | | | | |
| Federal .. | 6,382,000 | 6,191,000 | 6,260,000 | 8,688,000 | 9,899,000 |
| State .. | 8,752,242 | 9,162,474 | 8,711,427 | 9,667,712 | 10,031,774 |
| Municipal .. | 1,858,322 | 1,952,534 | 1,988,189 | 2,107,727 | 2,222,890 |
| Harbor Trusts .. | 315,104 | 328,011 | 281,333 | 290,355 | 291,291 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. | 652,229 | 716,772 | 797,930 | 769,542 | 725,846 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 36,994 | 37,447 | 48,631 | 47,296 | 38,024 |
| Total .. | 17,996,891 | 18,388,238 | 18,087,510 | 21,570,632 | 23,208,825 |
| <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Government— | | | | | |
| Federal .. | 6,106,000 | 5,997,000 | 10,376,000 | 8,393,000 | 9,231,000 |
| State .. | 8,723,038 | 9,149,155 | 9,889,378 | 9,880,200 | 10,013,190 |
| Municipal .. | 1,850,737 | 1,984,486 | 2,020,380 | 2,141,467 | 2,198,535 |
| Harbor Trusts .. | 491,735* | 515,229* | 209,436 | 269,581 | 285,811 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. | 594,425 | 636,892 | 648,734 | 738,246 | 687,533 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 32,111 | 38,623 | 44,428 | 42,071 | 41,700 |
| Total .. | 17,798,046 | 18,321,385 | 23,188,356 | 21,464,565 | 22,457,769 |

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:
1913 TO 1917—*continued.*

| | Financial Year ended in— | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| <i>Loan Expenditure.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government— | | | | | |
| Federal .. | 346,507 | 624,681 | 623,824 | 11,580,148 | 15,240,144 |
| State .. | 2,693,844 | 3,276,994 | 5,351,830 | 4,473,569 | 2,440,966 |
| Municipal .. | 407,477 | 344,811 | 439,973 | 549,714 | 290,824 |
| Harbor Trusts .. | .. | .. | 321,262 | 327,147 | 191,882 |
| Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. | 647,441 | 441,285 | 454,680 | 376,768 | 214,655 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 14,796 | 19,373 | 28,808 | 14,711 | 5,209 |
| Total .. | 4,110,065 | 4,707,144 | 7,220,377 | 17,322,057 | 18,383,680 |
| <i>Expenditure—Grand Total ..</i> | 21,908,111 | 23,028,529 | 30,408,733 | 38,786,622 | 40,841,449 |
| Per Head of Popula- tion— | | | | | |
| Revenue .. | £ s. d. 13 0 9 | £ s. d. 13 0 5 | £ s. d. 12 12 10 | £ s. d. 15 4 3 | £ s. d. 16 11 10 |
| Ordinary Expen- diture .. | 12 17 10 | 12 19 6 | 16 4 2 | 15 2 10 | 16 1 1 |
| Loan Expenditure | 2 19 6 | 3 6 8 | 5 0 11 | 12 4 4 | 13 2 10 |

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1916-17, exclusive of loans to the States, amounted to £53,114,237; the proportion shown in the table above as being chargeable to Victoria has been calculated on a population basis.

The total revenues in Victoria of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities, and other corporations in the financial year 1917 amounted to more than 23 millions sterling, which was £1,638,193 more than the revenues of the previous year. The total expenditure in 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by £2,054,827, or about 5 per cent.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1917, with the exception of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, which are not treated in the Treasury accounts as a loan raised by the State:—

**CASH RECEIPTS AND LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO
30TH JUNE, 1917.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------------|----|-----|
| Cash received | 127,134,207 | 6 | 11 |
| Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received | 2,362,698 | 15 | 7 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Securities issued | 129,496,906 | 2 | 6 |
| Securities redeemed | 51,372,510 | 19 | 8 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Loans outstanding | 78,124,395 | 2 | 10* |
| <hr/> | | | |

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date, for cash amounting to £127,134,207, securities representing £129,496,906 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 3s. 6d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been raised in London at varying rates of interest is £80,076,376 after allowing for conversion operations. The amount which has been paid off by means of new loans is £34,921,730 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,822,775, while £424,785 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1917, of £42,907,086, consisting of debentures amounting to £3,255,400, and inscribed stock £39,651,686. The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained

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

after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON: 1859 TO 1917.

| When Raised. | Debentures or Stock. | | | | Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond. | | | Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|----|---|---------------------------------------|----|-----|
| | Currency. | | Amount Sold. | Rate of Interest. | Ex Accrued Interest. | | Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net Proceeds.) | | | |
| | When Due. | No. of Years. | | | £ | s. | | | d. | |
| | | | £ | Per cent. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1859 | 1883 | 24 | 1,000,000 | 6 | 105 | 1 | 11½ | 103 | 18 | 11½ |
| 1860 | " | 23 | 750,000 | 6 | 107 | 17 | 7½ | 106 | 14 | 7½ |
| 1861 | 1884 | 23 | 1,337,500 | 6 | 104 | 17 | 10½ | 103 | 14 | 10½ |
| 1862 | 1885 | 24 | 812,500 | 6 | 103 | 1 | 6½ | 101 | 18 | 6½ |
| 1866 | 1891 | 25 | 1,000,000 | 6 | 102 | 19 | 7 | 101 | 16 | 7 |
| 1869 | 1894 | " | 1,600,000 | 6 | 100 | 8 | 11½ | 99 | 5 | 11½ |
| 1870 | " | 24 | 850,000 | 5 | 98 | 4 | 2½ | 97 | 1 | 2½ |
| 1874 | 1899 | 25 | 1,518,400 | 5 | 100 | 17 | 6½ | 99 | 14 | 6½ |
| 1876 | 1901 | " | 1,500,000 | 4 | 90 | 2 | 7 | 88 | 19 | 7 |
| 1878 | 1904 | 26 | 500,000 | 4 | 94 | 16 | 10½ | 93 | 18 | 11½ |
| 1879 | " | 25 | 2,500,000 | 4 | | | | | | |
| 1880 | " | 24 | 457,000 | 4½ | 97 | 17 | 5½ | 96 | 19 | 2½ |
| 1881 | 1920-25 | 5-10 | 3,000,000 | 4½ | 103 | 3 | 8½ | 102 | 5 | 11 |
| 1882 | 1920-22 | 4-6 | 2,000,000 | 4½ | 100 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 2 | 9 |
| 1883 | 1920-22 | 4-6 | 784,700 | 5½ | 97 | 9 | 4½ | 97 | 9 | 4½ |
| 1884 | 1913-22 | 34 | 550,000 | 5½ | 97 | 9 | 4½ | 97 | 9 | 4½ |
| 1885 | 1919 | 34 | 100,000 | 5½ | 95 | 3 | 9 | 95 | 3 | 9 |
| 1886 | 1920 | " | 629,481 | 5½ | 95 | 3 | 9 | 95 | 3 | 9 |
| 1887 | " | 33 | 128,510 | 5½ | 95 | 3 | 9 | 95 | 3 | 9 |
| 1888 | " | 32 | 1,500,000 | 4 | | | | | | |
| 1889 | 1923 | 34 | 4,000,000 | 3½ | 98 | 16 | 8½ | 97 | 13 | 7½ |
| 1890 | " | 33 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 97 | 14 | 1½ | 96 | 10 | 11½ |
| 1891 | 1921-6 | 30-35 | 1,957,500 | 4 | 98 | 5 | 7 | 97 | 2 | 8½ |
| 1892 | " | 29-34 | 2,042,500 | 4 | | | | | | |
| 1893 | 1911-26 | 17-32 | 3,180,620 | 4 | 98 | 18 | 6½ | 97 | 15 | 9½ |
| 1894 | 1920-49 | 30-50 | 819,380 | 4 | 105 | 12 | 3½ | 104 | 9 | 0 |
| 1901 | " | 28-48 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 102 | 5 | 6½ | 101 | 2 | 9 |
| 1902 | " | 27-47 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 108 | 1 | 1½ | 106 | 18 | 0½ |
| 1903 | " | 26-46 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 102 | 14 | 10 | 101 | 11 | 11½ |
| 1906 | " | 23-43 | 3,000,000 | 3½ | 100 | 2 | 4 | 98 | 19 | 6 |
| 1907 | " | 22-42 | 4,000,000 | 3½ | | | | | | |
| 1909 | " | 20-40 | 850,000 | 3½ | 96 | 3 | 7 | 95 | 0 | 10 |
| 1910 | " | 19-39 | 2,150,000 | 3½ | 91 | 13 | 7 | 90 | 10 | 8 |
| 1913 | 1918-22 | 5-9 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 94 | 7 | 5 | 93 | 4 | 8 |
| " | 1940-60 | 27-47 | 2,107,000 | 4 | 94 | 7 | 1 | 93 | 4 | 2 |
| 1915 | 1920-25 | 5-10 | 1,600,000 | 3 | 92 | 2 | 1 | 89 | 14 | 5 |
| 1892 | " | 29-34 | 3,000,000 | 3 | 95 | 16 | 6½ | 93 | 8 | 3½ |
| 1893 | " | 17-32 | 3,148,176 | 3 | 91 | 14 | 9½ | 89 | 0 | 8 |
| 1894 | " | 27-47 | 1,000,000 | 3 | | | | | | |
| 1901 | " | 28-48 | 587,808 | 3½ | 100 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 19 | 1 |
| 1902 | " | 27-47 | 702,140 | 3½ | 97 | 3 | 11½ | 94 | 15 | 8½ |
| 1903 | " | 26-46 | 1,500,000 | 3½ | 99 | 2 | 6 | 97 | 10 | 0 |
| 1906 | " | 23-43 | 538,352 | 3½ | 98 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 4 | 7 |
| 1907 | " | 22-42 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 97 | 15 | 0 | 95 | 7 | 5 |
| 1909 | " | 20-40 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 96 | 18 | 9 | 94 | 9 | 10 |
| 1910 | " | 19-39 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 4 | 3½ |
| 1913 | 1918-22 | 5-9 | 1,465,300 | 4½ | | | | | | |
| " | 1940-60 | 27-47 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | 1920-25 | 5-10 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <i>Treasury-bonds</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | 1893 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 4½ | 99 | 3 | 11 | 99 | 1 | 5 |
| 1893 | 1900 | 2 | 500,000 | 3½ | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1903 | 1906 | 3 | 2,254,800 | 4 | 99 | 10 | 8½ | 96 | 18 | 10 |
| Total | .. | .. | 79,510,276 | | | | | | | |
| Paid off | .. | .. | 36,178,405 | | | | | | | |
| Transferred to Melbourne register | .. | .. | 424,785 | | | | | | | |
| Outstanding | .. | .. | 42,907,086 | | | | | | | |

The figures in the last column represent the rates of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was obtained after deduction of all expenses that had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity.

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government has varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 and 1917 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but money was secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., in 1885 at $4\frac{1}{8}$, in 1888 at $3\frac{5}{8}$, and in 1889 at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the rate was further increased to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds issued in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., being the lowest rate at which loans were raised in London, while for loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; for a loan in 1902 the rate was $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., for one in 1909 it was $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., and in 1910 portion of a loan falling due was converted at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on stock sold. As regards recent loans, the average rate was $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1913, nearly 5 per cent. in 1915, $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1916, and over 6 per cent. in 1917.

**Loans
Floated in
Melbourne.**

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been floated in Melbourne exclusive of conversion operations is £43,427,633. Of this amount £6,370,843 has been redeemed by loans, and £3,567,551 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £33,489,239 on 30th June, 1917, consisting of debentures, £20,702,522, inscribed stock, £9,319,857, and Treasury bonds, £3,466,860. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £424,285 and debentures for £500 have been transferred from the London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £33,914,024. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the following nineteen years the local debt was increased by nearly 31 millions sterling. This increase was brought about principally by the replacing of certain London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes, &c.

The following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1917:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | | | | | <i>Debentures.</i> | | |
| 13 & 23 | 1854 | 6 | 1855-75 | 735,000 | ... | 735,000 | ... |
| 40 | 1855 | 6 | 1857-72 | 299,100 | ... | 299,100 | ... |
| 15 | 1856 | 6 | 1872-4 | 2,900 | ... | 2,900 | ... |
| 36 | 1857 | 6 | 1883-5-8 | 1,000,000 | 52,780 | 947,220 | ... |
| 150 | 1862 | 6 | 1889 | 300,000 | 23,900 | 276,100 | ... |
| 332 | 1868 | 5 | 1894 | 610,000 | 297,100 | 312,900 | ... |
| 371 | 1870 | 5 | ... | 100,000 | 100,000 | ... | ... |
| 1296 | 1893 | 4 | 1913-23 | 746,795 | ... | 40 | 746,755 |
| 1440 | 1896 | 3 | 1913-22 | 63,000 | ... | ... | 63,000 |
| 1659 | 1900 | 3 | 1921-30 | 1,000,000 | 16,962 | 13,188 | 969,850 |
| 1753 | 1901 | 3 | 1923-32 | 500,000 | 3,948 | 152,952 | 343,100 |
| 1816 | 1903 | 3½ | 1907-8 | 93,869 | ... | 93,869 | ... |
| 1901 | 1904 | 3 | 1934-54 | 457,000 | ... | 333,126 | 123,874 |
| | | 3½ | 1913 | 18,000 | ... | 18,000 | ... |
| | | 3½ | 1914-23 | 50,000 | ... | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1918 | 18,000 | ... | ... | 18,000 |
| | | 4½ | " | 12,000 | ... | ... | 12,000 |
| | | 5 | 1919-20 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 |
| | | 4½ | 1920 | 1,400 | ... | ... | 1,400 |
| | | 3½ | 1921 | 447,980 | ... | ... | 447,980 |
| | | 3½ | 1922 | 366,660 | ... | ... | 366,660 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 70,000 | ... | ... | 70,000 |
| | | 3½ | " | 4,700 | ... | ... | 4,700 |
| 2629 | | 3½ | 1924 | 1,600 | ... | ... | 1,600 |
| 1962 | 1904 | 4 | " | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| | | 4 | 1925 | 8,200 | ... | ... | 8,200 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-42 | 186,300 | 800 | 20,300 | 165,200 |
| | | 3½ | 1925-40 | 60,000 | ... | ... | 60,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-40 | 160,000 | ... | ... | 160,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-32 | 72,100 | ... | ... | 72,100 |
| | | 3½ | 1927 | 150,000 | ... | ... | 150,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 77,000 | ... | ... | 77,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 162,650 | ... | ... | 162,650 |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 182,000 | ... | ... | 182,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931 | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | 1,000,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931-46 | 15,400 | ... | ... | 15,400 |
| | | 4 | 1936 | 300,000 | 300,000 | ... | ... |
| | | 3½ | 1926-41 | 285,880 | 2,400 | ... | 283,480 |
| | | 3½ | 1926 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| 1990 | 1905 | 3½ | 1927-42 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | 3½ | 1927 | 52,000 | ... | ... | 52,000 |
| | | 5 | 1917 | 9,040 | ... | 9,040 | ... |
| | | 5 | 1918 | 473,000 | ... | ... | 473,000 |
| | | 5 | 1919 | 16,400 | ... | ... | 16,400 |
| 2026 | 1906 | 4 | " | 40,000 | ... | ... | 40,000 |
| | | 5 | 1920 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| | | 5 | 1921 | 1,500,000 | ... | ... | 1,500,000 |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | | | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | |
| <i>Debentures—continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 2026 | 1906 | 4½ | 1925 | 500,000 | ... | ... | 500,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1926-41 | 9,000 | ... | ... | 9,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 | 380,000 | ... | ... | 380,000 | | |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 185,400 | ... | ... | 185,400 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 400,000 | ... | ... | 400,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 500,000 | ... | ... | 500,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1931 | 61,648 | ... | ... | 61,648 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1931-46 | 150,500 | ... | ... | 150,500 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1932-46 | 51,500 | ... | ... | 51,500 | | |
| | | 4 | 1934-49 | 5,300 | ... | ... | 5,300 | | |
| | | 4 | 1916 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 | | |
| | | 4½ | 1918 | 12,700 | ... | ... | 12,700 | | |
| | | 4 | 1919 | 40,000 | ... | ... | 40,000 | | |
| | | 2041 | 1906 | 4½ | " | 11,000 | ... | ... | 11,000 |
| 4 | 1921 | | | 7,500 | ... | ... | 7,500 | | |
| 4 | 1923 | | | 600 | ... | ... | 600 | | |
| 4 | 1924 | | | 15,600 | ... | ... | 15,600 | | |
| 3½ | 1928-43 | | | 3,600 | ... | ... | 3,600 | | |
| 3½ | 1929 | | | 16,000 | ... | ... | 16,000 | | |
| 4 | " | | | 210,000 | ... | ... | 210,000 | | |
| 3½ | 1930 | | | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 | | |
| 2053 | 1906 | | | 3½ | { 1928 | 75,500 | ... | ... | 75,500 |
| | | | | 3½ | { 1929 | 40,000 | ... | ... | 40,000 |
| 2116 | 1907 | 3½ | { 1928 | 345,000 | ... | ... | 345,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | { 1929 | 154,000 | ... | ... | 154,000 | | |
| 2163 | 1909 | 3½ | 1910-20 | 250,000 | ... | 175,000 | 75,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1919 | 130,650 | ... | ... | 130,650 | | |
| | | 5 | 1920-21 | 34,100 | ... | ... | 34,100 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 4,850 | ... | ... | 4,850 | | |
| 2286 | 1911 | 3½ | 1929-44 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1921 | 1,788,220 | ... | ... | 1,788,220 | | |
| 2323 | 1911 | 3½ | { 1922 | 1,307,100 | ... | ... | 1,307,100 | | |
| | | 3½ | { 1932 | 507,850 | ... | ... | 507,850 | | |
| 2635 | 1912 | 4½ | 1918 | 350,000 | ... | ... | 350,000 | | |
| | | 4½ | 1918-19 | 25,000 | ... | ... | 25,000 | | |
| | | 5 | 1919-20 | 75,000 | ... | ... | 75,000 | | |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 14,400 | ... | ... | 14,400 | | |
| | | 5 | " | 170,000 | ... | ... | 170,000 | | |
| 2415 | 1912 | 4½ | 1921-3 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | | |
| | | 4½ | 1927 | 60,000 | ... | ... | 60,000 | | |
| | | 4 | 1930 | 40,000 | ... | ... | 40,000 | | |
| | | 4 | 1919 | 170,000 | ... | ... | 170,000 | | |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 4,000 | ... | ... | 4,000 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1922 | 59,590 | ... | ... | 59,590 | | |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 56,250 | ... | ... | 56,250 | | |
| | | 4 | " | 500 | ... | ... | 500 | | |
| | | 4 | 1925 | 3,400 | ... | ... | 3,400 | | |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 800 | ... | ... | 800 | | |
| 2429 | 1912 | 4 | 1929 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 | | |

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| <i>Debentures—continued.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 2481 | 1914 | { | 4 | 1915 | 249,000 | ... | 249,000 | ... |
| | | | 4½ | 1917 | 575,000 | ... | ... | 575,000 |
| | | | 4 | 1924 | 8,400 | ... | ... | 8,400 |
| | | | 4 | 1925 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | | 4 | 1929 | 140,000 | ... | ... | 140,000 |
| 2531 | 1914 | { | 4½ | 1917 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| | | | 4½ | 1918 | 2,575,000 | ... | ... | 2,575,000 |
| 2568 | 1914 | { | 4½ | 1918 | 200,000 | ... | ... | 200,000 |
| | | | 4½ | 1919 | 150,000 | ... | ... | 150,000 |
| 2591 | 1915 | { | 4½ | 1919 | 45,000 | ... | ... | 45,000 |
| | | | 4½ | 1920 | 179,530 | ... | ... | 179,530 |
| | | | 4½ | " | 55,000 | ... | ... | 55,000 |
| 2772 | 1915 | { | 5 | 1918-19 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| | | | 5 | 1919 | 3,500 | ... | ... | 3,500 |
| | | | 5 | 1919-20 | 3,200 | ... | ... | 3,200 |
| | | | 5 | 1919-21 | 1,100 | ... | ... | 1,100 |
| 2794 | 1915 | { | 4½ | 1918 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| | | | 5 | 1919-20 | 125,000 | ... | ... | 125,000 |
| | | | 4½ | 1920 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | | 5 | " | 350,000 | ... | ... | 350,000 |
| | | | 4½ | " | 12,000 | ... | ... | 12,000 |
| 2871 | 1916 | { | 5 | 1920-21 | 83,085 | ... | ... | 83,085 |
| | | | 4½ | 1919 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| 2873 | 1916 | { | 4½ | 1921 | 11,000 | ... | ... | 11,000 |
| <i>Inscribed Stock.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 428 | 1872 | 4 | 1897 | 1,113,000 | } 2,659,618 | ... | ... | |
| 439 | 1872 | 4 | " | 86,780 | | | | |
| | | | " | 13,102 | | | | |
| 741 | 1882 | 4 | " | 167,600 | | | | |
| 963 | 1887 | 4 | " | 130,000 | | | | |
| 1015 | 1889 | 4 | " | 750,000 | | | | |
| 1341 | 1893 | 4 | " | 150,000 | | | | |
| 1369 | 1895 | 4 | " | 249,131 | | | | |
| 1468 | 1896 | 3 | 1917* | 2,290,482 | | | | |
| 1552 | 1898 | 3 | " | 217,042 | | | | |
| 1564 | 1898 | 3 | " | 500,000 | ... | 1,169,268 | 2,338,256 | |
| 1623 | 1899 | 3 | " | 500,000 | | | | |

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1602 1749) | 1898 | 3 | 1917* | 211,135 | ... | 24,947 | 186,188 |
| 1659 | 1900 | 3 | { 1917* | 14,162 | ... | ... | 14,162 |
| | | | { 1921-30 | 2,800 | ... | ... | 2,800 |
| 1753 | 1901 | 3 | 1917* | 3,948 | ... | ... | 3,948 |
| | | 3½ | 1917* | 341,975 | ... | ... | 341,975 |
| | | 4 | " | 16,032 | ... | ... | 16,032 |
| | | 4½ | " | 1,500 | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| | | 3½ | 1919 | 351,697 | ... | ... | 351,697 |
| | | 4½ | " | 30,000 | ... | ... | 30,000 |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 1,706 | ... | ... | 1,706 |
| | | 3½ | 1921 | 32,525 | ... | ... | 32,525 |
| | | 4½ | " | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 2629 | 1904 | 4½ | 1922 | 98,500 | ... | 7,000 | 91,500 |
| 1962 | | 4½ | " | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 268,000 | ... | ... | 268,000 |
| | | 3½ | " | 3,383 | ... | ... | 3,383 |
| | | 4 | " | 1,905 | ... | ... | 1,905 |
| | | 3½ | 1924 | 85,859 | ... | ... | 85,859 |
| | | 4½ | 1926 | 6,000 | ... | ... | 6,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 | 800 | ... | ... | 800 |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| | | 4 | 1936 | 300,000 | ... | ... | 300,000 |
| 1990 | 1905 | 3½ | { 1917* | 113,735 | ... | 5,000 | 108,735 |
| | | | { 1926-41 | 2,400 | ... | ... | 2,400 |
| | | 4½ | 1916 | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 | ... |
| | | 3 | 1917* | 35,257 | ... | ... | 35,257 |
| | | 3½ | " | 779,885 | ... | 100,000 | 679,885 |
| | | 4½ | " | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 | ... |
| | | 4 | " | 33,128 | ... | ... | 33,128 |
| | | 5 | 1918 | 44,418 | ... | ... | 44,418 |
| | | 4½ | " | 25,000 | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| | | 5 | 1918-19 | 35,000 | ... | ... | 35,000 |
| 2026 | 1906 | 4½ | 1919 | 42,200 | ... | ... | 42,200 |
| | | 4½ | " | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | 5 | " | 114,185 | ... | ... | 114,185 |
| | | 5 | 1919-20 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | 5 | 1921 | 64,000 | ... | ... | 64,000 |
| | | 4 | " | 75,000 | ... | ... | 75,000 |
| | | 4 | 1923 | 700 | ... | ... | 700 |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 4,750 | ... | ... | 4,750 |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 241,300 | ... | ... | 241,300 |

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2041 | 1906 | 3½ | 1917* | 163,916 | ... | 5,850 | 158,066 |
| | | 4 | " | 400 | ... | ... | 400 |
| | | 5 | 1918 | 26,100 | ... | ... | 26,100 |
| | | 5 | 1919 | 11,000 | ... | ... | 11,000 |
| | | 4½ | " | 8,000 | ... | ... | 8,000 |
| | | 4 | " | 14,240 | ... | ... | 14,240 |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 2,400 | ... | ... | 2,400 |
| | | 4½ | 1922 | 12,000 | ... | ... | 12,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 151,515 | ... | ... | 151,515 |
| | | 4 | " | 19,045 | ... | ... | 19,045 |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 36,500 | ... | ... | 36,500 |
| | | 3½ | " | 1,737 | ... | ... | 1,737 |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 750 | ... | ... | 750 |
| 4 | 1930 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 | | |
| 2053 | 1906 | 3½ | 1917* | 46,026 | ... | ... | 46,026 |
| 2116 | 1907 | 3½ | " | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 2161 | 1909 | 3 | " | 500,000 | ... | 350 | 499,650 |
| 2163 | 1909 | 3½ | " | 80,000 | ... | 30,409 | 49,591 |
| 2218 | 1910 | 3½ | " | 29,750 | ... | ... | 29,750 |
| 2240 | 1910 | 3½ | " | 150,000 | ... | 7,050 | 142,950 |
| 2286 | 1911 | 3½ | 1917* | 11,800 | ... | ... | 11,800 |
| | | | 1919 | 70,707 | ... | ... | 70,707 |
| | | | 1922 | 30,000 | ... | ... | 30,000 |
| | | | 1923 | 75,758 | ... | ... | 75,758 |
| | | | 1924 | 23,515 | ... | ... | 23,515 |
| 2308 | 1911 | 4 | 1931† | 376,954 | ... | 2,400 | 374,554 |
| 2323 | 1911 | 4 | 1916 | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | ... |
| | | 4 | 1917* | 6,000 | ... | 4,200 | 1,800 |
| | | 3½ | " | 28,550 | ... | ... | 28,550 |
| | | 4 | 1918 | 2,500 | ... | ... | 2,500 |
| | | 3½ | 1919 | 77,778 | ... | ... | 77,778 |
| | | 4 | " | 700 | ... | 200 | 500 |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 |
| | | 4 | 1922 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| 3½ | 1932 | 6,500 | ... | ... | 6,500 | | |

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

† Or at any time thereafter, at option of either party, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | | | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | | | |
| <i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 2635 2415 | 1912 | 5 | 1919 | 14,680 | ... | ... | 14,680 | | |
| | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 25,000 | ... | ... | 25,000 | | |
| | | 4 | " | 6,000 | ... | ... | 6,000 | | |
| | | 5 | 1919-20 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | | |
| | | 5 | 1919-21 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | | |
| | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1920 | 25,000 | ... | ... | 25,000 | | |
| | | 5 | 1921 | 25,000 | ... | ... | 25,000 | | |
| | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 75,717 | ... | ... | 75,717 | | |
| | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1922 | 6,000 | ... | ... | 6,000 | | |
| | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1923 | 26,818 | ... | ... | 26,818 | | |
| | | 4 | 1925 | 8,500 | ... | ... | 8,500 | | |
| | | 4 | 1914-15 | 7,750 | ... | 7,750 | ... | | |
| | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1915-18 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 | | |
| | | 3 | 1917* | 5,400 | ... | ... | 5,400 | | |
| | | 2429 | 1912 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 46,940 | ... | ... | 46,940 |
| 4 | " | | | 8,000 | ... | ... | 8,000 | | |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1918 | | | 80,850 | ... | ... | 80,850 | | |
| 4 | " | | | 5,300 | ... | ... | 5,300 | | |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1919 | | | 249,818 | ... | ... | 249,818 | | |
| 4 | 1921 | | | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | | |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1922 | | | 30,000 | ... | ... | 30,000 | | |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | | | 35,000 | ... | ... | 35,000 | | |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1923 | | | 87,909 | ... | ... | 87,909 | | |
| 4 | " | | | 70,000 | ... | ... | 70,000 | | |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1924 | | | 30,303 | ... | ... | 30,303 | | |
| 4 | " | | | 6,750 | ... | ... | 6,750 | | |
| 4 | 1925 | | | 440 | ... | ... | 440 | | |
| 4 | 1916 | | | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 | ... | | |
| 2481 | 1914 | | | 4 | 1915-17 | 200 | ... | ... | 200 |
| | | 4 | 1917* | 173,516 | ... | 50,645 | 122,871 | | |
| | | 4 | 1918 | 1,200 | ... | 190 | 1,010 | | |
| | | 4 | 1919 | 54,400 | ... | 50,800 | 3,600 | | |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 2,200 | ... | ... | 2,200 | | |
| | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1921 | 16,758 | ... | ... | 16,758 | | |
| | | 4 | " | 14,300 | ... | ... | 14,300 | | |
| | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1921-22 | 34,500 | ... | ... | 34,500 | | |
| | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1924 | 201,717 | ... | ... | 201,717 | | |
| | | 4 | " | 27,009 | ... | ... | 27,009 | | |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 200 | ... | ... | 200 | | |
| | | 2531 | 1914 | 3 | 1917* | 34,764 | ... | ... | 34,764 |
| | | | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1921-22 | 90,000 | ... | ... | 90,000 |
| | | 2568 | 1914 | 4 | 1917* | 1,814 | ... | ... | 1,814 |
| | | | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1920 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When Due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2591 | 1915 | 3 | 1917* | 15,554 | ... | ... | 15,554 |
| | | 4 | " | 15,266 | ... | ... | 15,266 |
| | | 4½ | 1918 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | 4½ | 1919 | 5,500 | ... | ... | 5,500 |
| | | 4½ | " | 3,000 | ... | ... | 3,000 |
| | | 4½ | 1920 | 6,600 | ... | ... | 6,600 |
| | | 4 | 1922 | 7,500 | ... | ... | 7,500 |
| | | 4 | 1925 | 1,200 | ... | ... | 1,200 |
| | | 4 | 1917* | 7,729 | ... | ... | 7,729 |
| | | 3½ | " | 559 | ... | ... | 559 |
| 2772 | 1915 | 4½ | 1917-19 | 150 | ... | ... | 150 |
| | | 5 | 1918 | 9,082 | ... | ... | 9,082 |
| | | 4½ | " | 200 | ... | ... | 200 |
| | | 5 | 1918-19 | 24,000 | ... | ... | 24,000 |
| | | 5 | 1919 | 4,540 | ... | ... | 4,540 |
| | | 5 | 1919-20 | 2,600 | ... | ... | 2,600 |
| 2794 | 1915 | 3 | 1917* | 59,843 | ... | ... | 59,843 |
| | | 4 | " | 10,760 | ... | ... | 10,760 |
| | | 5 | 1918-19 | 5,000 | ... | ... | 5,000 |
| | | 5 | 1919 | 5,630 | ... | ... | 5,630 |
| <i>Treasury Bonds.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1574 | 1898 | 3½ | 1901 | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 | ... |
| 1800 | 1902 | 3½ | 1907 | 1,000,000 | ... | 1,000,000 | ... |
| | | | 1915 | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 | ... |
| 1982 | 1905 | 3½ | 1916 | 2,767,000 | ... | 2,767,000 | ... |
| | | | 1917 | 3,014,860 | ... | ... | 3,014,860 |
| | | | 1921 | 352,000 | ... | ... | 352,000 |
| | | | 1922 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| Overdue debentures | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Total, floated in Melbourne | | | | 46,886,136 | 3,457,503 | 9,938,394 | 33,490,239 |
| Transferred from London Register | | | | ... | ... | ... | 424,785 |
| Total, payable in Melbourne | | | | ... | ... | ... | 33,915,024 |

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

Of the Victorian loans (exclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, i.e., the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £4,018,560 was at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£40,529,576) was at rates varying from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1917, £3,283,120 is bearing interest at 5 per cent., £20,000 at $4\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., £105,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £452,850 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £279,530 at $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., £660,250 at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., £3,900,000 at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., £3,509,226 at 4 per cent., £267,683 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £16,489,336 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and £4,947,029 at 3 per cent.

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1917, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £123,955,109, and of this sum a total of £47,132,999 (exclusive of conversion loans) had been repaid, viz., £5,390,326 out of the general revenue, and £41,742,673 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding on 30th June, 1917, was £76,822,110. The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

| Public Borrowings Contracted for— | Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. | Annual Interest Payable. |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS. | | |
| Railways and Tramways | 54,923,980 | 2,076,346 |
| Waterworks—Melbourne | 1,559,786 | 55,885 |
| " Country | 8,412,697 | 301,746 |
| Harbors | 1,052,091 | 40,129 |
| Graving Dock | 287,759 | 9,922 |
| Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ... | 600,038 | 24,976 |
| Closer Settlement | 4,959,485 | 176,901 |
| Development of Mining | 312,538 | 11,035 |
| Total Revenue-yielding Works | 72,108,374 | 2,696,940 |

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

| Public Borrowings Contracted for— | Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1917. | Annual Interest Payable. |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER. | £ | £ |
| Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses | 510,018 | 17,884 |
| Defence Works | 114,747 | 3,942 |
| State Schools, Technical Schools, and University | 1,691,075 | 57,873 |
| Other | 2,397,896 | 95,139 |
| Total other Permanent Works | 4,713,736 | 174,838 |
| Net Borrowings | 76,822,110 | 2,871,778 |

Of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1917, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £292,883 of which £206,853 is for railways, £15,423 for State Schools, &c., and £70,607 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 94 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1917, was £78,125,395. Of this sum £23,959,422 was in the form of debentures; £39,651,686 of inscribed stock (London Register); £9,744,142 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £4,770,145 of Treasury bonds, of which bonds for £1,303,285 were in aid of revenue. The dates on which the different loans are repayable in many instances cover a series of years during which the Government, by giving twelve months' notice, has the option of fixing the particular year of redemption. If it be assumed that loans at 4 per cent. and under will be redeemed at the latest date

of option, or that all optional loans will be redeemed at the latest dates, the following table shows the years in which the outstanding debt will be met :—

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1917.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| When Payable. | Amount Payable, assuming that— | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| | Loans at 4 per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option. | All loans are redeemed at latest date of option. |
| | £ | £ |
| Overdue and Unclaimed | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1917 | 3,803,110 | 3,802,960 |
| 1918 | 4,370,160 | 4,280,160 |
| 1919 | 6,601,495 | 6,282,245 |
| 1920 | 10,172,136 | 7,479,436 |
| 1921 | 4,418,000 | 4,619,100 |
| 1922 | 5,267,850 | 5,917,850 |
| 1923 | 8,688,838 | 8,689,838 |
| 1924 | 455,740 | 455,740 |
| 1925 | 522,240 | 2,772,240 |
| 1926 | 5,109,000 | 5,109,000 |
| 1927 | 1,449,450 | 1,449,450 |
| 1928 | 897,500 | 897,500 |
| 1929 | 747,500 | 747,500 |
| 1930 | 1,814,650 | 1,814,650 |
| 1931 | 1,061,648 | 1,061,648 |
| 1932 | 929,550 | 929,550 |
| 1936 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 1940 | 248,900 | 248,900 |
| 1941 | 324,380 | 324,380 |
| 1942 | 485,100 | 485,100 |
| 1943 | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| 1944 | 400 | 400 |
| 1946 | 217,400 | 217,400 |
| 1949 | 11,699,471 | 11,699,471 |
| 1951 | 123,874 | 123,874 |
| 1960 | 2,979,700 | 2,979,700 |
| Indefinite | 5,432,703 | 5,432,703 |
| To end of 1925 | 44,300,569 | 44,300,569 |
| After 1925... .. | 33,824,826 | 33,824,826 |
| Total | 78,125,395 | 78,125,395 |

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

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE: 30TH JUNE, 1900, AND 1907 TO 1917.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| On 30th June. | Amount of Loans Payable in— | | Annual Interest Payable in— | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | London. | Melbourne. | London. | Melbourne. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 44,655,579 | 4,669,306 | 1,735,307 | 152,046 |
| 1907 | 39,629,869 | 13,475,120 | 1,450,950 | 450,952 |
| 1908 | 37,533,136 | 15,772,351 | 1,367,800 | 531,616 |
| 1909 | 38,592,431 | 16,074,766 | 1,404,875 | 543,219 |
| 1910 | 39,012,436 | 16,564,289 | 1,419,579 | 560,520 |
| 1911 | 37,417,128 | 20,566,636 | 1,353,208 | 701,154 |
| 1912 | 37,392,128 | 23,345,088 | 1,352,333 | 799,227 |
| 1913 | 37,281,578 | 25,495,146 | 1,348,306 | 875,621 |
| 1914 | 39,275,178 | 26,855,548 | 1,428,076 | 926,666 |
| 1915 | 41,333,738 | 31,750,189 | 1,520,762 | 1,131,811 |
| 1916 | 42,160,566 | 31,614,466 | 1,562,884 | 1,270,886 |
| 1917 | 42,907,086 | 35,218,309 | 1,604,171 | 1,327,518 |

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

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State, notwithstanding its increase since the commencement of the war, is still less than it was prior to Federation. The following table, comparing the figures for 1900 (the

Rates of Interest on Loans.

year before Federation) with those for each of the last four years, illustrates this fact:—

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST: 1900 AND 1914 TO 1917.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| Rates of Interest per cent. | Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June— | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1900. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 5½ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 758,000 |
| 5¼ ... | ... | ... | ... | 650,000 | 650,000 |
| 5 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,404,975 | 3,665,935 |
| 4¾ ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 4½ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105,000 |
| 4¼ ... | 5,000,000 | ... | 2,974,760 | 3,265,100 | 3,202,850 |
| 4⅓ ... | ... | ... | 300,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| 4½ ... | ... | ... | 150,000 | 630,500 | 760,250 |
| 4¼ ... | ... | ... | 2,300,000 | 3,900,000 | 3,900,000 |
| 4 ... | 27,060,795 | 18,207,001 | 19,500,706 | 19,554,892 | 19,397,714 |
| 3¾ ... | ... | 267,683 | 267,683 | 267,683 | 267,683 |
| 3½ ... | 12,250,000 | 37,354,586 | 37,314,973 | 36,182,175 | 34,639,103 |
| 3¼ ... | 300,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 ... | 4,714,090 | 10,300,456 | 10,274,805 | 10,298,707 | 10,157,860 |
| Overdue* | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 49,324,885 | 66,130,726 | 73,083,927 | 76,775,032 | 78,125,395 |

* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1917 represents a saving of £57,678 per annum on the debt of £78,125,395 at 30th June, 1917.

The next return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to a little over 3½ per cent. in recent years. In relation to population, the annual interest per head substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, from that year to 1914 there was only a slight increase, but since 1914 there has again been a marked advance.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST: 1855 TO 1917.

| End of Financial Year in— | Loans Outstanding. | | | Amount per head of population. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Amount. | Annual Interest Payable. | | Debt. | Annual Interest. |
| | | Total. | Average rate per cent. | | |
| | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1855 | 480,000 | 20,800 | 6.00 | 1 6 4 | 0 1 7 |
| 1860 | 5,118,100 | 306,405 | 5.99 | 9 10 4 | 0 11 5 |
| 1870 | 11,524,800 | 688,740 | 5.78 | 16 8 3 | 0 19 0 |
| 1880 | 20,056,600 | 1,004,436 | 5.01 | 23 11 9 | 1 3 7 |
| 1890 | 41,377,693 | 1,649,465 | 3.99 | 36 19 11 | 1 9 6 |
| 1900 | 48,774,885 | 1,867,604 | 3.83 | 40 17 4 | 1 11 3 |
| 1910 | 55,501,725 | 1,977,662 | 3.56 | 42 14 6 | 1 10 5 |
| 1911 | 57,933,764 | 2,052,737 | 3.54 | 43 17 9 | 1 11 1 |
| 1912 | 60,712,216 | 2,150,748 | 3.54 | 44 17 7 | 1 11 10 |
| 1913 | 62,776,724 | 2,223,927 | 3.54 | 45 3 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 1914 | 66,130,726 | 2,354,742 | 3.56 | 46 10 1 | 1 13 1 |
| 1915 | 72,183,927 | 2,612,698 | 3.62 | 50 12 1 | 1 16 8 |
| 1916 | 75,504,562 | 2,776,062 | 3.68 | 53 14 1 | 1 19 5 |
| 1917 | 76,822,110 | 2,871,778 | 3.74 | 54 15 5 | 2 0 11 |

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, **Expenditure from Loans.** certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years :—

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

(Excluding Loans in Aid of Revenue.)

| Works. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 1,700,309 | 2,361,660 | 2,809,926 | 2,440,317 | 1,266,352 |
| Water Supply .. | 267,560 | 229,127 | 304,766 | 347,135 | 302,893 |
| Closer Settlement and Small Holdings .. | 576,610 | 303,935 | 173,752 | 86,938 | 103,647 |
| Wire Netting .. | 54,061 | 62,428 | 19,732 | 3,078 | 3,203 |
| State Coal Mine .. | 446 | 69,992 | 20,764 | .. | .. |
| State Schools .. | .. | 84,786 | 200,951 | 134,441 | 63,490 |
| Country Roads .. | .. | 18,424 | 274,362 | 495,062 | 252,836 |
| Other Public Works | 94,858 | 146,642 | 647,577 | 521,128 | 448,545 |
| Total .. | 2,693,844 | 3,276,994 | 4,451,830 | 4,028,099 | 2,440,966 |
| Per Head of Population .. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| | 1 19 0 | 2 6 5 | 3 2 5 | 2 16 10 | 1 14 10 |

The following statement shows the average annual amount expended in each decade since 1881, and in each of the last six years :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.

| | £ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1891 | 2,270,128 |
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1901 | 755,194 |
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1911 | 976,497 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1912 | 2,974,149 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1913 | 2,693,844 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1914 | 3,276,994 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1915 | 4,451,830 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1916 | 4,028,099 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1917 | 2,440,966 |

SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds
of Australian
States and
the Common-
wealth.

On 30th June, 1917, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA: 30TH JUNE, 1917.

| Held in— | Sinking Funds in Connexion with— | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Funded Debts. | Municipal and Other Debts.* |
| | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 1,981,903 | 1,110,604 |
| New South Wales | 463,629 | 674,634 |
| Queensland | 354,284 | .. |
| South Australia | 1,545,213 | 23,061 |
| Western Australia | 5,035,963 | 285,798 |
| Tasmania | 765,489 | 219,533 |
| The Commonwealth | 1,012,898 | .. |
| Total | 11,159,379 | 2,313,630 |

* Figures for 1916.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1917:—

| | Balance at Credit. |
|--|--------------------|
| Mallee Land Account | £101,490 |
| Closer Settlement Redemption Fund | 20,000 |
| Victorian Loans Redemption Fund | 523,470 |
| Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund | 1,336,943 |
| Total | £1,981,903 |

By Act No. 1428 of 1896 the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country or Mallee border, are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1916, was £70,093, and during 1916-17 the receipts amounted to £89,397, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1917, was £101,490.

Mallee Land Account.

Closer Settlement Fund.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901, it was provided that all moneys received by the Board of Land and Works, from lessees or purchasers of farm allotments, or purchasers of any land acquired by the Board, pursuant to the general provisions of the Act, should be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of a separate account to be called "The Farm Settlements Fund," which fund should be applied principally to the redemption of stock and debentures issued for Closer Settlement purposes, and the payment of interest thereon. Under the Closer Settlement Act of 1904 this fund was transferred to the Board appointed to administer that Act, and is called the "Closer Settlement Fund."

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on

the London Register—and to the payment of expenses connected with such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1916-17 there was no expenditure from this fund and receipts amounted to £160,791. Transactions to 30th June, 1917, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1917.

| Transactions, | To 30th June, 1917. |
|---|---------------------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| Waterworks Trusts | £ 242,231 |
| Mallee Land Account | 690,000 |
| Revenue | 467,477 |
| Interest on Investments | 213,819 |
| Miscellaneous | 99,037 |
| Total receipts | 1,712,564 |
| EXPENDITURE. | |
| Purchase of Stock | 374,398 |
| Commission. &c. | 1,211 |
| Investment Expenses | 12 |
| Total expenditure | 375,621 |
| Balance in the Fund | 1,336,943 |
| Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled | 397,305 |

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £1,144,461 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £192,482 held in cash.

Loans
Redemption
Fund.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1916-17 receipts amounted to £484,121, and £406,867 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £408,158 stock and debentures, of which £315,163 bore interest at 3 per cent., £54,200 at 3½ per cent., £29,755 at 4 per cent., and £9,040 at 5 per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1917, are shown in the following statement:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND :
30TH JUNE, 1917.

| Transactions. | To 30th June, 1917. |
|---|---------------------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| | £ |
| From Revenue | 1,465,887 |
| Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements | 24,652 |
| Payments by Municipalities | 44,871 |
| Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust | 265,000 |
| Interest on Investments | 90,490 |
| Repayment of Loans— | |
| Bush fires relief | 22,328 |
| Floods relief | 1,453 |
| Seed advances | 421,520 |
| New pilot steamer | 10,116 |
| Yarrowee Channel | 13,107 |
| Wire Netting | 207,886 |
| Cool stores | 1,599 |
| Municipalities | 912 |
| Cattle advances | 37,227 |
| Excess of face value of securities over amount invested | 409 |
| Total receipts | 2,607,457 |
| EXPENDITURE. | |
| Purchase of stock and debentures | 2,083,987 |
| Balance in the fund | 523,470 |
| Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled | 2,101,010 |

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock amounting to £463,219, and £60,251 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand on 30th June, 1917, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rate per cent., and the rate *per capita*. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NEW ZEALAND: 30TH JUNE, 1917.

| | Funded Debt. | | Interest Payable. | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Average Rate per cent. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria .. | 76,822,110 | 54 14 0 | 2,871,778 | 2 0 11 | 3·74 |
| New South Wales .. | 138,138,347 | 73 16 6 | 5,256,993 | 2 16 2 | 3·81 |
| Queensland .. | 58,828,196 | 86 6 11 | 2,309,184 | 3 7 9 | 3·93 |
| South Australia .. | 39,364,280 | 91 18 9 | 1,545,186 | 3 12 2 | 3·93 |
| Western Australia .. | 40,224,826 | 130 7 6 | 1,505,071 | 4 17 7 | 3·74 |
| Tasmania .. | 14,671,640 | 74 7 0 | 575,008 | 2 18 3 | 3·92 |
| The Commonwealth | 141,609,079 | 28 18 6 | 6,453,189 | 1 6 4 | 4·56 |
| Total .. | 509,658,478 | 104 2 0 | 20,516,409 | 4 3 10 | 4·03 |
| New Zealand (31.3.17) | 129,836,105 | 117 19 0 | 5,168,318 | 4 13 11 | 3·98 |

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1913 TO 1917.

| | At 30th June— | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria .. | 45 3 0 | 46 10 1 | 50 12 1 | 53 14 0 | 54 14 0 |
| New South Wales .. | 58 14 10 | 62 17 9 | 68 7 2 | 70 6 0 | 73 16 6 |
| Queensland .. | 76 15 10 | 76 16 10 | 78 17 5 | 81 2 11 | 86 6 11 |
| South Australia .. | 69 10 4 | 76 12 0 | 80 1 2 | 87 1 1 | 91 18 9 |
| Western Australia .. | 96 8 10 | 106 5 0 | 114 15 10 | 124 7 6 | 130 7 6 |
| Tasmania .. | 58 14 4 | 62 6 1 | 66 3 9 | 70 8 0 | 74 7 0 |
| New Zealand (31st March) | 84 16 6 | 91 10 2 | 90 18 4 | 99 12 8 | 117 19 0 |

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1917:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA : 1917.

| | State and Federal Debts. | | Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government). | Grand Total. | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Funded. | Unfunded. | | Amount. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria.. .. | 76,822,110 | 1,623,507 | 18,807,249 | 97,252,866 | 69 5 0 |
| New South Wales | 138,138,317 | 4,803,031 | 8,775,003 | 151,716,381 | 81 1 8 |
| Queensland* | 58,828,196 | 1,378,843 | 1,420,676 | 61,627,715 | 90 9 1 |
| South Australia .. | 39,364,280 | 1,170,707 | 355,784 | 40,890,771 | 95 10 1 |
| Western Australia | 40,224,826 | 2,060,722 | 1,985,505 | 44,271,053 | 143 9 10 |
| Tasmania .. | 14,671,640 | 259,383 | 1,339,731 | 16,270,754 | 82 9 0 |
| The Commonwealth | 141,609,079 | 13,811,520 | .. | 155,420,599 | 31 14 11 |
| Total .. | 509,658,478 | 25,107,713 | 32,683,948 | 567,450,139 | 115 18 1 |

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

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including Federal, State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the latest date at which comparison can be made. Of the States Victoria has the smallest amount of debt *per capita*, Tasmania has the next smallest, and Western Australia the largest. There are, of course, private debts to a considerable extent and private investments by British and other capitalists; but there is no reliable information as to the amount of this class of indebtedness.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1917, while the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1916, figures for 1917 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1917 appear in the succeeding statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS : 1917.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| State Debts (Funded)— | £ | £ |
| London Register | 42,907,086 | |
| Melbourne Register | 33,914,024 | |
| State Debts (Unfunded) | 1,623,507 | |
| Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented | 1,000 | |
| Total State Debts | 78,445,617 | |
| Municipal.. .. . | 5,389,110 | |
| Harbor Trusts | 2,740,000 | |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board | 200,000 | |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | 10,755,160 | |
| Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations | 19,084,270 | |
| Total Debts.. .. . | 97,529,887 | |

This sum (£97,529,887) is equal to a debt of £69 10s. 8d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1917.*

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION : 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| Heads of Taxation. | Amount Received. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Federal— | | | | | |
| Customs Duties... .. | 4,091,761 | 3,783,064 | 3,539,654 | 1,214,997 | 3,845,131 |
| Excise Duties | 655,558 | 645,345 | 817,175 | 927,701 | 887,895 |
| Income Tax | ... | ... | ... | 1,028,000 | 1,856,000 |
| Land Tax | 393,664 | 422,127 | 483,826 | 469,821 | 471,056 |
| Probate Duty | ... | ... | 8,588 | 198,043 | 275,774 |
| Entertainments Tax ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,947 |
| Total Federal Taxation | 5,140,983 | 4,850,536 | 4,849,243 | 6,838,562 | 7,368,803 |
| State— | | | | | |
| Licences | 116,559 | 116,678 | 112,953 | 98,302 | 165,337 |
| Probate & Succession Duties | 443,682 | 457,042 | 536,869 | 510,032 | 546,400 |
| Duties on Bank Notes ... | 2,922 | 2,401 | 2,215 | 2,078 | 1,995 |
| Stamp Duties | 249,485 | 275,839 | 287,169 | 397,978 | 374,201 |
| Land Tax | 308,275 | 302,224 | 503,550 | 352,353 | 369,486 |
| Income Tax | 542,236 | 527,705 | 506,214 | 702,745 | 766,746 |
| Race Clubs' percentage ... | 9,527 | 11,447 | 13,071 | 11,351 | 12,851 |
| Total State Taxation ... | 1,672,686 | 1,693,336 | 1,762,041 | 2,074,839 | 2,237,016 |
| Municipal Taxation ... | 1,244,507 | 1,303,448 | 1,325,117 | 1,400,611 | 1,453,145 |
| Total Taxation ... | 8,058,176 | 7,847,320 | 7,936,401 | 10,314,012 | 11,058,964 |

The relative pressure of taxation in successive years evidently depends, not on its amount or on its amount per head of population, but on the ability of the community to meet it. The figures in the above table should be read in conjunction with those relating to the incomes of the people as shown in the Income Tax Returns and the value of properties as given in Municipal Statistics.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| Division. | Taxation per Head of Population in— | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Federal | 3 14 6 | 3 8 8 | 3 7 10 | 4 16 6 | 5 5 4 |
| State | 1 4 3 | 1 4 0 | 1 4 7 | 1 9 3 | 1 12 0 |
| Local | 0 18 0 | 0 18 6 | 0 18 5 | 0 19 9 | 1 0 9 |
| Total | 5 16 9 | 5 11 2 | 5 10 10 | 7 5 6 | 7 18 1 |

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

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

| | Amount of Taxation. | Rate per Head of Population. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria | 11,006,430 | 7 17 4 |
| New South Wales | 17,401,291 | 9 7 0 |
| Queensland | 5,006,926 | 7 9 7 |
| South Australia | 2,802,058 | 6 6 8 |
| The Northern Territory | | |
| Western Australia.. .. . | 2,145,811 | 6 19 0 |
| Tasmania | 1,055,677 | 5 5 7 |
| Total | 39,418,193 | 8 1 8 |

In this return the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1916-17, and the local taxation for the year 1915-16, and it is shown that the total taxation for Australia is £39,418,193 or an average of £8 1s. 8d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £5 5s 7d. per head, prevails in Tasmania; South Australia (combined with The Northern Territory owing to difficulty in separating some of the Federal items) and West Australia are next

in order, the former with £6 6s. 8d., and the latter with £6 19s. per head; then follow Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales, with £7 9s. 7d., £7 17s. 4d., and £9 7s. per head respectively. From information published in the *Statesman's Year Book* it has been computed that in the United Kingdom the taxation for the year ended 31st March, 1917, amounted to about £608,750,000 (including £139,920,000 collected as Excess Profits Tax), or an average of £13 1s. 10d. per head per annum. No adjustments on account of Inter-State transfers of dutiable goods have been made in the Customs figures used in this table, and consequently the taxation given for a State such as Victoria, which has a considerable trade in the export to other States of imported goods, is an exaggeration, whilst in the case of a State such as Tasmania, which receives large quantities of dutiable goods through Victoria, the taxation as shown above is without doubt less than the real amount. No other figures are available, however, and, although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

Additional Taxation. Additional taxation for the financial year 1916-17 comprised a Federal Entertainments Tax, an increase in the Federal Income Tax by a super-tax of 25 per cent., and the imposition of certain stamp duties in the State. The Federal Entertainments Tax was imposed by an Act passed on 21st December, 1916, and is levied upon payments for admission to entertainments. The rate is fixed at 1d. when the payment for admission exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 1s. When the payment exceeds 1s. the rate is 1d. for the first shilling and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 6d. or part of 6d. by which it exceeds 1s.

On the 23rd October, 1916, the State Legislature passed an Act imposing certain Stamp Duties on Bookmakers' Licences or Permits and on Betting Tickets. The Stamp Duty on the Betting Tickets is as follows:—

Any betting ticket issued by a bookmaker on any race-course within twenty miles of the General Post Office, Melbourne—

In the grand-stand enclosure 3d.

Elsewhere in the race-course grounds 1d.

Any betting ticket issued by a bookmaker on any other race-course 1d.

LICENCES.

Licences. The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1917, and the amount of fees, under each head, collected during the year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1917.

| Description of Licence. | Number of Licences Granted. | Amount of Fees Collected. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Excise.</i> | | | | |
| Distilling— | | £ | s. | d. |
| General Distillers | 4 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine Distillers | 6 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Vignerons | 17 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Test Stills | 29 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Brewers | 17 | 425 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff | 32 | 1,094 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Licensing.</i> | | | | |
| Victuallers* | 3,276 | 114,131 | 15 | 5 |
| Railway Refreshment Rooms | 33 | 929 | 5 | 1 |
| Australian Wine | 262 | 1,326 | 1 | 1 |
| Clubs | 119 | 473 | 8 | 10 |
| Packet (passenger boat) | 12 | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| Grocers (single bottle) | 272 | 7,424 | 1 | 2 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon) | 352 | 11,116 | 2 | 6 |
| Brewers | 21 | 50 | 10 | 9 |
| Vignerons | 23 | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| Billiard Tables | 224 | 2,092 | 5 | 0 |
| <i>Customs.</i> | | | | |
| Carriage | 1,007 | 249 | 10 | 0 |
| Lighter and Boat | 31 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Custom House Agents | 74 | 275 | 10 | 0 |
| Bond | 55 | 3,809 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Explosives.</i> | | | | |
| Importation | 62 | 357 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacture of Rackarock and Lithyte | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Manufacture of other Explosives | 9 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Magazine | 241 | 156 | 10 | 0 |
| Fireworks, Sale of | 576 | 28 | 16 | 0 |
| Other than Fireworks, Sale of | 1,418 | 354 | 10 | 0 |
| Explosives—Examination Certificates | 26 | 193 | 16 | 0 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| Auctioneers—General† | 858 | 15,022 | 19 | 11 |
| Gold-buyers and Assayers | 513 | 281 | 2 | 6 |

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 844, on which the fees collected amounted to £1,647.

† Including 217 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £217.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1917; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1916-17 were as follows:—

| Description of Licence. | Amount of Fees collected. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | £ s. d. |
| Insurance | 48,031 14 6 |
| Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. . | 2,038 0 0 |
| Pawnbrokers | 920 0 0 |
| Hawkers | 907 15 3 |
| Carriers | 49 18 0 |
| Stage Carriage | 124 10 0 |
| Marine Store | 177 12 0 |
| Forwarding Agents | 100 0 0 |
| Bookmakers | 10,795 0 0 |
| Race Clubs | 529 0 0 |

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (166 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the

Population of
Victoria, 1836
to 1817.

number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself, owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of the emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was not only able to retain its own people, but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a

large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there were record harvests in 1915 and 1916 there was a decrease of population in both of these years on account of the departure of soldiers for the front. In 1917 there was an increase of population in spite of the fact that 20,433 soldiers left the State to take part in the war. The increase was partly accounted for by a large number of soldiers having returned during the year, viz., 16,266. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1917:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1917.

| Year. | Estimated Population, 31st December. | | | Estimated Mean Population. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1836 (25th May) ... | 142 | 35 | 177 | } 200 |
| 1836 (8th Novr.) ... | 186 | 38 | 224 | |
| 1840 ... | 7,254 | 3,087 | 10,291 | 8,056 |
| 1850 ... | 45,495 | 30,667 | 76,162 | 71,191 |
| 1855 ... | 234,450 | 129,874 | 364,324 | 338,315 |
| 1860 ... | 328,251 | 209,596 | 537,847 | 534,055 |
| 1870 ... | 398,755 | 327,844 | 726,599 | 713,195 |
| 1880 ... | 451,456 | 408,611 | 860,067 | 850,343 |
| 1890 ... | 596,064 | 537,202 | 1,133,266 | 1,118,500 |
| 1900 ... | 602,487 | 594,719 | 1,197,206 | 1,193,338 |
| 1901 ... | 610,005 | 602,608 | 1,212,613 | 1,204,909 |
| 1902 ... | 609,246 | 606,594 | 1,215,840 | 1,214,226 |
| 1903 ... | 607,092 | 608,110 | 1,215,202 | 1,215,521 |
| 1904 ... | 607,285 | 611,323 | 1,218,608 | 1,216,905 |
| 1905 ... | 612,488 | 616,497 | 1,228,985 | 1,228,796 |
| 1906 ... | 620,125 | 624,349 | 1,244,474 | 1,236,729 |
| 1907 ... | 627,631 | 632,837 | 1,260,468 | 1,252,471 |
| 1908 ... | 633,104 | 637,993 | 1,271,097 | 1,265,782 |
| 1909 ... | 643,642 | 647,377 | 1,291,019 | 1,281,058 |
| 1910 ... | 652,285 | 655,826 | 1,308,111 | 1,299,565 |
| 1911 ... | 668,759 | 670,343 | 1,339,102 | 1,320,374 |
| 1912 ... | 689,825 | 690,736 | 1,380,561 | 1,356,387 |
| 1913 ... | 706,948 | 705,171 | 1,412,119 | 1,393,180 |
| 1914 ... | 712,594 | 718,073 | 1,430,667 | 1,423,513 |
| 1915 ... | 693,650 | 725,526 | 1,419,176 | 1,426,613 |
| 1916 ... | 666,036 | 732,848 | 1,398,884 | 1,408,927 |
| 1917 ... | 671,382 | 739,622 | 1,411,004 | 1,405,466 |

The decrease of population during the past three years is principally attributable to the departure of soldiers from the State, but another factor which has contributed thereto is the great decline in State-assisted immigration which has occurred since the outbreak of war.

While the struggle continues there is no probability of any material increase in the population of the State from this source. The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 117.

Population,
1917.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1917 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1916 | .. | .. | 666,036 | 732,848 | 1,398,884 |
| Births, 1917 | 17,220 | 15,813 | | | |
| Deaths, 1917 | 7,952 | 6,603 | | | |
| Natural Increase | .. | .. | 9,268 | 9,210 | 18,478 |
| Migration by Sea, 1917*— | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 50,062 | 25,180 | | | |
| Departures (as adjusted) | 53,747 | 25,953 | | | |
| Loss Seawards | .. | .. | 3,685 | 773 | 4,458 |
| Migration by Land, 1917— | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 148,313 | 72,920 | | | |
| Departures (as adjusted) | 148,550 | 74,583 | | | |
| Loss Overland | .. | .. | 237 | 1,663 | 1,900 |
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1917 | .. | .. | 671,382 | 739,622 | 1,411,004 |
| Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate | .. | .. | 103 | 93 | 196 |

* Including 16,266 members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces, who arrived in, and 20,438 who departed from Victoria during the year 1917.

Increase of
Population,
1857-1917.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1851, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405, in 1901 it was 1,201,341, and in 1911, 1,315,551. The table which follows shows the increase of population by excess of births over

deaths, and the loss by emigration each year since the first-mentioned date :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1917.

| Year. | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | Loss by Emigration. | Net Increase. |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 1891 (from 5th April, Census) | 15,859 | + 1,414 | 17,273 |
| 1892 | 21,980 | 11,058 | 10,922 |
| 1893 | 20,044 | 12,484 | 7,560 |
| 1894 | 18,828 | 12,698 | 6,130 |
| 1895 | 18,070 | 14,410 | 3,660 |
| 1896 | 16,464 | 22,134 | - 5,670 |
| 1897 | 16,184 | 13,754 | 2,430 |
| 1898 | 11,477 | 11,127 | 350 |
| 1899 | 14,430 | 8,020 | 6,410 |
| 1900 | 15,564 | 7,828 | 7,736 |
| 1901 (to 31st March, Census) | 3,613 | + 251 | 3,864 |
| Total intercensal period (10 years) .. | 172,513 | 111,848 | 60,665 |
| 1901 (from 1st April) | 11,491 | + 52 | 11,543 |
| 1902 | 14,284 | 11,057 | 3,227 |
| 1903 | 13,974 | 14,612 | - 638 |
| 1904 | 15,370 | 11,964 | 3,406 |
| 1905 | 15,431 | 5,054 | 10,377 |
| 1906 | 15,607 | 118 | 15,489 |
| 1907 | 16,827 | 833 | 15,994 |
| 1908 | 15,334 | 4,705 | 10,629 |
| 1909 | 17,113 | + 2,809 | 19,922 |
| 1910 | 16,701 | + 391 | 17,092 |
| 1911 (to 2nd April, Census) | 4,689 | + 2,751 | 7,440 |
| Total intercensal period (10 years) .. | 156,821 | 42,340 | 114,481 |
| 1911 (from 3rd April) | 13,121 | + 10,430 | 23,551 |
| 1912 | 19,207 | + 22,252 | 41,459 |
| 1913 | 20,496 | + 11,062 | 31,558 |
| 1914 | 19,719 | 1,171 | 18,548 |
| 1915 | 19,186 | 30,677 | - 11,491 |
| 1916 | 17,746 | 38,038 | - 20,292 |
| 1917 | 18,478 | 6,358 | 12,120 |
| Total (26½ years) | 457,287 | 186,688 | 270,599 |

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the arrivals in exceeded the departures from the State by the number against which it is placed.

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. The State which has been by far the greatest gainer is Western Australia. In the Year-Book for 1915-16 the arrivals from and departures to that State are shown for the years 1891 to 1915 inclusive. Since 1905 the arrivals from Western Australia have exceeded the departures thereto in each year except two, when there was a small excess of departures.

Emigration to Western Australia.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 and in 1913, 1914, and 1917 this State gained from South Africa, but in the four years 1909 to 1912 and in 1915 and 1916 there was a loss due to emigration to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1913 to 1917 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of Immigrants. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1913 | 114,586 | 101,718 | 12,868 |
| 1914 | 109,149 | 99,043* | 10,106 |
| 1915 | 85,977* | 82,189* | 3,788 |
| 1916 | 80,458* | 76,687* | 3,771 |
| 1917 | 58,976* | 58,774* | 202 |

* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | Arrivals. | | | Departures. | | | Excess of Arrivals. | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1913 .. | 132,718 | 53,778 | 186,496 | 130,536 | 55,486 | 186,022 | 2,182 | - 1,708 | 474 |
| 1914 .. | 139,694 | 56,608 | 196,302 | 132,873 | 57,135 | 190,008 | 6,821 | - 527 | 6,294 |
| 1915 .. | 131,677 | 51,399 | 183,076 | 129,835 | 54,788 | 184,623 | 1,842 | - 3,389 | - 1,547 |
| 1916 .. | 140,840 | 59,836 | 200,676 | 137,017 | 62,000 | 199,017 | 3,823 | - 2,164 | 1,659 |
| 1917 .. | 148,313 | 72,920 | 221,233 | 148,050 | 74,583 | 222,633 | 263 | - 1,663 | - 1,400 |
| Total | 693,242 | 294,541 | 987,783 | 678,311 | 303,992 | 982,303 | 14,931 | - 9,451 | 5,480 |

Since the beginning of 1913 a systematic count has been made of the passengers who travel by rail between the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

In 1917 Victoria gained by rail 2,048 persons from South Australia but lost 3,418 to New South Wales.

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries (exclusive of soldiers) during each of the five years ended 1917 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA,
1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and— | | | | | | | | | | Crews of Vessels. | Net Immigration. | |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. | South Africa. | United Kingdom. | Other British Dominions. | United States. | | | Other Foreign Ports. |
| 1913 | -1,962 | -1,506 | 205 | -87 | 605 | -791 | 321 | 14,453 | 570 | 59 | 1,001 | .. | 12,868 |
| 1914 | -2,923 | -1,707 | 635 | 1,806 | 4,657 | -230 | 264 | 7,548 | 56 | 6 | 494 | .. | 10,106 |
| 1915 | -1,600 | -885 | 125 | 1,516 | 4,533 | -475 | -23 | 953 | -251 | -49 | -56 | .. | 3,788 |
| 1916 | -1,078 | -370 | 12 | 1,623 | 3,791 | 23 | -130 | -215 | 150 | 104 | -106 | -38 | 3,771 |
| 1917 | -1,662 | -725 | -264 | 1,443 | 1,057 | -190 | 80 | 190 | 237 | 7 | 48 | -19 | 202 |
| Total | -9,225 | -5,193 | 713 | 5,801 | 14,643 | -1,658 | 512 | 22,929 | 762 | 127 | 1,381 | -57 | 30,735 |

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 30,735 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Foreign Ports; New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during that period.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1917 will be found in the next table:—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1917.

| Period. | Number of State-assisted Immigrants. | Period. | Number of State-assisted Immigrants. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1838-50 ... | 28,632 | 1908 ... | 360 |
| 1851-60 ... | 87,963 | 1909 ... | 652 |
| 1861-70 ... | 46,594 | 1910 ... | 1,690 |
| 1871-80 ... | 5,545 | 1911 ... | 6,776 |
| 1881-90 ... | 2 | 1912 ... | 15,119 |
| 1891-00 ... | ... | 1913 ... | 12,146 |
| 1901 ... | ... | 1914 ... | 7,496 |
| 1902 ... | ... | 1915 ... | 1,724 |
| 1903 ... | ... | 1916 ... | 327 |
| 1904 ... | ... | 1917 ... | 146 |
| 1905 ... | ... | | |
| 1906 ... | ... | Total ... | 215,299 |
| 1907 ... | 127 | | |

In 1917 the nominated immigrants numbered 122, and the assisted 24. Of the former 43, and of the latter 2, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 45, and females 101.

Upon the outbreak of war at the beginning of August of 1914 instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men who were within the limits of the recruiting ages should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England. Partly for this reason and partly because of the existence of prosperous conditions in Great Britain during the last four years the number of assisted immigrants to Victoria has declined, and no improvement can be hoped for until settled conditions again prevail.

A statement of the arrangements which have been made for assisting immigrants to come to Victoria is given in a later portion of this volume under the heading "Immigration, Intelligence, and Labour Bureau."

CENSUS OF 1911.

The populations enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,
1901 AND 1911.

| County. | Enumerated Population in— | | | | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---|----------|--------|--------|---|---------|
| | 1901. | | | 1911. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 4,783 | 4,249 | 9,032 | 4,772 | 4,180 | 8,952 | — | 11 | — | 69 | — | 80 |
| Benambra .. | 4,006 | 3,068 | 7,074 | 5,325 | 2,957 | 6,582 | — | 381 | — | 111 | — | 492 |
| Bendigo .. | 28,896 | 29,164 | 58,060 | 26,771 | 27,729 | 54,500 | — | 2,125 | — | 1,435 | — | 3,560 |
| Bogong .. | 17,019 | 13,466 | 30,485 | 14,681 | 13,224 | 27,905 | — | 2,338 | — | 242 | — | 2,580 |
| Borong .. | 15,864 | 14,866 | 30,720 | 16,239 | 14,562 | 30,851 | + | 425 | — | 294 | — | 131 |
| Bourke .. | 248,387 | 274,546 | 522,933 | 295,309 | 327,502 | 622,811 | + | 46,922 | + | 52,956 | + | 99,878 |
| Buln Buln | 18,608 | 15,122 | 33,730 | 22,283 | 18,774 | 41,057 | + | 3,675 | + | 3,652 | + | 7,327 |
| Croajingo- long .. | 1,271 | 876 | 2,147 | 1,510 | 1,190 | 2,700 | + | 239 | + | 314 | + | 553 |
| Dalhousie .. | 10,552 | 9,826 | 20,378 | 8,917 | 8,724 | 17,641 | — | 1,635 | — | 1,102 | — | 2,737 |
| Dargo .. | 8,445 | 2,434 | 5,879 | 3,077 | 2,441 | 5,518 | — | 368 | + | 7 | — | 361 |
| Delatite .. | 10,957 | 9,587 | 20,544 | 11,491 | 10,574 | 22,065 | + | 534 | + | 987 | + | 1,521 |
| Dundas .. | 4,450 | 4,381 | 8,831 | 5,298 | 5,152 | 10,450 | — | 848 | — | 771 | — | 1,619 |
| Evelyn .. | 7,443 | 6,075 | 13,518 | 9,026 | 8,265 | 17,291 | + | 1,583 | + | 2,190 | + | 3,773 |
| Follett .. | 1,359 | 1,366 | 2,715 | 1,372 | 1,339 | 2,711 | — | 13 | — | 17 | — | 4 |
| Gladstone | 9,538 | 8,415 | 17,953 | 8,752 | 7,961 | 16,713 | — | 786 | — | 454 | — | 1,240 |
| Grant .. | 34,877 | 36,157 | 71,034 | 34,991 | 36,486 | 71,477 | + | 114 | + | 329 | + | 443 |
| Grenville .. | 23,730 | 24,416 | 48,146 | 20,503 | 22,567 | 43,070 | — | 3,227 | — | 1,849 | — | 5,076 |
| Gunbower | 4,333 | 3,834 | 8,167 | 5,083 | 4,181 | 9,264 | + | 750 | + | 347 | + | 1,097 |
| Hampden .. | 5,375 | 4,949 | 10,324 | 6,707 | 6,188 | 12,895 | + | 1,332 | + | 1,239 | + | 2,571 |
| Heyesbury | 3,413 | 3,045 | 6,458 | 3,705 | 3,261 | 6,966 | — | 292 | — | 216 | — | 508 |
| Kara Kara | 8,673 | 7,758 | 16,431 | 8,265 | 7,274 | 15,539 | — | 408 | — | 434 | — | 832 |
| Karkaroo | 5,581 | 3,852 | 9,403 | 9,618 | 6,562 | 16,180 | + | 4,067 | + | 2,710 | + | 6,777 |
| Lowan .. | 7,327 | 6,863 | 14,190 | 7,082 | 6,231 | 13,313 | — | 245 | — | 632 | — | 877 |
| Millewa .. | 68 | 44 | 112 | 56 | 28 | 84 | — | 12 | — | 16 | — | 28 |
| Moir .. | 18,515 | 16,148 | 34,663 | 16,814 | 15,028 | 31,842 | — | 1,701 | — | 1,120 | — | 2,821 |
| Morrington | 14,174 | 12,386 | 26,559 | 19,034 | 16,279 | 35,313 | + | 4,860 | + | 3,894 | + | 8,754 |
| Normanby | 6,031 | 5,837 | 11,868 | 5,900 | 6,007 | 11,907 | — | 131 | — | 170 | — | 39 |
| Poioartha .. | 5,932 | 4,733 | 10,665 | 7,367 | 6,533 | 13,900 | + | 1,435 | + | 1,800 | + | 3,235 |
| Ripon .. | 6,941 | 5,748 | 12,689 | 7,464 | 6,448 | 13,912 | + | 523 | — | 700 | + | 1,223 |
| Rodney .. | 10,315 | 8,825 | 19,140 | 10,399 | 9,089 | 19,488 | + | 84 | — | 264 | + | 348 |
| Talbot .. | 29,390 | 28,008 | 57,398 | 23,567 | 24,364 | 47,931 | — | 5,823 | — | 3,644 | — | 9,467 |
| Tambo .. | 1,523 | 1,125 | 2,648 | 1,650 | 1,329 | 2,979 | + | 127 | — | 204 | + | 331 |
| Tanjil .. | 10,484 | 9,626 | 20,110 | 10,130 | 9,562 | 19,692 | — | 354 | — | 64 | — | 418 |
| Tatchera .. | 4,883 | 3,692 | 8,575 | 6,318 | 4,519 | 10,837 | + | 1,435 | + | 827 | + | 2,262 |
| Villiers .. | 11,032 | 10,993 | 22,025 | 11,430 | 11,297 | 22,727 | + | 398 | + | 304 | + | 702 |
| Weeah .. | 219 | 141 | 360 | 1,255 | 697 | 1,952 | + | 1,036 | + | 556 | + | 1,592 |
| Wonnan- gatta .. | 1,356 | 915 | 2,271 | 998 | 783 | 1,781 | — | 358 | — | 182 | — | 540 |
| Migratory (County not speci- fied) .. | 1,096 | 729 | 1,825 | .. | .. | .. | — | 1,096 | — | 729 | — | 1,825 |
| Outside Counties Shipping | 2,067 | 214 | 2,281 | 4,082 | 723 | 4,805 | + | 2,015 | + | 509 | + | 2,524 |
| Total .. | 603,883 | 597,458 | 1,201,341 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | + | 51,708 | + | 62,502 | + | 114,210 |

NOTE.—Full-blooded aborigines, to the number of 271 in 1901, are included in the foregoing statement, but those enumerated in 1911, viz., 196, are excluded.

Decreases of population are shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these are in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone, where the mining industry had not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also shows a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There were also large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

Ages of the people.

The following table shows the ages of the people in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 0-5 .. | 75,229 | 73,505 | 66,807 | 65,179 | 73,061 | 70,417 |
| 5-10 .. | 64,989 | 63,251 | 72,052 | 70,493 | 65,615 | 63,904 |
| 10-15 .. | 58,536 | 57,528 | 67,389 | 66,640 | 63,586 | 62,523 |
| 15-20 .. | 56,889 | 57,560 | 58,896 | 59,717 | 67,804 | 67,719 |
| 20-25 .. | 63,356 | 62,185 | 50,593 | 57,632 | 61,895 | 65,217 |
| 25-30 .. | 62,910 | 54,999 | 45,469 | 52,832 | 51,955 | 55,651 |
| 30-35 .. | 47,632 | 39,667 | 46,635 | 48,156 | 44,928 | 48,694 |
| 35-40 .. | 31,672 | 26,398 | 46,723 | 43,390 | 41,308 | 44,549 |
| 40-45 .. | 23,924 | 21,332 | 37,118 | 33,551 | 42,512 | 42,480 |
| 45-50 .. | 22,007 | 19,567 | 24,137 | 21,810 | 41,015 | 38,477 |
| 50-55 .. | 22,676 | 19,290 | 18,348 | 17,601 | 31,866 | 29,420 |
| 55-60 .. | 22,135 | 16,132 | 15,351 | 15,157 | 19,486 | 18,457 |
| 60-65 .. | 20,091 | 12,847 | 14,979 | 14,292 | 13,834 | 14,316 |
| 65-70 .. | 11,075 | 7,140 | 16,080 | 13,843 | 11,432 | 12,603 |
| 70-75 .. | 7,194 | 4,775 | 11,781 | 8,360 | 9,415 | 9,972 |
| 75-80 .. | 3,191 | 2,253 | 5,733 | 4,231 | 7,275 | 6,934 |
| 80-85 .. | 1,378 | 1,006 | 2,453 | 2,065 | 3,903 | 3,387 |
| 85-90 .. | 459 | 356 | 603 | 587 | 1,133 | 1,129 |
| 90-100 .. | 168 | 124 | 160 | 152 | 301 | 321 |
| 100 and over .. | 5 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,898 | 2,071 | 2,564 | 1,759 | 3,259 | 3,780 |
| Total .. | 598,414 | 541,991 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 655,591 | 659,960 |

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 12·63 | 13·61 | 11·11 | 10·94 | 11·20 | 10·73 |
| 5-10 .. | 10·91 | 11·72 | 11·98 | 11·83 | 10·06 | 9·74 |
| 10-15 .. | 9·83 | 10·65 | 11·21 | 11·19 | 9·74 | 9·53 |
| 15-20 .. | 9·55 | 10·66 | 9·80 | 10·03 | 10·40 | 10·32 |
| 20-25 .. | 10·64 | 11·52 | 8·41 | 9·68 | 9·48 | 9·94 |
| 25-30 .. | 10·56 | 10·19 | 7·56 | 8·87 | 7·96 | 8·48 |
| 30-35 .. | 8·00 | 7·35 | 7·76 | 8·08 | 6·89 | 7·42 |
| 35-40 .. | 5·32 | 4·89 | 7·77 | 7·28 | 6·33 | 6·79 |
| 40-45 .. | 4·02 | 3·95 | 6·17 | 5·63 | 6·52 | 6·47 |
| 45-50 .. | 3·70 | 3·62 | 4·02 | 3·66 | 6·29 | 5·87 |
| 50-55 .. | 3·81 | 3·57 | 3·05 | 2·96 | 4·89 | 4·48 |
| 55-60 .. | 3·72 | 2·99 | 2·55 | 2·54 | 2·99 | 2·81 |
| 60-65 .. | 3·37 | 2·38 | 2·49 | 2·40 | 2·12 | 2·18 |
| 65-70 .. | 1·86 | 1·32 | 2·67 | 2·32 | 1·75 | 1·92 |
| 70-75 .. | 1·21 | ·88 | 1·96 | 1·40 | 1·44 | 1·52 |
| 75-80 .. | ·53 | ·42 | ·95 | ·71 | 1·11 | 1·06 |
| 80-85 .. | ·23 | ·19 | ·41 | ·35 | ·60 | ·52 |
| 85-90 .. | ·08 | ·07 | ·10 | ·10 | ·18 | ·17 |
| 90 and over .. | ·03 | ·02 | ·03 | ·03 | ·05 | ·05 |
| Specified Ages | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Persons at
dependent
and
supporting
ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The subjoined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15,

15-45, 45-65, and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

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

| Census Year. | Number of Persons at— | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | Dependent Ages (Under 15 years). | | Supporting Ages. | | | | Old Age (65 years and upwards). | |
| | | | 15 to 45 years. | | 45 to 65 years. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1891 | 198,754 | 194,284 | 286,383 | 262,141 | 86,909 | 67,836 | 23,470 | 15,659 |
| 1901 | 206,248 | 202,372 | 285,434 | 295,278 | 72,815 | 68,860 | 36,822 | 29,220 |
| 1911 | 202,262 | 196,844 | 310,402 | 324,310 | 106,201 | 100,670 | 33,467 | 34,356 |
| Proportions per cent. | | | | | | | | |
| 1891 | 33·87 | 35·98 | 48·09 | 48·56 | 14·60 | 12·56 | 3·94 | 2·90 |
| 1901 | 34·80 | 33·96 | 47·47 | 49·57 | 12·11 | 11·56 | 6·12 | 4·91 |
| 1911 | 31·00 | 30·00 | 47·59 | 49·42 | 16·28 | 15·34 | 5·13 | 5·24 |

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

For the sake of comparison, similar particulars are given for England and Wales for 1911:—

| Age Group. | Number of— | | Proportion Per Cent. for— | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Dependent ages — | | | | |
| Under 15 years | 5,531,039 | 5,519,828 | 31·70 | 29·64 |
| Supporting ages — | | | | |
| 15 to 45 years | 8,325,710 | 8,988,745 | 47·73 | 48·26 |
| 45 to 65 years | 2,779,439 | 3,047,165 | 15·93 | 16·36 |
| Old age— | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards .. | 809,370 | 1,069,146 | 4·64 | 5·74 |
| Total | 17,445,608 | 18,624,884 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The Year-Book for 1916-17 contains on page 220 a table showing the length of residence in Australia of the population of the metropolis and of the remainder of the State.

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

| Occupation. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Breadwinners— | | |
| Professional | 85,224 | 43,819 |
| Domestic | 66,815 | 62,175 |
| Commercial | 79,048 | 91,611 |
| Transport and Communication | 31,516 | 39,238 |
| Industrial | 146,233 | 187,773 |
| Primary Producers | 165,147 | 144,384 |
| Indefinite | 10,066 | 8,053 |
| Total Breadwinners | 534,049 | 577,053 |
| Dependents | 662,355 | 721,137 |
| Occupation not stated | 4,937 | 17,361 |
| Total Population | 1,201,341 | 1,315,551 |

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last census:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911.
(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Never Married. | Married. | Widowed. | Divorced. | Un-specified. | Total Number. |
| Under 15 years .. | 202,261 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 202,262 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 67,590 | 214 | .. | .. | .. | 67,804 |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 55,140 | 6,592 | 62 | 5 | 96 | 61,995 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 31,498 | 20,069 | 281 | 32 | 75 | 51,955 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 17,720 | 26,557 | 525 | 63 | 63 | 44,928 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 12,235 | 28,022 | 860 | 69 | 72 | 41,308 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 10,670 | 31,954 | 1,230 | 89 | 69 | 42,532 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 7,897 | 31,120 | 1,827 | 109 | 62 | 41,015 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 5,430 | 24,182 | 2,111 | 82 | 61 | 31,866 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 3,182 | 14,455 | 1,768 | 46 | 35 | 19,486 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 2,204 | 9,779 | 1,790 | 30 | 31 | 13,824 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 1,867 | 7,396 | 2,131 | 14 | 24 | 11,432 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 1,696 | 5,411 | 2,266 | 17 | 25 | 9,415 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 1,170 | 3,684 | 2,396 | 3 | 22 | 7,275 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 571 | 1,626 | 1,688 | 7 | 11 | 3,903 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 165 | 385 | 580 | .. | 3 | 1,133 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 58 | 89 | 154 | .. | .. | 301 |
| 100 years and over .. | .. | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 8 |
| Unspecified .. | 1,800 | 1,111 | 146 | 9 | 193 | 3,259 |
| All ages .. | 422,604 | 211,750 | 19,320 | 575 | 842 | 655,591 |
| Under 21 years .. | 282,916 | 567 | 2 | .. | .. | 283,485 |
| 21 years and upwards .. | 139,688 | 211,183 | 19,318 | 575 | 842 | 372,106 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911—*continued.*

| Ages. | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | Never Married. | Married. | Widowed. | Divorced. | Un-specified. | Total Number. |
| Under 15 years .. | 196,838 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 196,844 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 65,961 | 1,712 | 6 | .. | 40 | 67,719 |
| 20 „ 25 „ .. | 49,328 | 15,700 | 121 | 19 | 49 | 65,217 |
| 25 „ 30 „ .. | 26,521 | 28,595 | 442 | 64 | 29 | 55,651 |
| 30 „ 35 „ .. | 16,354 | 31,290 | 930 | 98 | 22 | 48,694 |
| 35 „ 40 „ .. | 12,085 | 30,541 | 1,799 | 107 | 17 | 44,549 |
| 40 „ 45 „ .. | 9,214 | 30,266 | 2,870 | 112 | 18 | 42,480 |
| 45 „ 50 „ .. | 6,902 | 27,318 | 4,138 | 108 | 11 | 38,477 |
| 50 „ 55 „ .. | 4,572 | 19,793 | 4,965 | 82 | 8 | 29,420 |
| 55 „ 60 „ .. | 2,391 | 11,316 | 4,718 | 21 | 11 | 18,457 |
| 60 „ 65 „ .. | 1,409 | 7,368 | 5,508 | 20 | 11 | 14,316 |
| 65 „ 70 „ .. | 966 | 5,153 | 6,459 | 15 | 10 | 12,603 |
| 70 „ 75 „ .. | 539 | 3,196 | 6,220 | 4 | 13 | 9,972 |
| 75 „ 80 „ .. | 312 | 1,662 | 4,949 | 7 | 4 | 6,934 |
| 80 „ 85 „ .. | 150 | 578 | 2,652 | 1 | 6 | 3,387 |
| 85 „ 90 „ .. | 51 | 120 | 953 | .. | 5 | 1,129 |
| 90 „ 100 „ .. | 9 | 38 | 273 | .. | 1 | 321 |
| 100 years and over | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Unspecified .. | 1,255 | 1,812 | 504 | 7 | 202 | 3,780 |
| All ages .. | 394,857 | 216,465 | 47,516 | 665 | 457 | 659,960 |
| Under 21 years .. | 275,008 | 3,309 | 25 | 4 | 62 | 278,408 |
| 21 years and upwards | 119,849 | 213,156 | 47,491 | 661 | 395 | 381,552 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911—*continued.*

| Ages. | PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE. | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | Never Married. | Husbands. | Widowers. | Never Married. | Wives. | Widows. |
| Under 15 years .. | 100·0 | .. | .. | 100·0 | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 99·7 | ·3 | .. | 97·5 | 2·5 | .. |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 89·2 | 10·7 | ·1 | 75·7 | 24·1 | ·2 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 60·8 | 38·7 | ·5 | 47·7 | 51·5 | ·8 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 39·6 | 59·3 | 1·1 | 33·7 | 64·4 | 1·9 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 29·8 | 68·1 | 2·1 | 27·2 | 68·8 | 4·0 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 23·8 | 73·3 | 2·9 | 21·7 | 71·5 | 6·8 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 19·3 | 76·2 | 4·5 | 18·0 | 71·2 | 10·8 |
| 50 " 60 " .. | 16·8 | 75·6 | 7·6 | 14·6 | 65·1 | 20·3 |
| 60 " 70 " .. | 16·2 | 68·2 | 15·6 | 8·8 | 46·6 | 44·6 |
| 70 " 80 " .. | 17·2 | 54·7 | 28·1 | 5·0 | 28·8 | 66·2 |
| 80 years and upwards | 14·9 | 39·5 | 45·6 | 4·3 | 15·3 | 80·4 |
| All ages .. | 64·6 | 32·4 | 3·0 | 60·1 | 32·7 | 7·2 |
| Under 21 years .. | 99·8 | ·2 | .. | 98·8 | 1·2 | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 37·7 | 57·0 | 5·3 | 31·5 | 56·0 | 12·5 |

Marriageable persons. The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

Proportion of marriageable females. At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52.

Centenarians in Victoria. There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Of the men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed.

Statements showing the materials of which houses were composed, the number of persons living therein, and the weekly rental values of

private dwellings at the date of the 1911 census are given on pages 224 and 225 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the six census years 1861-1911:—

- DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

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

The population returned at the census of 1911 represents a proportion of 14·9 persons to the square mile. In 1901 the proportion was 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 480 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1911, a number smaller than in any of the four preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

Birthplaces of the people, 1911.

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

| Birthplaces. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Victoria | 495,490 | 514,729 | 1,010,219 |
| Other Australian States | 46,169 | 52,557 | 98,726 |
| New Zealand | 4,968 | 5,099 | 10,067 |
| England and Wales | 49,558 | 39,824 | 89,382 |
| Scotland | 14,200 | 12,377 | 26,577 |
| Ireland | 19,169 | 22,308 | 41,477 |
| British India | 1,179 | 427 | 1,606 |
| Other British Possessions | 2,201 | 1,723 | 3,924 |
| Total British | 632,964 | 649,044 | 1,281,978 |

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911—continued.

| Birthplaces. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Austria-Hungary | 280 | 75 | 355 |
| Germany | 4,343 | 1,799 | 6,142 |
| France | 471 | 263 | 734 |
| Belgium | 72 | 27 | 99 |
| Italy | 1,140 | 359 | 1,499 |
| Sweden | 1,138 | 82 | 1,220 |
| Norway | 726 | 81 | 807 |
| Russia | 777 | 296 | 1,073 |
| Turkey | 27 | 4 | 31 |
| United States | 1,085 | 665 | 1,750 |
| China | 4,246 | 56 | 4,302 |
| Japan | 47 | 10 | 57 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 2,450 | 733 | 3,183 |
| Total Foreign | 16,802 | 4,450 | 21,252 |
| At Sea | 630 | 673 | 1,303 |
| Unspecified | 5,225 | 5,793 | 11,018 |
| Grand Total | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with the natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252, or 1·6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582, or 2·1 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

Increase of
population in
six decades.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under :—

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

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

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons. The increases in other periods were 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportions
of sexes,
Victoria.

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

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

The ratios for different age groups for the last three census years are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the last census date in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1911, also the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1917, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1917.

| Sub-District. | Area in Acres. | Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911. | Persons to the Acre, 1917. | Estimated Population, 31st December, 1917. |
|---|----------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Melbourne City | 7,555 | 103,593 | 14·2 | 107,040 |
| Fitzroy City | 923 | 34,283 | 38·1 | 35,150 |
| Collingwood City | 1,139 | 34,190 | 31·5 | 35,860 |
| Richmond City | 1,430 | 40,442 | 28·5 | 40,780 |
| Brunswick City | 2,719 | 32,215 | 14·4 | 39,100 |
| Northcote City | 2,850 | 17,519 | 9·1 | 25,900 |
| Prahran City | 2,320 | 45,367 | 21·0 | 48,730 |
| South Melbourne City | 2,303 | 46,190 | 21·1 | 48,500 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 2,366 | 13,515 | 5·5 | 13,000 |
| St. Kilda City | 2,049 | 25,334 | 15·8 | 32,290 |
| Brighton Town | 3,308 | 12,083 | 5·7 | 19,000 |
| Essendon City | 4,000 | 23,749 | 8·1 | 32,500 |
| Hawthorn City | 2,400 | 24,450 | 11·7 | 28,100 |
| Kew Town | 3,553 | 11,152 | 3·9 | 13,900 |
| Footscray City | 2,577 | 23,643 | 11·8 | 30,290 |
| Williamstown Town | 2,775 | 15,275 | 6·7 | 18,600 |
| Oakleigh Borough | 2,658 | 2,151 | 1·9 | 5,000 |
| Caulfield City | 5,600 | 15,919 | 4·9 | 27,250 |
| Malvern City | 4,000 | 15,969 | 6·9 | 27,500 |
| Camberwell City | 8,320 | 12,551 | 2·3 | 18,940 |
| Preston Shire | 8,800 | 5,049 | ·9 | 7,870 |
| Coburg Town | 4,800 | 9,505 | 3·1 | 14,790 |
| Sandringham Borough | 3,740 | * | 2·2 | 8,170 |
| Remainder of District | 81,181 | 24,873 | ·3 | 27,400 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River | ... | 4,220 | ... | 2,580 |
| Total, including Shipping | 163,366 | 593,237 | 4·3 | 708,240 |

* Included with "Remainder of District" in 1911.

Density of metropolitan population. Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 38 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 32 and Richmond 29; Prahran and South Melbourne have about 21; St. Kilda City has 16 and Melbourne City 14 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,968 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 497; Williamstown, 444; St. Kilda, 298; Caulfield, 305; Richmond, 208; and

Brighton, 192 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 6,126 acres, and, if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 33; South Melbourne, 27; Melbourne City, 19; St. Kilda, 18; Williamstown, 8; and Kew, 5; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

In the following return Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the end of 1917, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1917.

| Divisions. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1917. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total. | Proportion per cent. | Persons to the Sq. Mile. |
| Metropolitan | 255 | 708,240 | 50.19 | 2,777 |
| Other Urban | 376 | 203,560 | 14.43 | 541 |
| Total Urban | 631 | 911,800 | 64.62 | 1,445 |
| Rural | 87,253 | 499,204 | 35.38 | 5.7 |
| Total State | 87,884 | 1,411,004 | 100.00 | 16.1 |

Proportion of metropolitan population.

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is more than 50 per cent. of that of the whole State. The corresponding proportions for the years 1910-17 are shown in the following statement:—

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

| Year. | Per cent. | Year. | Per cent. |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1910 | 44.4 | 1914 | 47.1 |
| 1911 | 45.1 | 1915 | 48.2 |
| 1912 | 45.7 | 1916 | 49.7 |
| 1913 | 46.1 | 1917 | 50.2 |

Greater
Melbourne—
increase of
population.

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away before 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905 and a town in 1912. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,373 in 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Cities— | | | |
| Melbourne | 104,316 | 97,440 | 108,593 |
| Fitzroy | 32,453 | 31,687 | 34,283 |
| Collingwood | 35,070 | 32,749 | 34,190 |
| Richmond | 38,797 | 37,824 | 40,442 |
| Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) | 21,961 | 24,141 | 32,215 |
| Prahran | 39,703 | 40,441 | 45,367 |
| South Melbourne | 41,724 | 40,619 | 46,190 |
| St. Kilda | 19,838 | 20,542 | 25,334 |
| Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) | 14,411 | 17,426 | 23,749 |
| Hawthorn | 19,585 | 21,430 | 24,450 |
| Footscray | 19,149 | 18,318 | 23,643 |
| Towns— | | | |
| Northcote | 7,458 | 9,677 | 17,519 |
| Williamstown | 15,960 | 14,052 | 15,275 |
| Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) | 13,067 | 12,176 | 13,515 |
| Brighton | 9,858 | 10,047 | 12,083 |
| Malvern (Shire 1891)* | 8,136 | 10,619 | 15,969 |
| Caulfield (Shire 1891) | 8,005 | 9,541 | 15,919 |
| Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) | 6,204 | 8,602 | 12,551 |
| Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) | 8,462 | 9,469 | 11,132 |

* Proclaimed a city, 30th May, 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891,
1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Boroughs— | | | |
| Oakleigh | 1,236 | 1,273 | 2,151 |
| Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)* .. | 5,752 | 6,772 | 9,505 |
| Shires— | | | |
| Preston | 3,569 | 4,059 | 5,049 |
| Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District | 14,217 | 15,445 | 24,873 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. | 1,965 | 1,730 | 4,220 |
| Total | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 |

* Constituted a town, 9th September, 1912.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; and Warrnambool, Mildura, Maryborough, Hamilton, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1917, were as follows :—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1917.

| Name of Town. | 1911 (Census). | 1917 (Estimated). |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Ballarat | 42,403 | 40,404 |
| Bendigo | 39,417 | 35,640 |
| Geelong | 30,273 | 34,037 |
| Warrnambool | 7,010 | 7,400 |
| Castlemaine | 7,020 | 7,372 |
| Mildura | 4,608 | 5,300 |
| Maryborough | 5,675 | 4,900 |
| Hamilton | 4,900 | 4,700 |
| Stawell | 4,410 | 4,410 |

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1917 :—

| Town. | Estimated Population in 1917. | Town. | Estimated Population in 1917. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ararat | 4,500 | Horsham | 3,600 |
| Colac | 4,250 | Sale | 3,542 |
| Wangaratta | 4,030 | Camperdown | 3,450 |
| Echuca | 4,000 | Beechworth | 3,450 |
| St. Arnaud | 3,850 | Bairnsdale | 3,300 |
| Daylesford | 3,800 | Kyneton | 3,300 |
| Wonthaggi | 3,800 | Shepparton | 3,175 |

Rates of
Increase of
population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in the remainder of the State are shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1917.

| Period. | In Victoria. | | In Melbourne and Suburbs. | | In Remainder of State. | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1851-60 ... | 2·01 | 21·59 | * | 13·62 | * | 26·67 |
| 1861-70 ... | 2·46 | 3·05 | 1·96† | 3·91 | 2·63† | 2·74 |
| 1871-80 ... | 1·87 | 1·70 | 1·33 | 3·31 | 2·11 | 1·01 |
| 1881-90 ... | 1·66 | 2·80 | 1·53 | 5·56 | 1·74 | 1·17 |
| 1891-1900 ... | 1·47 | ·55 | 1·36 | ·25 | 1·55 | ·77 |
| 1901 ... | 1·26 | 1·28 | ·98 | 1·35 | 1·46 | 1·24 |
| 1902 ... | 1·18 | ·26 | ·99 | ·25 | 1·31 | ·26 |
| 1903 ... | 1·15 | -·06 | ·95 | ·58 | 1·29 | -·51 |
| 1904 ... | 1·27 | ·28 | 1·05 | 1·14 | 1·42 | -·34 |
| 1905 ... | 1·27 | ·85 | 1·05 | 1·64 | 1·43 | ·27 |
| 1906 ... | 1·27 | 1·26 | 1·02 | 2·06 | 1·46 | ·67 |
| 1907 ... | 1·35 | 1·28 | 1·14 | 2·35 | 1·51 | ·49 |
| 1908 ... | 1·22 | ·84 | 1·02 | 2·62 | 1·37 | -·51 |
| 1909 ... | 1·35 | 1·56 | 1·16 | 2·85 | 1·49 | ·56 |
| 1910 ... | 1·29 | 1·31 | 1·07 | 2·57 | 1·47 | ·30 |
| 1911 ... | 1·36 | 2·37 | 1·18 | 2·07 | 1·51 | 2·62 |
| 1912 ... | 1·44 | 3·10 | 1·38 | 4·71 | 1·48 | 1·79 |
| 1913 ... | 1·49 | 2·29 | 1·50 | 3·59 | 1·47 | 1·20 |
| 1914 ... | 1·40 | 1·31 | 1·41 | 3·58 | 1·39 | -·58 |
| 1915 ... | 1·34 | -·90 | 1·36 | 1·48 | 1·33 | -3·02 |
| 1916 ... | 1·25 | -1·36 | 1·27 | 1·70 | 1·23 | -4·21 |
| 1917 ... | 1·32 | ·87 | 1·31 | 1·81 | 1·33 | -·07 |

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has during all periods except the four years 1913 to 1916 been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health.

The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

| State. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Victoria .. | 77,345 | 540,322 | 731,528 | 862,346 | 1,140,405 | 1,201,070 | 1,315,551 |
| New South Wales .. | 191,099 | 350,860 30,059 | 503,981 117,960 | 751,468 213,525 | 1,132,234 393,718 | 1,354,846 498,129 | 1,648,448 605,813 |
| Queensland .. | | | | | | | |
| South Australia .. | 63,700 | 126,830 | 185,626 | 279,865 | 320,431 | 363,157 | 411,868 |
| Western Australia .. | 5,886 | 15,100 | 25,270 | 29,708 | 49,782 | 134,124 | 282,114 |
| Tasmania .. | 70,130 | 89,977 | 101,020 | 115,705 | 146,667 | 172,475 | 191,211 |
| Australia .. | 408,160 | 1,153,148 | 1,665,385 | 2,252,617 | 3,183,237 | 3,773,801 | 4,455,005 |
| New Zealand | 22,108 | 84,536 | 257,810 | 489,933 | 626,658 | 772,719 | 1,008,407 |

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1917, also the increase of population since the census of 1911, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

| State. | Estimated Population, 31st December, 1917. | | | Increase since Census of 1911. (2nd April.) | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Victoria .. | 671,382 | 739,622 | 1,411,004 | 95,453 | 16.1 |
| New South Wales .. | 929,306 | 950,643 | 1,879,949 | 233,215 | 6.1 |
| Queensland .. | 351,698 | 336,889 | 688,532 | 82,719 | 1.0 |
| South Australia .. | 201,433 | 234,781 | 436,214 | 27,656 | 1.1 |
| Western Australia .. | 158,701 | 150,722 | 309,423 | 27,309 | .3 |
| Tasmania .. | 101,520 | 101,657 | 203,177 | 11,966 | 7.8 |
| Territories— | | | | | |
| Northern .. | 3,886 | 1,022 | 4,908 | 1,598 | .01 |
| Federal .. | 1,080 | 1,024 | 2,104 | 390 | 2.3 |
| Australia .. | 2,410,001 | 2,516,310 | 4,926,311 | 480,306 | 1.7 |
| New Zealand .. | 537,360 | 560,312 | 1,097,672 | 89,265 | 10.6 |

Australian States—
increase of
population,
1851 to 1911.

The subjoined table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and as to the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1851 TO 1911.

| Period. | Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration. | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 400,045 | 126,314 | | 35,750 | 6,510 | 7,709 | 576,328 |
| 1861-71 " | 41,789 | 48,247 | 68,581 | 17,060 | 6,386 | -5,182 | 176,880 |
| 1871-81 " | -15,322 | 107,536 | 58,904 | 45,032 | -135 | -770 | 195,245 |
| 1881-91 " | 116,950 | 171,061 | 114,835 | -28,275 | 12,973 | 5,993 | 393,537 |
| 1891-01 " | -111,848 | -4,064 | 16,693 | -15,568 | 118,441 | -2,179 | 1,475 |
| 1901-11 " | -42,340 | 45,564 | 19,708 | -5,406 | 53,723 | -14,592 | 56,657 |
| Total .. | 389,274 | 494,658 | 278,721 | 48,503 | 197,898 | -9,022 | 1,400,122 |
| Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | | | | | | | |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 62,932 | 63,506 | | 27,380 | 2,704 | 12,198 | 168,000 |
| 1861-71 " | 149,417 | 104,874 | 19,320 | 41,736 | 3,784 | 16,226 | 335,357 |
| 1871-81 " | 146,140 | 139,951 | 36,661 | 49,207 | 4,573 | 15,455 | 391,987 |
| 1881-91 " | 161,199 | 209,705 | 65,358 | 68,841 | 7,101 | 24,969 | 537,088 |
| 1891-01 " | 172,513 | 226,676 | 87,718 | 58,294 | 15,901 | 27,987 | 589,089 |
| 1901-11 " | 156,821 | 248,038 | 87,976 | 54,117 | 44,267 | 33,328 | 624,547 |
| Total .. | 848,932 | 992,750 | 297,033 | 299,575 | 78,330 | 130,103 | 2,646,723 |
| Total Increase. | | | | | | | |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 462,977 | 189,820 | | 63,130 | 9,214 | 19,847 | 744,988 |
| 1861-71 " | 191,206 | 153,121 | 87,901 | 58,796 | 10,170 | 11,043 | 512,237 |
| 1871-81 " | 130,818 | 247,487 | 95,565 | 94,239 | 4,438 | 14,685 | 587,232 |
| 1881-91 " | 278,059 | 380,766 | 180,193 | 49,566 | 20,074 | 30,962 | 930,620 |
| 1891-01 " | 60,665 | 222,612 | 104,411 | 42,726 | 134,342 | 25,808 | 590,564 |
| 1901-11 " | 114,481 | 293,692 | 107,684 | 48,711 | 97,990 | 18,736 | 681,204 |
| Total .. | 1,238,206 | 1,487,408 | 575,754 | 348,168 | 276,228 | 121,081 | 4,046,845 |

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration

—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 65½ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34½ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

Victoria had, at the census of 1911, the largest proportion of old persons in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and was followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions were much lower.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 56 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, the most noticeable advance having been in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase of population was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 777,300 inhabitants in 1917. These two cities contain about 30 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1917.

| Capital City (with Suburbs). | Enumerated Population at the Census of— | | | | | | Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1917. | Persons to the Acre, 1917. |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | | |
| Melbourne | 139,916 | 206,780 | 282,947 | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 | 708,240 | 4·34 |
| Sydney .. | 95,789 | 137,776 | 224,939 | 383,283 | 481,830 | 636,355 | 777,300 | 6·57 |
| Brisbane .. | 6,051 | 15,029 | 31,109 | 101,554 | 119,428 | 140,977 | 173,504 | ·89 |
| Adelaide .. | 18,303 | 42,744 | 103,864 | 133,252 | 162,094 | 191,312 | 225,317 | 1·32 |
| Perth .. | * | * | * | * | 66,832 | 109,375 | 117,000 | 1·32 |
| Hobart .. | 24,773 | 26,004 | 27,248 | 33,450 | 34,604 | 40,335 | 40,352 | ·86 |
| Wellington | 4,176 | 7,908 | 20,563 | 34,190 | 49,344 | 70,729 | 195,235 | 2·93 |

* Not available.

† Census 1916.

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

Population of the principal cities in the British Empire. The following is a list of the cities in the British Empire which, at the date of the latest enumeration, had a population exceeding 300,000. It will be seen that Sydney is the seventh and Melbourne the ninth city in the Empire:—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

| City. | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Greater London | England | 1914 | 7,419,704 |
| Calcutta | India | 1911 | 1,222,313 |
| Glasgow | Scotland | 1915 | 1,072,793 |
| Bombay | India | 1911 | 979,445 |
| Manchester (with Salford) | England | 1914 | 965,800 |
| Birmingham | England | 1914 | 860,591 |
| Sydney | Australia | 1917 | 777,300 |
| Liverpool | England | 1914 | 763,926 |
| Melbourne | Australia | 1917 | 708,240 |
| Montreal | Canada | 1913 | 600,000 |
| Madras | India | 1911 | 518,660 |
| Hyderabad | India | 1914 | 500,623 |
| Sheffield | England | 1914 | 472,234 |
| Leeds | England | 1914 | 457,507 |
| Dublin | Ireland | 1914 | 406,000 |
| Belfast | Ireland | 1914 | 399,000 |
| Toronto | Canada | 1911 | 376,538 |
| Bristol | England | 1914 | 361,573 |
| Edinburgh | Scotland | 1915 | 326,901 |

Chinese and
Aborigines in
Victoria.

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

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

| Year of Census. | Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines. | | | Chinese. | | | Aborigines. | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861 | 540,322 | 328,651 | 211,671 | 24,732 | 24,724 | 8 | 1,694 | 1,046 | 648 |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 461,050 | 330,478 | 17,935 | 17,899 | 36 | 1,330 | 784 | 546 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 452,083 | 410,263 | 12,128 | 11,869 | 259 | 780 | 460 | 320 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 598,414 | 541,991 | 9,377 | 8,772 | 605 | 565 | 325 | 240 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 7,349 | 6,740 | 609 | 652 | 367 | 285 |
| 1911 | 1,215,551 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 5,601 | 4,956 | 645 | 643 | 340 | 303 |

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any portion of the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

Arrivals and
departures of
Chinese.

During each of the years in the quinquennial period ended 1917, except 1916, the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater than the number who entered the State. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 278. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-). |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---|
| 1913 | 475 | 579 | -104 |
| 1914 | 323 | 501 | -178 |
| 1915 | 530 | 592 | -62 |
| 1916 | 481 | 397 | +84 |
| 1917 | 457 | 475 | -18 |
| Total | 2,266 | 2,544 | -278 |

Decrease of
Aborigines.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that all the pure race and a number of half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1916-17.

| Station. | Area of Reserves. | Total Number under care. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | Acres. | |
| Conanderrk | 2,400 | 55 |
| Lake Condah | 2,050 | 30 |
| Lake Tyers | 4,000 | 63 |
| Framlingham | 548 | 30 |
| Celac and Lake Moodemere | 41 | 8 |
| Dépôts | .. | 134 |
| Total | 9,039 | 320* |

* Including all who received intermittent rations during the year.

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1916-17, 7 deaths occurred—1 at Lake Tyers, 1 at Framlingham, and 5 at Coranderrk. There were 5 births—3 at Coranderrk and 2 at Condah.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £3,945. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1917:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Amount expended | £395,392 |
| Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue .. | 13,152 |
| Net cost | £382,240 |

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth at the census of 1911, and of Maoris in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1916:—

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| States and Territories. | Chinese. | | Aborigines. | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Full Blood. | | Half-caste. | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| States— | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 4,956 | 645 | 103 | 93 | 237 | 210 |
| New South Wales .. | 8,500 | 855 | 1,152 | 860 | 2,335 | 2,177 |
| Queensland | 6,138 | 576 | 5,145 | 3,542 | 1,361 | 1,147 |
| South Australia .. | 291 | 68 | 802 | 637 | 346 | 346 |
| Western Australia .. | 1,808 | 64 | 3,433 | 2,936 | 760 | 715 |
| Tasmania | 450 | 79 | 2 | 1 | 123 | 104 |
| Territories— | | | | | | |
| Northern Territory | 1,228 | 111 | 743 | 480 | 117 | 127 |
| Federal Capital Territory .. | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Australia | 23,374 | 2,398 | 11,385 | 8,554 | 5,283 | 4,830 |
| New Zealand | 2,542* | 88* | 24,019 | 22,228 | 1,914 | 1,615 |

* Census of 1911.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. In each State except Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to

Decrease of Chinese in Australia.

7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1916 in New Zealand show a decrease of 68 as compared with those returned in 1911. This decrease is to some extent accounted for by the enlistment of Maoris.

With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the small number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since it commenced to operate. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901 :—

**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS
(OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1917.**

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-). |
|--|-------------|------------|---|
| From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901 | 609 | 483 | + 126 |
| 1902 | 307 | 525 | - 218 |
| 1903 | 96 | 92 | + 4 |
| 1904 | 48 | 75 | - 27 |
| 1905 | 58 | 136 | - 78 |
| 1906 | 71 | 129 | - 58 |
| 1907 | 41 | 79 | - 38 |
| 1908 | 64 | 62 | + 2 |
| 1909 | 69 | 69 | .. |
| 1910 | 137 | 156 | - 19 |
| 1911 | 104 | 77 | + 27 |
| 1912 | 133 | 74 | + 59 |
| 1913 | 117 | 91 | + 26 |
| 1914 | 58 | 67 | - 9 |
| 1915 | 79 | 97 | - 18 |
| 1916 | 80 | 92 | - 12 |
| 1917 | 67 | 208 | - 141 |
| Total | 2,138 | 2,512 | - 374 |

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601 and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Race. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. |
| Asiatic— | | | | | | |
| Chinese | 4,491 | 465 | 216 | 429 | 4,707 | 894 |
| Hindus | 720 | 73 | 9 | 32 | 729 | 105 |
| Japanese | 39 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 20 |
| Syrians | 244 | 19 | 197 | 5 | 441 | 16 |
| Cingalese | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| Other | 31 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 33 | 17 |
| African— | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 44 | 27 | 11 | 36 | 55 | 63 |
| Other | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| American— | | | | | | |
| American Indians | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Polynesians— | | | | | | |
| Maois | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Other | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Indefinite | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 5,600 | 606 | 449 | 529 | 6,049 | 1,135 |

Coloured
persons in
Australia.

Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aborigines and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. Details are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16.

Aliens arriving
in and depart-
ing from
Australia.

According to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1917 was 3,511, and of those who departed 3,258, the excess of arrivals over departures thus being 253. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Papuans, and Hindoos, and, of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Naturalization.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States, are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out

letters of naturalization, but, owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1917, from which it will be seen that about 33 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 20 per cent. Chinese :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1917.

| Native Places. | Numbers Naturalized in each Year. | | | | | Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1917. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915 | 1916. | 1917. | |
| France | 17 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 363 |
| Belgium | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | 2 | 64 |
| Austria | 21 | 66 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 375 |
| Germany | 173 | 648 | 60 | 39 | 19 | 4,879 |
| Russia | 38 | 111 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 692 |
| Norway and Sweden ... | 74 | 142 | 104 | 57 | 29 | 4,840 |
| Other European Countries | 92 | 190 | 142 | 90 | 60 | |
| United States | 13 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 274 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,969 |
| Other Countries | 2 | 7 | 26 | 4 | .. | 214 |
| Total | 434 | 1,202 | 378 | 211 | 131 | 14,670 |

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration
of Births,
Deaths, and
Marriages.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *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.

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, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and that for a certificate 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., or 2s. if a certificate is required.

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

MARRIAGES.

Marriages. Marriages in Victoria in 1917 numbered 9,506, which was 1,835 less than in the preceding year, and 3,326 less than in 1915. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1898 TO 1917.

| Year. | No. of Marriages. | Year. | No. of Marriages. |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1898 | 7,620 | 1908 | 9,334 |
| 1899 | 8,140 | 1909 | 9,431 |
| 1900 | 8,308 | 1910 | 10,240 |
| 1901 | 8,406 | 1911 | 11,088 |
| 1902 | 8,477 | 1912 | 11,738 |
| 1903 | 7,605 | 1913 | 11,324 |
| 1904 | 8,210 | 1914 | 11,830 |
| 1905 | 8,774 | 1915 | 12,832 |
| 1906 | 8,930 | 1916 | 11,341 |
| 1907 | 9,575 | 1917 | 9,506 |

The figures for 1915 include a large number of marriages of soldiers who were leaving to take part in the war. Under normal circumstances, many of these would have taken place at a later date. This factor, and the large number of marriageable males at the war, would account for the great reduction in the number of marriages during the past two years. All divisions of the Commonwealth experienced somewhat similar reductions. The marriages in Australia for 1917 numbered only 33,674 as against 40,292 in the previous year and 45,264 in 1915. Of the total for 1917, 9,506 took place in Victoria, 13,259 in New South Wales, 4,862 in Queensland, 3,252 in South Australia, 1,621 in Western Australia, 1,138 in Tasmania, 34 in the Northern Territory and 2 in the Federal Capital Territory.

Marriage rates. The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but, as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years:—

MARRIAGE RATES, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | Marriage Rate. | Year. | Marriage Rate. |
|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 1908 | 7·37 | 1913 | 8·13 |
| 1909 | 7·36 | 1914 | 8·31 |
| 1910 | 7·83 | 1915 | 9·00 |
| 1911 | 8·40 | 1916 | 8·05 |
| 1912 | 8·65 | 1917 | 6·76 |

The marriage rate for 1915 was the highest recorded since 1860. The reasons for the lower rates in 1916 and 1917 are given in the

preceding paragraph. Similar causes account for the reductions in the marriage rates for the past two years in the other Australian States and New Zealand. The rates in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1917 were as follows:—New South Wales, 7·09; Queensland, 7·15; South Australia, 7·52; Western Australia, 5·25; Tasmania, 5·72; New Zealand, 5·84; and England and Wales, 6·95.

Marriages to marriageable males in Australia. A better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards. This is shown in the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

| | 1900-2. | 1911. | Increase per cent. in 1911. |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Victoria | 56·0 | 67·3 | 20·2 |
| New South Wales... .. | 58·3 | 68·0 | 16·6 |
| Queensland | 41·6 | 54·9 | 32·0 |
| South Australia | 56·8 | 81·3 | 43·1 |
| Western Australia | 41·9 | 45·8 | 9·3 |
| Tasmania | 65·7 | 69·3 | 5·5 |
| Australia | 55·7 | 64·7 | 16·0 |
| New Zealand | 55·1 | 58·8 | 6·7 |

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and 5½ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50 the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows:—Victoria, 853; New South Wales, 1,116; Queensland, 1,449; South Australia, 946; Western Australia, 2,265; Tasmania, 950; and Australia, 1,096.

Marriages to marriageable men and women.

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

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

| Year of Census. | Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|---|--|--|
| | Enumerated Population. | Number of Unmarried and Widowed. | | Marriages. | Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the— | | |
| | | Men (aged 21 to 55). | Women (aged 18 to 50). | | Population. | Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55). | Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50). |
| 1857 .. | 353,668 | 88,456 | 18,128 | 4,465 | 11·64 | 50·48 | 246·30 |
| 1861 .. | 513,896 | 98,665 | 24,009 | 4,528 | 8·81 | 45·89 | 188·60 |
| 1871 .. | 712,263 | 77,078 | 40,836 | 4,715 | 6·62 | 61·17 | 115·46 |
| 1881 .. | 849,438 | 77,250 | 75,098 | 5,732 | 6·75 | 74·20 | 76·33 |
| 1891 .. | 1,130,463 | 133,576 | 113,276 | 9,007 | 7·97 | 67·43 | 79·51 |
| 1901 .. | 1,193,340 | 123,691 | 137,267 | 8,468 | 7·10 | 68·46 | 61·69 |
| 1911 .. | 1,309,950 | 132,642 | 158,556 | 10,984 | 8·39 | 82·81 | 69·28 |

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

Factors in marriage rates.

The marriage rate for men in the last census year was the highest ever recorded, and the marriages in proportion to population were more numerous than in the preceding four census years. An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows how the crude marriage rate is affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. The maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to 50 rose from 4·7 in 1857 to 12·1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, except 1901, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

Marriages to marriageable persons in metropolis and country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* In the case of men 20-25.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men in each age group (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and that of marriages to marriageable women was greater in every age group except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 106, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85, and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

Marriage rates of bachelors, widowers, spinsters, and widows.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying were obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the last census. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year 1911:—

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

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

* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and, further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rate for widows with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of

marrying is much greater—it follows that the rate for each of the two former sections is much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1917 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1917.

| Ages of Bridegrooms. | Ages of Brides. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Bridegrooms. | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21 to 25. | 25 to 30. | 30 to 35. | 35 to 40. | 40 to 45. | 45 to 50. | 50 to 55. | | 55 to 60. | 60 to 65. | 65 to 70. | 70 and over. |
| 17 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 18 | ... | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| 19 | ... | 3 | 13 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| 20 | ... | 1 | 12 | 21 | 20 | 32 | 45 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 139 |
| 21 to 25 | ... | 5 | 15 | 54 | 115 | 179 | 241 | 1,241 | 342 | 41 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,244 |
| 25 to 30 | ... | 2 | 6 | 25 | 62 | 120 | 154 | 1,433 | 1,315 | 227 | 45 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3,402 |
| 30 to 35 | ... | 1 | 6 | 18 | 38 | 39 | 419 | 616 | 323 | 85 | 22 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,579 |
| 35 to 40 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 132 | 256 | 216 | 135 | 38 | 18 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 843 |
| 40 to 45 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 45 | 66 | 102 | 97 | 59 | 29 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 416 |
| 45 to 50 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 57 | 79 | 43 | 50 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 313 |
| 50 to 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | 23 | 41 | 40 | 36 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 202 |
| 55 to 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 25 | 29 | 21 | 26 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 134 |
| 60 to 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 46 |
| 65 to 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | ... | 27 |
| 70 to 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... | 17 |
| 75 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Total Brides... | 8 | 35 | 122 | 255 | 407 | 509 | 3,376 | 2,673 | 1,008 | 527 | 246 | 181 | 81 | 42 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 9,506 |

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus two men between 65 and 70 married women under 25 years of age, while four women between 45 and 50 were married to men who were their juniors by 20 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 703 were older and 188 younger than their brides, and 109 were of the same age as their partners.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the succeeding table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1901-10, also for the year 1917:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1917.

| Age Group. | Proportion per 1,000 of total. | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Bridegrooms. | | | Brides. | | |
| | 1881-90. | 1901-10. | 1917. | 1881-90. | 1901-10. | 1917. |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | .15 | .14 | ... |
| 15 to 16 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.17 | 1.12 | ... |
| 16 to 17 ... | .03 | .09 | ... | 6.53 | 5.16 | 3.68 |
| 17 to 18 ... | .29 | .34 | .53 | 20.32 | 15.58 | 12.83 |
| 18 to 19 ... | 1.46 | 2.09 | 4.31 | 42.94 | 33.31 | 26.82 |
| 19 to 20 ... | 5.62 | 7.02 | 9.57 | 65.03 | 48.67 | 42.81 |
| 20 to 21 ... | 15.19 | 13.67 | 14.62 | 73.84 | 59.41 | 53.54 |
| 21 to 25 ... | 321.02 | 258.64 | 236.06 | 432.34 | 380.91 | 355.15 |
| 25 to 30 ... | 365.48 | 357.07 | 357.88 | 223.83 | 267.78 | 281.20 |
| 30 to 35 ... | 134.57 | 177.13 | 166.11 | 62.07 | 98.54 | 106.04 |
| 35 to 40 ... | 58.29 | 84.06 | 88.68 | 29.53 | 44.37 | 55.44 |
| 40 to 45 ... | 32.54 | 40.87 | 43.76 | 17.10 | 21.19 | 25.88 |
| 45 to 50 ... | 24.77 | 24.05 | 32.93 | 12.23 | 11.00 | 19.04 |
| 50 to 55 ... | 18.40 | 13.33 | 21.25 | 6.74 | 6.29 | 8.52 |
| 55 to 60 ... | 11.49 | 8.05 | 14.10 | 3.40 | 3.13 | 4.42 |
| 60 and over ... | 10.85 | 13.59 | 10.20 | 2.78 | 3.40 | 3.79 |
| Total ... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |

The age constitution of brides shows a very marked alteration in recent periods. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1917 496 were under 25 years, and 281 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in the years 1881 to 1890. As fertility is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that, owing to the altered age distribution of wives, the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during the period 1881-1890.

Age at marriage. A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1917 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 29·08, with that of divorced men and of widowers—39·86 and 46·50 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 26·06, as against 36·12 for divorced women and 41·47 for widows. The average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides for certain periods since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

| Period. | Average Age of— | |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Brides under 45. | Bridegrooms of Brides under 45. |
| | Years. | Years. |
| 1870-4 | 24·13 | 29·93 |
| 1880-4 | 23·83 | 28·61 |
| 1890-4 | 24·66 | 28·66 |
| 1900-4 | 25·44 | 29·70 |
| 1905-9 | 25·88 | 29·80 |
| 1910 | 25·88 | 29·58 |
| 1911 | 25·81 | 29·46 |
| 1912 | 25·75 | 29·17 |
| 1913 | 25·66 | 29·01 |
| 1914 | 25·71 | 29·01 |
| 1915 | 25·68 | 28·75 |
| 1916 | 26·07 | 29·48 |
| 1917 | 26·03 | 29·69 |

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1917 was above the average of the previous five years, and it was greater by nearly one and a half years than that of women who married in 1890-4. In Victoria for 1917 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·95, as compared with 27·17 in England and Wales and 26·77 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 30·51, 29·70, and 30·64 years respectively.

Marrying age according to occupation. In the *Year-Book* for 1915-16 a table is given showing the average age at marriage of persons engaged in various occupations. This was based upon 42,764 marriages for the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations.

Birthplaces of persons marrying. Marriage records show that of the persons married in Victoria during 1917, 89·8 per cent. were born in Australia, 8·0 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 2·0 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·6 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries.

The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the following table for the years 1913 and 1917 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1917.

| Where Born. | Bridegrooms. | | Brides. | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 1913. | 1917. | 1913. | 1917. |
| Australia | 9,628 | 8,226 | 10,274 | 8,846 |
| New Zealand | 155 | 71 | 82 | 59 |
| England and Wales | 972 | 729 | 644 | 401 |
| Scotland | 213 | 130. | 141 | 68 |
| Ireland | 126 | 119 | 83 | 66 |
| Other British Possessions | 40 | 37 | 24 | 11 |
| Germany | 46 | 26 | 19 | 11 |
| Russia | 17 | 26 | 3 | 8 |
| Italy | 15 | 27 | 12 | 8 |
| United States | 30 | 18 | 14 | 7 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 82 | 97 | 28 | 21 |
| Total | 11,324 | 9,506 | 11,324 | 9,506 |

Marriages in quarters. Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1917, however, the greatest proportion took place in the Spring, when 27·4 per cent. of the total marriages were solemnized, as against 26·6 per cent. in the Autumn, 23·3 per cent. in the Winter, and 22·7 per cent. in the Summer.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1917.

| Conjugal Condition. | Percentage of total Marriages. | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|
| | 1871-80. | 1881-90. | 1891-1900. | 1901-10. | 1917. |
| Bachelors and Spinsters | 80·59 | 85·84 | 87·22 | 88·46 | 89·45 |
| Bachelors and Widows | 7·10 | 4·72 | 4·23 | 3·66 | 3·05 |
| Widowers and Spinsters | 7·75 | 6·17 | 6·07 | 5·70 | 5·58 |
| Widowers and Widows | 4·56 | 3·27 | 2·48 | 2·18 | 1·92 |

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 75 were widowers and 50 were widows, as against 63 and 43 respectively in the previous year and 54 and 41 in 1915.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1917 was 228, which was above the number for the preceding year. Of the 113,666 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 1,019, or 1 in every 112 persons, as compared with 1 in every 646 in England and Wales in 1914. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1912:—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1913 | 78 | 99 | 177 |
| 1914 | 91 | 124 | 215 |
| 1915 | 88 | 119 | 207 |
| 1916 | 81 | 111 | 192 |
| 1917 | 111 | 117 | 228 |

The divorced persons in the State at the last census numbered 1,240, of whom 575 were men and 665 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1911 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 11·5 per cent. of the males and 15·8 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with the view of early re-marriage.

The proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 years of age are given in the subjoined table for the years 1913 to 1917:—

| Year. | Percentage under 21 years of age. | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | Bridegrooms. | Brides. |
| 1913 | 3·18 | 15·83 |
| 1914 | 3·15 | 15·34 |
| 1915 | 3·02 | 14·46 |
| 1916 | 2·65 | 13·23 |
| 1917 | 2·90 | 14·06 |

Marriages in
religious
denomina-
tions.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages for the years 1916 and 1917 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

| Denomination. | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | Number. | Percentage of Total Marriages. | Number. | Percentage of Total Marriages. |
| Church of England | 3,007 | 26·51 | 2,479 | 26·08 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 2,108 | 18·59 | 1,858 | 19·55 |
| Presbyterian Church | 2,055 | 18·12 | 1,728 | 18·18 |
| Methodist Church | 1,645 | 14·51 | 1,419 | 14·93 |
| Congregational Church | 1,104 | 9·74 | 831 | 8·74 |
| Baptist Church... .. | 532 | 4·69 | 444 | 4·67 |
| Lutheran Church | 65 | ·57 | 48 | ·50 |
| Church of Christ | 268 | 2·36 | 237 | 2·49 |
| Salvation Army | 54 | ·48 | 37 | ·39 |
| Jews | 42 | ·37 | 35 | ·37 |
| Other Sects | 99 | ·87 | 70 | ·73 |
| Registrars of Marriages... .. | 362 | 3·19 | 320 | 3·37 |
| Total | 11,341 | 100·00 | 9,506 | 100·00 |

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 26·08 per cent. of the total in 1917 as compared with 26·51 in 1916, 25·44 in 1911 and 21·18 in the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1917, 3·4 per cent., in 1916, 3·2 per cent., in 1915, 3·0 per cent., and in 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial

Civil
marriages.

agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase since 1909 has probably been due to the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1909 (now incorporated in the *Marriage Act* 1915—No. 2691) permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who make a business of celebrating marriages. The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is only about one-seventh of the proportions in New Zealand and England and Wales.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,533 on 31st December, 1917. The number of these in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and of the lay registrars of marriages was as follows:—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

| Denomination. | Number of Registered Ministers. | Denomination. | Number of Registered Ministers. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Church of England .. | 397 | Australian Church .. | 1 |
| Roman Catholic .. | 313 | Ballarat Town Mission.. | 1 |
| Presbyterian .. | 281 | Free Christian .. | 1 |
| Methodist .. | 257 | New Church .. | 1 |
| Congregational .. | 71 | Unitarian .. | 1 |
| Baptist .. | 83 | Greek Orthodox Church | 1. |
| Church of Christ .. | 59 | | |
| Lutheran .. | 22 | Total clergymen .. | 1,533 |
| Salvation Army.. | 31 | Lay Registrars of Marriages .. | 20 |
| Letter Day Saints .. | 6 | | |
| Seventh Day Adventist .. | 5 | Grand Total .. | 1,553 |
| Catholic Apostolic .. | 2 | | |

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1917 was 33,035, of which 17,222 were of males and 15,813 of females. This was 1,204 below the number recorded for the preceding year and 3,190 below that for 1914. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,009, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·0 per 100 infants born alive in 1917. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3·2, as against 2·8 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,089 male to every 1,000 female births in 1917, as compared with 1,061 in 1916, and 1,045 to every

1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1897 are as follows :—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1898 TO 1917.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1898 .. | 15,435 | 14,737 | 30,172 | 1908 .. | 16,073 | 15,028 | 31,101 |
| 1899 .. | 15,785 | 15,223 | 31,008 | 1909 .. | 16,092 | 15,457 | 31,549 |
| 1900 .. | 15,834 | 14,945 | 30,779 | 1910 .. | 16,411 | 15,026 | 31,437 |
| 1901 .. | 15,876 | 15,132 | 31,008 | 1911 .. | 16,944 | 16,100 | 33,044 |
| 1902 .. | 15,583 | 14,878 | 30,461 | 1912 .. | 18,244 | 17,573 | 35,817 |
| 1903 .. | 15,115 | 14,454 | 29,569 | 1913 .. | 18,436 | 17,542 | 35,978 |
| 1904 .. | 15,313 | 14,450 | 29,763 | 1914 .. | 18,549 | 17,676 | 36,225 |
| 1905 .. | 15,523 | 14,584 | 30,107 | 1915 .. | 17,821 | 17,189 | 35,010 |
| 1906 .. | 15,716 | 15,128 | 30,844 | 1916 .. | 17,625 | 16,614 | 34,239 |
| 1907 .. | 15,989 | 15,380 | 31,369 | 1917 .. | 17,222 | 15,813 | 33,035 |

The births in Australia were 8,045 fewer in 1917 than in 1914. The number for 1917 was 129,919, as compared with 131,429 in the previous year, 134,829 in 1915, and 137,964 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1917, 33,035 occurred in Victoria, 52,423 in New South Wales, 19,764 in Queensland, 11,326 in South Australia, 7,882 in Western Australia, 5,376 in Tasmania, 69 in the Northern Territory, and 44 in the Federal Capital Territory.

Birth rates.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods, when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are, obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must

diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1917 :—

**BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,
1870 TO 1917.**

| Year. | Birth Rate. | Year. | Birth Rate. | Year. | Birth Rate. |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1870 .. | 38·07 | 1897 .. | 26·49 | 1908 .. | 24·56 |
| 1875 .. | 33·94 | 1898 .. | 25·51 | 1909 .. | 24·62 |
| 1880 .. | 30·75 | 1899 .. | 26·14 | 1910 .. | 24·20 |
| 1885 .. | 31·33 | 1900 .. | 25·79 | 1911 .. | 25·03 |
| 1890 .. | 33·60 | 1901 .. | 25·72 | 1912 .. | 26·41 |
| 1891 .. | 33·57 | 1902 .. | 25·05 | 1913 .. | 25·82 |
| 1892 .. | 32·51 | 1903 .. | 24·28 | 1914 .. | 25·45 |
| 1893 .. | 31·18 | 1904 .. | 24·42 | 1915 .. | 24·55 |
| 1894 .. | 29·65 | 1905 .. | 24·57 | 1916 .. | 24·30 |
| 1895 .. | 28·46 | 1906 .. | 24·91 | 1917 .. | 23·50 |
| 1896 .. | 27·19 | 1907 .. | 25·03 | | |

The birth rate for 1917 was the lowest ever experienced in the State. New South Wales and Queensland had higher rates and the other States had lower rates in 1917 than in the previous year. The births per 1,000 of the population in the other States, New Zealand, and England and Wales in 1917 were as follows :—New South Wales, 28·07; Queensland, 29·05; South Australia, 26·21; Western Australia, 25·54; Tasmania, 27·03; New Zealand, 25·66; and England and Wales, 17·8. Since 1913 the birth rate has declined by 6·3 per cent. in Australia and 26·1 per cent. in England and Wales.

The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. The figures for the last census showed that in every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15

to 45 numbered 106·0 in Victoria, 115·4 in New South Wales, 107·2 in Queensland, 109·9 in South Australia, 123·6 in Western Australia, 110·5 in Tasmania, and 111·2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned was accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that owing to these differences the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3·5 than in New South Wales, by 1·4 than in Queensland, by 1·8 than in South Australia, by 4·2 than in Western Australia, and by 2·5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2·0 less than in the whole of Australia.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years:—

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

| Census Year. | Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45. | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—30. | 30—35. | 35—40. | 40—45. |
| 1871 .. | 20·3 | 130·4 | 211·4 | 230·7 | 233·2 | 174·0 |
| 1881 .. | 17·3 | 159·5 | 204·6 | 206·0 | 209·7 | 202·9 |
| 1891 .. | 13·5 | 156·9 | 275·2 | 244·1 | 172·1 | 138·2 |
| 1901 .. | 8·1 | 99·0 | 198·3 | 249·6 | 249·2 | 195·8 |
| 1911 .. | 12·4 | 113·8 | 206·9 | 226·6 | 221·2 | 219·1 |

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the four subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15–45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of

potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

| (1) Census Year. | (2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age. | (3) Legitimate Births. | (4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45. | (5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45. | (6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1871 .. | 88,561 | 26,805 | 302·67 | .. | .. |
| 1881 .. | 84,831 | 25,675 | 302·66 | 303·14 | 1·0016 |
| 1891 .. | 120,700 | 35,853 | 297·04 | 281·98 | 0·9493 |
| 1901 .. | 127,858 | 29,279 | 229·00 | 238·75 | 1·0426 |
| 1911 .. | 139,398 | 31,080 | 222·96 | 231·50 | 1·0383 |

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than in 1881, 50 fewer than in 1891, and 7 fewer than in 1901.

Corrected legitimate birth rate for Victoria.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and

45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 are as follows:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

| Year. | Enumerated Population. | Legitimate Births. | Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates). | Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population. | Correction factor for variations in— | | Corrected Birth Rate. | Difference between crude and corrected rates. |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Proportion of wives aged 15-45. | Age distribution of wives aged 15-45. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 26,805 | 36·64 | 121·1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 25,676 | 29·77 | 98·4 | 1·2307 | 1·0016 | 36·69 | 6·92 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 35,853 | 31·44 | 105·8 | 1·1446 | 0·9498 | 34·39 | 2·95 |
| 1901 | 1,201,841 | 29,279 | 24·37 | 106·4 | 1·1382 | 1·0426 | 28·77 | 4·40 |
| 1911 | 1,315,551 | 31,080 | 23·63 | 106·0 | 1·1425 | 1·0383 | 27·89 | 4·26 |

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6·87 in 1881, 5·20 in 1891, 12·27 in 1901, and 13·01 in 1911, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6·87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of ·05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5·20 to 2·25, that of 1901 from 12·27 to 7·87, and that of 1911 from 13·01 to 8·75 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1891 and 1911 there was a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

Births to
wives in
Australasia
and England.

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

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

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

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, New Zealand, and England and Wales, varying from 37 per cent. in Western Australia to 27 per cent. in England and Wales, 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia and New Zealand, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

Birthplaces
of parents
of legitimate
children.

The birth records for 1917 show that 84 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 95 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia.

Of the total fathers, 79·76 per cent. were born in Victoria; 87·53 in Australia; 1·10 in New Zealand; 6·88 in England and Wales; 1·44 in Scotland; 1·06 in Ireland; ·25 in other British Possessions; and 1·74 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 83·20; Australia, 91·60; New Zealand, ·93; England and Wales, 4·92; Scotland, 1·00; Ireland, ·66; other British Possessions, ·15; and foreign countries, ·74.

Chinese and
half-caste
Chinese births.

During the past eight years the births to Chinese parents numbered 53, or 1 in every 4,891 legitimate births, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) totalled 244, or 1 in every 1,062 legitimate births registered in the same period.

Ages of
parents of
legitimate
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1917 were 34·11 and 30·05 years respectively, which were 4·42 and 4·02 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1917.

| Father. | | Mother. | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Age Group. | Proportion per 100 Births. | Age Group. | Proportion per 100 Births. |
| Under 20 | 2·24 | Under 20 | 2·11 |
| 20 to 25 | 8·17 | 20 to 25 | 19·51 |
| 25 to 30 | 26·20 | 25 to 30 | 31·71 |
| 30 to 35 | 25·34 | 30 to 35 | 24·72 |
| 35 to 40 | 19·22 | 35 to 40 | 15·80 |
| 40 to 45 | 11·10 | 40 to 45 | 5·65 |
| 45 to 50 | 6·38 | 45 and over | ·50 |
| 50 and over | 3·35 | | |
| Total | 100·00 | Total | 100·00 |

It will be seen that on the experience of 1917, 51·22 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 40·52 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 34·37 and 44·56 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 21 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 5 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 326 information relating to the ages of mothers of first-born children.

The subjoined table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and 1906-10, and the rates for each of the last seven years:—

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1917.

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

Birth rates in country towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Year. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Geelong and Suburbs. | Castlemaine and Suburbs. | Maryborough. | Warrnambool. | Stawell. |
| 1913 ... | 26·53 | 32·74 | 28·13 | 27·00 | 30·18 | 38·65 | 36·52 |
| 1914 ... | 26·01 | 31·44 | 27·03 | 32·46 | 34·91 | 45·27 | 42·20 |
| 1915 ... | 24·73 | 28·99 | 28·17 | 28·16 | 26·67 | 44·11 | 34·22 |
| 1916 ... | 24·16 | 27·38 | 27·58 | 27·40 | 32·00 | 41·22 | 37·87 |
| 1917 ... | 22·94 | 27·75 | 25·33 | 22·67 | 29·60 | 42·03 | 35·37 |
| Average | 24·87 | 29·66 | 27·25 | 27·54 | 30·67 | 42·26 | 37·24 |

On the average of the five years 1913 to 1917, the birth rate in all of the above towns exceeded that of the State, and, except in Ballarat, it was greater than that of Melbourne and suburbs. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

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

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1915, 1916 AND 1917.

| Districts. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Melbourne City | 21·15 | 19·90 | 21·85 | 21·45 | 19·33 |
| Fitzroy City | 22·58 | 24·40 | 23·05 | 21·52 | 23·12 |
| Collingwood City | 26·45 | 23·36 | 21·46 | 19·44 | 18·76 |
| Richmond City | 25·51 | 25·28 | 29·36 | 29·26 | 28·39 |
| Brunswick City | 26·71 | 24·81 | 28·79 | 27·39 | 25·39 |
| Northcote City | 24·40 | 26·00 | 32·55 | 30·79 | 29·36 |
| Prahran City | 22·69 | 23·77 | 25·12 | 25·71 | 27·34 |
| South Melbourne City... .. | 22·10 | 21·71 | 20·08 | 20·12 | 18·16 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 25·26 | 24·59 | 22·21 | 22·15 | 22·29 |
| St. Kilda City | 18·59 | 21·10 | 19·60 | 18·81 | 15·73 |
| Brighton Town | 22·39 | 22·48 | 21·89 | 21·38 | 21·14 |
| Essendon City | 23·77 | 21·32 | 27·89 | 25·89 | 23·56 |
| Hawthorn City | 22·67 | 20·16 | 19·17 | 16·51 | 18·91 |
| Kew Town | 21·54 | 23·43 | 25·04 | 26·34 | 24·72 |
| Footscray City | 28·21 | 30·05 | 34·28 | 35·20 | 31·66 |
| Williamstown Town | 25·34 | 24·42 | 25·69 | 25·24 | 22·90 |
| Oakleigh Borough | 31·25 | 33·94 | 34·45 | 30·08 | 33·80 |
| Caulfield City | 18·72 | 20·15 | 27·35 | 28·28 | 25·80 |
| Malvern City | 21·98 | 20·25 | 21·46 | 21·20 | 19·14 |
| Camberwell City | 19·17 | 15·24 | 19·36 | 21·67 | 21·97 |
| Preston Shire | 26·76 | 24·06 | 23·87 | 23·95 | 20·57 |
| Coburg Town... .. | 20·58 | 22·75 | 22·72 | 25·67 | 22·61 |
| Sandringham Borough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15·24 |
| Greater Melbourne:— | | | | | |
| Excluding Births in Institutions | 23·03 | 22·32 | 23·94 | 23·46 | 22·43 |
| Including Births in Institutions | 24·85 | 24·51 | 26·11 | 25·51 | 24·45 |

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

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

| Year. | Cases of Twins. | Cases of Triplets. |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1913 | 394 | 2 |
| 1914 | 402 | 4 |
| 1915 | 397 | 1 |
| 1916 | 365 | 6 |
| 1917 | 372 | ... |

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 89 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 13,151 was delivered of three children at a birth. The proportions for the decennium ended 1912 were 1 in every 98 and 1 in every 7,949 respectively. There was one case of quadruplet births in 1917.

Children legitimized.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently married, might, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. In December, 1912, this Act was repealed and another was passed, which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. Up to the end of 1917 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 1,305 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, 149 in 1914, 141 in 1915, 140 in 1916, and 136 in 1917.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, the numbers legitimized in the various States and New Zealand during 1917 were as follows:—New Zealand, 26·7; Western Australia, 22·3; Queensland, 20·2; New South Wales, 15·4; South Australia, 12·1; Victoria, 7·5; and Tasmania, only 5·0.

Illegitimate births in Victoria.

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1917 was 1,820, which gives a proportion of 5·51 to every 100 births registered, as against 5·15 in the previous year, 5·75 in 1915, 5·57 in 1914, 6·03 in 1913, 5·72 in 1912, 5·94 in 1911, and 5·59 in 1910.

Illegitimate births to unmarried women in Victoria.

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

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

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

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

A larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1917, in the metropolitan area, slightly less than 1 birth in every 12, in other urban districts 1 in 28, and in the rural districts only 1 in 48, was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-12 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 42 respectively.

DEATHS.

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

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1900 TO 1917.

| Period. | Annual Deaths. | Sex. | | Quarter of Registration. | | | | Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | March. | June. | September. | December. | |
| 1900-4 .. | 15,457 | 8,686 | 6,771 | 3,921 | 3,750 | 3,992 | 3,794 | 12·84 |
| 1905-9 .. | 14,932 | 8,296 | 6,636 | 3,805 | 3,539 | 3,917 | 3,671 | 11·93 |
| 1910 .. | 14,736 | 8,132 | 6,604 | 3,820 | 3,693 | 3,661 | 3,562 | 11·34 |
| 1911 .. | 15,217 | 8,356 | 6,861 | 3,519 | 3,774 | 4,132 | 3,792 | 11·52 |
| 1912 .. | 16,595 | 9,077 | 7,518 | 4,000 | 4,199 | 4,498 | 3,898 | 12·23 |
| 1913 .. | 15,475 | 8,496 | 6,979 | 4,075 | 3,678 | 4,137 | 3,585 | 11·11 |
| 1914 .. | 16,503 | 9,017 | 7,486 | 3,953 | 4,030 | 4,257 | 4,263 | 11·59 |
| 1915 .. | 15,823 | 8,860 | 6,963 | 3,524 | 3,788 | 4,380 | 4,131 | 11·10 |
| 1916 .. | 16,489 | 8,901 | 7,588 | 4,111 | 4,140 | 4,509 | 3,729 | 11·70 |
| 1917 .. | 14,555 | 7,952 | 6,603 | 3,430 | 3,585 | 3,831 | 3,709 | 10·36 |
| Average 1913-17 | 15,769 | 8,645 | 7,124 | 3,819 | 3,843 | 4,223 | 3,884 | 11·17 |

The number of deaths in 1917 was 14,555, which was 1,934 below the total for the preceding year, and 1,622 below the average of the

years 1912 to 1916. A comparatively low mortality rate was experienced in every division of the State. The rate for the State as a whole was 10 per cent. below the average for the preceding five years. In view of the absence of a large number of healthy young men at the war, and the consequent depreciation in the physical standard of the community, the reduction in the death rate is very satisfactory.

The deaths in Australia in 1917 numbered 48,040, as against 54,205 in the preceding year, 52,808 in 1915, 51,778 in 1914, 51,825 in 1913, 52,209 in 1912, 47,901 in 1911, and 45,628 in 1910. Of the total deaths in the year under review 14,555 occurred in Victoria, 17,956 in New South Wales, 6,550 in Queensland, 4,365 in South Australia, 2,769 in Western Australia, 1,769 in Tasmania, 63 in the Northern Territory, and 13 in the Federal Capital Territory. The death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement for the periods 1902-6 and 1907-11, and for each of the last six years:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 12·55 | 10·84 | 10·92 | 10·67 | 12·17 | 11·04 | 11·44 | 9·81 |
| 1907-11 | 11·64 | 10·20 | 10·12 | 9·89 | 10·47 | 10·83 | 10·64 | 9·77 |
| 1912 .. | 12·23 | 10·86 | 10·96 | 10·28 | 11·07 | 10·73 | 11·23 | 8·87 |
| 1913 .. | 11·11 | 10·91 | 10·39 | 10·82 | 9·35 | 10·87 | 10·78 | 9·47 |
| 1914' .. | 11·59 | 10·13 | 9·97 | 10·71 | 9·39 | 9·67 | 10·53 | 9·31 |
| 1915 .. | 11·10 | 10·50 | 11·00 | 10·67 | 9·28 | 10·11 | 10·67 | 9·06 |
| 1916 .. | 11·70 | 10·68 | 10·98 | 11·69 | 9·80 | 10·38 | 11·04 | 9·64 |
| 1917 .. | 10·36 | 9·61 | 9·63 | 10·10 | 8·97 | 8·89 | 9·80 | 9·58 |

The death rate was lower in all the States in 1917 than in the previous year. The rate in Victoria, taking the average of the last five years, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the mortality rate is very high.

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

those in 1890 in Sweden—a country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table:—

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

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

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

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

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.

| Year. | Index of Mortality. | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Commonwealth. |
| 1913 | 13·50 | 13·61 | 13·25 | 13·25 | 12·58 | 13·54 | 13·47 |
| 1914 | 14·11 | 12·72 | 12·70 | 13·03 | 12·56 | 12·11 | 13·18 |
| 1915 | 13·54 | 13·24 | 14·30 | 13·09 | 12·79 | 13·04 | 13·47 |
| 1916 | 14·28 | 13·48 | 14·37 | 14·45 | 14·15 | 13·43 | 13·99 |
| 1917 | 12·81 | 12·45 | 12·64 | 12·65 | 12·93 | 11·78 | 12·63 |

In each of the last five years the crude death rate was higher in Victoria than in any other Australian State, but the figures in the

above table show that the Victorian index of mortality was the highest in Australia on only one occasion during those years.

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

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 1,000 at each Age. | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1902-1911. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | |
| Under 5 | 44·79 | 39·29 | 26·73 |
| 5 to 10 | 4·06 | 3·36 | 2·16 |
| 10 to 15 | 2·65 | 2·20 | 1·87 |
| 15 to 20 | 4·03 | 3·28 | 2·72 |
| 20 to 25 | 6·35 | 4·79 | 3·51 |
| 25 to 35 | 7·72 | 6·60 | 4·75 |
| 35 to 45 | 11·23 | 9·03 | 7·81 |
| 45 to 55 | 19·28 | 15·32 | 13·48 |
| 55 to 65 | 33·25 | 32·90 | 25·38 |
| 65 to 75 | 61·13 | 62·99 | 59·04 |
| 75 and upwards | 137·18 | 145·05 | 157·26 |
| All ages | 16·55 | 15·47 | 13·30 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | |
| Under 5 | 39·46 | 34·09 | 22·35 |
| 5 to 10 | 3·92 | 3·12 | 2·03 |
| 10 to 15 | 2·56 | 2·06 | 1·78 |
| 15 to 20 | 4·17 | 3·43 | 2·80 |
| 20 to 25 | 5·81 | 4·81 | 3·59 |
| 25 to 35 | 7·90 | 6·89 | 5·01 |
| 35 to 45 | 10·93 | 8·68 | 7·16 |
| 45 to 55 | 14·84 | 12·12 | 9·96 |
| 55 to 65 | 23·49 | 23·64 | 18·80 |
| 65 to 75 | 50·32 | 45·87 | 46·71 |
| 75 and upwards | 129·00 | 124·33 | 131·77 |
| All ages | 13·56 | 12·36 | 10·66 |

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and over for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11 for the two sexes combined was lower by 33 per cent. at the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45 and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, up to age 65 and probably to age 75, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

Death rates at various ages in Australian States.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 persons of each sex at various ages are compared with those in the other Australian States, and in the Commonwealth, for the period 1909-11:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE, 1909-11.

| Age Group. | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Commonwealth. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 24.04 | 23.76 | 21.53 | 20.31 | 26.78 | 24.05 | 23.40 |
| 5-10 .. | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.15 | 1.90 | 3.09 | 2.36 | 2.18 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.68 | 1.75 | 1.92 | 1.34 | 1.84 | 1.49 | 1.71 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.53 | 2.47 | 3.14 | 2.46 | 2.54 | 2.63 | 2.58 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.14 | 3.22 | 4.38 | 3.05 | 4.42 | 3.63 | 3.43 |
| 25-30 .. | 3.94 | 3.74 | 4.94 | 3.90 | 5.07 | 4.11 | 4.09 |
| 30-35 .. | 4.72 | 4.35 | 5.42 | 4.79 | 5.91 | 4.44 | 4.76 |
| 35-40 .. | 6.30 | 5.63 | 7.32 | 6.90 | 7.20 | 6.73 | 6.34 |
| 40-45 .. | 7.97 | 8.13 | 9.30 | 7.86 | 10.64 | 6.86 | 8.40 |
| 45-50 .. | 10.89 | 10.64 | 13.55 | 10.77 | 14.48 | 9.00 | 11.35 |
| 50-55 .. | 14.63 | 13.23 | 17.15 | 14.91 | 16.12 | 13.23 | 14.49 |
| 55-60 .. | 20.49 | 20.41 | 22.55 | 18.98 | 23.98 | 15.70 | 20.52 |
| 60-65 .. | 32.04 | 27.94 | 29.16 | 29.95 | 30.21 | 23.33 | 29.23 |
| 65-70 .. | 50.53 | 44.50 | 50.32 | 40.11 | 45.43 | 36.89 | 46.25 |
| 70-75 .. | 76.20 | 70.60 | 65.82 | 59.63 | 78.10 | 53.49 | 70.20 |
| 75-80 .. | 120.16 | 108.32 | 98.99 | 102.64 | 116.27 | 99.52 | 111.19 |
| 80-85 .. | 171.92 | 158.63 | 152.59 | 155.53 | 155.88 | 158.83 | 163.58 |
| 85 and over | 269.56 | 283.16 | 231.29 | 250.80 | 281.66 | 355.33 | 278.85 |
| All ages—Males | 12.82 | 11.15 | 11.46 | 10.79 | 11.42 | 10.84 | 11.60 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 18.89 | 20.05 | 19.08 | 16.24 | 21.66 | 20.91 | 19.39 |
| 5-10 .. | 1.94 | 1.69 | 2.11 | 1.46 | 3.05 | 1.91 | 1.89 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.51 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.86 | 1.97 | 1.46 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.44 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.10 | 3.43 | 2.28 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.46 | 3.15 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.76 | 4.23 | 3.40 |
| 25-30 .. | 4.33 | 3.92 | 4.41 | 5.02 | 4.52 | 4.54 | 4.23 |
| 30-35 .. | 4.92 | 4.40 | 4.68 | | | | |
| 35-40 .. | 6.20 | 5.79 | 5.90 | 6.05 | 6.22 | 6.47 | 6.04 |
| 40-45 .. | 6.58 | 6.06 | 6.94 | | | | |
| 45-50 .. | 8.22 | 7.66 | 7.79 | 8.04 | 7.44 | 7.43 | 7.87 |
| 50-55 .. | 9.90 | 9.98 | 10.13 | | | | |
| 55-60 .. | 14.49 | 14.45 | 13.51 | 12.88 | 13.13 | 14.19 | 14.12 |
| 60-65 .. | 21.62 | 20.67 | 21.89 | | | | |
| 65-70 .. | 35.12 | 37.10 | 33.43 | 32.19 | 34.43 | 34.43 | 35.30 |
| 70-75 .. | 59.07 | 54.55 | 50.18 | | | | |
| 75-80 .. | 97.13 | 91.45 | 88.41 | 83.86 | 93.36 | 86.75 | 92.80 |
| 80-85 .. | 133.47 | 133.49 | 137.58 | | | | |
| 85 and over | 239.69 | 211.64 | 223.23 | 228.03 | 190.19 | 258.01 | 229.05 |
| All ages—Females | 10.17 | 8.83 | 8.34 | 9.20 | 8.55 | 9.71 | 9.23 |

A comparison shows that for the period 1909-11 the Victorian death rate for males at every age group between 5 and 50 was below that of the Commonwealth. For men aged 50 to 60 the rates were very similar, but for the five age periods between 60 and 85 they were

lower in Australia, as a whole, than in Victoria. Among females, the mortality rates in the State were lower for four, and higher for fourteen, age periods than those for the corresponding ages in the Commonwealth.

Victorian
and English
death rates
compared.

The death rates of each sex at various ages in Victoria and Australia for the period 1909-11, and in England and Wales for 1906-10, are shown in the table which follows:—

DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND ENGLAND.

| Age Group. | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Each Sex. | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | Victoria. 1909-11. | Australia. 1909-11. | England and Wales. 1906-10. | Victoria. 1909-11. | Australia. 1909-11. | England and Wales. 1906-10. |
| 0-5 .. | 24·0 | 23·4 | 45·4 | 18·9 | 19·4 | 38·0 |
| 5-10 .. | 2·0 | 2·1 | 3·3 | 1·9 | 1·9 | 3·4 |
| 10-15 .. | 1·7 | 1·7 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 2·1 |
| 15-20 .. | 2·5 | 2·6 | 3·0 | 2·4 | 2·3 | 2·8 |
| 20-25 .. | 3·1 | 3·4 | 4·0 | 3·5 | 3·4 | 3·3 |
| 25-35 .. | 4·3 | 4·3 | 5·3 | 4·6 | 4·5 | 4·5 |
| 35-45 .. | 7·1 | 7·3 | 8·6 | 6·4 | 6·2 | 7·1 |
| 45-55 .. | 12·5 | 12·8 | 15·5 | 8·9 | 8·8 | 12·0 |
| 55-65 .. | 25·3 | 25·2 | 31·2 | 17·6 | 17·0 | 24·3 |
| 65-75 .. | 62·1 | 56·2 | 64·4 | 45·7 | 43·6 | 53·1 |
| 75-85 .. | 138·2 | 127·8 | 137·7 | 109·1 | 105·8 | 119·6 |
| 85 and upwards | 269·6 | 273·8 | 283·0 | 239·7 | 229·0 | 250·9 |
| All ages .. | 12·8 | 11·6 | 15·6 | 10·2 | 9·2 | 13·8 |

The low mortality rate at nearly every age in Victoria, by comparison with that in England and Wales, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the State. A striking feature of the Victorian and Commonwealth mortalities is the light rate among infants and young children. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age groups 0-5 and 5-10, but it is less marked for the next ten years of life. For the age groups 20-25 and 25-35, the rates for males are lower, while those for females are slightly higher, in Victoria than in England. For each age period after 35, except 75-85 for males, the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter, and at some ages considerably lighter, than in England.

The deaths of residents of metropolitan municipalities and their proportions to population are shown in the following table for the period 1910-12 and for the years 1916 and 1917. The method adopted in the compilation of the table is given on pages 338 and 339 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17:—

DEATH RATE OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,
1910-12, 1916 AND 1917.

| Municipality. | Annual Deaths. | | | Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1910-12. | 1916. | 1917. | 1910-12. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Richmond City ... | 594 | 564 | 513 | 14·71 | 13·71 | 12·55 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 196 | 166 | 148 | 14·56 | 12·46 | 11·30 |
| Melbourne City ... | 1,469 | 1,507 | 1,288 | 14·44 | 14·22 | 12·19 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 493 | 564 | 472 | 14·41 | 16·04 | 13·47 |
| Collingwood City ... | 462 | 440 | 411 | 13·44 | 12·29 | 11·45 |
| Brighton Town ... | 161 | 209 | 187 | 13·02 | 12·01 | 10·11 |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 40 | 56 | 60 | 12·90 | 11·62 | 12·07 |
| Prahran City ... | 587 | 579 | 541 | 12·89 | 11·89 | 11·12 |
| South Melbourne City | 591 | 580 | 517 | 12·83 | 11·92 | 10·71 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 198 | 223 | 214 | 12·80 | 12·59 | 11·64 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 326 | 373 | 318 | 12·65 | 12·14 | 9·98 |
| Preston Shire ... | 65 | 70 | 74 | 12·63 | 9·52 | 9·57 |
| Footscray City ... | 290 | 377 | 316 | 12·15 | 12·74 | 10·50 |
| Brunswick City ... | 383 | 462 | 421 | 11·75 | 11·89 | 10·81 |
| Coburg Town ... | 111 | 132 | 139 | 11·49 | 9·52 | 9·55 |
| Essendon City ... | 269 | 349 | 326 | 11·12 | 11·14 | 10·13 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 265 | 317 | 256 | 10·64 | 11·23 | 9·10 |
| Kew Town ... | 105 | 148 | 126 | 10·47 | 12·22 | 10·08 |
| Camberwell City ... | 131 | 177 | 164 | 10·21 | 9·96 | 8·87 |
| Caulfield City ... | 157 | 263 | 243 | 9·68 | 10·95 | 9·47 |
| Malvern City ... | 151 | 255 | 245 | 9·29 | 10·16 | 9·16 |
| Northcote City ... | 165 | 273 | 241 | 9·22 | 11·18 | 9·52 |
| Sandringham Borough | ... | ... | 69 | ... | ... | 8·69 |
| Remainder of Metropolis | 218 | 317 | 257 | 9·22 | 10·88 | 10·43 |
| Whole Metropolis ... | 7,427 | 8,401 | 7,546 | 12·61 | 12·18 | 10·73 |
| Remainder of State ... | 8,089 | 8,088 | 7,009 | 10·99 | 11·27 | 10·09 |

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Fitzroy, Richmond, Collingwood and Port Melbourne are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. For the former group the deaths for 1917 were 12·28 per 1,000 as against 9·37 for the latter. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of these two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates.

It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in the outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

Metropolitan
and country
death rates
compared.

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

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1908-17, there were 12·76 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 18,900 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been the main causes of the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases for the period 1908-17 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1892-1901. | 1908-1917. | Total Decrease in 1908-17. |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... | 1·654 | 0·927 | 0·727 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases ... | 0·446 | 0·221 | 0·225 |
| Typhoid Fever ... | 0·293 | 0·061 | 0·232 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 0·033 | 0·017 | 0·016 |
| Measles ... | 0·215 | 0·042 | 0·173 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0·196 | 0·170 | 0·026 |
| Total ... | 2·837 | 1·438 | 1·399 |

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1908-17 accounted for nearly 47 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each for the periods under review shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

Death rates in country towns. Prior to 1912 the death rates given for the chief country towns were based upon the deaths therein in relation to their respective populations. For reasons which have been given in previous editions of this work that method was discarded and the deaths of residents in proportion to population are now shown instead. Such deaths, and their rates per 1,000 of population, are given in the following statement for the periods 1910-12 and 1913-16 and the year 1917:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Town. | Annual Deaths of Residents. | | | Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------|---|----------|-------|
| | 1910-12. | 1913-16. | 1917. | 1910-12. | 1913-16. | 1917. |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 639 | 662 | 565 | 15·07 | 15·81 | 13·99 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 690 | 607 | 562 | 17·51 | 16·06 | 15·74 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 411 | 405 | 385 | 13·68 | 11·65 | 11·32 |
| Castlemaine .. | 92 | 101 | 78 | 13·11 | 13·73 | 10·54 |
| Warrnambool .. | 95 | 92 | 77 | 13·55 | 12·46 | 10·41 |
| Maryborough .. | 76 | 71 | 66 | 13·39 | 13·59 | 13·47 |
| Stawell | 82 | 64 | 68 | 18·60 | 14·09 | 15·45 |

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

remainder of the State, the percentage of the total deaths of residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-15 and the year 1917 was as follows:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING
IN HOSPITALS, 1910-15 AND 1917.

| Area. | Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals. | | Area. | Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals. | |
|----------------------|---|-------|----------------------|---|-------|
| | 1910-15. | 1917. | | 1910-15. | 1917. |
| Port Melbourne Town | 35·9 | 39·2 | Oakleigh Borough ... | 14·6 | 18·3 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 34·5 | 31·1 | Brighton Town ... | 14·2 | 17·6 |
| Melbourne City ... | 34·4 | 34·8 | Castlemaine ... | 13·9 | 14·1 |
| Collingwood City ... | 28·0 | 32·8 | Ballarat ... | 13·9 | 11·9 |
| Richmond City ... | 26·6 | 29·2 | Hawthorn City ... | 13·2 | 13·7 |
| South Melbourne City | 26·5 | 35·8 | Malvern City ... | 12·8 | 16·3 |
| Preston Shire | 25·0 | 23·0 | Kew Town... .. | 12·6 | 11·1 |
| Northeast City ... | 24·4 | 32·0 | Williamstown Town | 12·2 | 15·9 |
| Brunswick City ... | 23·9 | 31·4 | Caulfield City ... | 11·7 | 16·0 |
| Warrnambool ... | 23·0 | 28·6 | Camberwell City ... | 11·1 | 15·2 |
| Maryborough ... | 22·9 | 21·2 | Sandringham Borough | ... | 13·0 |
| Footscray City | 22·6 | 28·8 | Summary:— | | |
| Prahran City ... | 21·7 | 22·4 | Greater Mel- | | |
| Stawell | 19·6 | 19·1 | bourne ... | 24·6 | 26·7 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 18·9 | 18·6 | Seven Country | | |
| Coburg Town ... | 18·0 | 28·1 | Towns ... | 16·4 | 17·2 |
| Bendigo | 16·8 | 19·0 | Remainder of | | |
| Essendon City ... | 16·5 | 18·7 | State ... | 17·8 | 21·8 |
| Geelong | 16·3 | 19·5 | Whole State ... | 20·9 | 23·8 |

The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness which occurred amongst residents of the districts mentioned in 1910-15, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 35·9 for Port Melbourne, 34·5 for Fitzroy, 34·4 for Melbourne City, 28·0 for Collingwood, and 26·6 for Richmond, to 11·7 for Caulfield and 11·1 for Camberwell. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 24·6 as compared with 17·6 for the rest of the State. Taking the proportion for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that, relatively to population, the assistance rendered by public hospitals to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 40 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in Greater
Melbourne.

In 1917 the deaths in public institutions were 36·9 per cent. of the total in Greater Melbourne, 21·2 per cent. of the total in extra metropolitan districts, and 29·9 per cent. of the total in the State as a whole. The number of deaths in

each public institution in the metropolis in 1917 is given in the sub-joined table:—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1917.

| Institution. | No. of Deaths. | Institution. | No. of Deaths. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| Hospitals— | | Other Public Institutions— | |
| Melbourne | 806 | Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm | 74 |
| Alfred | 273 | Benevolent Asylum | 188 |
| St. Vincent's | 183 | Heatherton Sanatorium | 81 |
| Homœopathic | 94 | Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor | 58 |
| Austin | 191 | Old Colonists' Homes | 8 |
| Children's | 322 | Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows | 1 |
| Women's | 183 | Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne | 1 |
| Infectious Diseases | 131 | Carlton Refuge | 3 |
| Queen Victoria | 8 | Dépôt for Neglected Children | 53 |
| Eye and Ear | 5 | Kew Lunatic Asylum | 126 |
| Williamstown | 27 | Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum... .. | 87 |
| Military Base | 32 | Mont Park Asylum | 7 |
| Macleod Military | 1 | Receiving House — Mental Hospital | 9 |
| Caulfield Military | 16 | | |
| Police | 3 | | |
| | | Total Hospitals and other Institutions | 2,971 |
| Total Hospitals | 2,275 | | |

Of the 2,223 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1917, 347 were residents of places outside the metropolis.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1917 numbered 1,873, and, as there were 33,035 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born approximately 5.67 died within twelve months. This proportion was 17 per cent. below the lowest rate previously recorded for the State. The rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra

Infantile mortality.

metropolitan area, and the whole State, for different periods since 1880, are shown in the subjoined table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881 TO 1917.

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

On the average of the past five years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 7·84 per 100 births, which was 24 per cent. below that for the decennium ended 1910, and 41 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1891-1900.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100 births in Greater Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and the rest of the State for each of the past eleven years were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

| Year. | Deaths Under One Year per 100 Births. | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Victoria. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Geelong and Suburbs. | Rest of the State. |
| 1907.. .. | 7·26 | 8·57 | 8·69 | 9·03 | 8·49 | 5·80 |
| 1908.. .. | 8·61 | 9·83 | 9·52 | 11·37 | 10·33 | 7·12 |
| 1909.. .. | 7·13 | 8·39 | 11·31 | 9·54 | 8·94 | 5·40 |
| 1910.. .. | 7·69 | 9·23 | 10·19 | 9·44 | 6·57 | 6·01 |
| 1911.. .. | 6·87 | 7·82 | 7·70 | 8·41 | 6·11 | 5·82 |
| 1912.. .. | 7·45 | 9·02 | 10·04 | 8·36 | 6·73 | 5·53 |
| 1913.. .. | 7·05 | 7·63 | 8·95 | 9·10 | 7·10 | 6·09 |
| 1914.. .. | 7·83 | 8·45 | 12·31 | 9·45 | 8·91 | 6·58 |
| 1915.. .. | 6·88 | 7·99 | 8·51 | 7·71 | 7·04 | 5·30 |
| 1916.. .. | 7·46 | 8·56 | 7·93 | 8·16 | 7·25 | 5·97 |
| 1917.. .. | 5·67 | 6·55 | 7·01 | 5·62 | 4·76 | 4·49 |

The infantile death rate for 1917 was the lowest recorded in every division of the State. The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. On the average of the past five years the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 78 in Melbourne, 89 in Ballarat, 80 in Bendigo, and 70 in Geelong as against 57 in the rest of the State.

In issues of this work prior to 1913 the infantile death rate given for each metropolitan municipality was based upon the deaths therein exclusive of those occurring in public hospitals. This method necessarily understated the mortality for each district, the understatement being greatest in the case of the poorer and more congested areas which contribute an undue proportion of the hospital cases. In order to ascertain the actual death rate for each area the deaths in hospitals are now allotted to the districts where the deceased had resided. For the period 1910-14 and the years 1916 and 1917 the deaths under 1 year per 100 births for each municipality of Greater Melbourne were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FOR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

| Municipality. | Deaths under One Year per 100 Births. | | | Municipality. | Deaths under One Year per 100 Births. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1910-14. | 1916. | 1917. | | 1910-14. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Coburg Town .. | 12·03 | 8·15 | 9·73 | Oakleigh Borough | 7·65 | 8·20 | 6·55 |
| Port Melb. Town .. | 12·00 | 13·82 | 7·88 | Prahran City .. | 7·27 | 6·79 | 4·44 |
| Fitzroy City .. | 11·24 | 13·79 | 11·60 | St. Kilda City .. | 6·38 | 6·67 | 8·38 |
| Richmond City .. | 10·23 | 9·72 | 7·67 | Caulfield City .. | 5·87 | 6·25 | 5·89 |
| Preston Shire .. | 10·01 | 10·72 | 8·18 | Essendon City .. | 5·79 | 6·33 | 4·49 |
| Collingwood City .. | 9·89 | 12·28 | 10·10 | Hawthorn City .. | 5·72 | 8·07 | 4·89 |
| Melbourne City .. | 9·22 | 10·39 | 8·13 | Camberwell City | 5·58 | 3·82 | 4·93 |
| South Melb. City .. | 9·05 | 11·05 | 7·87 | Malvern City .. | 5·51 | 6·50 | 3·52 |
| Brunswick City .. | 8·50 | 8·57 | 7·47 | Northcote City .. | 5·47 | 8·16 | 6·46 |
| Footscray City .. | 8·11 | 8·75 | 6·61 | Kew Town .. | 4·76 | 4·94 | 2·59 |
| Williamstown Town | 8·03 | 8·20 | 6·65 | Sandringham | .. | .. | 5·79 |
| Brighton Town .. | 7·84 | 7·72 | 5·88 | Borough | | | |

It is noticeable that the centres having the lowest infantile death rates are residential areas which are not so thickly populated as nearly all of the other metropolitan districts.

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

Of the deaths of infants under 1 year in 1917 slightly more than 53 per cent. occurred in the first month and nearly 68 per cent. in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the five years ended with 1916, and the numbers for the year 1917, are given in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1912-16
AND 1917.

| Ages. | Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age. | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Five Years—1912-16. | | | Year 1917. | | |
| | Number. | Percentage at each Age. | Number per 100 Births. | Number. | Percentage at each Age. | Number per 100 Births. |
| <i>Boys.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | 684 | 46·4 | 3·77 | 589 | 53·6 | 3·42 |
| 1 to 3 months | 249 | 16·9 | 1·37 | 161 | 14·6 | ·93 |
| 3 to 6 „ | 233 | 15·8 | 1·29 | 146 | 13·3 | ·85 |
| 6 to 12 „ | 308 | 20·9 | 1·70 | 203 | 18·5 | 1·18 |
| Total .. | 1,474 | 100·0 | 8·13 | 1,099 | 100·0 | 6·38 |
| <i>Girls.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | 501 | 44·5 | 2·89 | 409 | 52·9 | 2·59 |
| 1 to 3 months | 178 | 15·8 | 1·03 | 106 | 13·7 | ·67 |
| 3 to 6 „ | 185 | 16·4 | 1·07 | 111 | 14·3 | ·70 |
| 6 to 12 „ | 263 | 23·3 | 1·52 | 148 | 19·1 | ·94 |
| Total .. | 1,127 | 100·0 | 6·51 | 774 | 100·0 | 4·90 |

The death rate of infants under 1 month was somewhat similar in the two periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months reductions amounting to 33, 34, and 34 per cent. respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1917 as compared with 1912-16.

The experience of the years 1912-17 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 784 boys and 624 girls died within twelve months, and 9,216 of the former and 9,376 of the latter, or 18,592 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 827 more survivors in 1912-17 than in 1891-1900, and 1,124 more than in 1881-1890.

Probable
mortality of
infants.

infantile
death rates
from certain
causes.

An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-3, 1901-10, and 1911-16, and for the year 1917:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3,
1901-10, 1911-16, and 1917.

| Causes of Death. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in— | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|-------|
| | 1891-3. | 1901-10. | 1911-16. | 1917. |
| Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms | 29·66 | 24·62 | 18·74 | 9·90 |
| Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) | 22·24 | 12·74 | 13·73 | 12·68 |
| Prematurity | 13·13 | 14·99 | 14·60 | 13·59 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia | 11·37 | 8·13 | 7·36 | 5·36 |
| Convulsions | 6·83 | 3·10 | 1·91 | 1·36 |
| Congenital Defects and Malformations | 3·45 | 4·86 | 4·60 | 3·36 |
| Violence | 3·16 | 2·47 | 1·16 | 0·91 |
| Whooping Cough | 2·60 | 2·52 | 1·83 | 1·57 |
| Other causes | 24·49 | 14·46 | 8·64 | 7·96 |
| Total, all causes | 116·93 | 87·89 | 72·57 | 56·69 |

Of every 1,000 infants born 22 died from diarrhœal and wasting diseases in 1917, as against 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of nearly 58 per cent. in 25 years. In 1917 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 5·4 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-3—a decline of 53 per cent. between the two periods. Certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible for 28 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past seven years. Of the deaths from preventable causes 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhœal diseases, which are responsible for high death rates in December, January, February, March, and April. On the average of the last seven years, of every 1,000 children born 17 died from diarrhœal complaints

within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction.

On the average of the past six years, 175 in every 1,000 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 64 in every 1,000 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1917 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 5·20 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,820, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 250, the death rate being thus 13·74 per 100 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes, the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births for the periods 1904-8 and 1912-16 and for the year 1917:—

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|
| | Legitimate. | | | Illegitimate. | | |
| | 1904-8. | 1912-16. | 1917. | 1904-8. | 1912-16. | 1917. |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases | 19·8 | 16·5 | 8·8 | 72·6 | 59·0 | 28·0 |
| Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. | 30·3 | 31·4 | 28·1 | 52·1 | 71·6 | 55·5 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia | 6·9 | 6·9 | 5·0 | 18·6 | 12·8 | 12·1 |
| Other causes | 18·3 | 12·0 | 10·1 | 58·7 | 38·9 | 41·8 |
| Total all causes | 75·3 | 66·8 | 52·0 | 202·0 | 182·3 | 137·4 |

The rates for 1917 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 28·0 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 8·8 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among legitimate infants, but the

striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each month during the past seven years are shown in the appended table :—

Infantile deaths in each month from certain causes.

INFANTILE DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

| Month. | Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1911-17 from— | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|--------|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| | Diarrhoeal Diseases. | | | Respiratory Diseases. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| January | 274 | 206 | 480 | 31 | 22 | 53 |
| February | 209 | 152 | 361 | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| March | 173 | 150 | 323 | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| April | 134 | 137 | 271 | 32 | 38 | 70 |
| May | 77 | 66 | 143 | 48 | 34 | 82 |
| June | 36 | 38 | 74 | 58 | 54 | 112 |
| July | 21 | 22 | 43 | 107 | 72 | 179 |
| August | 21 | 17 | 38 | 94 | 73 | 167 |
| September | 33 | 22 | 55 | 64 | 46 | 110 |
| October | 37 | 28 | 65 | 44 | 33 | 77 |
| November | 94 | 63 | 157 | 42 | 22 | 64 |
| December | 220 | 151 | 371 | 35 | 19 | 54 |
| Total, 1911-17 .. | 1,329 | 1,052 | 2,381 | 597 | 445 | 1,042 |

The experience of the last seven years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoeal diseases 76 per cent. occur during the five months December to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 54 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.

**Infantile
mortality in
Australasia.**

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 7,302 in 1917 as compared with 9,282 in the previous year, 9,126 in 1915 and 9,886 in 1914. The next table gives the proportion of such deaths to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last six years, and for earlier periods back to 1891:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

| Period. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1891-1900 .. | 11·11 | 11·22 | 10·34 | 10·54 | 14·48 | 9·58 | 8·38 |
| 1902-6 .. | 9·38 | 9·27 | 8·93 | 8·21 | 12·21½ | 9·02 | 7·29 |
| 1907-11 .. | 7·51 | 7·66 | 6·98 | 6·56 | 8·29 | 7·97 | 6·85 |
| 1912 .. | 7·45 | 7·13 | 7·16 | 6·16 | 8·21 | 6·66 | 5·12 |
| 1913 .. | 7·05 | 7·33 | 6·33 | 7·01 | 7·00 | 7·01 | 5·92 |
| 1914 .. | 7·33 | 6·97 | 6·39 | 7·60 | 6·82 | 7·16 | 5·14 |
| 1915 .. | 6·88 | 6·31 | 6·40 | 6·73 | 6·66 | 7·22 | 5·01 |
| 1916 .. | 7·46 | 6·78 | 7·04 | 7·36 | 6·63 | 7·50 | 5·07 |
| 1917 .. | 5·67 | 5·75 | 5·42 | 5·37 | 5·71 | 5·23 | 4·82 |

Each State experienced its lowest rate in 1917, that for the Commonwealth being 17 per cent. below the lowest rate previously recorded. The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1917 were as follows:—Melbourne 6·55, Sydney 5·98, Brisbane 6·40, Adelaide 6·07, Perth 6·35, Hobart 6·05 and Wellington 5·65.

In 1917 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,443, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,043—the former being in the proportion of 18·15 per cent., and the latter of 15·80 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. The subjoined table gives the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1910, and in the years 1911 to 1917.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

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

The figures show a marked reduction, from period to period, in the mortality of children under 5 years of age relatively to that of persons of all ages, the proportion being 36 per cent. lower in 1911-17 than in 1891-1900.

The ages of males and females who died in 1917 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1915 TO 1917.

| Ages. | 1915. | | | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 .. | 1,401 | 1,009 | 2,410 | 1,403 | 1,150 | 2,553 | 1,099 | 774 | 1,873 |
| 1 to 2 | 200 | 188 | 388 | 246 | 215 | 461 | 176 | 118 | 294 |
| 2 " 3 | 82 | 60 | 142 | 100 | 81 | 181 | 71 | 64 | 135 |
| 3 " 4 | 60 | 64 | 124 | 77 | 53 | 130 | 59 | 52 | 111 |
| 4 " 5 | 46 | 42 | 88 | 57 | 54 | 111 | 38 | 35 | 73 |
| 5 " 10 | 164 | 137 | 301 | 187 | 169 | 356 | 144 | 118 | 262 |
| 10 " 15 | 114 | 110 | 224 | 134 | 108 | 242 | 110 | 105 | 215 |
| 15 " 20 | 197 | 150 | 347 | 153 | 156 | 309 | 119 | 134 | 253 |
| 20 " 25 | 281 | 200 | 481 | 215 | 246 | 461 | 152 | 206 | 358 |
| 25 " 30 | 248 | 257 | 505 | 234 | 275 | 509 | 159 | 223 | 382 |
| 30 " 35 | 266 | 221 | 487 | 205 | 214 | 419 | 191 | 250 | 441 |
| 35 " 40 | 286 | 268 | 554 | 272 | 248 | 520 | 258 | 260 | 518 |
| 40 " 45 | 312 | 261 | 573 | 327 | 279 | 606 | 285 | 247 | 532 |
| 45 " 50 | 441 | 301 | 742 | 419 | 349 | 768 | 432 | 286 | 718 |
| 50 " 55 | 536 | 384 | 920 | 585 | 416 | 1,001 | 534 | 331 | 865 |
| 55 " 60 | 577 | 390 | 967 | 628 | 421 | 1,049 | 651 | 376 | 1,027 |
| 60 " 65 | 531 | 332 | 863 | 572 | 381 | 953 | 612 | 434 | 1,046 |
| 65 " 70 | 583 | 388 | 971 | 548 | 493 | 1,041 | 522 | 472 | 994 |
| 70 " 75 | 630 | 594 | 1,224 | 605 | 582 | 1,187 | 558 | 521 | 1,079 |
| 75 " 80 | 688 | 618 | 1,306 | 718 | 634 | 1,352 | 639 | 597 | 1,236 |
| 80 " 85 | 705 | 545 | 1,250 | 666 | 570 | 1,236 | 615 | 543 | 1,158 |
| 85 " 90 | 390 | 308 | 698 | 426 | 356 | 782 | 410 | 318 | 728 |
| 90 " 95 | 94 | 110 | 204 | 105 | 106 | 209 | 88 | 109 | 197 |
| 95 .. | 10 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| 96 .. | 12 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 97 .. | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 98 .. | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 99 .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 100 .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 6 | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 101 .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 102 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 104 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 105 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 106 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 108 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 8,860 | 6,963 | 15,823 | 8,901 | 7,588 | 16,489 | 7,952 | 6,603 | 14,555 |

Of the 46,867 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,626 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 19—eight males and eleven females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age at death recorded in the period 1915-17 was 108 years, which was attained by one man. To every 100 female deaths there were 120 male deaths in 1917, as against 117 in the previous year and 127 in 1915.

Death rate from certain diseases.

The most striking features of the mortality in 1917 were the very low death rate from diarrhoeal diseases, the comparatively low rates from respiratory complaints, diphtheria, whooping cough and influenza, and the high rates from cancer and heart disease. The death rates from the chief diseases are shown in the appended table for the period 1908-12 and for the last five years :—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1908-1912. | 1913 | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Typhoid Fever | 98 | 68 | 74 | 60 | 51 | 45 |
| Scarlet Fever | 16 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 23 |
| Measles | 33 | 32 | 74 | 22 | 13 | 11 |
| Whooping Cough | 77 | 71 | 69 | 68 | 84 | 51 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 122 | 176 | 148 | 142 | 189 | 110 |
| Influenza | 109 | 67 | 106 | 67 | 70 | 47 |
| Hydatids | 22 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 14 |
| Cancer | 833 | 838 | 830 | 812 | 921 | 925 |
| Phthisis | 855 | 755 | 724 | 661 | 743 | 677 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 182 | 156 | 140 | 135 | 136 | 163 |
| Syphilis | 51 | 55 | 51 | 34 | 36 | 48 |
| Diabetes | 107 | 91 | 119 | 114 | 128 | 120 |
| Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia | 81 | 76 | 100 | 83 | 94 | 97 |
| Simple Meningitis | 133 | 108 | 107 | 84 | 67 | 51 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | .. | 9 | 12 | 237 | 231 | 53 |
| Infantile Paralysis | .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord | 71 | 62 | 75 | 58 | 70 | 58 |
| Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain | 449 | 429 | 429 | 443 | 497 | 437 |
| Epilepsy | 35 | 31 | 39 | 30 | 54 | 42 |
| Convulsions | 76 | 57 | 75 | 60 | 55 | 43 |
| Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) | 1,441 | 1,294 | 1,278 | 1,134 | 1,287 | 1,442 |
| Acute and Chronic Bronchitis | 348 | 270 | 295 | 263 | 313 | 201 |
| Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia | 834 | 767 | 863 | 865 | 767 | 656 |
| Pleurisy | 45 | 39 | 37 | 33 | 42 | 40 |
| Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy | 63 | 55 | 58 | 59 | 82 | 57 |
| Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema | 60 | 58 | 49 | 64 | 58 | 48 |
| Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases | 833 | 709 | 941 | 590 | 731 | 408 |

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1908-1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. | 113 | 92 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 104 |
| Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. | 99 | 98 | 90 | 78 | 84 | 83 |
| Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. | 158 | 136 | 160 | 145 | 96 | 110 |
| Biliary Calculi | 27 | 20 | 32 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| Appendicitis | 81 | 83 | 72 | 72 | 55 | 62 |
| Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) .. | 35 | 30 | 39 | 34 | 33 | 30 |
| Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. | 576 | 594 | 520 | 566 | 570 | 568 |
| Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate: Calculi of the Urinary System .. | 7 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Old Age | 1,030 | 973 | 1,029 | 1,183 | 1,208 | 1,056 |
| Suicide | 102 | 103 | 90 | 105 | 83 | 88 |
| Accidental Violence | 531 | 491 | 468 | 492 | 459 | 417 |
| Homicide | 19 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 13 |

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

Vaccinations. The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised in Victorian legislation, which requires parents to have their children vaccinated. The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for the period 1876-1899, and for each year since, is shown in the following table:—

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

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

In 1917 the vaccinations of children were equal to 60 per cent. of the births, as compared with 61 per cent. in the preceding year, 66 per cent. in 1909-1915, and 72 per cent. in 1876-1899.

Small-pox—Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. There have been no deaths from the disease during the past seven years, but in 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian Quarantine Station. Since 1853 only 28 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 took place in the thirty-three years ended 1917.

Typhoid fever. The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-9 to 87 per 100,000 in 1911-14, 67 in 1915, 52 in 1916, and 36 in 1917, or by 87 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 85 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1917 were 12·5 as compared with 9·0 in 1912-16. The reported cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1889:—

TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1917.

| Period. | Annual Cases Reported. | | Annual Deaths. | | Deaths per 100 reported Cases. |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | |
| 1890-4 | 2,932 | 253·9 | 331 | 33·0 | 13·0 |
| 1895-9 | 3,397 | 288·4 | 355 | 30·1 | 10·4 |
| 1900-4 | 2,152 | 178·1 | 213 | 17·6 | 9·9 |
| 1905-9 | 1,569 | 125·4 | 135 | 10·8 | 8·6 |
| 1910 | 2,124 | 163·5 | 139 | 10·7 | 6·5 |
| 1911 | 1,303 | 98·6 | 95 | 7·2 | 7·3 |
| 1912 | 1,122 | 82·8 | 98 | 7·2 | 8·7 |
| 1913 | 1,127 | 80·9 | 95 | 6·8 | 8·4 |
| 1914 | 1,195 | 84·0 | 106 | 7·4 | 8·9 |
| 1915 | 958 | 67·2 | 86 | 6·0 | 9·0 |
| 1916 | 727 | 51·6 | 72 | 5·1 | 9·9 |
| 1917 | 511 | 36·4 | 64 | 4·5 | 12·5 |

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

**Typhoid
Fever in the
Metropolis.**

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

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1917.

| Period. | Annual Cases Reported. | | Annual Deaths. | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. |
| 1890-4 | 1,645 | 349·3 | 205 | 43·5 |
| 1895-9 | 1,510 | 327·6 | 156 | 33·8 |
| 1900-4 | 701 | 140·0 | 74 | 14·8 |
| 1905-9 | 466 | 86·7 | 49 | 9·1 |
| 1910 | 689 | 118·5 | 52 | 8·9 |
| 1911 | 368 | 61·9 | 34 | 5·7 |
| 1912 | 272 | 44·3 | 29 | 4·7 |
| 1913 | 282 | 44·1 | 29 | 4·5 |
| 1914 | 312 | 47·1 | 38 | 5·7 |
| 1915 | 197 | 29·0 | 27 | 4·0 |
| 1916 | 162 | 23·5 | 23 | 3·3 |
| 1917 | 130 | 18·5 | 17 | 2·4 |

The cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 95 and 94 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1890-9 and 1917. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for, this great improvement.

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

The numbers of cases of typhoid fever during each of the last six years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-16 and the year 1917 are given in the following

table:—

PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

| Area. | Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever. | | | | | | Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population— | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1910-16. | 1917. |
| Greater Melbourne .. | 272 | 282 | 312 | 197 | 162 | 130 | 5·3 | 1·8 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 80 | 47 | 75 | 79 | 59 | 5 | 18·0 | 1·2 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 88 | 96 | 87 | 65 | 32 | 31 | 23·6 | 8·7 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 28 | 59 | 49 | 10 | 22 | 8 | 12·1 | 2·4 |
| Rest of the State .. | 654 | 643 | 672 | 607 | 452 | 337 | 11·0 | 5·7 |

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 66 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 93 per cent. in Ballarat, 63 per cent. in Bendigo,

80 per cent. in Geelong, and 49 per cent. in the rest of the State in 1917 than in the period 1910-16.

Death rates from typhoid fever at different ages. The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at the last three census periods :—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1890-2, 1900-2,
AND 1910-12.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| 0-15 | 2·26 | 0·97 | 0·38 | 2·85 | 1·46 | 0·44 |
| 15-20 | 5·21 | 2·65 | 1·76 | 5·85 | 2·23 | 1·22 |
| 20-25 | 9·21 | 4·39 | 1·82 | 4·77 | 1·84 | 1·32 |
| 25-35 | 6·48 | 3·28 | 1·71 | 3·87 | 2·04 | 0·82 |
| 35-45 | 3·60 | 2·25 | 1·26 | 2·03 | 1·21 | 0·68 |
| 45-55 | 2·24 | 1·95 | 0·82 | 1·29 | 0·93 | 0·39 |
| 55-65 | 1·74 | 0·66 | 0·20 | 1·04 | 0·34 | 0·50 |
| 65 and over | 0·99 | .. | 0·10 | 2·13 | 0·23 | 0·19 |
| All ages | 4·08 | 1·95 | 1·00 | 3·25 | 1·49 | 0·69 |

The experience of the last three census periods shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 29 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period there were proportionately fewer deaths of boys than of girls under the age of 15.

Scarlet fever. In 1917 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 32, which corresponded to a rate of 23 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 21 in the previous year, 8 in 1915, slightly over 1 in 1914, 4 in 1913 and 1912, 3 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, 17 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2. During 1917 there were 1,994 cases reported as against 1,566 in 1916, and 754 in 1915. For the three years mentioned the deaths were equal to 1·7 per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the past two years the chance of contracting the disease is about 54 per cent. greater for females than for males.

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898 when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1917 there were 15 deaths attributed to this cause,

representing a rate of 11 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 13 in the previous year, 22 in 1915, 74 in 1914, 32 in 1913, 64 in 1912, 56 in 1911, 25 in 1910, 3 in 1909, and 16 in 1908.

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

| Sex. | Annual Deaths from Measles per 10,000 of each Sex aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 0 to 1. | 1 to 2. | 2 to 3. | 3 to 4. | 4 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 and over. | All Ages. |
| Males.. | 4·02 | 7·41 | 4·39 | 2·04 | 0·97 | 0·73 | 0·06 | 0·03 | 0·06 | 0·55 |
| Females | 4·34 | 4·92 | 2·44 | 1·96 | 1·00 | 0·72 | 0·06 | 0·06 | 0·10 | 0·46 |

Whooping cough. There were 72 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1917, which equalled a rate of 51 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 84 in the previous year, 68 in 1915, 69 in 1914, 71 in 1913, 115 in 1912, 32 in 1911, 50 in 1910, 132 in 1909, 54 in 1908, and 103 in 1907. 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 52 of the deaths, or 72 per cent., were of infants under 1 year, and, with three exceptions, all the deaths were of children less than 3 years of age. On the average of the past ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 20 per cent. higher among girls than boys.

Diphtheria. The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the past seven years was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1917 the number of cases was 4,092 as against a yearly average of 5,081 in 1911-16, 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction has taken place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was only 3·8 per cent. in 1917, as compared with 4·6 per cent. in 1912-16, 6·3 per cent. in 1905-9, 9·5 per cent. in 1900-4, and 13·9 per cent. in 1895-9.

The appended table shows for the whole State and the metropolis the reported cases of, and deaths from, diphtheria, and their proportions to

the population, also the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894 :—

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895 TO 1917.

| Period. | Annual Cases Reported. | | Annual Deaths. | | Deaths per 100 Cases Reported. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | |
| VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| 1895-9 | 1,584 | 134.6 | 221 | 18.8 | 13.9 |
| 1900-4 | 1,680 | 139.0 | 159 | 13.2 | 9.5 |
| 1905-9 | 1,410 | 112.6 | 89 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| 1910 | 2,415 | 185.9 | 112 | 8.6 | 4.6 |
| 1911 | 5,120 | 387.5 | 237 | 17.9 | 4.6 |
| 1912 | 5,289 | 390.5 | 257 | 19.0 | 4.9 |
| 1913 | 5,367 | 385.2 | 245 | 17.6 | 4.6 |
| 1914 | 4,868 | 342.3 | 211 | 14.8 | 4.3 |
| 1915 | 4,463 | 313.0 | 203 | 14.2 | 4.5 |
| 1916 | 5,377 | 381.5 | 266 | 18.9 | 4.9 |
| 1917 | 4,092 | 291.1 | 154 | 11.0 | 3.8 |
| GREATER MELBOURNE. | | | | | |
| 1895-9 | 748 | 162.1 | 113 | 24.6 | 15.1 |
| 1900-4 | 686 | 136.9 | 58 | 11.6 | 8.5 |
| 1905-9 | 758 | 140.8 | 46 | 8.5 | 6.1 |
| 1910 | 1,655 | 284.6 | 74 | 12.7 | 4.5 |
| 1911 | 3,035 | 510.7 | 130 | 21.9 | 4.3 |
| 1912 | 2,451 | 399.0 | 130 | 21.2 | 5.3 |
| 1913 | 2,412 | 377.1 | 122 | 19.1 | 5.1 |
| 1914 | 2,164 | 326.6 | 116 | 17.5 | 5.4 |
| 1915 | 2,527 | 372.2 | 134 | 19.7 | 5.3 |
| 1916 | 3,214 | 465.9 | 173 | 25.1 | 5.4 |
| 1917 | 2,424 | 344.8 | 92 | 13.1 | 3.8 |

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the past six years and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-16 and the year 1917 are given in the subjoined table :—

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

| Area. | Reported Cases of Diphtheria. | | | | | | Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population. | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1910-16. | 1917. |
| Greater Melbourne .. | 2,451 | 2,412 | 2,164 | 2,527 | 3,214 | 2,424 | 39.1 | 34.5 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 147 | 179 | 167 | 77 | 76 | 31 | 28.7 | 7.7 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 474 | 653 | 563 | 376 | 165 | 134 | 97.9 | 37.6 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 122 | 184 | 91 | 130 | 122 | 148 | 35.7 | 43.5 |
| Rest of the State .. | 2,095 | 1,939 | 1,883 | 1,353 | 1,800 | 1,355 | 25.4 | 22.9 |

The cases in all divisions of the State, except Geelong, were fewer in 1917 than in the preceding year. The proportionate reduction was greater in Ballarat than in any other area.

Of the 533 males and 529 females who died from diphtheria during the five years 1910-14, 883, or 83 per cent., were under 10 years of age. The incidence of mortality for each sex at different ages for the period mentioned was as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHThERIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1910-14.

| Sex. | Annual Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 of each Sex aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 0 to 1. | 1 to 2. | 2 to 3. | 3 to 4. | 4 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 and over. | All Ages. |
| Males | 2·92 | 6·30 | 5·56 | 9·90 | 7·50 | 5·91 | 1·76 | 0·36 | 0·09 | 1·57 |
| Females | 2·68 | 5·16 | 6·27 | 6·43 | 8·14 | 6·84 | 1·68 | 0·39 | 0·11 | 1·54 |

Hydatids. The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1917 numbered 20, being equivalent to a rate of 14 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 21 in the preceding year, 18 in 1915, 20 in 1914, 19 in 1913, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-2. According to the experience of the past ten years the death rate from this disease is 20 per cent. higher among males than females. Hospital returns for the period 1913-17 show that 415 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 53, or 1 in every 8, ended fatally.

Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia. Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 136 deaths in 1917, which corresponded to a rate of 97 per million of the population, as against rates of 94 in the previous year, 83 in 1915, 100 in 1914, 76 in 1913 and 81 in 1908-12. Of the 27 persons who died from leucæmia in 1917, 19 were males.

Diabetes. During 1917 diabetes was responsible for 64 male and 104 female deaths, representing a rate of 120 per million of the population as compared with rates of 128 in the preceding year, 114 in 1915, 119 in 1914, 91 in 1913, and 107 in 1908-12. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups

for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, are shown in the subjoined table :—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| 0-10 | .02 | .09 | .10 | .02 | .05 | .15 |
| 10-20 | .17 | .24 | .20 | .14 | .26 | .36 |
| 20-30 | .29 | .17 | .64 | .14 | .36 | .30 |
| 30-40 | .21 | .32 | .58 | .30 | .51 | .53 |
| 40-50 | .58 | .49 | 1.11 | .49 | .42 | .78 |
| 50-60 | 1.18 | 1.38 | 1.80 | 1.31 | 1.42 | 3.18 |
| 60-70 | 1.49 | 2.67 | 5.63 | 2.49 | 3.19 | 8.47 |
| 70-80 | 2.87 | 4.36 | 7.34 | 1.88 | 5.01 | 11.54 |
| 80 and over | 1.65 | 4.11 | 7.43 | 4.44 | 3.54 | 6.83 |
| All Ages | .40 | .56 | 1.00 | .36 | .60 | 1.26 |

At each age group over 30 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1910-12 than in the previous census period. During 1910-12 the female exceeded the male rate for each age group between 50 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 54 per cent. For all ages the rate for females was 26 per cent. higher than that for males.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1917 numbered 66, corresponding to a rate of 47 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 70 in the previous year, 67 in 1915, 106 in 1914, 67 in 1913, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-2. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. Fifty-three per cent. of the deaths in 1917 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The age incidence of the disease at various periods is shown in the next table, which gives

the death rate from influenza per 10,000 of each sex in age groups during the years adjoining five census dates:—

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

| Age Group. | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ·69 | ·34 | 2·50 | 1·10 | ·40 |
| 15-20 | ... | ·07 | ·64 | ·34 | ·24 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | 1·20 | ·59 | ·21 |
| 25-35 | ·05 | ·07 | 1·50 | ·79 | ·17 |
| 35-45 | ·05 | ... | 3·04 | 1·31 | ·59 |
| 45-55 | ·09 | ·24 | 5·12 | 3·20 | ·73 |
| 55-65 | ·67 | ·24 | 12·65 | 5·25 | 2·28 |
| 65 and upwards | 1·09 | 2·36 | 27·13 | 17·02 | 12·27 |
| All ages | ·33 | ·25 | 3·94 | 2·30 | 1·10 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ·52 | ·34 | 1·86 | 1·15 | ·42 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ·92 | ·83 | ·34 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | 1·28 | ·89 | ·35 |
| 25-35 | ·07 | ·07 | 2·35 | ·89 | ·22 |
| 35-45 | ... | ·08 | 4·11 | 1·86 | ·30 |
| 45-55 | ·17 | ... | 5·39 | 2·02 | ·68 |
| 55-65 | ·39 | ·62 | 11·46 | 5·53 | 1·61 |
| 65 and upwards | ·84 | 3·18 | 35·22 | 16·02 | 12·80 |
| All ages | ·28 | ·24 | 3·72 | 2·13 | 1·10 |

The death rate for the last census period shows a substantial decrease as compared with that for each of the two preceding periods, the rate for 1910-12 being 50 per cent. below that for 1900-2, and nearly 71 per cent. lower than the rate for 1890-2. It is notable that the decline in the mortality rate from this disease has been associated with very heavy reductions in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

In 1917 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered **Respiratory diseases.** 1,538, which represented a rate of 1,094 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,366 in the previous year, 1,368 in 1915, 1,397 in 1914, 1,279 in 1913, 1,659 in 1912, and 1,470 in 1911. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 64 were referred to acute bronchitis, 218 to chronic bronchitis, 299 to broncho-pneumonia, 623 to pneumonia, 56 to pleurisy, and 58 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for nearly 86 per cent.

of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in June, July, August, and September, which represented 41 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the appended table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at five census periods :—

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

| Age Group. | 1870-2 | 1880-2 | 1890-2 | 1900-2 | 1910-12 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 | 22·65 | 29·02 | 28·52 | 16·53 | 12·94 |
| 15-20 | 3·05 | 3·30 | 2·92 | 2·70 | 1·66 |
| 20-25 | 5·70 | 5·34 | 4·88 | 4·85 | 2·35 |
| 25-35 | 5·69 | 8·31 | 6·85 | 5·94 | 3·86 |
| 35-45 | 10·28 | 15·80 | 13·55 | 9·49 | 10·50 |
| 45-55 | 20·43 | 26·59 | 25·18 | 18·04 | 18·25 |
| 55-65 | 41·79 | 51·65 | 56·51 | 38·37 | 32·68 |
| 65 and upwards | 108·11 | 136·54 | 141·07 | 112·38 | 138·87 |
| All ages | 17·29 | 24·48 | 24·30 | 18·66 | 17·17 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 | 18·50 | 24·18 | 24·13 | 13·85 | 10·50 |
| 15-20 | 1·88 | 2·02 | 3·52 | 2·34 | 1·56 |
| 20-25 | 3·54 | 4·23 | 3·05 | 3·34 | 2·48 |
| 25-35 | 4·51 | 5·72 | 5·65 | 3·75 | 3·55 |
| 35-45 | 7·94 | 12·53 | 11·55 | 7·68 | 5·85 |
| 45-55 | 7·87 | 13·63 | 17·01 | 11·80 | 8·28 |
| 55-65 | 22·97 | 29·15 | 32·10 | 27·42 | 16·64 |
| 65 and upwards | 73·10 | 116·12 | 112·38 | 86·78 | 99·81 |
| All ages | 12·63 | 17·08 | 17·62 | 13·28 | 11·81 |

Compared with the census period 1900-2, the mortality from respiratory diseases for the period 1910-12 shows a decline at each age group up to 35 for males and to 65 for females, the reduction for all ages amounting to 8 per cent. in the rate for the former and 11 per cent. in that for the latter. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being nearly 41 per cent.

Influenza and
respiratory
diseases
(combined).

The annual mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined), per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at five census periods, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED).

| Age Group. | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 | 23·34 | 29·36 | 31·02 | 17·63 | 13·34 |
| 15-20 | 3·05 | 3·37 | 3·56 | 3·04 | 1·90 |
| 20-25 | 5·70 | 5·34 | 6·08 | 5·44 | 2·56 |
| 25-35 | 5·74 | 8·38 | 8·35 | 6·73 | 4·03 |
| 35-45 | 10·33 | 15·80 | 16·59 | 10·80 | 11·09 |
| 45-55 | 20·52 | 26·83 | 30·30 | 21·24 | 18·98 |
| 55-65 | 42·46 | 51·89 | 69·16 | 43·62 | 35·06 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 109·20 | 138·90 | 168·20 | 129·40 | 151·14 |
| All ages ... | 17·62 | 24·73 | 28·24 | 20·96 | 18·27 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 | 19·02 | 24·52 | 25·99 | 15·00 | 10·92 |
| 15-20 | 1·88 | 2·02 | 4·44 | 3·17 | 1·90 |
| 20-25 | 3·54 | 4·23 | 4·33 | 4·03 | 2·83 |
| 25-35 | 4·58 | 5·79 | 8·00 | 4·64 | 3·77 |
| 35-45 | 7·94 | 12·61 | 15·66 | 9·54 | 6·15 |
| 45-55 | 8·04 | 13·63 | 22·40 | 13·82 | 8·96 |
| 55-65 | 23·36 | 29·77 | 43·56 | 32·95 | 18·25 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 73·94 | 119·30 | 147·60 | 102·80 | 112·61 |
| All ages ... | 12·91 | 17·32 | 21·34 | 15·41 | 12·91 |

The mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases combined showed a decrease for both sexes at the last census period as compared with the preceding one, such decrease amounting to 13 per cent. in the male and 16 per cent. in the female rate. Excepting the age groups 15-20 at the last three census periods, and the group 20-25 in 1910-12, the proportion of deaths of females from these diseases at the different age periods was lower in every instance than that of males. The difference in favour of the former was somewhat small up to the age of 35, but for subsequent ages it was very considerable.

Cerebro-spinal,
Tubercular,
and Simple
Meningitis.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 338 deaths in 1915, 326 in 1916, and 75 in 1917. The cases reported to the Board of Health in these years were 644, 754 and 153 respectively. The proportion of cases that ended fatally in the period 1915-17 was nearly 48 per cent. The numbers of deaths from

cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis during the last seven years were as follows:—

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1911-17.

| Year. | Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. | | Tubercular Meningitis. | | Simple Meningitis. | | Total—All Forms of Meningitis. | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1911 .. | 9 | 2 | 41 | 49 | 75 | 51 | 125 | 102 |
| 1912 .. | 4 | 3 | 26 | 44 | 63 | 76 | 93 | 123 |
| 1913 .. | 8 | 4 | 25 | 41 | 85 | 65 | 118 | 110 |
| 1914 .. | 12 | 5 | 42 | 30 | 89 | 63 | 143 | 98 |
| 1915 .. | 239 | 99 | 35 | 35 | 74 | 46 | 348 | 180 |
| 1916 .. | 191 | 135 | 29 | 40 | 56 | 39 | 276 | 214 |
| 1917 .. | 48 | 27 | 56 | 41 | 37 | 35 | 141 | 103 |
| Total .. | 511 | 275 | 254 | 280 | 479 | 375 | 1,244 | 930 |

The next table shows the incidence of mortality at various ages from different forms of meningitis for the period 1911-17:—

DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM MENINGITIS, 1911-17.

| Age Group. | Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. | | Tubercular Meningitis. | | Simple Meningitis. | | Total—All Forms of Meningitis. | |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Under 5 .. | 115 | 86 | 142 | 142 | 280 | 221 | 537 | 449 |
| 5 to 15 .. | 61 | 51 | 59 | 65 | 52 | 44 | 172 | 160 |
| 15 „ 25 .. | 153 | 47 | 18 | 42 | 27 | 36 | 198 | 125 |
| 25 „ 35 .. | 74 | 24 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 14 | 108 | 55 |
| 35 „ 45 .. | 46 | 22 | 15 | 6 | 34 | 22 | 95 | 50 |
| 45 „ 55 .. | 43 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 34 | 19 | 82 | 51 |
| 55 „ 65 .. | 13 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 26 | 20 |
| 65 and over | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 12 | 26 | 20 |
| Total 1911-17 | 511 | 275 | 254 | 280 | 479 | 375 | 1,244 | 930 |

On the average of the last seven years the deaths of children under 5 years of age from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis represented 26, 53, and 59 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these diseases. Of the 75 persons who succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1917, 21 were under 5 and 34 were under 15 years. Up to the age of 15 years the incidence of the mortality from this disease in the period 1911-17 was 28 per cent. higher for males than females, while for the age group 15 to 45 the rate for the former was about three times that for the latter.

Diseases of the spine.

In 1917 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 45 male and 36 female deaths, representing a death rate of 58 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 70 in the previous year, 58 in 1915, 75 in 1914, 62 in 1913, and 71 in 1908-12. Of the 20 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 16 were males.

Infantile paralysis.

Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for the deaths of 4 girls and 2 boys in 1917, as against 1 girl and 3 boys in 1916, 2 girls in 1915, 5 boys and 4 girls in 1914, 2 boys and 1 girl in 1913, and 4 boys and 2 girls in 1912. Of the 30 persons who died during these six years one-half were metropolitan residents. Five of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 14 were under 5 years. The cases reported to the Board of Health in 1917 numbered 32, as compared with 76 in the preceding year.

Heart disease.

During 1917 there were 1,870 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 16 to pericarditis, 112 to acute endocarditis, and 28 to angina pectoris. The total—2,026—from these causes represented a rate of 1,442 per million of the population, as compared with 1,287 in the previous year, 1,134 in 1915, 1,278 in 1914, 1,294 in 1913, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 2,026 persons who died from these diseases in 1917, only 35, or 1.7 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1910 to 1912 the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex in age periods were as follows:—

**DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT
• VARIOUS AGES.**

| Sex. | Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 0-15. | 15-20. | 20-25. | 25-35. | 35-45. | 45-55. | 55-65. | 65-75. | 75 and upwards. | All Ages. |
| Males .. | 1.25 | 1.81 | 2.35 | 3.01 | 6.71 | 15.53 | 49.57 | 127.50 | 243.44 | 15.19 |
| Females .. | 1.25 | 1.66 | 2.08 | 2.88 | 7.10 | 15.63 | 36.22 | 107.21 | 233.36 | 13.58 |

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 6 is due to some form of this disease.

Diseases of the digestive system.

In 1917 there were 662 male and 581 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 884 per million of the population, as against rates of 1,206 in the previous year, 1,098 in 1915, 1,504 in 1914, 1,220 in 1913, 1,345 in 1912, 1,233 in 1911, and 2,382 in 1890-2. The reduction in 1917

was wholly due to the low mortality from diarrhoeal diseases. These complaints were responsible for 574 deaths which were equivalent to a rate of 408 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 731 in 1916, 590 in 1915, 941 in 1914, 709 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-2. The age incidence of this disease shows that it is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 574 deaths in the year under review, 397, or 69 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age and 75, or about 13 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 55 male and 36 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 49 male and 69 female deaths from other affections of that organ, and 85 male and 61 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

Appendicitis. The deaths from appendicitis numbered 87 in 1917, 78 in the previous year, 102 in 1915, 103 in 1914, and 116 in 1913, and corresponded to rates of 62, 55, 72, 72, and 83, per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that during 1917 there were 1,270 cases treated, and that 32, or 2.5 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 4.1 per cent. in 1916, 5.3 per cent. in 1915, 2.8 per cent. in 1914, 4.5 per cent. in 1913, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the five years, 1910 to 1914, the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 31 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for that period were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1910-14.

| Sex. | Deaths from Appendicitis per 10,000 of each Sex aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Under 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 25. | 25 to 35. | 35 to 45. | 45 to 55. | 55 to 65. | 65 and over. | All Ages. |
| Males .. | 0.43 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 1.38 | 1.05 | 0.92 |
| Females* | 0.42 | 1.43 | 0.88 | 0.71 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.85 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.70 |

Diseases of urinary system. In 1917 there were 998 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 710 per million of the population, as against rates of 705 in the previous year, 712 in 1915, 670 in 1914, 724 in 1913, and 700 in 1909-12. Bright's disease, uræmia, and acute nephritis were responsible for 799 deaths, or 80 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 132 deaths, or 13 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system. The deaths per 10,000 of each sex

in age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12 are shown in the following table :—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| 0-10 | 1·16 | ·93 | ·67 | ·97 | ·59 | ·79 |
| 10-20 | ·43 | ·45 | ·73 | ·58 | ·82 | ·71 |
| 20-30 | 1·45 | 1·83 | 1·72 | 1·82 | 1·59 | 1·61 |
| 30-40 | 3·05 | 3·55 | 3·03 | 4·72 | 4·21 | 3·76 |
| 40-50 | 7·36 | 8·12 | 9·03 | 6·63 | 7·26 | 7·07 |
| 50-60 | 11·90 | 17·43 | 18·95 | 5·91 | 11·36 | 13·81 |
| 60-70 | 27·42 | 39·62 | 46·63 | 9·62 | 21·49 | 24·44 |
| 70-80 | 58·98 | 80·68 | 96·18 | 14·62 | 27·70 | 38·53 |
| 80 and over | 74·07 | 128·48 | 153·04 | 22·21 | 27·15 | 43·70 |
| All Ages | 5·25 | 8·05 | 9·18 | 2·84 | 4·28 | 5·34 |

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 72 per cent.

The ages and sexes of those who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in each of the last five years are given in the next table :—

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

| Ages. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Year. | | | | | Year. | | | | |
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| 0-10 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 10-15 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| 15-20 | 26 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 52 | 46 | 32 | 46 | 38 |
| 20-25 | 52 | 54 | 48 | 60 | 51 | 78 | 70 | 66 | 79 | 67 |
| 25-30 | 51 | 60 | 51 | 72 | 41 | 83 | 83 | 77 | 72 | 74 |
| 30-35 | 61 | 72 | 53 | 55 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 44 | 44 | 66 |
| 35-40 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 69 | 70 | 55 | 57 | 44 | 49 | 50 |
| 40-45 | 60 | 58 | 51 | 72 | 60 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 27 |
| 45-50 | 71 | 56 | 72 | 68 | 63 | 32 | 35 | 23 | 39 | 29 |
| 50-55 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 67 | 58 | 28 | 20 | 32 | 18 | 14 |
| 55-60 | 48 | 36 | 41 | 48 | 50 | 12 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 13 |
| 60-65 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 40 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| 65-70 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 70 and over | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Total | 566 | 561 | 527 | 606 | 549 | 486 | 470 | 415 | 441 | 403 |

The death rates from phthisis at various census periods are dealt with in the next paragraph.

The deaths from phthisis in 1917 numbered 952—549 being of males and 403 of females—and equalled a rate of 677 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 743 in the previous year, 661 in 1915, 724 in 1914, 755 in 1913, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The rate for 1917 was the second lowest recorded for this State. In England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1916 the deaths from this cause were 1,204, 1,062 and 1,693 per million of their respective populations. The rates for Victoria are more fully shown in the following table which gives the mortality per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods:—

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

| Age Group. | Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1860-2. | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | |
| 0 to 15 ... | 2.55 | 1.22 | 1.74 | .90 | .38 | .46 |
| 15 " 20 ... | 7.72 | 5.71 | 6.88 | 5.41 | 5.06 | 3.71 |
| 20 " 25 ... | 12.23 | 18.75 | 21.19 | 18.29 | 14.35 | 8.45 |
| 25 " 35 ... | 16.53 | 22.21 | 30.33 | 23.70 | 20.31 | 13.11 |
| 35 " 45 ... | 21.63 | 21.83 | 25.11 | 28.28 | 22.07 | 15.63 |
| 45 " 55 ... | 23.14 | 22.24 | 28.65 | 31.17 | 25.05 | 18.07 |
| 55 " 65 ... | 25.63 | 27.86 | 31.41 | 36.48 | 35.75 | 18.88 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 23.20 | 19.56 | 18.08 | 25.40 | 31.07 | 13.55 |
| All Ages ... | 13.33 | 12.89 | 15.33 | 15.73 | 13.51 | 8.98 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | |
| 0 to 15 ... | 3.70 | .98 | 1.76 | 1.43 | .93 | .97 |
| 15 " 20 ... | 14.07 | 12.37 | 12.50 | 9.51 | 8.18 | 7.62 |
| 20 " 25 ... | 18.95 | 19.28 | 21.00 | 18.49 | 12.79 | 12.68 |
| 25 " 35 ... | 24.76 | 22.02 | 26.56 | 21.77 | 18.15 | 14.03 |
| 35 " 45 ... | 25.62 | 21.65 | 24.06 | 22.58 | 17.74 | 11.51 |
| 45 " 55 ... | 25.01 | 19.60 | 20.72 | 16.13 | 14.41 | 8.18 |
| 55 " 65 ... | 22.59 | 10.51 | 14.26 | 12.35 | 12.52 | 7.47 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 18.03 | 12.61 | 13.12 | 8.25 | 8.18 | 5.29 |
| All Ages ... | 14.46 | 10.62 | 12.75 | 11.51 | 9.72 | 7.61 |

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the last two census periods shows that, except among boys and girls under 15, lower death rates obtained at each age group during 1910-12 than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males

than females. An analysis of the figures discloses the fact that at certain ages the decrease was very slight in the female rate, while in the male rate it was very considerable at all ages over 15. Taking three important periods of life, 15-20, 20-25, and 25-35, it is found that between the last two censuses the rates for males declined by 26, 41, and 35 per cent. respectively, as compared with reductions of only 7, 1, and 22 per cent. in the rates for females. The heavy decline in the death rate from phthisis among men between 20 and 35 years of age is very striking, especially as it is co-incident with a reduction of 43 per cent. in the mortality rate from other diseases of the respiratory system. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that the section of the community represented by females aged 15 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1910-12 as compared with the preceding census period. It is probable that this result is partly due to the increased proportion of females engaged in manufacturing industries. Comparing the number of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 census and that of 1911 there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the risk of tubercular infection involved in factory employment.

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

The distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and, as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. On the average of the past five years the tubercular death rate of Bendigo exceeded the rates of Ballarat and Melbourne by 29 and 65 per cent. respectively. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are

given in the appended table for the periods 1891-1900, 1901-5, and 1906-10, and for each of the last seven years :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1917.

| Period. | Deaths per 10,000 of the Population | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Phthisis. | | | Other Tubercular Diseases. | | | All Tubercular Diseases | | |
| | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. |
| 1891-1900 .. | 16.7 | 17.1 | 24.1 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 28.1 |
| 1901-1905 .. | 13.9 | 15.3 | 22.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 27.4 |
| 1906-1910 .. | 10.8 | 11.5 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 23.2 |
| 1911 .. | 9.9 | 9.4 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 22.0 |
| 1912 .. | 10.0 | 10.0 | 17.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 19.8 |
| 1913 .. | 8.8 | 10.9 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 22.3 |
| 1914 .. | 8.9 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 12.8 |
| 1915 .. | 7.7 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 16.0 |
| 1916 .. | 8.6 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 15.8 | 15.6 |
| 1917 .. | 7.9 | 10.9 | 16.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 19.0 |

Relatively to population cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are fewer in country districts than in urban areas. The cases reported during each of the past six years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the populations of these divisions for the period 1910-16 and the year 1917 are given in the subjoined table :—

PHTHISIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

| Area. | Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | | | | | Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population. | |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1910-16. | 1917. |
| Greater Melbourne .. | 803 | 780 | 856 | 972 | 1,094 | 1,052 | 14.1 | 15.0 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 58 | 56 | 60 | 63 | 77 | 43 | 14.4 | 10.6 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 82 | 64 | 53 | 59 | 70 | 53 | 20.1 | 14.9 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 33 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 37 | 14 | 8.8 | 4.1 |
| Rest of the State .. | 351 | 445 | 423 | 395 | 375 | 400 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Whole State .. | 1,327 | 1,376 | 1,410 | 1,509 | 1,653 | 1,562 | 10.6 | 11.1 |

The proportion of residents of any large area reported as suffering from phthisis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. While this may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, it cannot be accepted as definitely correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. The prevalence of the disease in the principal metropolitan municipalities is shown in the next table for the two and a half years ended June, 1911, which is the latest period for which this information has been tabulated:—

PHTHISIS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

| Municipality. | Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population. | Municipality. | Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population. |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Preston Shire ... | 20·2 | Richmond City ... | 12·1 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 18·7 | Brighton Town ... | 10·4 |
| Melbourne City ... | 18·1 | Hawthorn City ... | 10·3 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 17·3 | Northcote City ... | 10·0 |
| Brunswick City ... | 17·1 | Essendon City ... | 9·8 |
| Coburg Town ... | 15·4 | Kew Town ... | 9·8 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 15·2 | Footscray City ... | 9·2 |
| Camberwell City ... | 14·0 | St. Kilda City ... | 6·7 |
| Prahran City ... | 13·4 | Malvern City ... | 6·6 |
| Collingwood City ... | 12·5 | Caulfield City ... | 5·2 |
| Williamstown Town... | 12·2 | | |

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

In 1917 there were in Victoria 229 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 163 per million, as compared with rates of 136 in the previous year, 135 in 1915, 140 in 1914, 156 in 1913, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-2. The rate for 1917 was the highest

Other phases of phthisis.

Tubercular diseases (phthisis excepted).

experienced since 1911. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods :—

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

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 7·53 | 7·98 | 10·36 | 5·64 | 2·75 |
| 15—20 ... | ·64 | ·81 | 1·17 | 1·12 | 1·12 |
| 20—25 ... | 1·80 | 1·23 | ·89 | 1·77 | 1·23 |
| 25—35 ... | ·70 | ·66 | ·84 | 1·91 | 1·71 |
| 35—45 ... | ·77 | ·88 | ·77 | 1·39 | 1·38 |
| 45—55 ... | ·95 | ·85 | ·67 | 1·64 | ·82 |
| 55—65 ... | ·88 | 1·07 | ·78 | 2·40 | 1·29 |
| 65 and over | 1·09 | 2·36 | ·56 | 1·17 | ·59 |
| All ages | 3·46 | 3·55 | 4·02 | 2·99 | 1·70 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 5·89 | 7·28 | 8·43 | 5·33 | 2·12 |
| 15—20 ... | ·82 | 1·30 | 1·27 | 1·95 | 2·34 |
| 20—25 ... | ·52 | ·69 | 1·23 | 2·09 | 2·59 |
| 25—35 ... | ·54 | ·41 | ·88 | 1·98 | 1·81 |
| 35—45 ... | 1·04 | ·70 | ·42 | 1·77 | 1·33 |
| 45—55 ... | ·17 | ·67 | ·34 | 1·01 | ·93 |
| 55—65 ... | ·39 | ·62 | ·69 | ·71 | 1·11 |
| 65 and over | 1·69 | 1·19 | ·64 | ·71 | ·29 |
| All ages | 3·10 | 3·39 | 3·58 | 2·91 | 1·76 |

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age who died from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis) during 1910-12 represents a decline of 51 per cent. for males

and of 60 per cent. for females. The most important increase occurred in the rate for females aged 15-25.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1917, .3 per cent. of the persons who died had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 1.5 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

The numbers dying from cancer in different age groups in each of the last five years are given below :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

| Age Group. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| 0-15 .. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| 15-25 .. | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 25-35 .. | 11 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 24 |
| 35-45 .. | 41 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 61 | 64 | 67 | 57 | 84 |
| 45-55 .. | 120 | 105 | 86 | 121 | 116 | 139 | 135 | 126 | 164 | 121 |
| 55-65 .. | 133 | 160 | 144 | 184 | 204 | 131 | 163 | 151 | 162 | 168 |
| 65-75 .. | 140 | 140 | 166 | 163 | 140 | 128 | 139 | 136 | 154 | 154 |
| 75-85 .. | 101 | 103 | 86 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 72 | 81 | 93 | 101 |
| 85 and over | 11 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 23 |
| Total .. | 572 | 571 | 556 | 627 | 609 | 596 | 611 | 602 | 671 | 691 |

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1917 the average age of those who died from cancer was 62.3 years for males, and 59.8 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 42.8 years for males and 33.2 years for females.

Deaths from cancer in 1917 numbered 1,300, and represented a death rate of 925 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 921 in the previous year, 812 in 1915, 830 in 1914, 838 in 1913, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-2. In England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1916 the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,178, 1,126, and 908

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

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

| Age Group. | Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Under 5 ... | ·29 | ·18 | ·30 | ·73 |
| 5 to 10 ... | ·24 | ·10 | ·42 | ·25 |
| 10 " 15 ... | ·18 | ·11 | ·20 | ·16 |
| 15 " 20 ... | ·07 | ·17 | ·22 | ·15 |
| 20 " 25 ... | ·25 | ·32 | ·33 | ·71 |
| 25 " 35 ... | ·80 | ·81 | 1·26 | ·96 |
| 35 " 45 ... | 4·12 | 4·29 | 3·69 | 3·16 |
| 45 " 55 ... | 10·16 | 14·83 | 14·14 | 16·03 |
| 55 " 65 ... | 22·01 | 31·92 | 36·00 | 36·36 |
| 65 " 75 ... | 34·55 | 52·75 | 59·04 | 74·15 |
| 75 and over | 45·12 | 53·55 | 74·04 | 88·40 |
| All ages | 4·29 | 6·16 | 7·52 | 8·50 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Under 5 ... | ·12 | ·09 | ·26 | ·19 |
| 5 to 10 ... | ·12 | ·10 | ·04 | ·10 |
| 10 " 15 ... | ·06 | ·06 | — | ·27 |
| 15 " 20 ... | ·26 | ·12 | ·28 | ·44 |
| 20 " 25 ... | ·39 | ·22 | ·23 | ·41 |
| 25 " 35 ... | 2·65 | 1·68 | 1·61 | 1·39 |
| 35 " 45 ... | 7·32 | 7·43 | 6·05 | 7·26 |
| 45 " 55 ... | 15·07 | 18·00 | 18·13 | 17·87 |
| 55 " 65 ... | 29·35 | 31·79 | 33·05 | 38·03 |
| 65 " 75 ... | 32·68 | 53·96 | 51·18 | 61·66 |
| 75 and over | 27·56 | 49·55 | 62·70 | 86·19 |
| All ages | 4·27 | 5·57 | 6·64 | 8·76 |

Deaths from cancer occur at all age periods, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the figures for the last two census periods, which would not be appreciably affected by differences in the diagnosis of the disease, shows that at ages under 45 an increase occurred in the rate for females, and a slight reduction in that for males. At the next age period, 45-55, the male rate increased

by nearly 13 per cent., while the female rate declined very slightly. At the period, 55-65, the mortality rate for men remained almost stationary, but that for women exhibited a very marked increase. Among both males and females aged 65 and upwards the death rate was considerably heavier in 1910-12 than in 1900-2. From the figures for the two periods mentioned it would appear that there was a slight but definite increase in the death rate from cancer among persons under 65, and a large increase among persons over that age and, further, that on the whole the increase was much greater among females than males.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1917:—

Seat of cancer.

SEAT OF CANCER.

| Seat of Disease. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) .. | 80 | 8 | 88 |
| „ the stomach and liver ... | 249 | 215 | 464 |
| „ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ... | 82 | 88 | 170 |
| „ the female genital organs ... | ... | 130 | 130 |
| „ the breast ... | ... | 92 | 92 |
| „ the skin ... | 34 | 20 | 54 |
| „ other and unspecified organs ... | 164 | 138 | 302 |
| Total Deaths ... | 609 | 691 | 1,300 |

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

During the year 1917, the deaths of 746 men and 738 women aged 65 years and over were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,452—2,862 of men and 2,590 of women. It is thus seen that 27·2 per cent. of the deaths of persons aged 65 years and upwards were due to senile decay. The mortality rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed, taking the average of the three years 1910-12, when the numbers of persons within these groups were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective age groups there died within a year, from all causes, 4·21 aged 65 to 70, 6·63 aged 70 to 75, 10·71 aged 75 to 80, 16·36 aged 80 to 85, and 27·30 aged 85 and upwards.

Accidental violence.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning,

the smaller proportion of the population engaged in country occupations, which are generally of a more hazardous nature than those in towns, and the increasing proportion of females in the community. In 1917 there were 433 male and 153 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 417 per million of the population. This proportion was 14 per cent. below the average rate—485—for the previous five years, and 49 per cent. lower than the rate—811—for 1890-2. The deaths from different accidents in 1917 are given in the appended table :—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1917.

| Nature or Place of Accident. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Poisoning by Food | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Snake Bite | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Other Acute Poisonings | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Burns (including Conflagrations) | 24 | 38 | 62 |
| Absorption of Poisonous Gases | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Suffocation | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Suffocation in bed (infants) | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Drowning | 108 | 25 | 133 |
| Firearms | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Falls | 56 | 10 | 66 |
| In Mines and Quarries | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Machines | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Vehicular Accidents— | | | |
| On Railways | 35 | 5 | 40 |
| Motor Car | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Motor Cycle | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Motor Lorry | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Aeroplane | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Bicycle | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Tram Car | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Vehicle drawn by Horses | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| Vehicle, Undefined | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Injuries by Animals | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Effects of Heat | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Excessive Cold | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Electricity | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Fractures, Unspecified | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| Other Violence | 46 | 13 | 59 |
| Total | 433 | 153 | 586 |

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

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

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

DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENT—MALES, 1909-13.

| | Accidental Deaths per 10,000 Males Aged— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | 15-20. | 20-25. | 25-35. | 35-45. | 45-55. | 55-65. | 65 and over. | 15 and upwards. |
| Drowning | 1·74 | 1·19 | 1·15 | 1·40 | 1·89 | 2·57 | 3·64 | 1·72 |
| Sunstroke | .. | .. | ·08 | ·10 | ·27 | ·18 | ·96 | ·16 |
| Other Accidents .. | 3·68 | 5·19 | 4·68 | 5·90 | 7·51 | 10·06 | 16·54 | 6·56 |
| Total Accidents.. | 5·42 | 6·38 | 5·91 | 7·40 | 9·67 | 12·81 | 21·14 | 8·44 |

For men aged 20 to 35 the death rate from accidental violence is less than one-third of that for men over age 65 and slightly less than one half of the rate for those aged 55 to 65. The death rates in the above table agree fairly closely with English experience, which shows that the annual deaths from accidents per 10,000 males were 5·33 at ages 15-20, 5·71 at 20-25, 6·64 at 25-35, 8·62 at 35-45, 11·12 at 45-55, 13·99 at 55-65, and 18·85 at 65 and upwards.

Occupations
of men
dying from
accidents.

During the year 1917, 293 males aged seventeen years and upwards died from the results of accidents. The numbers for the different occupations were as follows :—

| Occupation. | Deaths from Accidents, 1917. | Occupation. | Deaths from Accidents, 1917. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Labourer (undefined) .. | 59 | Wharf labourer | 3 |
| Farmer, grazier | 41 | Butcher | 2 |
| Railway employee | 17 | Bricklayer | 2 |
| Miner | 13 | Cabman | 2 |
| Soldier | 11 | Constable | 2 |
| Carpenter | 7 | Compositor | 2 |
| Driver, carter, carrier .. | 6 | Dairyman | 2 |
| Engine-driver | 6 | Grocer | 2 |
| Gardener | 6 | Ironworker | 2 |
| Teacher | 6 | Miller | 2 |
| Baker | 5 | Municipal employee .. | 2 |
| Clerk | 5 | Painter | 2 |
| Horse trainer, jockey, groom | 5 | Saddler | 2 |
| Orchardist | 5 | Sawyer | 2 |
| Agent | 4 | Timberworker | 2 |
| Builder, contractor | 4 | Woodturner | 2 |
| Engineer | 4 | Woolclasser | 2 |
| Postal employee | 3 | Others (specified) .. | 24 |
| Publican | 3 | Unspecified | 18 |
| Hawker | 3 | | |
| Tramway employee | 3 | Total | 293 |

Of the 293 deaths of males over 17 years of age which resulted from accidents in 1917, 57 were due to drowning.

Suicide. In the year 1917, 97 males and 26 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 87 per million of the population as compared with rates of 83 in the preceding year, 105 in 1915, 90 in 1914, 103 in 1913, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-2. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being about one-third of that for the latter on the average of the past five years. Among males the death rate from suicide in the years 1916-17 was about 22 per cent. below the average of the three years preceding the war. This is somewhat similar to English experience, which shows that the mortality rate from this cause among males was 25 per cent. lower in the years 1915-16 than in the period 1911-13.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1917 numbered 18, of which 8 were of males and 10 of females. These represented a rate of 13 per million of the population as against rates of 14 in the previous year, 17 in 1915, 16 in 1914, 18 in 1913, and 19 in 1908-12.

Deaths of married women in childbed. The death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older age periods. The number of deaths of married mothers in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups are shown for the decade 1906-15 and the year 1917 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1915 AND 1917.

| Age Group. | Married Mothers. | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | Deaths. | | Deaths per 1,000 Confinements. | |
| | 1906-15. | 1917. | 1906-15. | 1917. |
| Under 20 years | 23 | ... | 2.71 | ... |
| 20 to 25 " | 184 | 19 | 2.85 | 3.16 |
| 25 " 30 " | 326 | 28 | 3.60 | 2.86 |
| 30 " 35 " | 334 | 30 | 4.59 | 3.93 |
| 35 " 40 " | 346 | 33 | 6.86 | 6.77 |
| 40 years and over | 156 | 14 | 6.90 | 7.37 |

The experience of the ten years 1906-15 shows that for the age period 35 years and upwards the deaths of mothers in childbed were

69 per 10,000 as against 37 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age. For the same term of years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5·57, as against an average of 4·04 for other confinements.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportions for each of the last seven years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below:—

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

| Period. | Number of Mothers who Died Annually of— | | | Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive. |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|--------|--|
| | Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Septicæmia.) | Puerperal Septicæmia. | Total. | |
| 1871-1880 .. | 127 | 46 | 173 | 64·38 |
| 1881-1890 .. | 121 | 64 | 185 | 59·19 |
| 1891-1900 .. | 117 | 66 | 183 | 56·01 |
| 1901-1905 .. | 126 | 58 | 184 | 60·92 |
| 1906-1910 .. | 101 | 46 | 147 | 47·17 |
| 1911 .. | 86 | 62 | 148 | 44·79 |
| 1912 .. | 92 | 61 | 153 | 42·72 |
| 1913 .. | 112 | 65 | 177 | 49·20 |
| 1914 .. | 97 | 61 | 158 | 43·62 |
| 1915 .. | 91 | 40 | 131 | 37·42 |
| 1916 .. | 75 | 55 | 130 | 37·97 |
| 1917 .. | 89 | 45 | 134 | 40·56 |

In recent periods a marked reduction has taken place in the death rate of women in childbed. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 38·6 in 1915-17, as compared with 47·2 in 1906-10, and 60·9 in 1901-5.

Puerperal Septicæmia. In 1917 there were 45 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 13·6 per 10,000 births, as against 16·1 in the previous year, 11·4 in 1915, 16·8 in 1914, 18·1 in 1913, 16·0 in 1908-12, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

NATURAL INCREASE.

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

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

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 12·30 | 15·76 | 15·41 | 13·28 | 18·04 | 18·12 | 14·68 | 16·94 |
| 1907-11 | 13·05 | 17·45 | 17·03 | 15·54 | 18·13 | 18·85 | 16·01 | 17·07 |
| 1912 | 14·20 | 19·04 | 18·74 | 18·37 | 17·79 | 19·80 | 17·42 | 17·61 |
| 1913 | 14·71 | 17·90 | 19·87 | 18·30 | 20·04 | 19·16 | 17·48 | 16·67 |
| 1914 | 13·85 | 18·80 | 19·49 | 18·62 | 19·01 | 20·66 | 17·52 | 16·68 |
| 1915 | 13·45 | 17·81 | 18·35 | 16·14 | 18·69 | 19·21 | 16·57 | 16·27 |
| 1916 | 12·60 | 17·26 | 16·67 | 15·61 | 17·41 | 18·09 | 15·74 | 16·29 |
| 1917 | 13·14 | 18·46 | 19·42 | 16·11 | 16·57 | 18·14 | 16·70 | 16·08 |
| Mean 1912-17 | 13·66 | 18·21 | 18·76 | 17·19 | 18·25 | 19·18 | 16·91 | 16·60 |

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1912-17 was 16·91 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life

are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—16·91—would enable a population to double itself in slightly under 41 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 13·66 per 1,000 of population a period of 51 years would be required. In 1914, the year of the commencement of the war, the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population was 9·8 in England and Wales, 10·6 in Scotland and 6·3 in Ireland.

ACCUMULATION.

Wealth of the people. An estimate of the wealth privately owned in Victoria in 1911, based on probate returns, is given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 389.

Property left by deceased persons. The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1917, also the average amount left by each person whose estate passed through the Probate Office, and by each person dying, and the amount of duty collected on the estates. The resident adults who left property at death in 1917 numbered 5,381, the sex distribution being 3,766 males, or 62 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,615 females, or 31 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is 67 per cent. more than that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1917 reached its maximum in the age group 90 and over in the case of males and in the group 80 to 90 in the case of females. In the estates dealt with during the last four years wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males, while in 1913 wills made by males were proportionately more numerous.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1917.

| Age at Death. | Estates. | | Value of Estates. | | | | | Amount of Duty. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Total Number. | Percentage Intestate. | Gross. | | Net—after deducting Liabilities. | | | |
| | | | Real. | Personal. | Real and Personal. | Average to each Estate. | Average to total Deaths in Victoria in each Age Group. | |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years.. | 4 | 100·0 | £ .. | £ 1,075 | £ 1,075 | £ 269 | £ 0·6 | £ 12 |
| 15 to 21 " .. | 98 | 59·2 | 255 | 20,007 | 20,187 | 206 | 185 | 158 |
| 21 to 30 " .. | 876 | 38·4 | 62,744 | 272,223 | 239,790 | 331 | 1,031 | 4,009 |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 444 | 34·5 | 152,934 | 359,329 | 451,562 | 1,017 | 1,006 | 22,228 |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 334 | 29·6 | 281,332 | 488,850 | 624,341 | 1,869 | 871 | 34,683 |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 495 | 30·7 | 735,581 | 909,337 | 1,230,270 | 2,485 | 1,038 | 66,401 |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 530 | 26·8 | 891,446 | 1,033,107 | 1,572,373 | 2,967 | 1,387 | 108,390 |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 565 | 18·6 | 772,665 | 800,699 | 1,428,098 | 2,527 | 1,193 | 75,680 |
| 80 to 90 " .. | 479 | 10·4 | 680,071 | 896,395 | 1,488,983 | 3,109 | 1,453 | 91,785 |
| 90 years and upwards .. | 43 | 11·6 | 45,392 | 161,937 | 198,249 | 4,610 | 1,680 | 15,318 |
| Absentees .. | 248 | 28·2 | 108,108 | 218,856 | 237,109 | 1,158 | .. | 14,367 |
| Total Males | 4,116* | 28·5 | 3,730,578 | 5,161,865 | 7,592,037 | 1,845 | 955 | 433,031 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years.. | 1 | 100·0 | .. | 285 | 285 | 285 | 0·2 | 4 |
| 15 to 21 " .. | 1 | 100·0 | .. | 159 | 158 | 158 | 0·9 | .. |
| 21 to 30 " .. | 34 | 73·5 | 4,192 | 10,359 | 12,119 | 356 | 31 | 429 |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 77 | 64·9 | 20,729 | 17,691 | 27,481 | 357 | 54 | 489 |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 181 | 36·5 | 64,836 | 66,934 | 113,088 | 625 | 212 | 3,768 |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 259 | 34·4 | 130,205 | 170,035 | 265,793 | 1,026 | 376 | 10,216 |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 324 | 20·4 | 211,564 | 256,287 | 412,073 | 1,275 | 456 | 19,565 |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 414 | 17·1 | 249,688 | 301,291 | 513,174 | 1,240 | 459 | 20,177 |
| 80 to 90 " .. | 283 | 8·3 | 191,033 | 261,686 | 424,648 | 1,474 | 493 | 17,820 |
| 90 years and upwards .. | 38 | 13·2 | 14,419 | 13,651 | 23,929 | 630 | 172 | 350 |
| Absentees .. | 102 | 16·7 | 33,869 | 70,558 | 100,894 | 989 | .. | 4,017 |
| Total Females | 1,719 | 24·1 | 920,635 | 1,168,936 | 1,894,547 | 1,102 | 237 | 76,825 |
| Total Males and Females 1917 | 5,835 | 27·2 | 4,651,213 | 6,330,801 | 9,486,584 | 1,626 | 652 | 509,856 |
| 1916 | 5,448 | 29·6 | 4,456,273 | 5,317,512 | 8,917,481 | 1,637 | 517 | 458,717 |
| 1915 | 4,449 | 30·8 | 4,360,810 | 5,648,622 | 8,759,723 | 1,969 | 523 | 490,072 |
| 1914 | 4,451 | †30·3 | 4,296,796 | 5,300,293 | 8,481,720 | 1,906 | 485 | 450,499 |
| 1913 | 4,488 | †31·1 | 4,795,160 | 4,808,431 | 8,367,862 | 1,867 | 526 | 433,593 |

* Including 1,230 estates of soldiers who were killed in action. These estates are distributed in age groups as follows:—86 between 15 and 21; 303 between 21 and 30; 310 between 30 and 40; 55 between 40 and 50; and 1 between 50 and 60; those of 25 soldiers whose ages could not be ascertained are included in "absentees."

† Including grants of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value, and distinguishing estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1914 TO 1917.

| Value. | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Under £100 .. | 389 | 10,735 | 489 | 18,929 | 779 | 31,183 | 769 | 33,007 |
| £100 to £300 .. | 542 | 103,401 | 640 | 121,903 | 811 | 154,304 | 1,030 | 193,440 |
| £300 to £500 .. | 367 | 146,497 | 363 | 142,222 | 464 | 181,258 | 616 | 239,039 |
| £500 to £1,000 .. | 451 | 328,818 | 443 | 316,511 | 548 | 394,465 | 589 | 417,382 |
| £1,000 to £2,000 .. | 408 | 579,208 | 384 | 557,381 | 447 | 640,848 | 457 | 653,479 |
| £2,000 to £3,000 .. | 167 | 411,983 | 179 | 442,847 | 180 | 447,720 | 178 | 442,786 |
| £3,000 to £4,000 .. | 99 | 343,146 | 94 | 325,072 | 127 | 444,314 | 122 | 420,815 |
| £4,000 to £5,000 .. | 75 | 335,843 | 73 | 327,494 | 87 | 390,200 | 71 | 319,447 |
| £5,000 to £10,000 .. | 155 | 1,077,751 | 155 | 1,046,374 | 145 | 1,005,715 | 163 | 1,139,993 |
| £10,000 to £15,000 .. | 55 | 666,624 | 51 | 620,639 | 44 | 528,458 | 44 | 557,772 |
| £15,000 to £25,000 .. | 27 | 484,594 | 20 | 385,425 | 47 | 916,348 | 36 | 671,683 |
| £25,000 to £50,000 .. | 21 | 724,040 | 16 | 562,452 | 16 | 514,006 | 24 | 878,163 |
| £50,000 to £100,000 .. | 7 | 445,105 | 3 | 204,009 | 6 | 412,304 | 10 | 712,701 |
| Over £100,000 .. | 5 | 954,213 | 9 | 1,888,141 | 5 | 803,759 | 7 | 912,330 |
| Total Males .. | 2,768 | 6,617,958 | 2,919 | 6,959,399 | 3,706 | 6,865,382 | 4,116 | 7,592,037 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Under £100 .. | 266 | 12,810 | 251 | 11,611 | 287 | 14,696 | 249 | 12,508 |
| £100 to £300 .. | 426 | 80,955 | 426 | 81,108 | 472 | 88,649 | 426 | 79,900 |
| £300 to £500 .. | 281 | 108,335 | 245 | 95,525 | 280 | 109,721 | 294 | 116,615 |
| £500 to £1,000 .. | 306 | 216,112 | 253 | 176,563 | 282 | 206,486 | 335 | 236,412 |
| £1,000 to £2,000 .. | 213 | 296,187 | 188 | 267,302 | 221 | 318,096 | 211 | 309,727 |
| £2,000 to £3,000 .. | 73 | 181,979 | 62 | 148,753 | 76 | 186,832 | 86 | 209,144 |
| £3,000 to £4,000 .. | 36 | 126,333 | 35 | 121,540 | 37 | 128,482 | 30 | 166,506 |
| £4,000 to £5,000 .. | 18 | 81,179 | 9 | 39,992 | 23 | 103,724 | 23 | 102,810 |
| £5,000 to £10,000 .. | 38 | 262,733 | 39 | 263,601 | 41 | 290,463 | 44 | 306,201 |
| £10,000 to £15,000 .. | 15 | 181,941 | 6 | 77,452 | 6 | 69,186 | 13 | 145,154 |
| £15,000 to £25,000 .. | 8 | 170,901 | 10 | 186,275 | 11 | 213,247 | 4 | 74,644 |
| £25,000 to £50,000 .. | 4 | 143,797 | 3 | 101,956 | 4 | 130,114 | 2 | 62,385 |
| £50,000 to £100,000 .. | .. | .. | 2 | 122,233 | 1 | 53,766 | 2 | 132,541 |
| Over £100,000 .. | .. | .. | 1 | 106,418 | 1 | 138,637 | .. | .. |
| Total Females .. | 1,683 | 1,863,762 | 1,530 | 1,800,329 | 1,742 | 2,052,099 | 1,719 | 1,894,547 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 4,451 | 8,481,720 | 4,449 | 8,759,728 | 5,448 | 8,917,481 | 5,835 | 9,486,584 |

Compared with the returns for 1916, the figures for 1917 show, in estates of males, an increase of approximately 11 per cent. in both the number and the value, while in estates of females there is a reduction of a little more than 1 per cent. in the number and of nearly 8 per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty-nine years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

| Period. | Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office. |
|------------------|--|
| | Yearly Average. |
| 1879-83 | 22.6 |
| 1884-88 | 25.9 |
| 1889-93 | 30.3 |
| 1894-98 | 33.3 |
| 1899-1903 | 36.7 |
| 1904-1908 | 37.5 |
| 1909-1913 | 37.9 |
| 1914 | 37.1 |
| 1915 | 36.7 |
| 1916 | 37.6 |
| 1917 | 39.1 |

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. The following table shows for the period 1872 to 1913 and for each of the last four years the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coining value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1917.

| Gold Received. | 1872 to 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Gross Weight.</i> | | | | | |
| Raised in Victoria ... oz. | 26,293,579 | 433,681 | 361,309 | 271,059 | 229,947 |
| " New Zealand .. " | 3,739,191 | 36,464 | 36,094 | 5,560 | ... |
| " Western Australia .. " | 2,899,911 | 6,227 | 9,220 | 12,137 | 1,727 |
| " elsewhere .. " | 2,691,407 | 47,470 | 80,572 | 76,093 | 65,272 |
| Total | 35,627,138 | 523,842 | 487,195 | 364,849 | 297,046 |
| Coinage Value ... £ | 140,235,049 | 2,038,814 | 1,904,570 | 1,364,164 | 1,084,622 |
| <i>Gold Issued.</i> | | | | | |
| Coin— | | | | | |
| Sovereigns ... No. | 128,955,520 | 2,012,029 | 1,637,839 | 1,273,642 | 934,469 |
| Half-Sovereigns ... " | 1,767,895 | ... | 125,664 | ... | ... |
| Bullion—Quantity ... oz. | 2,488,519 | 7,037 | 48,759 | 23,414 | 38,477 |
| " Value ... £ | 10,400,248 | 27,458 | 203,057 | 92,061 | 149,821 |
| Total value, Coin and Bullion ... } £ | 140,239,715 | 2,039,487 | 1,903,708 | 1,365,704 | 1,084,290 |

Since the opening of the Mint 37,300,120 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £146,628,219, thus averaging £3 18s. 7d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 27,588,775 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,817,309 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,929,222 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1917 was £3 19s. 3d. per ounce gross, £3 19s. 1d. being the value of the gold and 2d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 134,813,500 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 2,606,206 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £146,632,904.

BANKING.

By Act No. 18 of 1911 the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power

(a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to discount bills and drafts; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious metals; (h) to borrow money; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The capital of the bank, which is raised by the issue of debentures, was by Act No. 24 of 1914 increased from £1,000,000 to £10,000,000. The appointment of the Governor of the bank dates from 1st June, 1912, and the original Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month. The Savings Bank department of the bank commenced business on the latter date, and the general banking department on 20th January, 1913.

The Head Office of the Bank is located in Sydney, and it has twenty-nine Branches established throughout the various States of the Commonwealth, two in London, one at Warminster (Salisbury Plain), and one at Rabaul (New Britain).

Savings Bank Departments are conducted at all Branches and at 2,750 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, Papua, New Britain, Solomon Islands, and other islands of the Pacific.

The Commonwealth Bank acts as banker to the Commonwealth Government and to the State Governments of Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia.

**Victorian
banking.**

The institutions engaged in the ordinary business of banking on 31st December, 1917, were seventeen in number. These are cheque-paying banks, but there are other institutions such as Savings Banks, Deposit and Mortgage Banks, and Building Societies which receive deposits and make advances, but do not come within the scope of the present subject. Of the Deposit and Mortgage Banks no particulars are available, but information regarding Savings Banks and Building Societies will be found elsewhere in this part.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within Victoria* and the capital and profits of the cheque-paying banks at 31st December in each of the years 1913 to 1917. The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution, as it issues one general statement only of assets and liabilities.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1913 TO 1917.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deposits bearing interest ¹ | 31,582,236 | 32,668,387 | 32,559,239 | 33,639,033 | 35,665,492 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 17,103,885 | 18,228,149 | 21,180,863 | 25,563,798 | 28,377,165 |
| Notes in circulation ... | 117,821 | 109,476 | 103,568 | 98,934 | 96,454 |
| Other ... | 451,274 | 813,644 | 1,669,565 | 893,867 | 1,190,561 |
| Total ... | 49,255,216 | 51,819,656 | 55,813,235 | 60,195,632 | 65,329,672 |
| ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| Coin, Bullion, &c. ... | 8,968,778 | 8,701,403 | 6,713,122 | 5,826,880 | 5,220,667 |
| Australian Notes ... | 962,659 | 2,182,114 | 7,909,446 | 9,271,347 | 10,263,291 |
| Debts due to Banks ² | 37,242,982 | 38,267,480 | 41,245,334 | 45,141,466 | 40,993,959 |
| Property ... | 1,578,383 | 1,537,072 | 1,506,553 | 1,485,616 | 1,464,606 |
| Other ... | 1,582,618 | 1,307,998 | 2,074,952 | 1,709,816 | 1,795,005 |
| Total ... | 50,335,420 | 51,996,067 | 59,449,407 | 63,435,125 | 59,737,528 |
| CAPITAL AND PROFITS. | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid up | 23,677,252 | 25,074,076 | 25,112,160 | 26,519,044 | 27,006,166 |
| Reserved Profits (ex Dividend) | 11,582,116 | 12,886,739 | 13,728,553 | 14,273,516 | 14,900,521 |
| Last Dividend— | | | | | |
| Amount ... | 1,360,309 ³ | 1,387,849 ⁴ | 1,280,060 ⁵ | 1,310,672 ⁴ | 1,405,281 ⁴ |
| Average rate per cent. per annum | 8·57 | 8·99 | 8·17 | 7·98 | 8·27 |

¹ Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1917 amounted to £1,044,380.—² Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—³ Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks.—⁴ Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.—⁵ Half-yearly dividend in the case of ten banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders in 1917 were £5,134,040 in excess of the liabilities in 1916, and were in excess of the liabilities at the close of the years 1913, 1914, and 1915 by £16,074,456, £13,510,016, and £9,516,437 respectively. During the interval 1913-1916 the Victorian assets increased by £13,099,705; whilst during 1917 they decreased by £3,697,597. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess having been £1,080,204 in 1913, £176,411 in 1914, £3,636,172 in 1915, and £3,239,493 in 1916. In 1917 the liabilities exceeded the assets by £5,592,144, which is accounted for by the unusual financial operations due to the war and by the fact that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to 27 millions at 31st December, 1917. The reserves at the end of 1917 exceeded those of the previous year by £627,005 and amounted to 55 per cent. of the paid up capital.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. Prior to 1911 the proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was usually about 96 per cent., but in each of the six following years, owing to the large withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, the proportion of deposits to liabilities was about 98 per cent.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1908 TO 1917.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

| Year. | Deposits. | | | Advances. | Excess of Deposits over Advances. |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|
| | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 23,975,491 | 12,659,502 | 36,634,993 | 33,711,188 | 2,923,805 |
| 1909 | 25,677,111 | 13,983,615 | 39,660,726 | 32,915,373 | 6,745,353 |
| 1910 | 27,333,254 | 15,805,721 | 43,138,975 | 35,868,709 | 7,320,266 |
| 1911 | 29,825,861 | 17,659,739 | 47,485,600 | 38,024,328 | 9,461,272 |
| 1912 | 30,316,863 | 16,941,185 | 47,258,048 | 38,538,647 | 8,719,401 |
| 1913 | 31,582,236 | 17,103,885 | 48,686,121 | 37,242,982 | 11,443,139 |
| 1914 | 32,668,387 | 18,228,149 | 50,896,536 | 38,267,480 | 12,629,056 |
| 1915 | 32,859,239 | 21,180,863 | 54,040,102 | 41,245,334 | 12,794,768 |
| 1916 | 33,639,033 | 25,563,798 | 59,202,831 | 45,141,466 | 14,061,365 |
| 1917 | 35,665,492 | 28,377,165 | 64,042,657 | 40,993,959 | 23,048,698 |

Rates of exchange.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1917 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are given below. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1907, 1912, AND 1917.

| Places on which Bills were Drawn. | Average Rates of Exchange. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | 1907. | 1912. | 1917. |
| London | 4s. 7d. per cent. discount | 3s. 2d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. discount | 1s. 8d. per cent. discount. |
| New South Wales | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium | 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| Queensland | 10s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium |
| South Australia ... | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium | 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| Western Australia | 10s per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 10s per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium |
| Tasmania | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium | 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| New Zealand | 10s. per cent. premium | 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium |

Rates of discount.

The average rate of discount on local bills in the same years is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1907, 1912, AND 1917.

| Currency of Bills. | Average Rate of Discount per annum. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1912. | 1917. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Under 65 days | 4½ to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 |
| 65 to 95 ,, | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6½ | 5 to 6½ |
| 95 to 125 ,, | 5 to 7 | 5½ to 7 | 5½ to 7 |
| Over 125 ,, | 5 to 7 | 5½ to 7½ | 5½ to 7 |

Rates of
interest.

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the different banks to depositors for twelve months :—

| Year. | Average rate of Interest per cent. |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1908 | 3 |
| 1909 | 3 to 3½ |
| 1910 | 3 |
| 1911 | 2·72 to 3 |
| 1912 | 3 to 4 |
| 1913 | 3 to 4 |
| 1914 | 3 to 4 |
| 1915 | 3 to 4 |
| 1916 | 3 to 4 |
| 1917 | 3 to 4 |

Analysis of
bank returns.

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1907, 1912, and 1917 gives the following results :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----|-----|------|
| For every £100 of assets the liabilities were | { | £90·59 in | ... | ... | 1907 |
| | | £96·55 | ... | ... | 1912 |
| | | £109·36 | ... | ... | 1917 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|----------------------------------|------|
| Coin and bullion* formed | .. | { | 18·39 per cent. of the assets in | 1907 |
| | | | 16·82 " " | 1912 |
| | | | 25·92 " " | 1917 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|----------------------------------|------|
| Of the moneys deposited | ... | { | 64·36 per cent. bore interest in | 1907 |
| | | | 64·15 " " | 1912 |
| | | | 55·69 " " | 1917 |

* Including Australian notes in 1912 and 1917.

Melbourne
Clearing
House.

The following table contains particulars in regard to the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the ten years 1908 to 1917 :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,
1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | Clearances. | | | | Average Weekly Clearances. |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | By Exchange of Instruments. | | | By Payments in Coin. | |
| | Notes. | Cheques, Bills, &c. | Total. | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 1908 | 11,211,842 | 210,141,833 | 221,353,675 | 26,226,196 | 4,256,801 |
| 1909 | 11,157,341 | 228,506,266 | 239,663,607 | 30,065,454 | 4,608,915 |
| 1910 | 11,760,548 | 249,622,886 | 261,383,434 | 30,507,742 | 5,026,604 |
| 1911 | 4,744,292 | 235,368,807 | 290,113,099 | 35,001,404 | 5,579,098 |
| 1912 | 15,546 | 303,447,177 | 303,462,723 | 35,201,226 | 5,835,821 |
| 1913 | Nil | 297,256,200 | 297,256,200 | 34,681,472 | 5,716,465 |
| 1914 | Nil | 299,667,584 | 299,667,584 | 36,669,375 | 5,762,838 |
| 1915 | Nil | 299,294,510 | 299,294,510 | 37,523,627 | 5,755,663 |
| 1916 | Nil | 357,788,383 | 357,788,383 | 48,440,910 | 6,880,545 |
| 1917 | Nil | 377,300,520 | 377,300,520 | 56,119,704 | 7,255,779 |

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The particulars tabulated indicate that the largest amount ever passed through the Melbourne Clearing House was that for 1917. The previous highest total was in 1916, when the aggregate of the clearances by cheques, bills, &c., was £357,788,383.

Victorian
Savings
Banks.

The Savings Banks of Victoria comprised the Post Office and Commissioners' Banks up to 30th September, 1897, on which date they were amalgamated and became one institution, now known as the State Savings Bank. On 15th July, 1912, the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced operations, but particulars relating thereto are not included in the subjoined table. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and in the Penny Bank Department of the State Savings Bank, are also excluded.

VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1917.

| On 30th June. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 1,000 of Population. | Total. | Average per Depositor. |
| 1875 | 65,837 | 81 | £ 1,469,849 | £ s. d. 22 6 6 |
| 1880 | 92,115 | 108 | 1,661,409 | 18 0 9 |
| 1885 | 170,014 | 174 | 3,337,018 | 19 12 7 |
| 1890 | 281,509 | 252 | 5,262,105 | 18 13 10 |
| 1895 | 338,480 | 286 | 7,316,129 | 21 12 3 |
| 1900 | 375,070 | 314 | 9,110,793 | 24 5 9 |
| 1905 | 447,382 | 369 | 10,896,741 | 24 7 2 |
| 1910 | 560,515 | 429 | 15,417,887 | 27 10 2 |
| 1915 | 721,936 | 506 | 24,874,811 | 34 9 1 |
| 1916 | 746,597 | 531 | 26,143,908 | 35 0 4 |
| 1917 | 780,139 | 556 | 28,344,042 | 36 6 8 |

These returns are good evidence of a growing habit of thrift, as well as of a wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, as the number of depositors in proportion to population in 1917 represents an increase of 77 per cent. since 1900, and of 29½ per cent. since 1910. On 30th June, 1917, fifty-six persons out of every hundred in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average, of £36 6s. 8d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 which the depositors

had ceased to operate upon. At 30th June, 1917, these inoperative accounts numbered 179,044, and, omitting these, the balance of 691,935 accounts average £47 2s. 1d. each, as compared with an average of £45 13s. 9d. in the previous year.

The State Savings Bank at 30th June, 1917, had 794,542 depositors with £28,656,995 to their credit, of whom 14,503 depositors in the Penny Bank Department with £11,348 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £301,605 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. The rate of interest allowed to depositors in this Bank on 30th June, 1917, was $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on all sums from £1 to £350. Interest was also allowed at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on Savings Bank Deposit Stock under the authority of the *Savings Banks Act* 1912, which permits depositors to invest sums up to £1,000 in this security, in addition to the ordinary current account deposit. Of the amount (£28,344,042) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank at 30th June, 1917, about 30 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 51 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £350, and 19 per cent. to those with accounts over £350. The aggregate of the excess over £350—the amount on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was £786,646 on 30th June, 1917.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
30TH JUNE, 1917.

| <i>Assets.</i> | <i>£</i> |
|---|-------------------|
| With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits taken over 30th September, 1897 | 248,365 |
| Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds | 14,874,070 |
| Bank Fixed Deposit Receipts | 4,776,655 |
| Crédit Foncier Debentures | 2,621,367 |
| Municipal Debentures | 860,025 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures | 1,337,002 |
| Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Debentures | 246,775 |
| Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (War Loan) | 400,730 |
| Mortgage Securities | 1,893,297 |
| Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments | 339,178 |
| Bank premises | 360,000 |
| Current Accounts and Deposits with Bankers | 1,075,192 |
| Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit | 613,734 |
| Other Assets | 8,923 |
| Total | 29,661,363 |

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1917—

continued.

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | | | | £ |
|---|----|----|----------|------------|
| Depositors' balances, with interest to date | .. | .. | .. | 28,656,995 |
| Tramway Board's deposits | .. | .. | .. | 384,597 |
| Other liabilities | .. | .. | .. | 24,214 |
| Surplus Funds allotted as follows:— | | | | |
| Reserve Fund | .. | .. | £500,000 | |
| Depreciation Fund | .. | .. | 5,797 | |
| Fidelity Guarantee Fund | .. | .. | 11,785 | |
| Profit and Loss Account | .. | .. | 77,975 | |
| Total Surplus Funds | | | | 595,557 |
| Total | | | | 29,661,363 |

State Savings
Bank—
Advances
department.

The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *Savings Banks Act* 1913 gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to purchase debentures. The balance of debentures and stock current at 30th June, 1917, amounted to £4,484,400. Of this amount, £1,786,100 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1916-17 was £527,515, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £7,021,407, of which £2,675,783 had been repaid at 30th June, 1917, leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £4,345,624 representing 3,824 loans to farmers for £1,918,028, which thus averaged £502, and 8,983 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £2,427,596, or an average per borrower of £270. As a measure of the safety with which the advances department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear

amounted on 30th June, 1917, to £929, and the interest in arrear to £1,974. The transactions in this department are shown below:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | At 30th June, 1916. | During 1916-17. | At 30th June, 1917. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Loans raised | ... | ... | £ | 7,065,800 | 185,250 | 7,251,050 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 2,486,750 | 279,900 | 2,766,650 |
| „ outstanding | ... | ... | £ | 4,579,050 | ... | 4,484,400 |
| <i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i> | | | | | | |
| Applications received | ... | ... | No. | 17,101 | 594 | 17,695 |
| „ „ amount | ... | ... | £ | 8,884,242 | 400,973 | 9,285,215 |
| Applications granted | ... | ... | No. | 10,466 | 323 | 10,789* |
| „ „ amount | ... | ... | £ | 4,926,715 | 212,760 | 5,139,475* |
| Amount advanced | ... | ... | £ | 3,866,952 | 173,630 | 4,040,582 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 2,032,964 | 89,590 | 2,122,554 |
| „ outstanding | ... | ... | £ | 1,833,988 | ... | 1,918,028 |
| <i>House or Shop Property.</i> | | | | | | |
| Applications received | ... | ... | No. | 13,203 | 1,731 | 14,934 |
| „ „ amount | ... | ... | £ | 4,007,156 | 568,484 | 4,575,640 |
| Applications granted | ... | ... | No. | 10,407 | 1,306 | 11,713† |
| „ „ amount | ... | ... | £ | 2,977,282 | 407,180 | 3,384,462† |
| Amount advanced | ... | ... | £ | 2,626,940 | 353,885 | 2,980,825 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 394,593 | 158,636 | 553,229 |
| „ outstanding | ... | ... | £ | 2,232,347 | ... | 2,427,596 |

* Including £764,405 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,382 applicants.

† Including £277,342 offered to, but not accepted by, 944 applicants.

The profit for the year in the advances department was £10,853 on ordinary funds, and £4,770 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £15,623. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £142,064, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 2729, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

As already stated the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. At 31st December, 1917, it had in Victoria 80,319 depositors with £3,148,649 at credit, which amount is included in the general deposits of the bank.

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

An adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices of Victorian stocks in London during nineteen and a half years by selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1895 and each subsequent year to the end of July, 1914. Shortly after that date business in the London Stock Exchange was suspended until the end of the year on account of the outbreak of war, and consequently there were no official quotations. The prices quoted for sales in 1915, 1916, and 1917 are, on account of the disturbed conditions which existed, of no service for the purpose of ordinary comparison, but they are of interest as showing the value of Victorian securities in those years of the war. The highest prices quoted on the London Stock Exchange in the years mentioned are given in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor :—

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON, 1895 TO 1917.

| Year. | Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange. | | Minimum Return to Investor. | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | 4 per cents. (due 1920). | 3½ per cents. (due 1923). | 4 per cents. | 3½ per cents. |
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1895 | 111½ | 105¾ | 3 9 0 | 3 6 1 |
| 1896 | 116¾ | 109½ | 3 2 7 | 3 1 6 |
| 1897 | 115 | 108¾ | 3 4 0 | 3 2 7 |
| 1898 | 113¾ | 107¾ | 3 5 1 | 3 3 6 |
| 1899 | 114 | 107¾ | 3 4 5 | 3 2 10 |
| 1900 | 111¾ | 105¾ | 3 6 8 | 3 5 0 |
| 1901 | 112½ | 106¾ | 3 5 3 | 3 4 1 |
| 1902 | 112½ | 104¾ | 3 5 3 | 3 6 0 |
| 1903 | 107¾ | 101¾ | 3 11 2 | 3 10 0 |
| 1904 | 107 | 98¾ | 3 11 10 | 3 14 5 |
| 1905 | 107 | 100¾ | 3 11 6 | 3 11 6 |
| 1906 | 105¾ | 101¾ | 3 13 4 | 3 10 7 |
| 1907 | 105 | 100¾ | 3 14 2 | 3 11 8 |
| 1908 | 105¾ | 101½ | 3 12 1 | 3 10 5 |
| 1909 | 104¾ | 100¼ | 3 13 11 | 3 12 9 |
| 1910 | 103¾ | 99½ | 3 15 9 | 3 14 5 |
| 1911 | 103¾ | 99½ | 3 15 5 | 3 14 9 |
| 1912 | 102¾ | 97½ | 3 17 10 | 3 19 9 |
| 1913 | 101¾ | 94½ | 4 0 10 | 4 7 8 |
| 1914 (to 30th July)... | 102¾ | 98½ | 3 17 8 | 3 18 9 |
| 1915 | 99½ | 95½ | 4 11 5 | 4 9 2 |
| 1916 | 96 | 91¾ | 5 15 0 | 5 7 4 |
| 1917 | 96¼ | 89½ | 6 3 8 | 6 2 0 |

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during a period of twenty-three and a half years. The stocks selected are representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1902 AND 1904 TO 1917.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN— | | | | | | |
| | 1920. | 1933. | 1915. | 1917-36. | 1934. | 1920-40. | 1929. |
| 1894 .. | 103½ | 107½ | 105½ | 105½ | 108½ | .. | 107½ |
| 1897 .. | 113 | 120½ | 113½ | 112½ | 121½ | .. | 114½ |
| 1900 .. | 109½ | 114½ | 108½ | 108½ | 115½ | 110½ | 111½ |
| 1902 .. | 108½ | 112½ | 105½ | 105½ | 112½ | 110 | 111½ |
| 1904 .. | 104½ | 107½ | 102½ | 101½ | 107½ | 105½ | 106 |
| 1905 .. | 105½ | 107½ | 103½ | 103½ | 107½ | 106½ | 107½ |
| 1906 .. | 103½ | 108½ | 102½ | 102½ | 108½ | 105½ | 107½ |
| 1907 .. | 102½ | 106½ | 101½ | 101½ | 107½ | 104½ | 106 |
| 1908 .. | 103 | 107½ | 102½ | 102½ | 107½ | 104½ | 107½ |
| 1909 .. | 103 | 107½ | 102½ | 102½ | 107½ | 103½ | 106½ |
| 1910 .. | 102½ | 105½ | 101½ | 102½ | 100½ | 102½ | 104½ |
| 1911 .. | 102½ | 105½ | 101½ | 101½ | 106½ | 103½ | 104½ |
| 1912 .. | 101½ | 103½ | 100½ | 101 | 104½ | 101½ | 102½ |
| 1913 .. | 99½ | 100½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99 |
| 1914* .. | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | 99½ | 98½ | 100½ |
| 1915 .. | 96½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ |
| 1916 .. | 94½ | 88½ | 90½ | 89½ | 83½ | 81½ | 89½ |
| 1917 .. | 94½ | 81 | 88½ | 88½ | 80½ | 75½ | 83½ |

| | THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN— | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
| | 1923. | 1924. | 1924. | 1939. | 1915-35. | 1920-40. | 1940. |
| 1894 .. | 95½ | 99½ | 95½ | 97½ | .. | 96½ | 99½ |
| 1897 .. | 106½ | 109½ | 106½ | 111½ | .. | 108½ | 107½ |
| 1900 .. | 103½ | 105 | 103½ | 105½ | 102½ | 102½ | 105 |
| 1902 .. | 102½ | 103½ | 101½ | 103½ | 100½ | 103½ | 105½ |
| 1904 .. | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ | 98½ | 95½ | 98 | 99½ |
| 1905 .. | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99 | 97½ | 99½ | 98½ |
| 1906 .. | 100 | 109½ | 99½ | 100½ | 99 | 98½ | 100½ |
| 1907 .. | 98½ | 99 | 97½ | 99 | 96½ | 97½ | 99½ |
| 1908 .. | 99½ | 100½ | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 99½ |
| 1909 .. | 98½ | 99½ | 97½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1910 .. | 97½ | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ | 96½ |
| 1911 .. | 97½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ |
| 1912 .. | 95½ | 96½ | 95 | 95½ | 93½ | 93½ | 94 |
| 1913 .. | 93½ | 94½ | 93½ | 90½ | 89½ | 88½ | 89½ |
| 1914* .. | 95½ | 96 | 94½ | 90½ | 91 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 1915 .. | 93½ | 92 | 92½ | 87½ | 88½ | 87½ | 85½ |
| 1916 .. | 88½ | 87½ | 87½ | 73½ | 73½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1917 .. | 86½ | 85½ | 88 | 71 | 72½ | 71½ | 71½ |

* To 30th July. † Due in 1924.

The year 1897 marked the climax of a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process

continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, was not sustained, as during the next three years prices receded gradually, and in 1912 and 1913 they dropped considerably. There was a slight improvement in 1914, and, though the prices in 1915, 1916, and 1917 are lower than those in any of the years referred to, they must, under the exceptional circumstances of the time be regarded as satisfactory. The figures, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

The best method of comparing the values of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1917.

| Year | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| FOUR PER CENTS. | | | | | | | |
| | Percent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1894 | 3 17 2 | 3 13 7 | 3 13 10 | 3 13 9 | 3 13 0 | .. | 3 13 4 |
| 1897 | 3 5 1 | 3 2 2 | 3 2 2 | 3 4 1 | 3 1 3 | .. | 3 6 2 |
| 1900 | 3 8 8 | 3 6 4 | 3 7 6 | 3 7 10 | 3 6 2 | 3 7 0 | 3 9 0 |
| 1902 | 3 8 4 | 3 8 2 | 3 11 10 | 3 11 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 9 | 3 8 5 |
| 1904 | 3 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 3 16 2 | 3 19 9 | 3 13 0 | 3 13 2 | 3 13 9 |
| 1905 | 3 12 11 | 3 12 5 | 3 13 5 | 3 15 4 | 3 12 6 | 3 11 1 | 3 11 6 |
| 1906 | 3 14 11 | 3 11 5 | 3 15 1 | 3 16 5 | 3 11 8 | 3 11 8 | 3 11 3 |
| 1907 | 3 17 0 | 3 13 6 | 3 18 2 | 3 18 2 | 3 12 10 | 3 13 0 | 3 13 3 |
| 1908 | 3 14 1 | 3 11 7 | 3 15 6 | 3 15 1 | 3 12 5 | 3 12 1 | 3 11 3 |
| 1909 | 3 15 4 | 3 12 0 | 3 15 4 | 3 16 4 | 3 11 10 | 3 14 0 | 3 12 3 |
| 1910 | 3 16 8 | 3 13 11 | 3 17 3 | 3 16 4 | 3 13 2 | 3 16 1 | 3 14 4 |
| 1911 | 3 16 4 | 3 14 3 | 3 18 8 | 3 18 7 | 3 13 1 | 3 13 2 | 3 14 8 |
| 1912 | 3 18 11 | 3 16 8 | 4 1 10 | 4 0 0 | 3 15 7 | 3 19 3 | 3 17 7 |
| 1913 | 4 4 9 | 4 1 5 | 4 12 9 | 4 10 9 | 4 1 3 | 4 7 5 | 4 3 6 |
| 1914 | 4 1 8 | 4 0 9 | 4 10 5 | 4 7 3 | 4 1 10 | 4 9 3 | 4 0 10 |
| 1915 | 5 2 2 | 4 6 0 | 4 19 6 | 5 14 2 | 4 5 10 | 5 2 2 | 4 7 9 |
| 1916 | 6 0 6 | 5 3 7 | 5 14 3 | 5 16 9 | 5 13 1 | 5 9 8 | 5 5 10 |
| 1917 | 6 12 10 | 6 1 1 | 6 7 2 | 6 7 6 | 5 19 7 | 6 2 5 | 6 2 9 |

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS, 1894,
1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1917—*continued.*

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| THREE AND HALF PER CENTS. | | | | | | | |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1894 | 3 15 11 | 3 11 11 | 3 16 4 | 3 12 10 | .. | 3 13 11 | 3 11 0 |
| 1897 | 3 3 11 | 3 0 6 | 3 3 7 | 3 1 0 | .. | 3 3 8 | 3 3 11 |
| 1900 | 3 6 10 | 3 5 0 | 3 6 10 | 3 5 9 | 3 8 7 | 3 8 2 | 3 6 4 |
| 1902 | 3 7 10 | 3 6 8 | 3 9 0 | 3 7 6 | 3 10 1 | 3 7 10 | 3 5 6 |
| 1904 | 3 16 0 | 3 14 10 | 3 16 10 | 3 12 7 | 3 15 8 | 3 12 10 | 3 11 9 |
| 1905 | 3 14 0 | 3 11 8 | 3 13 10 | 3 11 10 | 3 14 0 | 3 11 6 | 3 12 0 |
| 1906 | 3 11 5 | 3 10 5 | 3 12 3 | 3 10 0 | 3 12 1 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 4 |
| 1907 | 3 14 4 | 3 12 2 | 3 15 6 | 3 11 11 | 3 15 0 | 3 13 7 | 3 11 5 |
| 1908 | 3 12 5 | 3 10 10 | 3 13 10 | 3 11 2 | 3 13 1 | 3 12 3 | 3 11 3 |
| 1909 | 3 14 5 | 3 13 2 | 3 15 8 | 3 12 5 | 3 13 2 | 3 12 9 | 3 12 6 |
| 1910 | 3 16 2 | 3 14 8 | 3 15 7 | 3 13 2 | 3 14 2 | 3 12 10 | 3 14 8 |
| 1911 | 3 16 4 | 3 14 8 | 3 16 8 | 3 13 7 | 3 15 1 | 3 14 2 | 3 14 7 |
| 1912 | 4 2 2 | 3 19 11 | 4 2 9 | 3 16 8 | 4 0 7 | 3 19 1 | 3 18 2 |
| 1913 | 4 9 2 | 4 4 7 | 4 7 9 | 4 3 4 | 4 6 6 | 4 5 5 | 4 4 0 |
| 1914 | 4 3 9 | 4 2 3 | 4 5 1 | 4 3 4 | 4 4 8 | 4 4 8 | 4 4 3 |
| 1915 | 4 13 3 | 4 15 3 | 4 12 7 | 4 9 1 | 4 9 5 | 4 8 4 | 4 11 6 |
| 1916 | 5 17 6 | 5 14 9 | 5 14 6 | 5 15 2 | 6 0 11 | 5 7 6 | 5 8 4 |
| 1917 | 6 11 10 | 6 7 8 | 5 17 10 | 6 1 11 | 6 6 9 | 5 19 10 | 5 18 8 |

NOTE.—The figures for 1914 are to 30th July only. Where the date of redemption is optional, the date adopted for the calculation was the earliest in the case of the 4 per cents., and the latest in the case of the 3½ per cents. until 1916, when the latest date in each case was adopted.

Taking the 3½ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand for years prior to 1915 were practically alike and, with very few exceptions, yielded least to the investor. The interest return to the investor in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices in the year 1917, was £4 14s. 3d. per cent.

Prices of
stock and
debentures in
Melbourne.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures under certain loans repayable in Melbourne which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for each year since 1900, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE:
1901 TO 1918.

| Year. | Amount Out- standing on 30th June. | Price in January. | Return to Investor per cent. |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ | | £ s. d. |
| 3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter. | | | |
| 1901 | 3,146,000 | 98½-99½ | 3 0 7 |
| 1902 | 3,195,619 | 99¾ | 3 0 4 |
| 1903 | 3,196,933 | 97 | 3 1 10 |
| 1904 | 3,120,492 | 92½ | 3 4 10 |
| 1905 | 3,155,773 | 88¾ | 3 7 7 |
| 1906 | 3,153,067 | 93 | 3 4 6 |
| 1907 | 3,197,732 | 91½ | 3 5 7 |
| 1908 | 3,226,585 | 89 | 3 7 5 |
| 1909 | 3,229,429 | 87 | 3 9 0 |
| 1910 | 3,224,771 | 85½ | 3 10 2 |
| 1911 | 3,229,286 | 85 | 3 10 7 |
| 1912 | 3,254,312 | 83½ | 3 11 10 |
| 1913 | 3,281,404 | 74 | 4 1 1 |
| 1914 | 3,288,617 | 74½ | 4 0 6 |
| 1915 | 3,272,967 | 73 | 4 2 2 |
| 1916 | 3,309,069 | 78 | 3 16 11 |
| 1917 | 3,193,022 | 62 | 4 16 9 |
| 1918 | ... | 60-63 | 4 17 7 |
| 3 % Debentures, due 1921-30. | | | |
| 1901 | 532,000 | 97½-97½ | 3 2 9 |
| 1902 | 1,000,000 | 95-95¾ | 3 4 10 |
| 1903 | 1,000,000 | 93½-93½ | 3 7 1 |
| 1904 | 1,000,000 | 88-90 | 3 13 2 |
| 1905 | 1,000,000 | 87½-88 | 3 15 3 |
| 1906 | 997,400 | 93 | 3 8 7 |
| 1907 | 993,150 | 90 | 3 12 10 |
| 1908 | 985,950 | 89 | 3 14 8 |
| 1909 | 985,650 | 86½-87 | 3 18 8 |
| 1910 | 972,850 | 88½-89 | 3 16 0 |
| 1911 | 972,850 | 90 | 3 14 7 |
| 1912 | 972,850 | 88 | 3 18 7 |
| 1913 | 972,850 | 82-83 | 4 9 9 |
| 1914 | 972,850 | 82½ | 4 11 1 |
| 1915 | 970,050 | 82 | 4 13 10 |
| 1916 | 969,850 | 78 | 5 5 7 |
| 1917 | 969,850 | 73½-75 | 5 19 0 |
| 1918 | ... | 74½ | 6 6 0 |

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange

differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from the debentures. The returns from both these investments in the last six years were considerably higher than previously, but in the last two years, even in the case of the debentures, they were lower than the rates obtained by the investor in Victorian stocks on the British market.

INSURANCE.

There are twenty companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, five in New South Wales, one in New Zealand, three in America, and five in the United Kingdom. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1908 to 1917 :—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year: | Companies with Head Offices in— | | | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | Australasia | United Kingdom. | America. | |
| | NUMBER. | | | |
| 1908 | 247,829 | 751 | 6,146 | 254,717 |
| 1909 | 265,033 | 706 | 5,160 | 270,899 |
| 1910 | 286,342 | 815 | 4,928 | 292,055 |
| 1911 | 306,261 | 772 | 4,722 | 311,695 |
| 1912 | 326,541 | 732 | 4,603 | 331,946 |
| 1913 | 346,238 | 680 | 4,332 | 351,250 |
| 1914 | 363,691 | 645 | 4,145 | 368,481 |
| 1915 | 376,588 | 609 | 3,909 | 381,106 |
| 1916 | 297,304 | 374 | 3,713 | 401,591 |
| 1917 | 421,423 | 552 | 3,506 | 425,481 |

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1908 TO 1917—continued.

| Year. | Companies with Head Offices in— | | | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Australasia. | United Kingdom. | America. | |
| AMOUNT. | | | | |
| | \$ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 31,511,180 | 344,859 | 2,201,808 | 34,057,847 |
| 1909 | 32,874,409 | 324,630 | 1,921,714 | 35,120,753 |
| 1910 | 34,236,543 | 378,577 | 1,830,126 | 36,495,251 |
| 1911 | 36,097,151 | 353,108 | 1,735,600 | 38,185,859 |
| 1912 | 38,119,403 | 336,198 | 1,676,745 | 40,132,346 |
| 1913 | 39,675,710 | 312,101 | 1,559,014 | 41,546,825 |
| 1914 | 41,512,853 | 298,186 | 1,494,336 | 43,305,375 |
| 1915 | 42,741,257 | 282,693 | 1,378,139 | 44,402,089 |
| 1916 | 44,565,105 | 267,423 | 1,313,045 | 46,145,573 |
| 1917 | 46,881,320 | 259,157 | 1,248,869 | 48,389,346 |

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

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1917, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1908, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.

| Companies with Head Offices in— | Percentage in 1917 of— | | Increase per cent. in 1917 as compared with 1908. | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | Total Policies. | Total Amount Assured. | Number. | Amount. |
| Australasia | 99·05 | 96·89 | 70·05 | 48·78 |
| United Kingdom | ·13 | ·53 | —26·50* | —24·85* |
| America | ·82 | 2·58 | —42·95* | —43·28* |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 67·04 | 42·08 |

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the

business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£48,389,346) 97 per cent. is placed with the Australasian offices.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of four of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past five years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1913 TO 1917.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Ordinary Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 167,991 | 175,958 | 181,685 | 186,884 | 193,589 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | | | | | |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 179,843 | 187,441 | 192,646 | 197,772 | 204,655 |
| Amount Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 36,779,077 | 38,239,982 | 39,197,977 | 40,376,833 | 42,113,619 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | | | | | |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 37,919,773 | 39,409,539 | 40,287,118 | 41,469,290 | 43,272,430 |
| Annual Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 1,253,029 | 1,305,590 | 1,344,055 | 1,416,534 | 1,484,545 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | | | | | |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 1,298,998 | 1,351,063 | 1,388,151 | 1,461,178 | 1,531,904 |
| <i>Industrial Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 55,841 | 54,720 | 53,143 | 52,688 | 52,661 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | | | | | |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 171,407 | 181,040 | 188,460 | 203,819 | 220,826 |
| Amount Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 973,516 | 957,839 | 926,029 | 921,419 | 926,235 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | | | | | |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 3,627,052 | 3,895,836 | 4,114,971 | 4,676,283 | 5,116,916 |
| Annual Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 52,463 | 51,199 | 49,378 | 49,251 | 49,651 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | | | | | |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 220,429 | 242,644 | 261,431 | 295,458 | 336,359 |

There has been an increase of 6,883 ordinary and 17,007 industrial policies since 1916, the increase in the total sum assured

by the ordinary policies being £1,803,140 and in that by the industrial policies £440,633. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1917 was £211, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £360, and that of the endowment assurance policy £165, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £15,050,319 for simple assurance, and £18,206,117 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,158,811, or an average of £105 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £23·2, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17·6; endowment assurance, £25·4; and pure endowment, £20·5. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £926,235, £3,837,054, and £353,627 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned), a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there were 41,821 simple assurance, and 110,630 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 52,661 and 150,932 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | Head Offices in Victoria. | | Head Offices outside Victoria. | | Total. | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Number. | Amount per Annum. | Number. | Amount per Annum. | Number. | Amount per Annum. |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1908 .. | 157 | 8,845 | 324 | 14,163 | 481 | 23,008 |
| 1909 .. | 181 | 11,662 | 334 | 14,838 | 515 | 26,500 |
| 1910 .. | 159 | 9,686 | 388 | 17,656 | 547 | 27,342 |
| 1911 .. | 154 | 11,720 | 422 | 21,482 | 576 | 33,202 |
| 1912 .. | 158 | 11,635 | 419 | 21,509 | 577 | 33,144 |
| 1913 .. | 173 | 12,268 | 427 | 20,418 | 600 | 32,686 |
| 1914 .. | 179 | 12,310 | 441 | 21,454 | 620 | 33,764 |
| 1915 .. | 188 | 11,208 | 429 | 20,195 | 617 | 31,403 |
| 1916 .. | 192 | 11,541 | 419 | 19,836 | 611 | 31,377 |
| 1917 .. | 194 | 11,598 | 437 | 20,427 | 631 | 32,025 |

The annuities at the close of 1917 exceeded those at the close of 1908 by 31 per cent. in number and 39 per cent. in amount.

Of the 437 annuities held in 1917 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 371 for £17,417 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £172 in English offices, and 60 for £2,838 in American offices. The figures in the above table include annuities granted by industrial departments of assurance companies, of which there was one for £49 in force on 31st December, 1917.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1913 TO 1917.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Ordinary Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance .. | 3,053 | 3,056 | 3,718 | 3,773 | 4,207 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 13,473 | 14,927 | 12,703 | 12,286 | 14,086 |
| Pure Endowment .. | 1,918 | 1,249 | 811 | 1,056 | 1,837 |
| Total .. | 18,444 | 19,193 | 17,232 | 17,115 | 20,130 |
| Annuities .. | 47 | 36 | 38 | 23 | 32 |
| Sum Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance .. | 1,109,981 | 1,192,465 | 1,196,272 | 1,261,756 | 1,663,396 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 2,219,334 | 2,436,076 | 2,009,489 | 2,034,504 | 2,341,301 |
| Pure Endowment .. | 178,822 | 127,702 | 91,609 | 100,116 | 210,193 |
| Total .. | 3,508,137 | 3,756,243 | 3,297,370 | 3,396,376 | 4,214,890 |
| Annuities .. | 2,360 | 2,023 | 1,761 | 1,273 | 1,817 |
| Single Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance .. | 4,459 | 1,643 | 7,193 | 3,405 | 1,565 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 889 | 2,756 | 402 | 1,446 | 1,787 |
| Pure Endowment .. | 1,056 | 379 | 563 | 273 | 743 |
| Total .. | 6,404 | 4,779 | 8,218 | 5,124 | 4,095 |
| Annuities .. | 24,887 | 12,753 | 16,846 | 12,183 | 13,988 |

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1913 TO 1917—continued.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Ordinary Business—</i> continued. | | | | | |
| Annual Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 34,145 | 38,911 | 41,999 | 51,949 | 57,653 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 35,628 | 92,616 | 82,432 | 88,576 | 96,011 |
| Pure Endowment | 7,274 | 5,728 | 4,077 | 4,216 | 8,775 |
| Total | 127,045 | 137,255 | 128,508 | 144,741 | 162,439 |
| Annuitants | 23 | 134 | 7 | .. | 199 |
| <i>Industrial Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 8,935 | 5,127 | 3,947 | 3,932 | 3,933 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 35,823 | 37,409 | 36,467 | 39,187 | 42,408 |
| Pure Endowment | 4,103 | 2,440 | 2,248 | 1,587 | 2,271 |
| Total | 48,896 | 44,976 | 42,662 | 44,706 | 48,612 |
| Sum Assured— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 193,458 | 193,679 | 96,136 | 94,193 | 96,907 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 923,357 | 934,463 | 922,343 | 1,052,311 | 1,204,431 |
| Pure Endowment | 106,460 | 72,493 | 71,296 | 51,313 | 77,309 |
| Total | 1,223,275 | 1,140,635 | 1,089,775 | 1,198,317 | 1,379,038 |
| Annual Premiums— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 10,698 | 7,170 | 5,394 | 5,414 | 5,921 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 63,019 | 71,470 | 79,134 | 78,006 | 90,677 |
| Pure Endowment | 7,162 | 4,956 | 4,740 | 3,557 | 5,423 |
| Total | 80,874 | 83,596 | 89,268 | 86,977 | 102,021 |

The new business for 1917 includes 20,130 ordinary assurance policies for £4,214,890 and 48,612 industrial policies for £1,379,038, the former averaging £209 and the latter £28 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 6,883 for £1,803,140 and 17,007 for £440,633 respectively, indicating that those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1917 must, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 13,247 for £2,411,750 in ordinary, and 31,605 for £938,405 in industrial assurance business.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria during the period 1913 to 1917:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1913 to 1917.

| Nature of Insurance. | Year. | Receipts. | | | Outgo. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Premiums. | Other. | Total. | Losses. | Other. | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fire .. | 1913 | 669,571 | 42,069 | 711,640 | 289,682 | 307,640 | 597,322 |
| | 1914 | 809,372 | 36,539 | 845,911 | 511,943 | 338,817 | 850,760 |
| | 1915 | 845,351 | 36,959 | 882,310 | 336,653 | 334,885 | 671,538 |
| | 1916 | 928,300 | 35,443 | 963,743 | 343,170 | 385,651 | 728,821 |
| | 1917 | 1,026,377 | 40,838 | 1,067,215 | 221,945 | 419,772 | 641,717 |
| Marine .. | 1913 | 180,694 | 6,940 | 187,634 | 46,707 | 45,771 | 92,478 |
| | 1914 | 213,521 | 7,033 | 220,554 | 72,250 | 50,403 | 122,653 |
| | 1915 | 221,282 | 8,729 | 230,011 | 108,291 | 55,002 | 163,293 |
| | 1916 | 280,188 | 13,302 | 293,490 | 203,511 | 69,711 | 273,222 |
| | 1917 | 259,736 | 11,436 | 271,172 | 79,561 | 71,925 | 151,486 |
| Guarantee .. | 1913 | 10,632 | 1,012 | 11,644 | 2,697 | 5,459 | 8,165 |
| | 1914 | 10,639 | 865 | 11,504 | 1,847 | 4,927 | 6,774 |
| | 1915 | 10,620 | 2,062 | 12,682 | 3,805 | 4,212 | 8,017 |
| | 1916 | 11,190 | 861 | 12,051 | 2,549 | 4,836 | 7,385 |
| | 1917 | 12,932 | 1,009 | 13,941 | 1,701 | 5,671 | 7,372 |
| Live Stock .. | 1913 | 36,061 | 885 | 36,946 | 20,379 | 16,064 | 36,443 |
| | 1914 | 25,414 | 675 | 26,089 | 14,179 | 8,514 | 22,698 |
| | 1915 | 18,078 | 70 | 18,148 | 14,703 | 4,841 | 19,544 |
| | 1916 | 20,455 | 995 | 21,450 | 10,503 | 6,256 | 16,759 |
| | 1917 | 22,348 | 663 | 23,011 | 12,848 | 6,727 | 19,575 |
| Plate Glass .. | 1913 | 9,571 | 403 | 9,974 | 3,039 | 4,361 | 7,400 |
| | 1914 | 10,494 | 364 | 10,858 | 3,698 | 4,452 | 8,150 |
| | 1915 | 11,710 | 377 | 12,087 | 4,196 | 4,798 | 8,994 |
| | 1916 | 11,923 | 989 | 12,912 | 4,163 | 4,704 | 8,867 |
| | 1917 | 12,935 | 184 | 13,119 | 5,069 | 5,716 | 10,785 |
| Motor Car .. | 1913 | 27,495 | 679 | 28,174 | 7,135 | 11,743 | 18,878 |
| | 1914 | 31,229 | 456 | 31,685 | 9,458 | 11,090 | 20,548 |
| | 1915 | 33,615 | 620 | 34,235 | 15,739 | 12,762 | 28,501 |
| | 1916 | 35,627 | 960 | 36,587 | 8,262 | 11,831 | 20,093 |
| | 1917 | 38,221 | 968 | 39,189 | 18,221 | 14,098 | 32,319 |
| Accident (Personal) .. | 1913 | 32,176 | 1,828 | 34,004 | 11,148 | 16,293 | 27,441 |
| | 1914 | 36,298 | 2,087 | 38,385 | 15,879 | 16,873 | 32,752 |
| | 1915 | 28,251 | 891 | 29,142 | 12,138 | 13,118 | 25,256 |
| | 1916 | 28,037 | 873 | 28,910 | 12,251 | 12,427 | 24,678 |
| | 1917 | 33,851 | 909 | 34,760 | 9,446 | 15,718 | 25,164 |
| Workers' Compensation .. | 1914 | 164,737 | 2,848 | 167,585 | 21,129 | 61,876 | 83,005 |
| | 1915 | 227,624 | 3,981 | 231,605 | 62,353 | 73,955 | 136,308 |
| | 1916 | 212,880 | 3,764 | 224,644 | 81,856 | 69,735 | 151,591 |
| | 1917 | 209,320 | 6,851 | 217,171 | 91,628 | 67,534 | 159,162 |
| | 1913 | 82,071 | 4,443 | 86,514 | 33,754 | 37,327 | 71,081 |
| Other.. | 1914 | 34,399 | 2,419 | 36,818 | 13,121 | 18,401 | 31,522 |
| | 1915 | 29,925 | 4,230 | 34,155 | 11,817 | 12,642 | 24,459 |
| | 1916 | 34,837 | 4,308 | 39,145 | 13,047 | 15,000 | 28,047 |
| | 1917 | 38,912 | 5,707 | 44,619 | 17,948 | 17,821 | 35,769 |
| | Totals .. | 1913 | 1,048,271 | 58,259 | 1,106,530 | 414,541 | 444,658 | 859,199 |
| 1914 | | 1,336,103 | 53,286 | 1,389,389 | 663,504 | 515,353 | 1,178,857 |
| 1915 | | 1,426,456 | 57,919 | 1,484,375 | 569,695 | 516,215 | 1,085,910 |
| 1916 | | 1,561,437 | 66,495 | 1,627,932 | 679,312 | 580,151 | 1,259,463 |
| 1917 | | 1,645,632 | 68,565 | 1,714,197 | 458,367 | 624,932 | 1,083,349 |

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the ninety-one companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude all re-insurances in Australasia, and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures quoted above for the last four years. It is probable that a portion of these premiums and losses were allowed for in previous years, and this will account to some extent for the increase in the receipts and outgo of the fire and marine sections of the business in the last four years, as compared with the year 1913. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to about £18,600 in 1917, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large. The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years given in the table represent about 40 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building Societies. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, but the figures of recent years show that an improvement has

taken place. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the last five years:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of societies ... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| " shareholders | 8,126 | 8,187 | 8,001 | 7,650 | 7,524 |
| " borrowers | 10,087 | 10,498 | 10,337 | 10,043 | 9,680 |
| Transactions during the Year— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income from loans and investments | 162,268 | 168,541 | 172,448 | 174,366 | 163,766 |
| Loans granted ... | 372,757 | 653,877 | 315,350 | 369,093 | 338,979 |
| Repayments ... | 491,157 | 585,570 | 518,245 | 540,588 | 518,835 |
| Deposits received | 575,802 | 826,784 | 584,849 | 607,283 | 552,447 |
| Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c. | 73,689 | 69,553 | 71,773 | 70,257 | 66,818 |
| Assets— | | | | | |
| Loans on mortgage | 2,090,572 | 2,228,449 | 2,161,297 | 2,088,476 | 2,035,768 |
| Properties in possession or surrendered | 538,322 | 477,661 | 476,296 | 469,403 | 460,627 |
| Other advances ... | 14,720 | 15,015 | 20,273 | 19,931 | 13,301 |
| Cash in hand, &c. ... | 71,344 | 32,165 | 52,005 | 28,532 | 40,541 |
| Other assets* ... | 8,640 | 9,373 | 9,508 | 16,411 | 24,775 |
| Total ... | 2,723,598 | 2,762,663 | 2,719,379 | 2,622,753 | 2,575,012 |
| Liabilities— | | | | | |
| To shareholders ... | 1,396,556 | 1,315,620 | 1,269,072 | 1,316,145 | 1,367,860 |
| " debenture-holders | 52,142 | 15,046 | 10,065 | ... | ... |
| " depositors ... | 789,309 | 931,756 | 887,813 | 796,325 | 746,780 |
| Bank overdraft ... | 30,047 | 29,606 | 21,928 | 29,821 | 18,185 |
| Other ... | 198,000 | 113,203 | 91,815 | 89,010 | 85,994 |
| Total ... | 2,406,054 | 2,405,231 | 2,310,693 | 2,231,301 | 2,158,789 |
| Reserve Funds ... | 274,511 | 295,111 | 331,174 | 332,877 | 354,073 |

* Including Commonwealth War Loans Stock, £12,450 in 1915-16, and £20,300 in 1916-17.

Particulars relating to Starr-Bowkett societies are included in the above table, but, as the business transacted by these societies is on a comparatively small scale, it has had no pronounced effect on the items shown.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 5 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the Transfer of Land Act included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, *e.g.*, by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1913 TO 1917.

| Transactions Registered. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 14,901 | 14,731 | 13,934 | 11,445 | 10,138 |
| Amount £ | 10,649,972 | 9,860,092 | 9,476,974 | 8,015,066 | 5,761,855 |
| Releases— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 9,506 | 10,277 | 9,051 | 8,670 | 8,743 |
| Amount £ | 6,891,315 | 8,103,506 | 6,908,671 | 6,538,141 | 5,592,240 |

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follows. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the latter being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops.

months, and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release :—

**STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS :
1913 TO 1917.**

| Security. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stock Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 935 | 850 | 605 | 862 | 566 |
| Amount £ | 221,872 | 157,381 | 129,753 | 202,872 | 241,293 |
| Liens on Wool— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 120 | 106 | 94 | 74 | 51 |
| Amount £ | 47,398 | 47,541 | 46,118 | 42,483 | 39,073 |
| Liens on Crops— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 892 | 877 | 7,674 | 4,628 | 3,392 |
| Amount £ | 176,875 | 146,824 | 332,684 | 276,390 | 170,913 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 1,947 | 1,833 | 8,373 | 5,564 | 4,009 |
| Amount £ | 446,145 | 351,746 | 508,555 | 521,745 | 451,279 |

**Bills and
contracts of
sale.**

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. Before filing a bill of sale fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE : 1913 TO 1917.

| Security. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bills of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 1,316 | 1,134 | 1,106 | 877 | 835 |
| Amount £ | 221,734 | 320,709 | 458,050 | 199,969 | 142,100 |
| Contracts of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 86 | 103 | 87 | 57 | 27 |
| Amount £ | 6,282 | 7,305 | 7,383 | 4,151 | 3,802 |

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1917 is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1917.

| Nature of Business. | No. Registered. | Nature of Business. | No Registered. |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| MANUFACTURING— | | TRADING— | |
| Wool scouring | 1 | Warehousemen, merchants, &c. | 30 |
| Brick, pottery, tile | 4 | | |
| Plaster | 1 | | |
| Sawmill (forest) | 2 | FINANCIAL— | |
| Sawmilling, box making | 3 | Land and property invest- | |
| Engineering, ironfounding | 7 | ment | 1 |
| Refining ores, tailings, &c. | 3 | Auctioneering | 1 |
| Butter, cheese | 3 | Indenting, agency, &c. | 5 |
| Meat preserving | 1 | | |
| Biscuits | 1 | TRANSPORT— | |
| Confectionery, cakes | 4 | Shipping | 1 |
| Flour milling | 2 | Motor garage, taxi-cab | 2 |
| Jams, preserves | 3 | | |
| Cereal foods | 2 | MISCELLANEOUS— | |
| Vinegar | 1 | Boarding house | 1 |
| Boot, shoe | 2 | Social clubs | 3 |
| Clothing, dressmaking, &c. | 5 | Caterers for amusements | 1 |
| Dyeworks | 1 | Weighbridge | 7 |
| Furriers | 2 | Window and general | |
| Underclothing, shirts, &c. | 3 | cleaners | 1 |
| Tents, tarpaulins | 1 | Building and contracting | 1 |
| Printing and publishing | 4 | Salvage of wreck | 1 |
| Motors, side cars | 3 | Public hall | 1 |
| Furniture | 1 | Cool storage | 3 |
| Grocers' sundries | 1 | Grain storage | 1 |
| Chemicals | 1 | General storage | 1 |
| Paint, varnish, whitelead | 1 | Educational | 1 |
| Electric apparatus | 1 | Riding school | 1 |
| Electric supply | 4 | Opticians' Federation | 1 |
| Gas and electric supply | 1 | Philosophical Society | 1 |
| Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.) | 6 | Ornithologists' Union | 1 |
| PRIMARY PRODUCTION— | | Clergy Provident Fund | 1 |
| Farmers | 3 | | |
| Orchardists | 1 | | |
| Mining and prospecting | 6 | | |
| Quarrying (slate) | 1 | | |

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the Companies Act 1915, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 36 were registered during 1917 under Part II. of the Act. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 2,485 trading companies in 1917 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 2,413 in 1916, 2,493 in 1915, 2,334 in 1914, and 2,140 in

Number of
existing
companies.

1913. In addition to the above, there were 18 insurance companies doing life business only in 1917, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table contains particulars for the last five years of societies registered under the Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information regarding co-operative societies, since it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. As a matter of fact there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the Companies Act, and which are not represented in the table here given.

PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1913 TO 1917.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Societies | 36 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 53 |
| Number of Shareholders | 17,480 | 19,376 | 20,661 | 18,132 | 18,580 |
| Total Sales during Year | £ 664,840 | £ 832,076 | £ 812,115 | £ 817,812 | £ 856,464 |
| Other Revenue | 21,673 | 11,460 | 8,492 | 16,046 | 19,395 |
| Wages and Salaries for Year | 59,320 | 65,428 | 55,127 | 59,556 | 57,821 |
| Other Working Expenses | 61,230 | 80,592 | 81,270 | 64,205 | 61,512 |
| Net Profit | 6,892 | 19,539 | 10,774 | 22,776 | 27,077 |
| Liabilities at end of Year— | | | | | |
| Paid-up Capital | 118,030 | 136,894 | 108,401 | 162,973 | 124,285 |
| Reserves | 21,577 | 28,062 | 36,395 | 38,804 | 46,455 |
| Bank Overdraft | 65,093 | 69,468 | 59,506 | 59,602 | 63,791 |
| Sundry Creditors | 49,227 | 71,464 | 66,899 | 64,323 | 66,376 |
| Other Liabilities | 82,257 | 70,087 | 79,217 | 57,836 | 75,948 |
| Total Liabilities | 336,184 | 375,975 | 350,700 | 323,338 | 403,755 |
| Assets at end of Year— | | | | | |
| Real Estate | 91,343 | 94,755 | 89,016 | 75,334 | 100,519 |
| Stock | 101,104 | 118,606 | 97,241 | 112,268 | 136,899 |
| Fittings, Plant, and Machinery | 39,212 | 38,260 | 24,800 | 22,968 | 28,574 |
| Sundry Debtors | 99,419 | 113,319 | 132,181 | 121,980 | 140,259 |
| Cash in Hand and on Deposit | 12,647 | 15,611 | 16,127 | 17,194 | 14,431 |
| Other Assets | 3,719 | 4,738 | 2,563 | 1,341 | 6,703 |
| Total Assets | 348,444 | 365,289 | 361,933 | 351,025 | 422,377 |

Of the fifty-three co-operative societies, sixteen were associations of farmers acting as general merchants and commission agents, seven carried on the business of bread-making and the sale of groceries, &c., eight acted as general merchants, and four as fruit-packers, merchants, and salesmen, two were engaged in the manufacture of jams, &c., three were registered for cool storage, three were engaged in supplying fruit-growers' requisites, and one each was engaged in the business of a commission agent, in butchering, in supplying coach-builders' materials, in co-operative credit banking, in fish selling, in printing and publishing, in eucalyptus oil distilling, in storage of wheat, in the erection of buildings, and in supplying butchers' requisites.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Early legislation. Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county, to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853, establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and such government is now practically universal throughout Victoria, the whole area of the State (except French Island) being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs and the latter shires.

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

lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities, towns, boroughs, and shires. Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 52 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 139 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an out-lying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

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

Municipal councillors. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1915—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman; who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Municipal electors. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th

March of the year, have been paid by the 10th June, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

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

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands unoccupied or used for public purposes; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; and land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust. The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent: provided that no rateable property shall be computed as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. In the case of certain Crown lands occupied (other than under lease) for pastoral purposes only the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, and the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz. :—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or, if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision ; but, where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, " a separate rate " may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential, according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

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

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

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

BOROUGHS.

Majorca, united with Shire of Tullaroop.
 Carisbrook, united with Shire of Tullaroop.
 Raywood, united with Shire of Marong.
 Buninyong, united with Shire of Buninyong.
 Browns and Scarsdale, united with Shire of Grenville.
 Smythesdale, united with Shire of Grenville.
 Tarnagulla, united with Shire of Bet Bet.
 Malmsbury, united with Shire of Kyneton.
 Talbot, united with Shire of Talbot.

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SHIRES.

Epping, united with Whittlesea.
 Mount Alexander, united with Newstead.
 Meredith, united with Bannockburn.
 Mount Franklin, united with Glenlyon.
 Templestowe, united with Doncaster.
 Merriang, united with Broadmeadows.

From the 31st May, 1916, the undermentioned municipalities were united:—

BOROUGH.

Chewton, united with Shire of Metcalfe.

SHIRES.

Lancefield, united with Romsey.
 Springfield, united with Romsey.

From 1st October, 1918, the Shire of Walhalla will be incorporated with the Shire of Narracan.

New Municipality. A portion of the Shire of Moorabbin was excised on 26th February, 1917, and constituted a separate municipality with the title of Borough of Sandringham.

Municipalities: The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1917 was 191. Of these, 18 ranked as cities, 7 as towns, 27 as boroughs, and the remainder (139) as shires. The following is a summary of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1917-18:—

MUNICIPALITIES: 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Popula- tion. | Number of Rate- payers. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| | | | In- habited. | Unin- habited. | Total. | Annual. | |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 .. | 802,479 | 203,773 | 173,646 | 2,895 | £ 137,649,219 | £ 7,790,654 | £ 1,320,545 |
| 1914-15 .. | 825,078 | 209,276 | 180,410 | 3,725 | 147,205,224 | 8,218,040 | 1,378,006 |
| 1915-16 .. | 824,170 | 208,759 | 182,445 | 3,293 | 149,235,137 | 8,335,553 | 1,407,021 |
| 1916-17 .. | 829,368 | 213,520 | 184,417 | 3,377 | 154,105,571 | 8,587,302 | 1,487,426 |
| 1917-18 .. | 844,970 | 219,076 | 189,459 | 3,265 | 158,777,843 | 8,912,303 | .. |
| Shires— | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 .. | 600,431 | 175,637 | 152,654 | 3,748 | 164,268,467 | 8,255,505 | 854,483 |
| 1914-15 .. | 608,828 | 181,480 | 134,349 | 3,530 | 167,405,523 | 8,517,938 | 827,466 |
| 1915-16 .. | 617,587 | 184,374 | 137,799 | 3,619 | 169,724,979 | 8,606,509 | 847,206 |
| 1916-17 .. | 618,896 | 187,894 | 138,801 | 3,196 | 172,309,539 | 8,732,116 | 875,910 |
| 1917-18 .. | 613,380 | 186,551 | 138,366 | 2,716 | 172,558,872 | 8,735,794 | .. |
| Total— | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 .. | 1,402,910 | 379,410 | 326,300 | 6,643 | 301,917,686 | 16,046,159 | 2,175,023 |
| 1914-15 .. | 1,433,906 | 390,756 | 314,759 | 7,255 | 314,610,747 | 16,735,978 | 2,205,472 |
| 1915-16 .. | 1,441,757 | 393,133 | 320,244 | 6,912 | 318,960,116 | 16,942,062 | 2,254,227 |
| 1916-17 .. | 1,448,264 | 401,414 | 323,213 | 6,573 | 326,415,110 | 17,319,418 | 2,363,366 |
| 1917-18 .. | 1,458,350 | 405,627 | 327,825 | 5,981 | 331,336,715 | 17,648,097 | .. |

Increases in
value of
rateable
properties and
municipal
revenue.

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

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

| | Increase. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | 1917-18 over 1913-14. | | 1916-17 over 1913-14. |
| | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Revenue from all sources. |
| | Total. | Annual. | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs | 21,128,624 | 1,121,649 | 166,881 |
| Shires | 8,290,405 | 480,289 | 21,457 |
| Total Increase | 29,419,029 | 1,601,938 | 188,338 |

The number of ratepayers returned for 1917-18 was 405,627, and the total capital value of rateable property £331,336,715, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £17,648,097.

Unimproved
Value of
Rateable
Property.

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1917-18 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £79,388,921, and in shires £115,039,248. Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand, according to the valuations of the Valuer-General. A table showing the estimated annual, capital, and unimproved values in urban and rural districts in Victoria for a series of years appears on page 397 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1916-17

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

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Properties Rated. | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | In Shires. | Total. |
| 1913-14 | 240,077 | 241,923 | 482,000 |
| 1914-15 | 247,802 | 249,434 | 497,236 |
| 1915-16 | 248,100 | 255,958 | 504,058 |
| 1916-17 | 251,050 | 260,297 | 511,347 |
| 1917-18 | 258,614 | 257,528 | 516,142 |

The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £1 in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year 1917-18, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1916-17 :—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1917-18.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1916-17. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| CITIES. | | | | <i>s. d.</i> | £ | £ | £ |
| Ballarat | 20,240 | 5,430 | 2 3 | 2,600,655 | 173,377 | 36,656 | .. |
| Bendigo | 25,000 | 6,480 | 2 2 | 2,858,842 | 204,203 | 37,840 | .. |
| Brunswick | 39,100 | 9,600 | 2 4 | 5,725,900 | 286,295 | 50,053 | .. |
| Camberwell | 18,910 | 5,551 | 2 0 | 4,582,900 | 229,145 | 30,138 | .. |
| Caulfield | 27,250 | 10,100 | 2 3 | 5,620,482 | 312,249 | 45,227 | .. |
| Collingwood | 35,860 | 7,834 | 2 0 | 4,839,966 | 290,398 | 32,747 | .. |
| Essendon | 32,500 | 9,070 | 2 2 | 5,081,120 | 254,056 | 34,480 | .. |
| Fitzroy | 35,150 | 7,691 | 1 8 | 6,304,19 | 350,233 | 33,099 | .. |
| Footscray | 30,290 | 6,320 | 2 4 | 4,534,660 | 226,733 | 45,582 | .. |
| Geelong | 14,720 | 4,380 | 2 4 | 2,832,220 | 141,611 | 29,473 | .. |
| Hawthorn | 23,100 | 6,410 | 2 0 | 5,949,740 | 297,487 | 34,539 | .. |
| Malvern | 27,500 | 7,250 | 2 3 | 6,374,860 | 318,743 | 45,967 | .. |
| Melbourne | 107,040 | 29,277 | 1 2 | 45,564,740 | 2,278,237 | 480,218 | .. |
| Northcote | 25,900 | 6,950 | 2 3 | 3,572,740 | 178,637 | 60,502 | .. |
| Prhran | 48,730 | 11,757 | 1 8 | 7,508,136 | 625,678 | 71,001 | .. |
| Richmond | 40,730 | 9,207 | 2 1 | 6,095,700 | 338,650 | 41,921 | .. |
| South Melbourne | 48,500 | 10,348 | 2 0 | 9,977,900 | 498,895 | 62,459 | .. |
| St. Kilda | 32,290 | 7,241 | 2 0 | 5,124,528 | 427,044 | 49,354 | .. |
| TOWNS. | | | | | | | |
| Ballarat East | 15,460 | 3,799 | 2 0 | 1,265,700 | 84,330 | 14,823 | .. |
| Brighton | 19,000 | 5,090 | 2 3 | 3,891,140 | 194,557 | 24,574 | .. |
| Coburg | 14,790 | 6,350 | 2 3 | 1,500,180 | 100,012 | 18,485 | .. |
| Kew | 13,900 | 3,675 | 2 1 | 2,114,835 | 140,989 | 17,517 | .. |
| Port Melbourne | 13,000 | 2,900 | 2 3 | 1,261,725 | 100,938 | 21,250 | .. |
| Warrnambool | 7,400 | 1,652 | 2 0 | 1,195,520 | 59,776 | 24,615 | .. |
| Williamstown | 18,600 | 6,250 | 2 3 | 1,995,135 | 133,009 | 18,672 | .. |

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1916-17. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| BOROUGH. | | | | | | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat .. | 4,500 | 1,060 | 2 6 | 264,580 | 26,453 | 11,171 | 25 |
| Castlemaine .. | 5,600 | 1,390 | 2 0 | 454,725 | 36,378 | 6,172 | 25 |
| Cinnes .. | 1,600 | 327 | 1 6 | 57,316 | 8,188 | 2,681 | 38 |
| Creswick .. | 1,950 | 540 | 1 9 | 75,620 | 7,562 | 2,696 | 37 |
| Daylesford .. | 3,800 | 783 | 2 3 | 274,365 | 18,291 | 3,857 | 25 |
| Dunolly .. | 1,100 | 330 | 1 6 | 56,250 | 5,625 | 1,132 | 25 |
| Eaglehawk .. | 7,350 | 1,950 | 2 0 | 376,092 | 31,341 | 7,185 | 25 |
| Echuca .. | 4,000 | 1,085 | 2 0 | 299,275 | 23,942 | 6,030 | 25 |
| Geelong West .. | 8,840 | 2,281 | 2 2 | 1,031,240 | 51,562 | 8,975 | 25 |
| Hamilton .. | 4,700 | 1,166 | 2 3 | 733,180 | 36,659 | 7,255 | 25 |
| Horsham .. | 3,600 | 795 | 2 6 | 450,500 | 26,500 | 6,732 | 50 |
| Inglewood .. | 1,300 | 330 | 1 6 | 78,084 | 6,507 | 1,723 | 25 |
| Koroit .. | 2,390 | 413 | 2 0 | 324,320 | 16,216 | 3,846 | 25 |
| Maryborough .. | 4,900 | 1,167 | 1 6 | 247,920 | 24,792 | 4,350 | 25 |
| Newtown and Chilwell .. | 6,900 | 1,664 | 2 0 | 892,340 | 44,617 | 5,477 | 25 |
| Oakleigh .. | 5,000 | 1,960 | 2 3 | 804,420 | 40,221 | 5,919 | 50 |
| Portland .. | 2,200 | 661 | 2 2 | 378,280 | 18,914 | 4,251 | 25 |
| Port Fairy .. | 2,000 | 479 | 2 0 | 284,920 | 14,246 | 4,201 | 25 |
| Queenscliff .. | 1,650 | 561 | 2 0 | 250,220 | 12,511 | 2,151 | 50 |
| Rutherglen .. | 1,300 | 350 | 1 6 | 119,450 | 11,945 | 2,459 | 40 |
| Sale .. | 3,540 | 953 | 1 9 | 395,900 | 19,795 | 8,380 | 25 |
| Sandringham .. | 8,170 | 3,950 | 0 6 | 1,075,548 | 89,629 | 201 | .. |
| Sebastopol .. | 2,450 | 470 | 2 0 | 82,980 | 6,915 | 1,263 | 40 |
| Stawell .. | 4,410 | 900 | 2 3 | 189,110 | 18,911 | 7,158 | 25 |
| St. Arnaud .. | 3,850 | 973 | 1 9 | 368,420 | 17,921 | 2,932 | 25 |
| Wangaratta .. | 4,030 | 903 | 1 10 | 583,400 | 29,170 | 4,512 | 25 |
| Wonthaggi .. | 3,800 | 1,020 | 2 0 | 265,920 | 22,160 | 3,530 | .. |
| Total .. | 844,970 | 219,076 | .. | 158,777,843 | 8,912,303 | 1,487,426 | 755 |

Shires,
1917-18.

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

SHIRES, 1917-18.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1916-17. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government. |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alberton .. | 5,200 | 1,292 | 1 3 | 1,677,500 | 83,875 | 7,342 | 706 |
| Alexandra .. | 3,000 | 756 | 1 6 | 996,180 | 49,809 | 5,392 | 393 |
| Arapiles .. | 2,710 | 682 | 1 4 | 837,280 | 41,864 | 2,618 | 154 |
| Ararat .. | 6,800 | 1,900 | 1 3 | 3,207,800 | 160,390 | 13,281 | 650 |
| Avoca .. | 4,000 | 1,470 | 1 3 | 800,000 | 40,000 | 3,480 | 243 |
| Avon .. | 2,970 | 798 | 1 0 | 833,140 | 41,657 | 3,316 | 293 |
| Bacchus Marsh .. | 3,200 | 727 | 1 6 | 838,980 | 41,949 | 4,567 | 206 |
| Bairnsdale .. | 8,300 | 1,940 | 1 3 | 1,994,720 | 99,736 | 10,152 | 715 |
| Ballan .. | 3,900 | 1,016 | 1 3 | 720,680 | 36,034 | 3,236 | 237 |
| Ballarat .. | 4,470 | 931 | 1 0 | 1,205,300 | 60,269 | 4,272 | 237 |
| Bannockburn .. | 3,050 | 805 | 1 0 | 1,066,200 | 53,310 | 3,902 | 204 |
| Barrabool .. | 2,010 | 455 | 1 4 | 753,260 | 37,663 | 3,322 | 213 |
| Beechworth .. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1 4 | 350,760 | 29,230 | 7,597 | 273 |
| Belfast .. | 2,600 | 650 | 1 4 | 1,076,520 | 53,826 | 4,413 | 325 |

Municipal Statistics.

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SHIRES—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1916-17. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | | s. d. | £ | | |
| Bellarine .. | 4,850 | 1,765 | 1 3 | 1,037,960 | 51,898 | 3,989 | 243 |
| Benalla .. | 8,000 | 2,800 | 1 3 | 2,508,000 | 125,400 | 15,544 | 725 |
| Berwick .. | 7,550 | 2,600 | 1 6 | 1,652,660 | 32,633 | 7,971 | 500 |
| Bet Bet .. | 4,600 | 1,015 | 1 0 | 664,560 | 33,228 | 2,446 | 213 |
| Birchip .. | 1,900 | 525 | 1 0 | 1,035,540 | 51,777 | 4,573 | 200 |
| Borong .. | 5,750 | 1,805 | 1 0 | 1,952,640 | 97,632 | 8,679 | 496 |
| Braybrook .. | 3,200 | 2,250 | 1 3 | 863,300 | 43,165 | 5,662 | 131 |
| Bright .. | 5,000 | 1,350 | 1 7 | 699,800 | 34,990 | 4,031 | 375 |
| Broadford .. | 2,100 | 459 | 1 6 | 334,160 | 19,208 | 1,957 | 150 |
| Broadmeadows .. | 3,430 | 1,958 | 1 3 | 1,152,660 | 57,633 | 5,534 | 254 |
| Bulla .. | 2,600 | 418 | 1 3 | 615,000 | 30,750 | 3,155 | 175 |
| Buln Buln .. | 4,800 | 1,412 | 1 7 | 1,152,160 | 57,608 | 7,233 | 625 |
| Bungaree .. | 4,500 | 1,133 | 1 9 | 634,160 | 31,708 | 3,819 | 400 |
| Buninyong .. | 6,380 | 2,120 | 1 6 | 1,261,600 | 63,080 | 5,165 | 300 |
| Charlton .. | 3,300 | 752 | 1 0 | 1,055,040 | 52,752 | 4,127 | 275 |
| Chiltern .. | 3,000 | 830 | 1 0 | 472,065 | 31,471 | 2,460 | 196 |
| Colac .. | 14,500 | 3,310 | 1 3 | 5,279,540 | 263,977 | 24,269 | 600 |
| Corio .. | 3,050 | 968 | 1 6 | 1,371,820 | 68,591 | 6,230 | 259 |
| Cranbourne .. | 4,660 | 1,787 | 1 6 | 1,348,920 | 67,446 | 5,291 | 350 |
| Creswick .. | 5,000 | 1,001 | 1 0 | 1,103,420 | 55,171 | 4,309 | 387 |
| Dandenong .. | 7,000 | 4,440 | 2 0 | 1,499,980 | 74,999 | 12,854 | 263 |
| Deakin .. | 3,300 | 950 | 1 0 | 1,290,780 | 64,539 | 3,914 | 223 |
| Dimboola .. | 6,100 | 1,223 | 1 6 | 1,702,780 | 85,139 | 8,912 | 309 |
| Donald .. | 3,190 | 790 | 1 6 | 938,760 | 46,933 | 5,086 | 309 |
| Doncaster .. | 2,450 | 810 | 1 6 | 621,960 | 31,098 | 3,353 | 196 |
| Dundas .. | 3,040 | 1,110 | 1 0 | 2,059,840 | 102,992 | 6,320 | 525 |
| Dunmunkle .. | 5,000 | 1,087 | 1 0 | 2,332,380 | 116,610 | 6,802 | 622 |
| East Loddon .. | 1,700 | 578 | 1 3 | 920,800 | 46,040 | 3,643 | 275 |
| Eiltham .. | 3,400 | 1,405 | 1 6 | 781,280 | 39,064 | 3,893 | 210 |
| Buroa .. | 5,400 | 1,136 | 1 6 | 1,120,040 | 56,002 | 6,879 | 325 |
| Ferntree Gully .. | 5,200 | 2,850 | 2 6 | 1,021,020 | 51,051 | 7,110 | 450 |
| Flinders .. | 3,600 | 2,850 | 1 6 | 1,000,000 | 50,000 | 4,553 | 130 |
| Frankston and Hastings .. | 3,600 | 2,218 | 1 9 | 764,000 | 38,200 | 5,441 | 212 |
| Gisborne .. | 2,240 | 700 | 1 3 | 593,480 | 29,674 | 3,224 | 170 |
| Glenelg .. | 6,000 | 1,534 | 1 0 | 2,432,400 | 121,620 | 8,331 | 600 |
| Glenlyon .. | 5,380 | 1,142 | 1 3 | 323,950 | 32,395 | 2,710 | 227 |
| Gordon .. | 3,800 | 850 | 1 3 | 1,031,980 | 51,599 | 4,568 | 370 |
| Goulburn .. | 3,000 | 562 | 1 0 | 670,140 | 33,507 | 3,106 | 175 |
| Grenville .. | 6,000 | 1,670 | 1 3 | 844,050 | 56,270 | 4,298 | 302 |
| Hampton .. | 9,750 | 2,300 | 1 6 | 5,522,520 | 276,126 | 27,798 | 875 |
| Healesville .. | 2,150 | 862 | 2 0 | 463,000 | 23,150 | 3,636 | 240 |
| Heidelberg .. | 12,040 | 5,450 | 1 6 | 2,440,220 | 126,011 | 32,411 | 250 |
| Heytesbury .. | 4,900 | 1,207 | 1 6 | 1,710,020 | 85,501 | 8,218 | 560 |
| Howqua .. | 900 | 281 | 1 6 | 79,900 | 3,995 | 763 | 100 |
| Huntly .. | 3,500 | 973 | 1 0 | 910,460 | 45,523 | 3,174 | 200 |
| Kara Kara .. | 4,200 | 1,344 | 1 6 | 1,197,880 | 59,894 | 5,629 | 338 |
| Karkaroc .. | 5,500 | 1,326 | 1 0 | 2,324,840 | 116,242 | 11,926 | 475 |
| Kellor .. | 1,000 | 620 | 1 4 | 473,220 | 23,661 | 1,694 | 50 |
| Kerang .. | 9,500 | 2,229 | 1 3 | 2,995,440 | 149,772 | 14,787 | 500 |
| Kilmore .. | 1,900 | 539 | 1 6 | 204,300 | 20,430 | 2,244 | 137 |
| Korong .. | 6,400 | 1,396 | 1 6 | 1,080,280 | 54,014 | 5,417 | 325 |
| Kowree .. | 3,880 | 1,300 | 1 0 | 1,356,352 | 84,772 | 5,447 | 435 |
| Kyneton .. | 7,800 | 2,142 | 1 6 | 1,366,980 | 68,349 | 9,605 | 369 |
| Lawliot .. | 3,380 | 626 | 1 3 | 548,670 | 36,578 | 3,756 | 196 |
| Leigh .. | 1,500 | 590 | 1 3 | 1,025,080 | 51,254 | 3,712 | 275 |
| Lexton .. | 1,900 | 577 | 1 0 | 809,420 | 40,471 | 2,900 | 200 |
| Lilydale .. | 6,750 | 2,800 | 1 9 | 1,491,900 | 74,595 | 9,198 | 400 |
| Lowan .. | 4,100 | 1,300 | 2 0 | 806,500 | 40,325 | 4,399 | 300 |
| Maffra .. | 4,500 | 1,100 | 1 3 | 1,453,140 | 72,657 | 7,627 | 500 |
| Maldon .. | 3,900 | 1,230 | 1 3 | 704,000 | 35,200 | 2,739 | 187 |
| Mansfield .. | 3,500 | 987 | 1 6 | 1,184,900 | 59,245 | 5,844 | 450 |
| Marong .. | 6,880 | 2,184 | 1 3 | 1,788,240 | 89,412 | 6,040 | 460 |
| Melton .. | 1,700 | 410 | 1 3 | 578,490 | 38,566 | 3,116 | 147 |
| Metcalf .. | 3,730 | 1,033 | 1 0 | 743,560 | 37,178 | 3,451 | 164 |

SHIRES—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1916-17. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | <i>s. d.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Mildura .. | 6,900 | 1 434 | 1 9 | 1,432,660 | 71,633 | 14,038 | 238 |
| Minhamite .. | 2,000 | 564 | 1 0 | 1,331,240 | 66,562 | 4,910 | 325 |
| Mirboo .. | 1,400 | 351 | 1 6 | 501,660 | 25,083 | 3,229 | 350 |
| Moorabbin .. | 9,670 | 3,406 | 2 6 | 1,620,200 | 81,010 | 26,110 | 300 |
| Mornington .. | 1,900 | 780 | 1 9 | 449,360 | 22,468 | 3,770 | 115 |
| Mortlake .. | 2,920 | 684 | 1 3 | 2,221,340 | 111,092 | 8,148 | 350 |
| Morwell .. | 3,400 | 849 | 1 6 | 392,660 | 44,633 | 4,893 | 450 |
| Mount Rouse .. | 2,450 | 700 | 1 0 | 1,372,600 | 78,630 | 5,460 | 200 |
| Mulgrave .. | 2,950 | 935 | 2 0 | 594,400 | 29,723 | 3,603 | 225 |
| McIvor .. | 4,150 | 1,135 | 1 0 | 759,000 | 37,950 | 3,590 | 225 |
| Narracan .. | 5,450 | 1 326 | 1 6 | 1,380,000 | 69,000 | 7,077 | 650 |
| Newham and Woodend .. | 2,500 | 553 | 1 6 | 425,200 | 21,260 | 3,185 | 150 |
| Newstead and Mount Alexander .. | 4,400 | 1,011 | 1 3 | 527,220 | 26,361 | 2,181 | 168 |
| Numurkah .. | 6,500 | 1,556 | 1 0 | 2,435,900 | 121,790 | 10,615 | 600 |
| Nunawading .. | 10,070 | 3,750 | 2 2 | 2,005,180 | 100,259 | 15,917 | 475 |
| Omeo .. | 2,980 | 1,451 | 1 6 | 842,180 | 42,109 | 5,002 | 850 |
| Orbost .. | 3,210 | 955 | 2 0 | 751,640 | 37,532 | 4,365 | 478 |
| Oxley .. | 4,600 | 1,027 | 1 3 | 1,077,180 | 53,859 | 3,489 | 375 |
| Phillip Island and Woolamal .. | 3,800 | 2,310 | 1 6 | 1,124,260 | 56,213 | 5,828 | 550 |
| Poowong and Jeetho .. | 7,550 | 1,540 | 1 3 | 1,934,400 | 96,720 | 10,194 | 1,000 |
| Portland .. | 5,300 | 1,970 | 1 3 | 1,725,160 | 86,258 | 6,598 | 500 |
| Preston .. | 7,870 | 3,521 | 2 3 | 1,250,640 | 62,532 | 12,636 | 325 |
| Pyalong .. | 1,150 | 340 | 1 6 | 422,740 | 21,137 | 1,770 | 115 |
| Ripon .. | 4,500 | 1,190 | 1 3 | 1,766,080 | 88,304 | 8,053 | 225 |
| Rochester .. | 5,350 | 1,596 | 1 0 | 1,268,960 | 63,448 | 5,296 | 250 |
| Rodney .. | 6,720 | 1,634 | 1 0 | 2,114,960 | 105,748 | 8,503 | 437 |
| Romsey .. | 3,750 | 840 | 1 3 | 1,239,180 | 61,959 | 4,395 | 324 |
| Rosedale .. | 4,000 | 1,100 | 1 0 | 1,546,000 | 77,300 | 5,300 | 544 |
| Rutherglen .. | 4,600 | 763 | 1 3 | 796,540 | 39,827 | 3,473 | 225 |
| Seymour .. | 4,000 | 1,105 | 1 0 | 827,560 | 41,378 | 4,305 | 425 |
| Shepparton .. | 8,300 | 1,702 | 1 0 | 2,149,120 | 107,456 | 10,592 | 475 |
| South Barwon .. | 3,000 | 1,327 | 1 9 | 577,020 | 28,851 | 3,373 | 138 |
| South Gippsland .. | 4,120 | 1,025 | 1 6 | 1,007,640 | 50,377 | 5,457 | 525 |
| Stawell .. | 3,600 | 1,230 | 1 3 | 1,456,080 | 72,304 | 5,607 | 312 |
| Strathfieldsaye .. | 3,750 | 1,136 | 1 3 | 475,920 | 23,796 | 2,106 | 139 |
| Swan Hill .. | 6,700 | 2,700 | 1 1 | 2,337,380 | 116,869 | 11,370 | 275 |
| Talbot .. | 2,000 | 633 | 1 3 | 472,460 | 23,623 | 2,319 | 135 |
| Tambo .. | 3,000 | 1,011 | 1 9 | 692,120 | 34,606 | 3,973 | 520 |
| Towong .. | 6,300 | 1,600 | 1 0 | 1,903,320 | 95,191 | 8,374 | 900 |
| Traralgon .. | 3,300 | 863 | 1 6 | 981,360 | 49,068 | 7,520 | 446 |
| Tullaroop .. | 4,430 | 1,298 | 1 0 | 483,375 | 32,225 | 2,687 | 200 |
| Tungamah .. | 5,470 | 1,562 | 1 0 | 1,768,300 | 88,418 | 7,063 | 450 |
| Upper Yarra .. | 3,500 | 1,060 | 2 0 | 527,260 | 26,363 | 4,705 | 250 |
| Violet Town .. | 3,000 | 694 | 1 3 | 763,740 | 38,187 | 2,066 | 225 |
| Walhalla .. | 1,580 | 480 | 2 0 | 53,520 | 6,690 | 1,103 | 235 |
| Walpeup .. | 3,050 | 1,458 | 1 0 | 1,400,600 | 70,030 | 4,803 | .. |
| Wangaratta* .. | 2,720 | 809 | 1 0 | 671,700 | 33,585 | 2,328 | 143 |
| Wannon .. | 2,770 | 772 | 1 0 | 1,983,940 | 99,197 | 6,290 | 431 |
| Waranga .. | 4,870 | 1,832 | 1 6 | 1,655,860 | 82,793 | 6,671 | 375 |
| Warragul .. | 4,000 | 1,065 | 1 10 | 1,232,420 | 61,621 | 7,363 | 900 |
| Warrnambool .. | 8,750 | 2,012 | 1 0 | 3,893,000 | 194,650 | 14,262 | 690 |
| Werribee .. | 5,000 | 3,800 | 1 6 | 1,591,900 | 79,598 | 8,407 | 300 |
| Whittlesea .. | 3,600 | 1,000 | 1 3 | 1,203,080 | 60,154 | 4,894 | 230 |
| Wimmera .. | 4,500 | 1,074 | 1 0 | 1,645,720 | 82,286 | 5,937 | 365 |
| Winchelsea .. | 4,350 | 1,376 | 1 3 | 1,483,520 | 74,176 | 6,051 | 425 |
| Woodonga .. | 2,120 | 584 | 1 3 | 502,660 | 25,133 | 2,617 | 171 |
| Woolayl .. | 4,490 | 1,234 | 1 9 | 1,341,000 | 67,050 | 7,916 | 1,050 |
| Wycheproof .. | 4,200 | 1,112 | 1 0 | 1,304,960 | 65,248 | 6,944 | 333 |
| Yackandandah .. | 3,950 | 910 | 1 6 | 717,780 | 35,889 | 3,821 | 358 |
| Yarrowonga .. | 3,310 | 800 | 1 0 | 752,000 | 37,600 | 5,111 | 286 |
| Yea .. | 2,560 | 725 | 1 6 | 880,700 | 44,035 | 4,702 | 382 |
| Total .. | 618,380 | 186,551 | .. | 172,558,872 | 8,735,794 | 875,940 | 48,467 |

* Formerly North Ovens.

Ratings in
municipalities,
1917.

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Amount levied in the £1. | Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | | | Number of Shires. | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| s. d. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 0 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 67 | 58 | 53 | 38 |
| 1 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 1 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 39 | 39 | 38 | 33 | 38 |
| 1 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 6 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 35 |
| 1 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 1 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 2 0 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 3 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total .. | 61 | 61 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 147 | 147 | 141 | 139 | 139 |

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that only one municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £1.

A table showing the proportionate number of properties at different rateable values in the years 1901-2, 1905-6, and 1909-10 appears on page 261 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the last three financial years was as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1915 TO 1917.

| Sources of Revenue. | 1915. | 1916 | 1917. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Taxation — | £ | £ | £ |
| Rates | 1,277,063 | 1,346,439 | 1,395,723 |
| Licences | 104,634 | 105,772 | 108,651 |
| Dog Fees | 20,158 | 20,528 | 20,883 |
| Government Endowment and Grants ... | 140,545 | 74,372 | 68,364 |
| Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ... | 52,472 | 52,045 | 54,620 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | 63,646 | 63,812 | 67,726 |
| Sanitary Charges | 85,971 | 91,125 | 96,484 |
| Rents | 72,133 | 59,006 | 62,953 |
| Other Sources | 388,850 | 441,128 | 487,962 |
| Total | 2,205,472 | 2,254,227 | 2,363,366 |
| Heads of Expenditure. | | | |
| Salaries, &c. | 199,872 | 206,353 | 210,034 |
| Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ... | 225,919 | 236,766 | 243,774 |
| Lighting | 93,381 | 95,420 | 97,685 |
| Contributions to Fire Brigades | 30,277 | 32,086 | 33,939 |
| Public Works— | | | |
| Construction | 274,593 | 238,773 | 200,151 |
| Maintenance | 811,608 | 847,505 | 897,136 |
| Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... | 62,012 | 68,024 | 63,499 |
| Redemption of Loans | 92,738 | 101,461 | 112,020 |
| Interest on Loans | 252,912 | 262,760 | 274,113 |
| Charities | 19,406 | 18,801 | 20,350 |
| Other Expenditure | 174,945 | 180,018 | 186,310 |
| Total | 2,237,663 | 2,287,967 | 2,339,011 |

As compared with 1916, the revenue of 1917 increased by £109,139, as follows:—Rates increased by £49,284, sanitary charges by £5,359, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £2,575, rents by £3,947, licences by £2,879, dog fees by £355, market and weighbridge dues by £3,914, and “other sources” by £46,834. The revenue from Government endowment and grants decreased by £6,008. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £51,044. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £3,681; sanitary work and street cleansing, £7,008; lighting, £2,265; contributions to Fire Brigades, £1,853; public works maintenance, £49,631; charities, £1,549; redemption of loans, £10,559; interest on loans, £11,353; and other expenditure, £6,292. There were decreases under the headings of public works construction, £38,622; and formation of private streets, £4,525.

Fifty-nine per cent. of municipal revenue in 1917 was derived from rates, 5 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 3 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 3 per cent. from rents, and 20 per cent. from all "other sources."

Salaries. In 1917 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £210,034, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local charities. A sum of £20,350, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

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

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1915 TO 1917.

| Assets. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Municipal Fund— | £ | £ | £ |
| Uncollected Rates | 147,886 | 146,491 | 138,617 |
| Other Assets | 760,685 | 392,876 | 442,388 |
| Loan Funds— | | | |
| Sinking Funds— | | | |
| Amount at Credit | 839,951 | 792,445 | 745,784 |
| Arrears Due | 1,326 | 834 | 1,732 |
| Unexpended Balances | 378,278 | 209,363 | 286,206 |
| Property— | | | |
| Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... | 3,863,556 | 3,750,947 | 3,848,320 |
| Waterworks | 175,267 | 177,050 | 252,069 |
| Gasworks | 99,107 | 105,124 | 109,215 |
| Total Assets | 6,266,056 | 5,575,130 | 5,824,331 |
| | | | |
| Liabilities. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Municipal Fund— | £ | £ | £ |
| Due on Current Contracts | 71,729 | 73,005 | 98,538 |
| Arrears due to Sinking Funds | 1,326 | 834 | 1,732 |
| Overdue Interest | 13,776 | 14,456 | 24,425 |
| Bank Overdrafts | 213,330 | 252,130 | 233,160 |
| Other Liabilities | 410,576 | 221,183 | 233,189 |
| Loan Funds— | | | |
| Loans Outstanding | 5,739,084 | 5,869,260 | 6,030,343 |
| Due on Loan Contracts | 237,765 | 15,888 | 42,428 |
| Total Liabilities | 6,687,586 | 6,446,756 | 6,663,815 |

**Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.**

The total assets of municipalities in 1917 amounted to £5,824,331, and the total liabilities to £6,663,815. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £591,044, against which there were assets amounting to £581,005. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £6,072,771, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £5,039,049. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, waterworks, &c. (£4,209,604), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £829,445.

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

Endowment of municipalities. An annual endowment to municipalities of £310,000 was authorized by the *Local Government Act* 1874, and it ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy, however, in lieu of such endowment, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, and this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, but for the financial years 1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18 it was reduced to £50,000 under the authority of Acts Nos. 2805, 2872, and 2935. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------|
| To every borough or first-class shire | .. | 3s. in the £1 |
| „ second-class shire | .. | 5s. „ |
| „ third-class shire | .. | 6s. „ |
| „ fourth-class shire | .. | 8s. „ |
| „ fifth-class shire | .. | 10s. „ |
| „ sixth-class shire | .. | 12s. „ |

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Rating on
unimproved
values.

An Act was passed by the State Parliament on 3rd February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. This measure does not come into operation until proclaimed by the Governor in Council, which proclamation may be made when the valuations of land made by assessors in the various parts of the State under the *Land Tax Act 1910* are available for adoption.

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

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

Workers'
dwellings.

An Act to enable municipal councils to provide workers' dwellings was passed by the State Parliament in February, 1914, and has been incorporated in the *Local Government Act 1915*.

The houses are to be leased to persons who are not owners of dwelling houses in Victoria or elsewhere and who are not in receipt of incomes of more than £200 a year. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted. In fixing rents of dwelling houses account is to be taken of interest, depreciation, rates, repairs, and insurance. Before constructing new houses plans showing the classes of houses to be built are to be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. The amount that may be borrowed for the purposes of the Act by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. Power is given to increase the general rate

to recoup advances from the municipal fund, but as far as practicable all advances are to be repaid out of the profits accruing from transactions under the Act. Once in every year a balance-sheet has to be prepared showing receipts and expenditure relating to all operations undertaken during the previous year; also assets and liabilities.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State **Country Roads Board.** an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912 (Consolidated Board.

Act No. 2635), which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is to be paid an annual salary not exceeding £800, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £600.

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

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

Finance. For the purpose of making permanent works, power is given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised is to be placed to the credit of an account to be called "the Country Roads Board Loan Account," which will be debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is to be paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended

is to be refunded by the municipalities affected. In the case of expenditure on permanent works, an annual payment to the Treasurer of 6 per cent. on the amount due by each municipality is provided for, and the cost of maintenance, allocated to each municipality, must be paid out of the municipal fund before the 1st July in each year. A special rate not to exceed 6d. in the £1 on the net annual value of rateable property, to meet the cost of permanent works, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all moneys standing to the credit of the Municipal Fees and Fines Trust Fund, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown after the 30th June, 1912, under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903* (incorporated in the *Local Government Act 1915*), are to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

Since the appointment of the Board in March, 1913, the members have inspected the principal highways throughout the State. Every Shire Council and Borough Council, with which the Board is likely to have dealings relating to the construction or maintenance of roads declared main roads under the Act, has been interviewed and the provisions of the Act have been explained to it.

During the year 1916-17, constructional work to the value of £226,602, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £130,536, were undertaken.

A system for the continuous maintenance of all main roads has also been evolved, by which it is hoped that those that are now being constructed or reconstructed will be kept in good condition, while those that are in a fair state of efficiency will be kept up to that standard.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines are as follows:—The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of 5s.; of traction engines, £3 3s.; and of motor cars, £1 1s. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

Registration
of motors,
&c.

Ordinary
revenue and
expenditure.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure during 1916-17 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act :—

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1917.

| Revenue. | | | | Expenditure. | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-------|---|--------|---------------|--------------|
| £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Balance 1st July, 1916 | .. | 91,223 | 0 6 | Maintenance Works | | | |
| Motor Car Act | | | | General .. | 64,682 | 17 1 | |
| No. 2237— | | | | Woods Point Road | 1,201 | 4 9 | |
| Registration | | | | Omeo - Glen Wills Road | 98 | 6 8 | |
| Fees .. | 44,745 16 0 | | | Orbost-Genoa Road | 786 | 18 6 | |
| Licence Fees .. | 2,816 0 6 | | | Walhalla Road | 295 | 19 1 | |
| Fines .. | 2,380 3 6 | | | Omeo Road | 113 | 10 9 | |
| | 49,942 0 0 | | | | 2,495 | 19 9 | |
| Less Refunds and Costs of Administration | 3,625 0 6 | 46,316 | 19 6 | Less Half Cost, to be borne by Fund | 1,247 | 19 11 | |
| Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act No. 1894— | | | | | 1,247 | 19 10 | |
| Licence Fees .. | 25,766 15 0 | | | | | 1,247 19 10 | 65,930 16 11 |
| Less Refunds and Costs of Administration | 1,408 19 5 | 24,357 | 15 7 | Interest accrued on Permanent Works Postponed, written back | 4,848 | 9 9 | |
| Country Roads Act No. 2415— | | | | Contribution, Buln Buln Shire, Neerim Road .. | 98 | 12 6 | 4,947 2 3 |
| Traction Engine Licences .. | .. | 910 | 7 0 | Penalties on Contracts refunded .. | 10 | 0 0 | |
| Forfeited Deposits .. | .. | 190 | 4 6 | Investigation Surveys .. | 217 | 13 5 | |
| Materials, Sale of .. | .. | 11 | 11 1 | Metal Investigation .. | 381 | 0 8 | 558 14 1 |
| Plans, Sale of .. | .. | 57 | 11 0 | Interest on Loans | 20,498 | 17 4 | |
| Plant Earnings | 4,166 12 8 | | | Contributions to Sinking Fund .. | 6,832 | 19 1 | 27,331 16 5 |
| Less Working Costs .. | 2,831 4 11 | 1,335 | 7 9 | Motor Expenses .. | 421 | 3 7 | |
| Permanent Works—Contributions payable by Municipalities .. | .. | 23,526 | 15 7 | Office Furniture .. | 20 | 13 4 | |
| | | | | Postage and Telegrams | 165 | 4 2 | |
| | | | | Printing and Stationery | 835 | 12 7 | |
| | | | | Salaries .. | 7,270 | 4 7 | |
| | | | | Surveying Instruments | 86 | 4 4 | |
| | | | | Travelling Expenses .. | 545 | 6 0 | |
| | | | | Wages Account .. | 273 | 8 8 | |
| | | | | Plant Purchase .. | 674 | 8 8 | |
| | | | | Plans Account .. | 49 | 3 8 | |
| | | | | Insurance of Employees (Workers' Compensation Act) .. | 139 | 13 8 | |
| | | | | Storeyard .. | 27 | 1 7 | |
| | | | | Office Expenses .. | 145 | 17 3 | |
| | | | | Accident Compensation Account .. | 40 | 0 0 | |
| | | | | Testing Materials .. | 71 | 9 11 | |
| | | | | | | 10,265 12 0 | |
| | | | | Balance .. | | 78,895 10 10 | |
| | | £187,929 | 12 6 | | | £187,929 12 6 | |

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works for the year ended 30th June, 1917, is shown below:—

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1917.

| <i>Receipts.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>Expenditure.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| To Balance, 1st July, 1916 .. | 66,907 7 11 | By Permanent Works .. | 226,602 11 11 |
| „ Proceeds of Loans .. | 192,463 17 2 | „ Temporary Advance — Country Roads Board Fund refunded .. | 44,725 6 8 |
| „ Advance from Country Roads Board Fund .. | 17,821 3 8 | „ Balance .. | 5,869 10 2 |
| Total .. | £277,197 8 9 | Total .. | £277,197 8 9 |

LICENSING FUND.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1917:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1916-1917.

| <i>RECEIPTS.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>EXPENDITURE.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Proceeds of Redemption of Securities ... | 40,000 0 0 | Salaries and expenses of Board and office | 2,079 12 0 |
| Licences | 130,371 13 1 | Incidental Expenses | 6,362 13 10 |
| Fees | 1,979 8 0 | Equivalent to municipalities (see succeeding table) ... | 71,529 0 0 |
| Fines | 4,164 18 10 | Compensation ... | 78,768 0 0 |
| Sale of confiscated liquor | 63 9 3 | Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855 | 23,000 0 0 |
| Club certificates ... | 2,463 19 6 | Balance | 3,067 18 5 |
| Permits—Extra Bars | 760 0 0 | | |
| Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ... | 8 7 0 | | |
| Compensation assessments ... | 3,838 9 4 | | |
| Interest | 1,081 19 3 | | |
| Deposit on taking poll | 75 0 0 | | |
| Total .. | £184,807 4 3 | Total .. | £184,807 4 3 |

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1916-17 a sum of £71,529 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 2683, Section 313, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the *Licensing Act* 1915. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1916-17.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Paid to Cities | 30,741 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Towns | 4,743 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Boroughs | 8,835 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Shires— | | | |
| 1st Class | 288 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd „ | 12,114 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd „ | 9,973 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th „ | 701 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th „ | 3,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 6th „ | 1,519 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £72,314 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct unpaid accounts of 1916-17 | 785 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid in 1916-17 | £71,529 | 0 | 0 |

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

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

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

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

Municipal indebtedness.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £6,030,343, which was due to the Government and the public respectively as follows :—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1917.

| | Due to the Government. | | Due to the Public. | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | £ | | £ | |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... | 477,744 | | 4,613,976 | |
| Shires | 163,489 | | 775,134 | |
| | 641,233 | | 5,389,110 | |
| Total | 6,030,343 | | | |

Municipal loan receipts and expenditure.

The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1917.

| | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Shires. | Total. |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts during the year | 379,665 | 23,300 | 402,965 |
| Balance unexpended from previous year ... | 154,230 | 19,835 | 174,065 |
| Expenditure during the year | 267,918 | 22,906 | 290,824 |
| Balance unexpended at the end of 1917 ... | 265,977 | 20,229 | 286,206 |

Municipal loan expenditure 1913 to 1917.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1917 amounted to £290,824, of which £267,918 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £22,906 by shires.

The following return shows the loan receipts and expenditure for five years :—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

| Year. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1913 | 276,544 | 407,477 |
| 1914 | 573,291 | 348,661 |
| 1915 | 460,228 | 439,973 |
| 1916 | 500,312 | 549,714 |
| 1917 | 402,965 | 290,824 |

Loans raised
by municipal-
ities,
1917.

The loan receipts for the year 1916-17 amounted to £402,965, of which £112,868 was obtained from the Government. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1916-17 was £286,206—£265,977 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £20,229 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars:—

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1917.

| | Loans from— | | Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | Government. | Public. | |
| CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS— | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat | 20 | .. | .. |
| Ballarat | 583 | .. | 444 |
| Bendigo | .. | .. | 600 |
| Brighton | 10,750 | .. | 8,834 |
| Brunswick | .. | 7,500 | 5,267 |
| Camberwell | 20,859 | .. | 12,530 |
| Caulfield | 7,508 | .. | 930 |
| Coburg | .. | 5,000 | 2,482 |
| Collingwood | .. | .. | 591 |
| Dunolly | .. | .. | 67 |
| Echuca | .. | .. | 275 |
| Essendon | 307 | .. | 2,452 |
| Fitzroy | .. | .. | 876 |
| Geelong | 594 | .. | .. |
| Geelong West | .. | .. | 1,078 |
| Hawthorn | .. | .. | 9,417 |
| Kew | .. | 1,750 | 8,522 |
| Malvern | .. | .. | 12,593 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | 365 |
| Melbourne | 43,000 | 234,719* | 141,411 |
| Newtown and Chilwell | 2,396 | .. | 1,445 |
| Northcote | .. | .. | 148 |
| Oakleigh | 200 | 3,000 | 2,220 |
| Portland | .. | .. | 236 |
| Port Melbourne | .. | .. | 5,478 |
| Prahran | .. | 10,000 | 17,085 |
| Queenscliff | .. | .. | 129 |
| Richmond | 500 | 4,000 | 361 |
| Sale | .. | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| South Melbourne | .. | .. | 7,325 |
| St. Kilda | 13,550 | .. | 13,575 |
| Warrnambool | 800 | .. | 12 |
| Williamstown | 6,629 | .. | 3,229 |
| Total | 107,696 | 271,969 | 265,977 |

*Of this amount £37,719 was transferred from Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund to Loan and Capital Accounts.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1917—continued.

| | Loans from— | | Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| | Government. | Public. | |
| SHIRES— | £ | £ | £ |
| Alexandra | .. | 4,500 | 3,990 |
| Avoca | 385 | .. | .. |
| Ballarat | .. | .. | 459 |
| Beechworth | 1,100 | .. | 58 |
| Benalla | .. | .. | 368 |
| Bright | .. | 1,000 | 1,13 |
| Corio | 1,040 | .. | 416 |
| Dandenong | .. | .. | 220 |
| Eltham | .. | 1,000 | .. |
| Ferntree Gully | .. | .. | 136 |
| Healesville | .. | .. | 50 |
| Heidelberg | .. | .. | 424 |
| Huntly | .. | .. | 983 |
| Keilor | .. | .. | 15 |
| Kyneton | .. | .. | 12 |
| Lexton | 202 | .. | 66 |
| Lillydale | .. | .. | 371 |
| Maffra | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Melton | .. | .. | 20 |
| Mildura | .. | 3,000 | 1,726 |
| Moorabbin | 500 | .. | .. |
| Mornington | .. | 300 | 266 |
| Numurkah | .. | 2,000 | .. |
| Nunawading | 235 | 2,100 | .. |
| Phillip Island and Woolamai | .. | .. | 196 |
| Preston | 1,000 | .. | 527 |
| Ripon | .. | .. | 6 |
| Rodney | .. | 3,228 | 2,577 |
| Shepparton | .. | .. | 86 |
| South Barwon | .. | .. | 226 |
| Tungamah | .. | .. | 27 |
| Upper Yarra | .. | .. | 237 |
| Walpeup | .. | .. | 38 |
| Warragul | 710 | .. | .. |
| Werribee | .. | .. | 11 |
| Whittlesea | .. | .. | 2,668 |
| Yea | .. | .. | 1,727 |
| Total | 5,172 | 18,128 | 20,229 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1917 of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder.

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1917, about 32 per cent. was derived from rates, 41 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 8 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets, and shops—7 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 6 per cent. from licences, and 6 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 27 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and on bank overdraft and expenses of paying interest, 18 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 5 per cent.; for electric supply, 27 per cent.; for lighting, 4 per cent.; for street cleansing, 8 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 5 per cent.

**CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1917.**

| Heads of Revenue. | Amount. |
|---|----------------|
| Rates— | £ |
| General | 132,289 |
| Lighting | 18,900 |
| Licences— | |
| Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act | 10,936 |
| Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees | 14,959 |
| Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors | 1,593 |
| Other Licences | 403 |
| Fees under Dog Act | 951 |
| City Baths | 3,192 |
| Market and Weighbridge Fees | 34,686 |
| Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. | 198,696 |
| Fines and Costs | 1,709 |
| Rents— | |
| Markets and Weighbridges | 32,408 |
| Town Hall Premises and Rooms | 3,916 |
| Other | 2,026 |
| Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. | 5,191 |
| Miscellaneous— | |
| Desiccators | 5,589 |
| Public Conveniences, &c. | 4,526 |
| Fees under Building Act | 945 |
| Sundries | 7,303 |
| Total | 480,218 |

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1917—
continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amount. |
|--|----------|
| Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) | £ 29,254 |
| Allowance to Lord Mayor | 1,500 |
| Closet Cleansing | 128 |
| Street Cleansing, &c. | 39,894 |
| Lighting—Electric and Gas | 21,975 |
| Fire Brigades Board—Contribution | 8,095 |
| Public Works—Maintenance— | |
| Roads and Bridges | 80,423 |
| Markets and Weighbridges | 13,731 |
| Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) | 27,515 |
| Parks and Planting Trees in Streets | 13,881 |
| Interest on Loan from the Government | 3,309 |
| " " Loans from the Public | 87,965 |
| Repayment of Public Loans | 10,000 |
| " " Government Loan | 210 |
| Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public | 15,310 |
| Electric Supply—Maintenance, &c. | 134,834 |
| Expenses of paying Interest on Loans | 493 |
| Interest on Bank Overdrafts | 1,715 |
| Contributions to Charitable Institutions | 1,400 |
| " " Infectious Diseases Hospital | 3,917 |
| " " Heatherton Sanatorium | 861 |
| Law Costs | 640 |
| Printing, Advertising, and Stationery | 2,461 |
| Miscellaneous— | |
| Rat Destruction | 619 |
| Gas Conference | 175 |
| Fees—Dog Act | 514 |
| Insurance and Guarantee Premiums | 2,416 |
| Elections | 198 |
| Sundries | 3,502 |
| Total | 506,935 |

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

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

being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro rata* to its contributions. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed, during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to cooperate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1903. The operation of the fund was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered, and, since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union; such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320 was £1,115, but, under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October of that year, guarantees for the year ended 30th September, 1917, amounting to £224,140, were obtained from the Association for £748. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1917 (including amount invested in purchase of inscribed stock and debentures and accrued interest), was £7,780. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1917, amounted to £1,269.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. Instead of seventeen Commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council, there are substituted five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other Commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, the remuneration not to exceed £250

Melbourne
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

in any year. The borrowing power of the Trust is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue was not to be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure during each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1913 TO 1917.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| Wharfage and Tonnage | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Rates | 312,151 | 317,543 | 272,279 | 273,731 | 267,739 |
| Rents | 20,424 | 22,833 | 23,834 | 30,360 | 27,989 |
| Interest | 665 | 2,284 | 1,293 | 170 | 31 |
| Other Revenue | 4,299 | 11,194 | 13,092 | 17,273 | 23,158 |
| | 337,539 | 353,854 | 310,498 | 321,534 | 318,917 |
| Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. | 60,960 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Total | 276,579 | 293,854 | 250,498 | 261,534 | 258,917 |
| REVENUE EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| General Management and Expenses | 28,622 | 34,163 | 36,067 | 40,994 | 38,363 |
| Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. | .. | 5,289 | 5,936 | .. | 1,005 |
| Maintenance—Dredging .. | 32,014 | 24,758 | 20,298 | 20,496 | 44,231 |
| " Harbor | 2,107 | 1,698 | 1,754 | 1,957 | 1,994 |
| " Wharfs | 20,583 | 13,370 | 25,469 | 20,928 | 15,780 |
| " Approaches | 9,207 | 10,835 | 7,999 | 9,994 | 8,107 |
| Interest on Loans* | 59,494 | 69,981 | 72,934 | 78,820 | 85,206 |
| Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund | 29,188 | 30,058 | 30,415 | 51,364 | 51,747 |
| Total | 181,215 | 190,152 | 200,872 | 224,553 | 246,433 |
| Surplus on Revenue Account | 95,364 | 103,702 | 49,626 | 36,981 | 12,484 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Land and Property | 46,007 | 5,534 | 2,060 | 1,316 | 588 |
| Deepening Waterways | 49,620 | 96,198 | 93,615 | 82,429 | 50,871 |
| Wharfs Construction | 115,244 | 87,885 | 120,627 | 105,803 | 62,246 |
| Approaches Construction .. | 16,354 | 7,029 | 10,921 | 8,960 | 6,201 |
| Other Harbor Improvements | 2,713 | 1,376 | 4,275 | 35,946 | 26,923 |
| Floating Plant | 9,744 | 33,451 | 3,112 | 25,190 | 3,814 |
| General Plant | 2,910 | 3,364 | 4,107 | 2,853 | 1,728 |
| Stock Account | 44,572 | 32,070 | 25,451 | 21,784 | 4,686 |
| Total | 287,164 | 266,907 | 264,168 | 284,281 | 157,057 |

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

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Geelong Harbor Trust—receipts and expenditure.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £550,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last four years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure :—

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| REVENUE. | | | | |
| Wharfage and Tonnage Rates .. | 13,495 | 10,200 | 9,171 | 8,772 |
| Rents, Fees, and Licences .. | 3,750 | 3,776 | 4,113 | 3,829 |
| Sparrovale Farm .. | 7,281 | 6,710 | 4,930 | 5,933 |
| Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. | 12,404 | 9,543 | 9,777 | 10,683 |
| Other Revenue .. | 1,064 | 606 | 830 | 3,157 |
| | 37,994 | 30,835 | 28,821 | 32,374 |
| REVENUE EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| General Management and Expenses .. | 6,610 | 5,950 | 7,540 | 5,933 |
| Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches .. | 2,101 | 196 | 755 | 555 |
| " Harbor .. | 831 | 587 | 455 | 435 |
| " Floating Plant .. | 326 | 82 | 182 | 383 |
| " Other .. | 676 | 992 | 988 | 852 |
| Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund .. | 19,167 | 21,870 | 24,288 | 23,049 |
| Sparrovale Farm .. | 6,221 | 5,786 | 6,447 | 4,317 |
| Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. | 1,934 | 1,576 | 710 | 1,024 |
| Corio Quay Power-house .. | 2,548 | 1,805 | 3,055 | 1,947 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 894 | 211 | 608 | 883 |
| Total .. | 41,308 | 39,055 | 45,028 | 39,378 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| Land and Property .. | 19,611 | 2,224 | 22,992 | 33,638 |
| Deepening Waterworks .. | 11,970 | 15,882 | 8,804 | 52 |
| Wharfs and Approaches Construction .. | 7,303 | 6,617 | 365 | 25 |
| Other Harbor Improvements .. | 9,480 | 28,983 | 9,873 | 900 |
| Floating and General Plant .. | 2,137 | 1,358 | .. | 209 |
| Stock Account .. | 455 | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous .. | 696 | 2,030 | 832 | 1 |
| Total .. | 51,652 | 57,094 | 42,866 | 34,825 |

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

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

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The other members must be also members of the respective councils which they represent, and are elected as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, and St. Kilda Councils, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Footscray, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg, Heidelberg, and Preston.

Thirteen of the members retire annually in the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

Functions of the Board. The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of sewerage and drainage; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and other public streams and water-courses within the metropolis.

Area under Board's control, and population. The sewerage area over which the Board exercises control consists of fifteen cities, five towns, one shire, and parts of four other municipalities, or twenty-five municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 90,821 acres. The Board exercises control (under Orders in Council) for water supply purposes over an additional 2,949 acres in four municipalities. The Board further supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, and the outfall sewer area. Various other shires also arrange for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1917, was 729,946.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans. The Board is authorized to borrow £10,750,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board.

The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1917, was £1,559,786, and for loans raised by the Board, £10,775,110, a portion of the latter amount having been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £805,038 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

Water supply assessments and rates. By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of

the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year 1916-17 was 6d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £20 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

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

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

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £7,469,230 in 1916-17.

Water rate receipts. In 1916-17 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|----|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Water rate (including arrears) | .. | 157,257 | 16 | 8 |
| Meters | .. | 144,911 | 3 | 1 |
| Special rates | .. | 3,755 | 15 | 2 |
| Total | .. | 305,924 | 14 | 11 |

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system. The total revenue amounted to £319,614, as against £334,181 in the previous year. The cost in 1916-17 of maintenance and management was £54,566, and of interest £137,544, the total charges being £192,110, compared with a cost in 1915-16 of £54,580 for maintenance and management, and of £134,915 for interest, or a total charge of £189,495.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1917, was as follows:—

| | | |
|--|----|-------------------|
| Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c. | .. | £84,885 |
| Yan Yean system | .. | 632,698 |
| Maroondah system | .. | 788,825 |
| O'Shanassy system | .. | 452,027 |
| Service reservoirs | .. | 250,292 |
| Large mains | .. | 1,192,093 |
| Reticulation | .. | 1,466,787 |
| Total | .. | £4,867,607 |

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1917-18 is £7,786,986, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for 1916-17 was 10d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 10d. rate was £6,703,658 in 1916-17.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1916-17 amounted to £281,909.

The sewerage revenue for 1916-17 was £315,098, as against £358,112 in the previous year. The cost in 1916-17 of management, working expenses and repairs was £72,658, and of interest £329,176, the total charges being £401,834, compared with a cost in 1915-16 of £70,783 for management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, and £321,640 for interest, or a total charge of £392,423.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1917, was £7,424,163, divided as follows:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Farm purchase and preparation | £555,323 |
| Outfall sewer and rising mains | 423,055 |
| Pumping station buildings and engines | 244,718 |
| Main and branch sewers | 2,130,946 |
| Street reticulation | 2,228,032 |
| Reticulation of rights-of-way | 1,008,113 |
| House connexions branches | 405,943 |
| Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital | 428,033 |
| <hr/> | |
| Cost of sewerage system | £7,424,163 |
| Householders' debts for house connexions | 138,274 |
| River improvements | 3,977 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | £7,566,414 |

DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the

The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks.

Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

Total catchment area. The total catchment area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 102,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

Total daily supply. The total daily quantity of water which can be sent into Melbourne at present from the three systems is 90,000,000 gallons.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

Yan Yeau system. The Yan Yeau watershed embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, 12,000 acres; Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yeau Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yeau Reservoir, where it is stored. This reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles northerly from the city, and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1917 was 25 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. on 17th December, and the minimum depth 23 ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. on 29th June. Its total capacity is 6,400,000,000 gallons, of which 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1917, the total intake of the Yan Yeau Reservoir was 5,845,339,000 gallons, and the total output was 5,188,477,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation.

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

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

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

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

O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

O'Shanassy
and
Upper Yarra
watershed.

The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 33,000 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is diverted by means of a weir and conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct, and in tunnels, syphons, and pipe line of an aggregate length of 48½ miles. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 20,000,000 gallons daily, but it has been completed in the tunnels and some other parts to a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons to provide for further diversions from the Upper Yarra and its tributaries.

Storage and
service
reservoirs.

There are two storage and thirteen service reservoirs (also four other service reservoirs proposed) as under:—

STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

| Description. | Capacity. | Reduced Level at By-wash. |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Feet above L.W.M. |
| Yan Yean | 6,400,000,000* | 602 |
| Toorourrong | 60,000,000 | 747 |
| Total (storage) | 6,460,000,000 | |

* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

| Description. | Capacity. | Reduced Level at By-wash. |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Feet above L.W.M. |
| Preston No. 1 | 13,500,000 | 326·50 |
| „ No. 2 | 24,500,000 | 326·50 |
| „ No. 3 | 26,300,000 | 326·50 |
| Essendon No. 1 | 1,000,000 | 209·25 |
| „ No. 2 | 4,000,000 | 209·25 |
| Caulfield | 10,000,000 | 166·00 |
| Kew | 3,000,000 | 281·50 |
| Surrey Hills No. 1 | 9,000,000 | 429·50 |
| „ No. 2 | 15,000,000 | 429·50 |
| Morang (Pipe Head) | 3,000,000 | 485·00 |
| Heidelberg | 1,000,000 | 325·00 |
| Notting Hill | 10,000,000 | 332·50 |
| Olinda | 11,000,000 | 671·00 |
| Total (service) | 131,300,000 | .. |
| North Essendon (proposed provision for 10,000,000 gallons) | .. | 290·00 (approx.) |
| Mitcham (proposed provision for three reservoirs with a capacity of from 20 to 25 million gallons each) | .. | 515·00 „ |

Aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes. The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1917:—

| | Miles | Chs. | Miles | Chs. |
|--|-------|------|-------|------|
| YAN YEAN SYSTEM— | | | | |
| Aqueducts, &c., between watersheds and Yan Yean | 23 | 62 | | |
| Reservoir | 6 | 33½ | | |
| Aqueduct—Yan Yean Reservoir to Morang | | | 30 | 15½ |
| Total | | | | |
| MAROONDAH SYSTEM— | | | | |
| Main Maroondah Aqueduct | 41 | 28 | | |
| Tributary Aqueducts | 6 | 8 | | |
| Scours at Preston Reservoirs | 2 | 52¼ | | |
| Total | | | 50 | 8¼ |
| O'SHANASSY SYSTEM— | | | | |
| O'Shanassy Aqueduct | 22 | 68½ | | |
| O'Shanassy Pipe line | 25 | 69¾ | | |
| Scour Channel at Warburton | 0 | 32½ | | |
| Scour at Olinda Reservoir | 0 | 31 | | |
| Scour at Surrey Hills Reservoir | 0 | 49 | | |
| Total | | | 50 | 10¾ |
| Grand Total Aqueducts, &c. | | | 130 | 34½ |
| *Large Mains. 54-in. to 12-in. diameter (inclusive) | | | 230 | 23½ |
| Reticulation under 12-in. diameter | | | 1,321 | 23½ |
| Grand Total, Aqueducts, &c., Mains, and Reticulation | | | 1,682 | 1½ |

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs. The average number of people supplied with water during 1917 was 727,196, and the average daily consumption was 53·08 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1917:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1917.

| Month. | Total Consumption of Water: | Daily Average Consumption of Water: |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| January | 1,484,052,000 | 47,872,645 |
| February | 1,395,317,000 | 49,832,750 |
| March | 1,380,298,000 | 44,525,741 |
| April | 1,109,835,000 | 36,994,500 |
| May | 1,000,438,000 | 32,272,193 |
| June | 1,002,544,000 | 33,418,133 |
| July | 1,035,935,000 | 33,417,258 |
| August | 1,061,334,000 | 34,236,581 |
| September | 994,153,000 | 33,138,433 |
| October | 1,072,141,000 | 34,585,192 |
| November | 1,088,381,000 | 36,279,366 |
| December | 1,466,097,000 | 47,293,451 |
| Total for the year | 14,090,525,000 | ... |
| Daily average for the year | ... | 38,604,178 |

* Exclusive of O'Shanassy Pipe line and Maroondah Aqueduct syphons.

The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891 the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head :—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1917.

| Year. | Population supplied with Water to 30th June. | Houses supplied with Water to 30th June. | Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June. | Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December. | No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily. |
|----------|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1891 ... | 482,600 | 99,364 | ... | 25,747,761 | 53·35 |
| 1892 ... | 486,620 | 106,772 | ... | 23,476,780 | 48·24 |
| 1893 ... | 469,390 | 107,125 | ... | 24,290,041 | 51·75 |
| 1894 ... | 449,560 | 107,764 | ... | 27,071,106 | 60·22 |
| 1895 ... | 444,340 | 107,260 | ... | 26,689,683 | 60·07 |
| 1896 ... | 452,210 | 106,486 | ... | 23,837,695 | 52·71 |
| 1897 ... | 458,300 | 105,710 | ... | 24,665,607 | 53·82 |
| 1898 ... | 466,895 | 104,861 | 3,899 | 28,253,294 | 60·51 |
| 1899 ... | 480,390 | 103,981 | 13,593 | 27,068,465 | 56·37 |
| 1900 ... | 489,600 | 104,050 | 28,300 | 28,230,690 | 57·66 |
| 1901 ... | 494,905 | 104,548 | 38,696 | 29,427,589 | 59·46 |
| 1902 ... | 501,580 | 105,051 | 47,172 | 29,080,027 | 57·98 |
| 1903 ... | 502,840 | 106,176 | 55,929 | 28,858,633 | 57·39 |
| 1904 ... | 505,760 | 107,701 | 64,487 | 29,523,153 | 58·37 |
| 1905 ... | 511,520 | 109,393 | 71,689 | 32,400,286 | 63·34 |
| 1906 ... | 519,925 | 111,494 | 79,597 | 33,479,900 | 64·39 |
| 1907 ... | 530,655 | 114,049 | 87,853 | 35,212,222 | 66·36 |
| 1908 ... | 543,115 | 116,781 | 94,067 | 31,559,830 | 58·11 |
| 1909 ... | 557,350 | 119,650 | 99,955 | 33,047,340 | 59·29 |
| 1910 ... | 573,255 | 123,227 | 105,993 | 33,272,490 | 58·04 |
| 1911 ... | 588,000 | 128,036 | 112,293 | 36,110,115 | 61·41 |
| 1912 ... | 604,275 | 133,122 | 118,350 | 38,569,566 | 63·83 |
| 1913 ... | 628,430 | 140,351 | 125,103 | 41,642,926 | 66·27 |
| 1914 ... | 651,000 | 147,442 | 131,168 | 40,778,844 | 62·64 |
| 1915 ... | 674,000 | 150,825 | 138,108 | 36,567,614 | 54·25 |
| 1916 ... | 713,957 | 155,208 | 143,737 | 36,910,680 | 51·69 |
| 1917 ... | 727,196 | 158,086 | 148,395 | 38,604,178 | 53·08 |

DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Sewerage system. While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne

Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The scheme recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief (the late Mr. William Thwaites) was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but was modified by Mr. Thwaites, with the concurrence of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000.

The original Act of Parliament contemplated only the construction of sewers in the streets, but this was altered by an Act passed in 1897,

which added the duty of constructing sewers in rights-of-way and the branches from the sewers to the building line of each property, and in consequence has added considerably to the original estimate of cost.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1917, 152,171 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and applications received *re* 179 outside gazetted areas, making a total of 152,350 tenements. Out of this number 151,909 were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system, and 150,207 had been connected, including the 179 outside gazetted areas. Of the remaining 1,702 tenements, 1,003 were in progress of connexion, while on 699 tenements connexions work had not been commenced.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1917:—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

| Municipality. | No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1917. |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Melbourne City | 26,820 |
| South Melbourne City | 10,755 |
| Prahran City | 11,800 |
| Fitzroy City | 7,950 |
| Richmond City | 10,221 |
| St. Kilda City | 7,401 |
| Collingwood City | 8,416 |
| Footscray City | 6,598 |
| Hawthorn City | 6,240 |
| Brunswick City | 8,621 |
| Essendon City | 7,130 |
| Malvern City | 5,542 |
| Caulfield City | 5,055 |
| Northcote City | 5,277 |
| Camberwell City | 3,280 |
| Brighton Town | 3,896 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 3,016 |
| Williamstown Town | 3,706 |
| Kew Town | 2,707 |
| Coburg Town | 1,909 |
| Oakleigh Borough (part of) | Nil |
| Sandringham Borough (part of) | 1,224 |
| Heidelberg Shire (part of) | 1,326 |
| Preston Shire | 1,080 |
| Moorabbin Shire (part of) | Nil |
| Nunawading Shire (part of) | 237 |
| Total | 150,207 |

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA.

On the 31st December, 1917, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following municipalities:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, Nunawading, St. Kilda, and Sandringham, which latter was formerly returned as Moorabbin, from which shire the Sandringham portion has been excised. The sewerage system was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Essendon, Footscray, Hawthorn, Malvern, and the thickly populated portions of Camberwell, Brunswick, Northcote, Williamstown, and Preston, together with the greater portion of Caulfield, Coburg, and Kew. Considerable progress had also been made with the work in the municipality of Heidelberg.

During the past twelve months the work has progressed principally in Footscray, Heidelberg, Hawthorn, Malvern, Northcote, and Williamstown. Branch and main sewers have been extended in Heidelberg and Northcote. Reticulation contracts have been completed in Footscray, Heidelberg, Hawthorn, Malvern, Northcote, and Williamstown. Reticulation extensions have been carried out in Caulfield, Brunswick, Brighton, Essendon, Malvern, and in a lesser degree in Camberwell, Heidelberg, Kew, Northcote, and St. Kilda.

Work in progress: Gardiner's Creek main sewer is now being extended along the borders of the municipalities of Malvern and Camberwell, and reticulation contracts and day labour extensions are being carried out in Brunswick, Caulfield, Camberwell, Malvern, Heidelberg, and various other portions of the metropolitan area, where new buildings and fresh subdivisions are being provided for.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned above the sewage from 152,350 tenements could be collected, including those inside and outside gazetted areas, and 151,909 tenements could be connected. Of these, 150,207 tenements were connected, and work was in progress on 1,003 other premises. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—63 public conveniences and 84 public urinals, 174,889 water closets, 131,117 baths, 102,673 sinks, 101,291 sets of wash troughs, 50,527 lavatories, 16,407 stables, 9,932 urinals, 8,529 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,993 cellars, 1,109 slop hoppers, 300 latrines, and 351 dairies, there being also 441 tenements with no fittings to connect. The house connexions pipes join the 9-inch reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch,

15-inch, and 18-inch pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers, which join the sub-mains and mains. In all $1,422\frac{2}{11}$ miles of reticulation and $154\frac{5}{11}$ miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of $1,576\frac{7}{11}$ miles.

SEWERS AND PUMPING STATION.

Main Sewers
and Subsidiary
Main.

Particulars of the system are as follows:—

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

1. The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system), which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

2. The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system), which starts at Sandringham, picking up Brighton, a small part of Oakleigh, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

Pumping
station.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 50 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through two 6-foot and one 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each $2\cdot794$ miles long (an aggregate length of 8·38 miles)—to the head of the outfall sewer, at Brooklyn, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

Sewage farm. The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 11,153 acres 30½ perches of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, and had an average rainfall to 31st December, 1917, of 18·07 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, with a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River), to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The head of the rising main at Brooklyn is, as has been mentioned, 75 feet above low-water mark and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37·25 feet above low-water mark.

To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping, and in the meantime most of the high land is being used for dry farming, cereal crops being grown.

The land required for sewage filtration purposes is divided into 20-acre blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays of about half-an-acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main carriers and drains which run parallel north to south through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers and drains which branch east and west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south, through the farm.

Of the area under irrigation in the year 1916-17, viz., 7,126 acres, 108 acres were sown with maize for grain, 180 acres were under barley for grain, and 465 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, leaving 6,177 acres of grasses, and small areas under fodder crops of maize and rape (totalling 196 acres). Of the 7,126 acres, 6,564 acres can be depastured with stock.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable profit is derived from the farming and grazing operations. The principal sources of revenue are from breeding of beef cattle, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment. The profits from transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1916-17 were—from sheep, £1,154; from cattle, £19,195. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £4,375.

The following are particulars of the sales of produce for the year ended 30th June, 1917 :—

| | £ |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Lucerne (Chaff and Hay) | 455 |
| Maize | 913 |
| Wheat, Oats, and Barley | 1,419 |
| Firewood | 129 |
| Total | 2,916 |

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1916-17, or as at 30th June, 1917, are as follows :—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Total area of farm | 11,153 acres. |
| Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1916-17 = in gallons | 34,022,175 |
| = 125·32-acre-feet per day = 5·72 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 7,996 acres. | |
| Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1917 | £555,323 |
| Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses | £21,202 |
| Cost of sewage distribution (after charging working expenses of sewage disposal and £22,180 interest on capital cost), 1916-17 | £10,763 |
| <hr/> | |
| Population served by sewerage system | 682,617 |
| Net cost per head of sewage purification, 1916-17 | 3·78d. |
| Average net cost per head per annum of sewage purification for the five years, 1912-13 to 1916-17 | ·85d. |
| Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1917 | 22·53 inches. |
| Average rainfall for 25 years to 31st December, 1917 | 18·07 .. |

Fuller details in regard to the farm are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, on pages 290 to 297.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards. Connected with the water service of the State generally is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act 1915* and its amendments.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Werribee, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Doncaster, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin, within the 10-mile radius, which are not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and it extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc, that township being included.

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

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1918, had under its control the following:—Forty-three stations, 243 members of permanent staff, 39 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 18 men engaged in the workshops, 110 partially paid firemen, 3 motor-drawn steam fire engines, 6 horse-drawn steam fire engines, 1 gasolene engine, 4 petrol motor fire engines, 3 motor salvage waggons and chemical engines combined, 5 motor combination appliances, 34 motor hose waggons, 2 motor cycles, 1 motor lorry, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 4 horse hose reels, 19 hand hose reels, 4 extension ladders and fire escapes, 2 Pompier ladders, 1 exercise and supply cart, 1 inspection car, 1 instruction car, 12 horses, 126,160 feet of hose, 43 hand pumps, 5 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 314 fire alarm circuits having 989 street fire-alarms, of which 967 contained telephones, and the remaining 22 were fire alarms only. There were also 706 auxiliary boxes and 20 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 138 direct telephone lines, 62 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 37 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 72 sprinkler call transmitting instruments.

During 1917-18 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £92,928, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to '86d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £7,834,549,

and that of the insurance companies is equal to £4 19s. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1916 amounted to £567,330, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1917 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £28,218.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1917 was £14,640, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £4,717; (b) municipalities, £5,019; (c) insurance companies, £4,717; and (d) other sources, £187. The expenditure for the year amounted to £14,817. There are 109 municipal councils and 70 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1916 amounted to £215,298, and the total of their contributions in 1917 for the upkeep of the brigades was £4,717. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1917 was £1,825,863. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns a few permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are also employed. There are 131 registered brigades. The number of registered firemen is 2,994, including 729 who have enlisted. The number of enlistments among registered firemen was 838, and of these 109 have been killed in action. In many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The Chief Officer of the Board frequently inspects the brigades, and also pays them "surprise visits." He reports monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and in regard to the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1917 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 8 motor tenders, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 280 hose reels, and approximately 180,000 feet of canvas hose.

Powers of the Board. A section of the Fire Brigades Act provides that for the purpose of extinguishing any fire the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire and no person or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section of the Act provides that "each Board its officers and servants any local committee its officers and servants and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of all water mains water plugs valves pipes vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works or any public or municipal corporation or local body whatsoever and of all water therein or in any well or tank free of charge for the purpose of extinguishing any fire or for the purpose of drills competitions and practice conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking superintending and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and for the protection of life and property in case of fire and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively." The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades and schools of instruction, maintain fire alarms, and establish communication, telephonic and other.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1917, the Board had fixed to its 230 miles $23\frac{1}{2}$ chains of leading mains and 1,321 miles $23\frac{1}{2}$ chains of reticulation mains 3,447 pillar hydrants, 117 Tregear patent hydrants, and 15,037 ball fire plugs, viz., 15,016 Bateman and Moore (of which 1,721 are with spring) and 21 Fowler patent—a grand total of 18,601. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the water supply provisions of the *Consolidated Act* of 1915, must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board, at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1917, are as follows:—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS :
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Ordinary Receipts.</i> | | | | | |
| Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance | 82,540 | 85,036 | 93,831 | 102,215 | 96,874 |
| Receipts for Services | 5,941 | 8,241 | 6,634 | 7,595 | 5,589 |
| Interest and Sundries | 3,725 | 1,476 | 9,993 | 4,202 | 1,606 |
| Total | 92,206 | 94,753 | 110,458 | 114,012 | 104,069 |
| <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Salaries | 50,426 | 54,285 | 56,104 | 59,162 | 57,511 |
| Fire Expenses | 3,233 | 3,312 | 3,261 | 3,331 | 3,325 |
| Administrative Charges, &c. | 15,584 | 19,515 | 24,056 | 21,476 | 22,620 |
| Plant—Purchase and Repairs | 4,592 | 4,112 | 4,224 | 5,309 | 7,560 |
| Interest | 5,928 | 7,217 | 8,838 | 9,871 | 10,567 |
| Sinking Fund | 2,430 | 2,215 | 2,735 | 3,526 | 2,604 |
| Firemen's Accident Fund | 550 | 650 | 604 | 311 | 250 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,580 | 4,624 | 6,467 | 5,801 | 3,308 |
| Total | 87,323 | 95,930 | 106,289 | 108,787 | 107,745 |
| <i>Loan Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. | 14,796 | 19,373 | 28,808 | 14,711 | 5,209 |

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and, in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883."

Supreme
Court civil
business.

There were in 1917 four Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years :—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1917.

| Year. | Writs of Summons. | | Causes Entered for Trial. | Causes Tried. | Verdicts for— | | Amount Awarded. |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Number Issued. | Amount Claimed. | | | Plaintiff. | Defendant. | |
| 1870 .. | 5,583 | £ 154,296 | 237 | 165 | 133 | 29 | £ 29,298 |
| 1880 .. | 5,065 | 185,131 | 221 | 161 | 133 | 28 | 47,401 |
| 1890 .. | 6,619 | 687,503 | 535 | 297 | 229 | 65 | 68,592 |
| 1900 .. | 825 | 137,083 | 161 | 106 | 62 | 31 | 101,896 |
| 1910 .. | 743 | 69,182 | 129 | 85 | 37 | 16 | 7,984 |
| 1913 .. | 637 | 77,867 | 116 | 106 | 32 | 11 | 14,293 |
| 1914 .. | 662 | 76,755 | 92 | 53 | 28 | 22 | 14,501 |
| 1915 .. | 572 | 105,468 | 120 | 66 | 21 | 21 | 8,081 |
| 1916 .. | 659 | 125,585 | 98 | 56 | 28 | 12 | 14,541 |
| 1917 .. | 563 | 58,142 | 102 | 50 | 27 | 6 | 7,756 |

Decline in litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1917, the writs issued were one-twelfth; the amount sued for was about one-twelfth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-sixth of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

County courts business.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1917, there were 101 sessions lasting 413 days and held in 38 places. Particulars of litigation in the last

year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last five years are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1917.

| Year. | Number of Cases tried. | Amount sued for. | Amount awarded. | Costs awarded to— | |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Plaintiff. | Defendant. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1870 | 11,866 | 277,236 | 102,822 | 13,815 | 4,268 |
| 1880 | 9,498 | 215,929 | 99,338 | 13,765 | 3,956 |
| 1890 | 12,635 | 349,028 | 127,433 | 15,363 | 6,072 |
| 1900 | 789 | 160,676 | 49,595 | 5,188 | 2,782 |
| 1910 | 626 | 144,550 | 45,196 | 5,199 | 1,992 |
| 1913 | 511 | 203,273 | 77,135 | 7,454 | 2,419 |
| 1914 | 657 | 203,506 | 77,402 | 7,365 | 3,067 |
| 1915 | 647 | 202,578 | 85,614 | * | * |
| 1916 | 480 | 181,054 | 90,424 | * | * |
| 1917 | 523 | 168,875 | 80,421 | * | * |

*No record.

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1917 was the lowest recorded, with the exception of 1916 (480), 1913 (511), and 1911 (491), and was only one twenty-fourth of that in 1890. The amount sued for and awarded had not, however, fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Petty Sessions civil business. Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 238 places in Victoria in 1917 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of

goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder :—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1917.

| Year. | | | Cases heard. | Amount claimed. | Amount awarded. |
|-------|----|----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1870 | .. | .. | 27,722 | 190,242 | 105,086 |
| 1880 | .. | .. | 19,983 | 75,684 | 50,764 |
| 1890 | .. | .. | 30,466 | 196,917 | 132,663 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 17,577 | 95,890 | 80,960 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 29,902 | 186,538 | 146,284 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 39,911 | 266,165 | 204,175 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | 41,497 | 277,156 | 207,863 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | 41,055 | 260,707 | 188,542 |
| 1916 | .. | .. | 38,573 | 243,007 | 170,086 |
| 1917 | .. | .. | 32,187 | 222,825 | 143,469 |

In addition to the ordinary cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1917, 347 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,021 maintenance cases, 678 fraud summonses against debtors, 22,911 electoral revision cases, 5,748 cases relating to licences and certificates, 675 garnishee cases, 394 ejection cases, 103 prohibition cases, and 312 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 271 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff for the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable :—

Writs by
the Sheriff.

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1917.

| Year. | | | King's Writs against Person and Property. | Subjects' Writs against— | | Total. |
|-------|-----|-----|---|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | The Person. | Property. | |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 35 | 75 | 2,146 | 2,256 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 35 | 58 | 1,944 | 2,037 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | 13 | 21 | 2,282 | 2,316 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 199 | 206 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 166 | 170 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 201 | 207 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 203 | 210 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 172 | 179 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 155 | 157 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 171 | 178 |

High Court of
Australia.

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

Intestate
Estates.

The rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are by law distributed are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 437.

INSOLVENCIES.Insolvencies,
&c.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last five years were as follows:—

**INSOLVENCIES AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT,
1870 TO 1917.**

| Year. | Insolvencies. | | | Deeds of Arrangement. | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Declared Liabilities. | Declared Assets. | Number. | Declared Liabilities. | Declared Assets. |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1870 .. | 996 | 479,491 | 150,170 | * | * | * |
| 1880 .. | 768 | 526,130 | 298,384 | * | * | * |
| 1890 .. | 795 | 2,301,271 | 2,041,200 | * | * | * |
| 1900 .. | 344 | 183,531 | 88,760 | 149 | 168,700 | 159,771 |
| 1910 .. | 359 | 132,841 | 54,381 | 131 | 113,597 | 91,271 |
| 1913 .. | 455 | 440,318 | 237,868 | 186 | 147,023 | 134,976 |
| 1914 .. | 450 | 272,582 | 171,295 | 235 | 251,320 | 236,053 |
| 1915 .. | 436 | 414,439 | 273,805 | 230 | 272,213 | 247,740 |
| 1916 .. | 337 | 213,989 | 127,730 | 167 | 203,940 | 169,962 |
| 1917 .. | 222 | 152,338 | 94,390 | 125 | 120,452 | 77,813 |

* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1917 was the lowest recorded since 1857. The average number during the last nine years was 371, and the average declared liabilities £237,103. During the ten years 1899 to 1908 the average yearly number was 445, with declared liabilities of £244,538, whereas during the ten years 1889 to 1898, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 833, with declared liabilities of £2,213,592. During the ten years 1879 to 1888 the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory. The following table shows the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

| Year. | Voluntary. | Compulsory. | Total. |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1913 | ... 411 | 44 | 455 |
| 1914 | ... 409 | 41 | 450 |
| 1915 | ... 391 | 45 | 436 |
| 1916 | ... 300 | 37 | 337 |
| 1917 | ... 200 | 22 | 222 |

Occupations of Insolvents.

In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1911, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 86 whose occupations were not stated:—

OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1913 TO 1917.

| Occupation Groups. | Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911. | Average Number of Insolvents, 1913 to 1917. | Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Professional | 43,819 | 16 | 3·65 |
| Domestic | 62,175 | 24 | 3·86 |
| Commercial | 91,611 | 150 | 16·37 |
| Transport and Communication | 39,238 | 28 | 7·14 |
| Industrial | 187,773 | 234 | 12·46 |
| Primary Producers | 144,384 | 99 | 6·86 |
| Total | 569,000* | 551 | 9·68 |

* Exclusive of 8,053 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

A table showing the occupations of insolvents in detail for the years 1912 to 1916 appears in the *Year Book* for 1916-17, page 444.

DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act* 1915 and a summary thereof is given in the *Year Book* for 1916-17, page 445. The grounds upon which divorce might be granted were considerably extended by an Act passed in 1889.

Number of Divorces.

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 4,095 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 99 decrees for judicial separa-

tion have been granted. Of these, 3,747 and 28 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890, only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890, no less than 139 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

Divorces, Sex. The following table gives the sex of the petitioner, also the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1917:—

DIVORCES, 1917.

| | Petitions filed by— | | | Decrees granted to— | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Husband. | Wife. | Total. | Husband. | Wife. | Total. |
| Dissolution of Marriage | 118 | 145 | 263 | 94 | 107 | 201 |
| Judicial Separation ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nullity of Marriage ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 120 | 147 | 267 | 94 | 108 | 202 |

Grounds of divorce.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1917 were:—

| Grounds on which granted. | Divorce. | | Nullity of Marriage. | | Judicial Separation. | |
|--|----------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | Husband. | Wife. | Husband. | Wife. | Husband. | Wife. |
| Adultery ... | 35 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bigamy ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Cruelty, repeated acts of... .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Desertion ... | 57 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Desertion and adultery ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 94 | 107 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

Divorces, 1881 to 1917.

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the State of Victoria during the four decennial periods

ended 1911, and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1917.

| Year. | Petitions for— | | Decrees for— | | Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living. |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Dissolution of Marriage. | Judicial Separation. | Dissolution of Marriage. | Judicial Separation. | |
| 1881 | 18 | 10 | 9 | .. | 7 |
| 1891 | 153 | 1 | 99 | .. | 57 |
| 1901 | 148 | 2 | 83 | .. | 46 |
| 1911 | 262 | 2 | 211 | .. | 99 |
| 1913 | 290 | 4 | 234 | 2 | 104 |
| 1914 | 310 | 4 | 241 | 1 | 104 |
| 1915 | 274 | 9 | 215 | 1 | 93 |
| 1916 | 264 | 6 | 205 | 1 | 90 |
| 1917 | 263 | 2 | 201 | .. | 88 |

The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

In New South Wales, where the law in regard to divorce does not differ much from that in Victoria, there were, in 1917, 385 decrees for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 123. The average annual number for the five year period 1913-17 in proportion to a like number of married couples was 111, as compared with an average of 96 for the same period in Victoria.

CRIME.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the

State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information; or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General also has the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing: and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and, if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

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

A Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Its present members are:—The Hon. S. Mauger (chairman), Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Additional important powers have been vested in

the Board under the provisions of the Amending Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1915, chief among which are—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform;
- (b) To impose conditions of release;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishments in place of the visiting justice at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
 - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital; or
 - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying; or
 - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

Another important change under the Amending Act is the substitution of "Minister" for "Governor in Council" as the authority by whose direction a prisoner may be released on probation on the Board's recommendation. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders, not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17, the Board was enabled to bring into operation two valuable aids to the reformation of the inmates of the reformatory prisons by the Government sanctioning the purchase of a farm in connexion with the Castlemaine Reformatory, and the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island. The equipment of the Castlemaine Reformatory was further improved in 1917 by the addition of the necessary plant and tools for imparting technical instruction to the inmates, this being given by an expert of the local technical school. The lads are now receiving practical training in the use of tools, framing, jointing, &c., and they have already turned out much useful work. This instruction coupled with the experience they are gaining in farming operations promises to be of value to them in gaining suitable employment in the country on release. The improvements carried out on the farm have added to the value of the property and include the clearing, fencing, ploughing, trenching and planting of a 10-acre block for an orchard.

The Afforestation camp at French Island continues to work well and the industry of the prisoners has received the commendation of the officers of the Forests Department. In addition to the work of afforestation considerable improvements have been effected about the camp and additional buildings erected. The tree-planting season usually extends from May to September in each year, and in the course of the season upwards of 200,000 trees, *pinis insignis*, may be planted by the prisoners. During other months the men are occupied in cutting fire breaks, clearing and preparing for the next planting season. The experiment is of value as it provides strenuous work for the men who are drawn from those under indeterminate detention at Pentridge, and enables the "Honor" system to be carried out. At no time are the men under lock and key, and they are given a considerable amount of freedom, yet with few exceptions they have responded loyally to the trust placed in them. Any who fail to rise to the standard required of them are immediately returned to Pentridge. A few, before their perfidy could be discovered, managed to reach the mainland by appropriating a boat belonging to the Forests Department, but with two exceptions these have been recaptured. Both here and at Castlemaine the open air life and work have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the prisoners, and the privileges and freedom they enjoy have not made them less amenable to discipline.

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

| Name of Reformatory Prison. | Year ended 30th June. | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Pentridge Reformatory Prison .. | 91 | 58 | 52 |
| Castlemaine Reformatory Prison .. | 34 | 26 | 28 |
| Reformatory for Females, Coburg .. | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| McLeod Settlement, French Island .. | .. | 29 | 30 |
| Total | 128 | 117 | 113 |

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the Courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act 1915* are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board, and 234 such officers have been appointed to date.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1917.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1917.

| Nature of Offence. | Total. | Summarily Convicted, &c. | | Discharged by Magistrates. | | Committed for Trial. | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at | 17 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Manslaughter ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Shooting at, wounding, &c. ... | 24 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Assaults ... | 1,121 | 548 | 64 | 417 | 88 | 4 | ... |
| Others ... | 194 | 36 | 8 | 45 | 9 | 92 | 4 |
| Total ... | 1,359 | 588 | 72 | 473 | 99 | 117 | 10 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, &c. | 231 | 66 | 2 | 51 | 4 | 104 | 4 |
| Larceny and similar offences ... | 2,187 | 1,383 | 141 | 435 | 66 | 149 | 13 |
| Wilful damage ... | 462 | 342 | 15 | 87 | 14 | 4 | ... |
| Others ... | 316 | 211 | 10 | 65 | 4 | 22 | 4 |
| Total ... | 3,196 | 2,002 | 168 | 638 | 88 | 279 | 21 |
| Forgery and Offences against the Currency | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 |
| Against Good Order— | | | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 7,575 | 3,286 | 815 | 3,001 | 473 | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 6,251 | 4,147 | 615 | 1,249 | 238 | 2 | ... |
| Total ... | 13,826 | 7,433 | 1,430 | 4,250 | 711 | 2 | ... |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | | |
| Perjury ... | 18 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 13 | 3 |
| Breaches of— | | | | | | | |
| Defence Act ... | 1,741 | 1,232 | 4 | 505 | ... | ... | ... |
| Education Act ... | 6,448 | 4,684 | 973 | 626 | 165 | ... | ... |
| Electoral Act ... | 4,044 | 1,699 | 982 | 768 | 595 | ... | ... |
| Licensing Act ... | 3,033 | 1,595 | 431 | 780 | 227 | ... | ... |
| Pure Food Act ... | 340 | 219 | 49 | 63 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | 18,151 | 14,470 | 726 | 2,751 | 173 | 26 | 5 |
| Total ... | 33,775 | 23,899 | 3,165 | 5,495 | 1,169 | 39 | 8 |
| Grand Total ... | 52,175 | 33,922 | 4,835 | 10,856 | 2,067 | 452 | 43 |

These particulars include the arrests and summonses disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in the next table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the persons dealt with in the 39,486 summons cases, 31,130 were summarily convicted, 8,301 were discharged, and 55 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (52,175), 38,757 were summarily convicted, 12,923 were discharged, and 495 were committed for trial.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1917 :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1917.

| Nature of Offence. | Number of Offences for which— | | | | Others (Application to board out, &c.). | | Total Offences. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|---|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Arrests were made. | | Summonses were issued. | | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | | | |
| Assaults | 26 | .. | 47 | 18 | .. | .. | 73 | 18 |
| Others | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 |
| Total | 27 | .. | 51 | 19 | .. | .. | 78 | 19 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | | | |
| Larceny, &c. | 370 | 16 | 922 | 35 | .. | .. | 1,292 | 51 |
| Wilful Damage | 8 | .. | 301 | .. | .. | .. | 309 | .. |
| Others | 2 | .. | 38 | 3 | .. | .. | 40 | 3 |
| Total | 380 | 16 | 1,261 | 38 | .. | .. | 1,641 | 54 |
| Against Good Order— | | | | | | | | |
| Drunkenness | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 |
| Others | 32 | 9 | 845 | 17 | .. | .. | 877 | 26 |
| Total | 36 | 10 | 846 | 17 | .. | .. | 882 | 27 |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Breaches of Defence Act .. | .. | .. | 301 | .. | .. | .. | 301 | .. |
| „ Licensing Act | 1 | .. | 15 | 5 | .. | .. | 16 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 388 | 231 | 1,221 | 33 | 755 | 632 | 2,364 | 899 |
| Total | 389 | 231 | 1,537 | 41 | 755 | 632 | 2,681 | 904 |
| Grand Total | 832 | 257 | 3,695 | 115 | 755 | 632 | 5,282 | 1,004 |

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1917 numbered 1,338, viz., 724 males and 614 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the past five years, 32 per cent. were arrested, and 68 per cent. summoned. The great increase in summons cases since 1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the Licensing, Pure Foods, Commonwealth Electoral, and Defence

Arrests and summons cases.

Acts, and is also partially accounted for by more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The particulars for the last year of each of the four decennial periods ended with 1911, and for each of the last five years, are given in the subjoined table :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1881 TO 1917.

| Year. | Arrested by the Police. | Brought before Magistrates on Summons. | Total. |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|--------|
| 1881 | 22,640 | 19,384 | 42,024 |
| 1891 | 31,971 | 24,525 | 56,496 |
| 1901 | 27,855 | 21,130 | 48,985 |
| 1911 | 19,398 | 25,128 | 44,526 |
| 1913 | 21,554 | 34,504 | 56,058 |
| 1914 | 21,084 | 36,893 | 57,977 |
| 1915 | 20,276 | 42,864 | 63,140 |
| 1916 | 17,599 | 41,716 | 59,315 |
| 1917 | 12,639 | 39,436 | 52,175 |

**Neglected
children
arrested.**

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 1,465 in 1913, 1,443 in 1914, 1,846 in 1915, 1,495 in 1916, and 1,338 in 1917.

**Offences dealt
with by
magistrates.**

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 72 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted and 27 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES, 1913 TO 1917.

| Number of Persons. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Arrested or summoned | 56,058 | 57,977 | 63,140 | 59,315 | 52,175 |
| Discharged by magistrates | 15,661 | 16,373 | 17,559 | 15,746 | 12,923 |
| Summarily convicted or dealt with | 39,786 | 41,033 | 44,947 | 43,017 | 38,757 |
| Committed for trial | 611 | 571 | 624 | 552 | 495 |
| Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population ... | 29.0 | 29.2 | 32.0 | 30.9 | 27.9 |

In regard to persons arrested, included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but, in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the proportion per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1917.

| Year. | | | | Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned for— | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness. | Other Offences. | Total. |
| 1890 | ... | ... | ... | 4,091 | 5,036 | 18,501 | 36,456 | 64,084 |
| 1895 | ... | ... | ... | 2,544 | 3,336 | 11,143 | 20,843 | 37,666 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | ... | 2,103 | 3,106 | 15,878 | 28,003 | 49,090 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 1,663 | 3,052 | 12,719 | 34,626 | 52,060 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | ... | 1,598 | 3,096 | 14,782 | 36,582 | 56,058 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | 1,544 | 3,239 | 14,437 | 38,757 | 57,977 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | 1,539 | 3,634 | 13,453 | 44,514 | 63,140 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | 1,418 | 3,401 | 11,316 | 43,180 | 59,315 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | 1,359 | 3,196 | 7,575 | 40,045 | 52,175 |

| | | | | Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1890 | ... | ... | ... | 3.66 | 4.50 | 16.54 | 32.59 | 57.29 |
| 1895 | ... | ... | ... | 1.98 | 2.82 | 9.41 | 17.60 | 31.81 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | ... | 1.76 | 2.60 | 13.31 | 23.47 | 41.14 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 1.30 | 2.38 | 9.92 | 27.00 | 40.60 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | ... | 1.15 | 2.22 | 10.61 | 26.26 | 40.24 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | 1.08 | 2.28 | 10.14 | 27.23 | 40.73 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | 1.08 | 2.55 | 9.43 | 31.20 | 44.26 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | 1.01 | 2.41 | 8.03 | 30.64 | 42.09 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | .97 | 2.27 | 5.39 | 28.49 | 37.12 |

Drunkenness. The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in 1917 as compared with earlier years.

Offences against the person and property. Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in

Victoria in 1917 only 38 of such crimes out of a total of 40,045 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

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

SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1917 were as follows:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1917.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Fines paid | 2,770 | 448 | 3,218 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | |
| Under 1 month | 1,945 | 698 | 2,643 |
| 1 and under 6 months | 476 | 133 | 609 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 133 | 50 | 183 |
| 1 to 2 years | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| 2 years | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... | 283 | 70 | 353 |
| Admonished | 233 | 12 | 245 |
| Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools | 106 | 19 | 125 |
| Otherwise dealt with | 203 | 25 | 228 |
| Total sentenced | 6,167 | 1,460 | 7,627 |
| Discharged | 3,958 | 664 | 4,622 |
| Total summarily disposed of ... | 10,125 | 2,124 | 12,249 |
| Sentenced per 10,000 of population ... | 92·21 | 19·82 | 51·27 |

Sentences in superior courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1917 :—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1917.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Fines paid | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | |
| Under 1 month | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 1 and under 6 months | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| 6 " 12 " | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| 1 " 4 years | 84 | 3 | 87 |
| 4 " 7 " | 9 | ... | 9 |
| 7 " 10 " | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Fifteen years | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Death recorded | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Ordered to find ball or sentence suspended on entering surety | 60 | 9 | 69 |
| Sent to Reformatory Schools | 1 | ... | 1 |
| " " Prison | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Handed over to Military Authorities | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total convicted | 261 | 15 | 276 |
| Acquitted | 111 | 24 | 135 |
| Not prosecuted | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Convictions per 10,000 of population... | 3·90 | ·20 | 1·96 |

In addition to being sent to gaol, one person was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during a portion of his term of imprisonment, and one prisoner was ordered a whipping with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

It has already been stated that in making up the returns a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names,

Arrest of distinct individuals.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1917.

| Sex and Age of Persons Arrested. | Number of Arrests. | Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested. | Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | | | |
| SEX. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 10,527 | 8,298 | 7,031 | 836 | 238 | 86 | 47 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | | | | |
| Females | 2,162 | 1,356 | 1,042 | 176 | 52 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | | | | |
| Total | 12,689 | 9,654 | 8,073 | 1,012 | 290 | 122 | 57 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| AGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 10 years .. | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 10 to 15 " .. | 114 | 107 | 102 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 15 to 20 " .. | 784 | 727 | 681 | 39 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 20 to 25 " .. | 1,270 | 1,122 | 1,012 | 82 | 19 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 25 to 30 " .. | 1,432 | 1,216 | 1,075 | 108 | 20 | 7 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 2,708 | 2,017 | 1,683 | 216 | 62 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 2,800 | 2,030 | 1,624 | 241 | 81 | 39 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 2,262 | 1,537 | 1,196 | 200 | 67 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 997 | 702 | 551 | 90 | 27 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 274 | 160 | 117 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | | |
| 80 years and over.. | 85 | 23 | 19 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |

ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This has been done for 1917, so far as sex and age of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table:—

Individuals arrested more than once. Of the total number of arrests, 12,689, only 9,654, or 76 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 8,073 or 84 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,012, or 10 per cent., twice; 290, or 3 per cent., three times; 122, or 1 per cent., four times; and 157, or 2 per cent., five times and over—two of these persons having been arrested twenty-five times, one twenty-six times, and one twenty-seven times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1917 with 1884, from which it will be seen that there has been a large decline in the number of distinct persons arrested, but that little change has occurred in the proportions arrested once, twice or oftener:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1917.

| Year. | Distinct Persons Arrested. | | | | | | Percentage Arrested. | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Number. | | | Per 100,000 of the Population. | | | Once. | Twice. | Thrice. | Four Times. | More than Four Times. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1884 ... | 16,229 | 3,628 | 19,857 | 3,309 | 820 | 2,129 | 78 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 1917 ... | 8,298 | 1,356 | 9,654 | 1,241 | 184 | 687 | 84 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

Sexes of those arrested more than once. The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 15 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 23 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness. The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1917 numbered 5,357, and, of these, 1,040, or 19 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 625 twice; 204 thrice; 93 four times; 39 five times; and 79 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-seven times.

Drunkenness, 1884 and 1917. The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,287 in the year 1884, and 5,357 in 1917. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 11.03 and 3.81 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 65 per cent.

Drunkards charged with other offences. Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1917 was 5,357, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 7,502; these persons were also charged with 864 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 8,366. Fifty-nine per cent. of the arrests during 1917 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

Education of persons arrested. Two per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1917 were entirely illiterate, over 97 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Criminal cases in superior courts. The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State, in the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and in each of the last five years, was as follows:—

CRIMINAL CASES—SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1870 TO 1917.

| Year. | Total Number of Cases Tried. | Total Number of Convictions. | Proportion of Convictions per 10,000 of Population. |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1870 ... | 835 | 573 | 8·03 |
| 1880 ... | 567 | 387 | 4·55 |
| 1890 ... | 964 | 662 | 5·92 |
| 1900 ... | 652 | 451 | 3·78 |
| 1910 ... | 669 | 435 | 3·35 |
| 1913 ... | 757 | 506 | 3·63 |
| 1914 ... | 708 | 494 | 3·47 |
| 1915 ... | 777 | 533 | 3·74 |
| 1916 ... | 644 | 462 | 3·28 |
| 1917 ... | 606 | 360 | 2·56 |

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1917 as compared with 1890 of 48 per cent. in the number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 46 per cent. in the number of convictions.

Drunkenness, 1913 to 1917. The number and proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | Number of Persons — | | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | Arrested. | Summoned. | Total. | |
| 1913 ... | 14,726 | 56 | 14,782 | 10·61 |
| 1914 ... | 14,388 | 49 | 14,437 | 10·14 |
| 1915 ... | 13,390 | 63 | 13,453 | 9·43 |
| 1916 ... | 11,264 | 52 | 11,316 | 8·03 |
| 1917 ... | 7,502 | 73 | 7,575 | 5·39 |

Drunkenness — Comparison with previous years. The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874–8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

| Period. | Index Number. | Period. | Index Number. |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1874–78 .. | 100 | 1908–12 .. | 68 |
| 1879–85 .. | 88 | 1913 | 72 |
| 1886–92 .. | 106 | 1914 | 69 |
| 1893–97 .. | 65 | 1915 | 64 |
| 1898–1902 .. | 84 | 1916 | 55 |
| 1903–07 .. | 77 | 1917 | 37 |

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893–7, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined, and during the eight years ended 1915 the number relatively to population was only slightly above the lowest point of previous years. It will be noticed that the index number for the year 1917 was the lowest on record. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed limiting the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels and a further limitation was made in the following year. This may account in part for the decrease in drunkenness in the years 1916 and 1917.

Young persons
charged
with
drunkenness.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1917.

| Year. | Number. | Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age. |
|-------------|---------|---|
| 1895 | 185 | 35·60 |
| 1900 | 222 | 42·33 |
| 1910 | 128 | 24·19 |
| 1913 | 148 | 26·09 |
| 1914 | 163 | 28·12 |
| 1915 | 135 | 22·96 |
| 1916 | 113 | 19·25 |
| 1917 | 106 | 18·11 |

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Consumption of
intoxicating
liquor.

The next table shows for a period of years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia and New Zealand. It is not possible to give the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909, as the Commonwealth Government discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade in the following year.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

| | Yearly Average Quantity Consumed. 1913 to 1917. | | | Proportion per Head. | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. |
| | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. |
| *Commonwealth of Australia .. | 3,305,400 | 60,709,000 | 1,588,300 | ·68 | 12·35 | ·32 |
| Dominion of New Zealand .. | 847,100 | 10,911,800 | 141,700 | ·78 | 10·02 | ·14 |

* Average for three years ended 30th June, 1917.

The proportions per head in Australia during the quinquennium 1908-12 were: spirits, ·76, beer, 11·95, and wine, ·46; and for New Zealand: spirits, ·79, beer, 9·79, and wine, ·15 gallons.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of years:—

AUSTRALIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE.

| | Expenditure by the People on— | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Total. | | |
| | | | | Amount. | Per Head. | Per Adult Individual. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Commonwealth of Australia | 6,578,600 | 9,106,400 | 794,100 | 16,479,100 | 3 7 1 | 5 19 5 |
| †Dominion of New Zealand | 1,597,400 | 1,641,300 | 74,800 | 3,313,500 | 3 0 8 | 5 6 2 |

* Average for three years ended 30th June, 1917.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1917.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the three years ended 30th June 1917, was £16,479,100, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium, 1913 to 1917, it was £3,313,500. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 7s. 1d., and for New Zealand £3 0s. 8d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1903–12, were £3 7s. and £2 18s. 4d. per head.

During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as **Local Option** the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £212,771, or an average of £980 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of the general revenue.

Restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicants. In the year 1915 an Act was passed (No. 2534) which fixed the hours during which alcoholic liquors might be sold in hotels during the period of the war at from 9 o'clock in the morning until half-past 9 at night. By an Act passed in 1916 (No. 2827) the closing hour was fixed at 6 o'clock instead of 9.30.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Licences
Reduction
Board.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the *Licensing Act* 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time a Compensation Fund was instituted which was raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The duties of the Board are referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476. Just before the close of the year 1916 an amending Licensing Act (No. 2855) was passed, in which the members of the Licences Reduction Board were constituted a Licensing Court for the whole State. The taking of a local option poll was postponed to the second general election after January, 1917, and the Court was authorized in the meantime to close hotels to the extent of the Compensation Fund available, as if reduction had been carried in every Licensing District. No alteration was made in the provisions abolishing the statutory number of hotels for a district, so that the number existing on 1st January, 1917, is now the maximum number; a similar provision applying to grocers' licences, Australian wine licences, and club licences. The Mallee area was made the subject of special legislation, under which it is possible after a petition and a poll to obtain victuallers' licences in proclaimed areas containing at least 500 electors. These hotels are to be 12 miles apart, except at Mildura, where there can be three hotels. The whole system of licence-fees was re-cast, fixed fees in the retail liquor trade being abolished and percentage fees substituted. In the wholesale section there are now percentage fees for the sales to private customers, and fixed fees in respect of the balance of the trade. The percentage fee in the case of hotels has been fixed at 6 per cent. on the annual liquor purchases, the owner paying three-eighths and the licensee five-eighths. This combines and takes the place of the old fixed fees, the 3 per cent. compensation fee, and the assessments for lost licence fees arising out of the closing of hotels. Spirit merchants and holders of grocers' licences and Australian wine licences pay 4 per cent. on the cost of liquors sold to non-licensed purchasers.

Provision was also made for the adjustment of rents owing to the reduction in the hours for selling liquor. This work was intrusted to the Board under the "9.30 Closing Act," and is now extended to include alterations due to the "6 o'clock Closing Act." Under the provisions of the latter Act 330 applications were received for adjustment of rent in addition to 340 received under the "9.30 Closing Act."

Up to 30th June, 1918, 1,183 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 1,142 cases, and the total sum paid has been £592,389, or an average

of £519 each. Three hundred and six of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £269,197, making an average of £880 each; there were 836 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £323,192, or an average of £387 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding the hotels in the various licensing districts dealt with by the Board:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES
REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| GREATER MELBOURNE. | | | | | £ | £ |
| Barkly (Collingwood) ... | 27 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 7,070 | 1,270 |
| Beaconsfield ... | 26 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 4,400 | 780 |
| Bourke ... | 82 | 24 | 58 | 40 | 31,994 | 7,210 |
| Broadmeadows ... | 23 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 3,666 | 490 |
| Cardigan ... | 58 | 19 | 39 | 31 | 21,466 | 3,682 |
| Collingwood East ... | 22 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 1,639* | 262* |
| Darling (Collingwood) ... | 30 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 7,245 | 1,035 |
| Eltham ... | 13 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 635 | Nil |
| Emerald Hill ... | 58 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 18,409 | 3,530 |
| Fitzroy Central ... | 22 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 4,270 | 600 |
| Fitzroy South ... | 36 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 12,226 | 2,090 |
| Footscray ... | 17 | 23 | -6 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Gipps ... | 84 | 12 | 72 | 43 | 34,230 | 8,673 |
| Johimont ... | 12 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1,673 | 325 |
| Latrobe ... | 53 | 17 | 36 | 17 | 15,703 | 3,844 |
| Lonsdale ... | 51 | 29 | 22 | 13 | 12,495 | 2,231 |
| Mulgrave ... | 10 | 12 | -2 | 2 | 975 | 175 |
| North Melbourne ... | 33 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 3,295 | 670 |
| Nunawading ... | 4 | 8 | -4 | 1 | 250 | No claim |
| Port Melbourne ... | 46 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 12,239 | 2,260 |
| Prahran ... | 27 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 2,157 | 325 |
| Princes Hill ... | 34 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 9,926 | 1,253 |
| Richmond Central ... | 24 | 26 | -2 | 4 | 2,980 | 640 |
| Richmond North ... | 24 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 4,662 | 837 |
| Richmond South ... | 17 | 18 | -1 | 4 | 2,775 | 410 |
| South Yarra ... | 20 | 22 | -2 | 5 | 4,320 | 615 |
| Williamstown North ... | 14 | 17 | -3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Williamstown South ... | 26 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 5,010 | 880 |
| Total Greater Melbourne ... | 893 | 497 | 396 | 316 | 225,110 | 44,087 |

* Compensation for three hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE 1918—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| COUNTRY. | | | | | £ | £ |
| Alexandra | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 1,706 | 145 |
| Allansford | 11 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 375* | 60* |
| Ararat | 17 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 2,255 | 570 |
| Arcadia | 6 | 7 | -1 | 1 | 20 | 105 |
| Bacchus Marsh | 11 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1,818 | 155 |
| Bairnsdale | 13 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 400 | 100 |
| Ballan | 21 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 2,575§ | 300§ |
| Ballarat East | 41 | 39 | 2 | 8 | 1,905† | 295† |
| Ballarat West | 83 | 36 | 47 | 35 | 20,672 | 4,356 |
| Barkly (Bendigo) | 34 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 5,756 | 970 |
| Beaufort | 26 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 3,062 | 210 |
| Beechworth | 33 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 5,719 | 265 |
| Benalla | 14 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 920† | 195† |
| Berwick | 14 | 14 | ... | 2 | 585 | 100 |
| Birchip | 6 | 9 | -3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Boort | 5 | 5 | ... | 1 | 260 | Nil |
| Branxholme | 12 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 350* | Nil |
| Bridgewater | 23 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 2,714 | 415 |
| Bright | 26 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 4,783 | 520 |
| Bullarook | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1,102 | 170 |
| Bungaree | 21 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1,917 | 310 |
| Buninyong | 25 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 3,513 | 743 |
| Carisbrook | 11 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1,436 | 142 |
| Castlemaine | 49 | 12 | 37 | 33 | 7,969 | 1,666 |
| Charlton | 20 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 1,800 | 285 |
| Chiltern | 15 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2,270 | 270 |
| Clunes | 36 | 12 | 24 | 28 | 6,668 | 603 |
| Creswick | 22 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 3,506 | 536 |
| Dargo | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 75 | Nil |
| Darling (Bendigo) | 71 | 13 | 58 | 39 | 23,707 | 3,535 |
| Daylesford | 20 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 3,665 | 660 |
| Dimboola | 12 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 225 | No claim |
| Downing Forest | 19 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 3,085 | 306 |
| Drouin | 11 | 11 | ... | 1 | 175 | 50 |
| Dunmunkle | 16 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1,325 | 135 |
| Dunolly | 24 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 3,754\|\| | 616\|\| |
| Eaglehawk | 42 | 16 | 26 | 22 | 8,533 | 1,150 |
| Echuca | 22 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 5,034 | 830 |
| Franklin | 31 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 4,026 | 436 |
| Fryers | 18 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 2,358 | 289 |
| Geelong East | 26 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 3,510 | 480 |
| Geelong West | 31 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 4,862 | 620 |
| Gisborne | 15 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1,594 | 302 |
| Glenorchy | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 570 | 48 |

Compensation for—

* One hotel † Three hotels. ‡ Four hotels. § Eleven hotels. || Thirteen hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| <i>COUNTRY—continued.</i> | | | | | £ | £ |
| Golden Square | 57 | 26 | 31 | 22 | 11,346 | 1,520 |
| Goulburn | 26 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 5,107 | 544 |
| Healesville | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 210 | Nil |
| Heathcote | 24 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 3,634\|\| | 381\|\| |
| Heywood | 4 | 7 | -3 | 1 | 250 | No claim |
| Horsham | 16 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1,765 | 125 |
| Huntly | 21 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 3,476 | 660 |
| Inglewood | 20 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 3,216 | 448 |
| Kangaroo Flat | 31 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 5,438 | 718 |
| Katamatite | 4 | 6 | -2 | 2 | 600 | 100 |
| Kerang | 20 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 250* | Nil |
| Kilmore | 13 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1,655 | 180 |
| Koroit | 15 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 710† | 9† |
| Kyneton | 31 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 4,619 | 447 |
| Lancefield | 19 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 2,700 | 550 |
| Landsborough | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 311 | 1 |
| Lara | 7 | 7 | ... | 2 | 450 | 155 |
| Lawloit | 4 | 5 | -1 | 1 | 160 | 50 |
| Leigh | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 695 | Nil |
| Lexton | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 710 | 75 |
| Lilydale | 17 | 17 | ... | 3 | 1,400 | 230 |
| Maldon | 23 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 2,872 | 510 |
| Mansfield | 13 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1,653 | 267 |
| Melton | 26 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 3,697§ | 490§ |
| Meredith | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,175 | 150 |
| Mirboo | 6 | 7 | -1 | 1 | 500 | 100 |
| Moyston | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 635 | 95 |
| New-tead | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1,067 | 98 |
| Newtown and Chilwell | 8 | 10 | -2 | 1 | 700 | 100 |
| Numurkah | 27 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 6,265 | 920 |
| Omeo | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 510 | 50 |
| Otway | 3 | 8 | -5 | 1 | No claim | No claim |
| Oxley | 7 | 9 | -2 | 2 | 395 | 35 |
| Penshurst | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 370* | 30* |
| Phillip Island | 12 | 12 | ... | 2 | 390 | 110 |
| Pitfield | 15 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2,253‡ | 145‡ |
| Port Fairy | 14 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 700† | 90† |
| Portland | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 374 | Nil |
| Pyalong | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Queenscliff | 16 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 650 | 145 |

Compensation for—

* One hotel, † Two hotels, ‡ Eight hotels, § Eleven hotels, || Thirteen hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSING COURT AND LICENCES REDUCTION
BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licencees. |
| <i>COUNTRY—continued.</i> | | | | | £. | £ |
| Rochester | 13 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 965 | 270 |
| Rochester East... .. | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 200 | Nil |
| Rosedale | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 3 |
| Runnymede | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 660 | 115 |
| Rushworth | 19 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 2,980 | 291 |
| Rutherglen | 19 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 2,011 | 415 |
| Sale | 17 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 3,441 | 640 |
| Sebastopol | 22 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 3,575 | 641 |
| Serpentine | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 75 | 30 |
| Seymour | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 450 | 110 |
| Shepparton | 13 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1,810 | 625 |
| St. Arnaud | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2,610 | 455 |
| Stawell | 28 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 5,934 | 1,169 |
| Strathfieldsaye | 17 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 1,885 | 214 |
| Talbot | 26 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 3,425 | 335 |
| Taradale | 17 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 2,194* | 70* |
| Terrick | 5 | 6 | -1 | 1 | 200 | No claim |
| Timor | 25 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 2,774† | 266† |
| Towong | 21 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 1,710 | 243 |
| Trentham | 15 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1,458 | 100 |
| Walhalla | 22 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 3,910 | 575 |
| Wangaratta | 24 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 5,045 | 525 |
| Warragul | 9 | 9 | ... | 1 | 350 | No claim |
| Warrenheip | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1,655 | 257 |
| Warrnambool | 19 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2,260 | 390 |
| Whittlesea | 11 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1,050 | 185 |
| Wodonga | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 785 | Nil |
| Wood's Point | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 120 | Nil |
| Yackandandah | 10 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1,305 | Nil |
| Yarrowonga | 23 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 2,335 | 25 |
| Yea | 6 | 7 | -1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total Country | 2,042 | 1,127 | 915 | 867 | 282,691 | 40,501 |
| Grand Total | 2,035 | 1,624 | 1,311 | 1,183 | 507,801 | 84,588 |

* Compensation for twelve hotels.

† Compensation for thirteen hotels.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1918, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885, 1906 AND 1918.

| Year. | Estimated Population. | Number of Hotels. | Persons to each Hotel. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1885 | 969,200 | 4,265 | 227 |
| 1906 | 1,244,474 | 3,473 | 358 |
| 1918 (30th June) | 1,416,982 | 2,234 | 634 |
| Increase, 1885 to 1918 ... | 447,782 | ... | 407 |
| Decrease, ,, ,, ... | ... | 2,031 | .. |

While the population has increased by 46 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 48 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 179 per cent. more than in that year. During the period 1885-1918, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,183 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 631 closed voluntarily.

The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906* (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act 1915*) provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. It is stipulated that, in addition to this fee, there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2

Race-course
licences and
percentage
fees.

per cent. of the revenue, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past twelve years were as follows :—

**REVENUE FROM RACE-COURSE LICENCES AND
PERCENTAGE FEES, 1907 to 1918.**

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount. | Year ended 30th June. | Amount. |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | £ | | £ |
| 1907 | 4,962 | 1913 | 10,019 |
| 1908 | 5,818 | 1914 | 12,034 |
| 1909 | 6,007 | 1915 | 13,611 |
| 1910 | 6,201 | 1916 | 11,758 |
| 1911 | 7,977 | 1917 | 13,380 |
| 1912 | 9,216 | 1918 | 10,958 |

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are eight gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and four reformatory prisons, also three police gaols which are used as receiving stations, and the figures below show that there is accommodation in the gaols for over two and a half times the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1917 the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average in confinement, the

**Gaols and
Prisoners.**

number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year :—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1917.

| Name of Institution. | Number of Prisoners. | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | For whom there is Accommodation. | | Daily Average. | | Total Received. | | In Confinement, 31.12.17. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Pentridge .. | 732 | .. | 375 | .. | 459 | .. | 372 | .. |
| Pentridge Reformatory Prison | 86 | .. | 60 | .. | 57 | .. | 51 | .. |
| Ballarat .. | 62 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 120 | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Beechworth .. | 66 | 15 | 3 | .. | 39 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Bendigo .. | 28 | 3 | 8 | .. | 128 | 7 | 9 | .. |
| Castlemaine Reformatory Prison .. | 92 | .. | 26 | .. | 30 | .. | 18 | .. |
| Coburg Female Prison .. | .. | 324 | .. | 60 | .. | 220 | .. | 75 |
| Jika Reformatory Female Prison | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Geelong .. | 213 | 3 | 67 | .. | 222 | 11 | 47 | .. |
| McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison .. | 35 | .. | 27 | .. | 42 | .. | 28 | .. |
| Melbourne .. | 249 | 60 | 86 | 20 | 2,209 | 807 | 72 | 23 |
| Sale .. | 30 | 5 | 4 | .. | 41 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Police Gaols .. | 37 | 7 | 2 | .. | 68 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,630 | 444 | 669 | 85 | 3,415 | 1,069 | 616 | 104 |

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1917—decrease.

A statement is given below of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last years of decennial periods 1871 to 1911 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. From this it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in late years as compared with earlier periods. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and

over, was, in 1917, 46 per cent. less than in 1901, 69 per cent. less than in 1891, 74 per cent. less than in 1881, and 80 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1917.

| Year. | Average number of Prisoners in confinement. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over. | | |
|----------|---|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1871 ... | 1,345 | 274 | 1,619 | 54·77 | 15·46 | 38·30 |
| 1881 ... | 1,294 | 304 | 1,598 | 45·25 | 12·35 | 30·03 |
| 1891 ... | 1,550 | 350 | 1,900 | 38·78 | 10·07 | 25·43 |
| 1901 ... | 951 | 200 | 1,151 | 23·92 | 5·06 | 14·53 |
| 1911 ... | 713 | 100 | 813 | 15·73 | 2·16 | 8·87 |
| 1913 ... | 776 | 127 | 903 | 16·01 | 2·61 | 9·30 |
| 1914 ... | 774 | 103 | 877 | 15·71 | 2·06 | 8·84 |
| 1915 ... | 792 | 104 | 896 | 16·73 | 2·03 | 9·10 |
| 1916 ... | 752 | 101 | 853 | 16·44 | 1·98 | 8·81 |
| 1917 .. | 669 | 85 | 754 | 14·56 | 1·68 | 7·81 |

Birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners.

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the five decennial periods ended with 1911 and for 1917:—

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1917.

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1917. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,619 | 1,598 | 1,900 | 1,151 | 813 | 754 |
| Birthplace— | | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand | 259 | 584 | 845 | 689 | 595 | 579 |
| England and Wales | 628 | 401 | 420 | 149 | 87 | 64 |
| Scotland | 129 | 105 | 129 | 56 | 26 | 25 |
| Ireland | 430 | 378 | 336 | 160 | 62 | 40 |
| China | 75 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 5 |
| Others | 98 | 103 | 156 | 79 | 39 | 41 |
| Religion— | | | | | | |
| Protestants | 977 | 888 | 1,098 | 651 | 476 | 454 |
| Roman Catholics | 556 | 671 | 729 | 465 | 317 | 274 |
| Jews | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | 74 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Others | 5 | 5 | 45 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| Age— | | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | | 229 | 129 | 75 | 54 | 59 |
| 20 to 30 years | | 473 | 669 | 316 | 205 | 209 |
| 30 to 40 years | | 312 | 457 | 337 | 211 | 189 |
| 40 to 50 years | | 294 | 279 | 234 | 193 | 161 |
| 50 to 60 years | | 166 | 193 | 102 | 96 | 85 |
| 60 years and over | | 124 | 173 | 87 | 54 | 51 |
| | Information not available. | | | | | |

**BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS
CONSTANTLY DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,
1871 TO 1917.***

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1917.- |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Birthplace— | | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand | 7·23 | 10·84 | 10·65 | 7·25 | 5·32 | 4·84 |
| England and Wales .. | 36·75 | 27·20 | 25·78 | 12·72 | 9·73 | 6·71 |
| Scotland | 22·95 | 21·81 | 25·46 | 15·66 | 9·78 | 8·81 |
| Ireland | 42·80 | 43·58 | 39·39 | 26·01 | 14·95 | 9·04 |
| China | 42·00 | 22·88 | 16·53 | 23·89 | 7·14 | 8·28 |
| Others | 35·22 | 35·34 | 39·24 | 25·80 | 11·64 | 11·44 |
| Religion— | | | | | | |
| Protestants | 18·88 | 14·36 | 13·12 | 7·19 | 4·90 | 4·37 |
| Roman Catholics.. .. | 32·59 | 32·98 | 29·33 | 17·63 | 11·07 | 8·95 |
| Jews | 19·60 | 16·17 | 21·68 | 13·54 | 6·38 | 5·93 |
| Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | 41·63 | 24·20 | 20·75 | 21·95 | 3·89 | 7·12 |
| Others | 2·27 | 2·00 | 10·78 | 7·03 | 3·11 | 3·89 |
| Age— | | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | | 35·30 | 2·53 | 1·42 | 1·01 | 1·01 |
| 20 to 30 years | | 34·18 | 27·36 | 15·30 | 8·67 | 8·76 |
| 30 to 40 years | | 34·82 | 31·30 | 18·23 | 11·66 | 10·01 |
| 40 to 50 years | | 20·95 | 32·00 | 20·07 | 11·64 | 9·01 |
| 50 to 60 years | | 34·84 | 23·95 | 15·35 | 9·60 | 7·82 |
| 60 years and over .. | | 0·88 | 23·90 | 8·73 | 5·58 | 4·84 |

* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

POLICE PROTECTION.

The table below contains the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1917 :—

Strength of
police force in
Victoria.

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

| Designation. | Number. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | Metropolitan. | Country. | Total. |
| <i>Foot.</i> | | | |
| Chief Commissioner | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Superintendents | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Inspectors | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Sub-Inspectors | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Sergeants, First class | 28 | 20 | 48 |
| " Second class | 24 | 24 | 48 |
| Senior Constables | 105 | 74 | 179 |
| Constables | 750 | 295 | 1,045 |
| Detectives | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| Others | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Total | 970 | 432 | 1,402 |
| <i>Mounted.</i> | | | |
| Sergeants, Second class | ... | ... | ... |
| Senior Constables | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Constables | 3 | 244 | 247 |
| Total | 4 | 244 | 248 |
| Grand Total | 974 | 676 | 1,650 |

The number of police in Victoria per 10,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States at the latest available dates were as follows:—Victoria, 11·69; New South Wales, 13·84; Queensland, 17·97; South Australia, 12·59; Western Australia, 15·32; Tasmania, 11·65; and Northern Territory, 54·54.

Strength of
Police force in
proportion to
population.

The following table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, for the year 1871-2, and for every tenth year thereafter until 1911-12 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1916-17:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1916-17.

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on— | | | | | Amount per Head of Population. |
|--------------------------|---|---|------------|---|---------|---|
| | Maintenance, &c. | | Buildings. | | Total. | |
| | Police. | Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments. | Police. | Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 1872 .. | 190,711 | 57,855 | 5,722 | 2,133 | 256,421 | 6 10 |
| 1882 .. | 201,063 | 53,032 | 14,996 | 3,328 | 272,419 | 6 2 |
| 1892 .. | 283,409 | 65,679 | 19,113 | 23,319 | 391,520 | 6 9 |
| 1902 .. | 271,561 | 51,948 | 7,064 | 3,613 | 334,186 | 5 6 |
| 1912 .. | 316,456 | 48,514 | 12,856 | 2,300 | 380,126 | 5 8 |
| 1913 .. | 333,027 | 50,952 | 24,369 | 2,237 | 410,585 | 5 11 |
| 1914 .. | 343,518 | 54,083 | 20,174 | 2,472 | 420,247 | 5 11 |
| 1915 .. | 358,624 | 57,272 | 11,757 | 1,593 | 429,246 | 6 0 |
| 1916 .. | 341,821 | 57,791 | 1,725 | 604 | 401,941 | 5 8 |
| 1917 .. | 332,322 | 56,459 | 1,688 | 3,155 | 393,624 | 5 8 |

Executions. During the thirteen years ended with 1917 there were only four executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, and two in 1916. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 172 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 490 a table showing the offences for which criminals were executed; also their birthplaces and religions for the years 1842 to 1916.

Inquests. The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during each of the last five years is given below:—

INQUESTS, 1913 TO 1917.

| Cause of Death found to be due to— | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| External Causes— | | | | | |
| Accident | 392 | 433 | 438 | 436 | 387 |
| Homicide | 12 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Suicide | 135 | 115 | 128 | 126 | 111 |
| Execution | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Doubtful | 59 | 64 | 62 | 48 | 35 |
| Disease or Natural Causes | 596 | 669 | 741 | 665 | 616 |
| Intemperance | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Unspecified or Doubtful Causes | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | .. |
| Being "Still Born" | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 1,206 | 1,301 | 1,395 | 1,302 | 1,163 |
| Proportion per 10,000 of Population .. | 8.66 | 9.14 | 9.78 | 9.24 | 8.27 |

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 69 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 20 per cent. to suicide, while in 9 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with others. Still, the investments at present held as the result of private benefactions, together with donations which have been expended on buildings and equipment, amount to about £200,000. The Act of 1853 (now incorporated in the *University Act 1915*) provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. These amounted to £16,984 in 1916-17. Since 1853, the amount received from the Government has been £1,126,366—£222,922 for building and apparatus, £695,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £207,944 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. In addition to grants from the Government the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the fees are as for single subjects, and amount to about £45 for the three years' course.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £22 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the fees are as for single subjects, and amount to about £78 for the four years' course.

For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.

For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £22 for each of the 1st and 2nd years, and £25 for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.

For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.

For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Science, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.

For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for students of the Education Department. For other students, the fees are those of the course taken during the first two years, and £12 12s. for the 3rd year.

For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.

For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.

For the Diploma of Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.

For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £2 2s. each annually to £21, the latter fee being chargeable for Science subjects in which laboratory work plays a great part.

For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.), and £10 10s. by masters and doctors.

For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.

For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.

For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examinations. The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was superseded, in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous public examination are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1917:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1917.

| Examination— | Number who attempted to Pass fully. | Number who Passed fully. | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage. |
| Junior, Public | 933 | 554 | 59·38 |
| „ Commercial | 21 | 14 | 66·67 |
| Senior, Public | 376 | 211 | 56·12 |
| Intermediate | 2,352 | 986 | 41·92 |
| School Leaving | 736 | 353 | 47·96 |

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial examination.

Degrees. The number of degrees taken in 1917 was 241, all of which were direct, as against a total of 1,430 for the preceding five years, or an average of 236 per annum for that period. During those five years 1,410 persons obtained direct and 20 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 6,621 degrees granted

since the establishment of the University, 716 have been conferred on women, 710 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—319 Bachelor of Arts, 140 Master of Arts, 75 Bachelor of Medicine, 6 Doctor of Medicine, 73 Bachelor of Surgery, 12 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Master of Laws, 4 Doctor of Science, 46 Bachelor of Science, 21 Master of Science, 13 Bachelor of Music, and 5 Bachelor of Dental Science. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1917—the particulars for the years 1916 and 1917 being given separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

| Degrees. | Prior to 1916. | | | During 1916. | | | During 1917. | | | Total. | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. |
| Bachelor of Arts ... | 1225 | 118 | 1343 | 45 | .. | 45 | 50 | ... | 50 | 1320 | 118 | 1438 |
| Master of Arts ... | 618 | 182 | 800 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 22 | ... | 22 | 657 | 184 | 841 |
| Doctor of Letters ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Bachelor of Medicine | 1145 | 15 | 1160 | 72 | ... | 72 | 54 | ... | 54 | 1271 | 15 | 1286 |
| Doctor of Medicine | 203 | 107 | 310 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 207 | 107 | 314 |
| Bachelor of Surgery | 1075 | 4 | 1079 | 72 | ... | 72 | 55 | ... | 55 | 1202 | 4 | 1206 |
| Master of Surgery ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 27 | ... | 27 |
| Bachelor of Laws ... | 455 | 12 | 467 | 17 | ... | 17 | 5 | ... | 5 | 477 | 12 | 489 |
| Master of Laws ... | 83 | 3 | 86 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 87 | 3 | 90 |
| Doctor of Laws ... | 16 | 23 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 23 | 39 |
| Bachelor of Civil Engineering ... | 194 | 2 | 196 | 5 | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | 4 | 203 | 2 | 205 |
| Bachelor of Mining Engineering ... | 31 | 1 | 32 | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | 38 | 1 | 39 |
| Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Bachelor of Electrical Engineering ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Master of Engineering | 76 | ... | 76 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 80 | ... | 80 |
| Bachelor of Science | 151 | 5 | 156 | 10 | ... | 10 | 7 | ... | 7 | 168 | 5 | 173 |
| Master of Science ... | 68 | 2 | 70 | 2 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 6 | 76 | 2 | 78 |
| Doctor of Science ... | 20 | 20 | 40 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| Bachelor of Music ... | 14 | 2 | 16 | 2 | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | 7 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Doctor of Music ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Bachelor of Dental Science ... | 96 | ... | 96 | 30 | ... | 30 | 10 | ... | 10 | 136 | ... | 136 |
| Doctor of Dental Science ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 13 | ... | 13 |
| Bachelor of Veter- inary Science ... | 42 | ... | 42 | 7 | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 4 | 53 | ... | 53 |
| Doctor of Veterinary Science ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| Bachelor of Agricul- tural Science ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 22 | ... | 22 |
| Total ... | 5577 | 499 | 6076 | 302 | 2 | 304 | 241 | .. | 241 | 6120 | 501 | 6621 |

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted. The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1917 having been 1,332 as compared with 980 in 1907, thus showing an advance of 36 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Education, Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, Architecture, and the Veterinary courses; but, apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates the number having increased by 65 per cent. for the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1913 to 1917.

| Year. | Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates. | | | Number of Students Attending Lectures. | | |
|----------|--|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1913 ... | 205 | 82 | 287 | 1,015 | 315 | 1,330 |
| 1914 ... | 283 | 81 | 364 | 1,089 | 300 | 1,389 |
| 1915 ... | 234 | 82 | 316 | 955 | 396 | 1,351 |
| 1916 ... | 264 | 100 | 364 | 852 | 445 | 1,297 |
| 1917 ... | 237 | 136 | 373 | 842 | 490 | 1,332 |

Of the number attending lectures in 1917—1,332—430 were students in Arts and Education, 33 in Laws, 55 in Engineering, 509 in Medicine, 73 in Science, 128 in Music, 51 in Dentistry; 4 in Agriculture, 19 in Veterinary Science, and 20 in Architecture, and 5 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance. A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1917 is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1917.

| | General Account. | Other Accounts. | All Departments. |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts— | | | |
| Government Grants .. | 21,300 | 5,558 | 26,858 |
| Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees .. | 30,305 | 8,530 | 38,835 |
| Other sources | 1,895 | 7,905 | 9,800 |
| Total | 53,500 | 21,993 | 75,493 |
| Expenditure | 50,498 | 20,315 | 70,723 |

In addition, the University received the sum of £1,823 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The
affiliated
colleges.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has recently erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Trinity
College.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right to establish an affiliated college. In 1869 Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne) assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and, in 1877, it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886 Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the late Warden (Dr. Alex. Leeper), and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-room, libraries, billiard-room, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. A handsome new chapel has been completed, at a cost of over £12,000, which was presented to the college by the late Mr. J. S. Horsfall, of Orrong, Teorak. The Warden of the college is J. C. V. Behan, M.A., LL.B. (Melb.), M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.)—first Rhodes Scholar for the State of Victoria, formerly Stowell Civil Law Fellow and Dean of University College, Oxford—who is assisted

by a staff of tutors and lecturers. The college holds annually, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

Ormond College. In 1877 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site assigned to it. It was decided to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college so soon as the necessary funds should be raised. When £6,000 had been subscribed, Mr. Francis Ormond offered to subscribe £10,000 if an equal amount were first obtained from other sources. In less than a year this condition had been satisfied, and the buildings were commenced. The college, which bears the name of Mr. Ormond, was opened in March, 1881, under the mastership of Mr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A. (Cantab.). It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural work, leaving the rest of the funds for fittings, equipment, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged; and in 1887 Mr. Ormond added the Victoria Wing, naming it in honour of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The Dining Hall and the Master's Lodge, both of which are special features of the College architecture, were built in 1893. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, which amounted to £41,780 in his life-time, were increased under a bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to more than £100,000. The college is a residential college for students of the University of Melbourne (without restriction as to religious denomination). It has a staff of lecturers and tutors from whom the students receive all the assistance they require in their University work; non-resident students are also admitted to the college classes. The work of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria is carried on in the Victoria Wing; there is an independent staff of professors and lecturers for this work. Theological students may reside in the college if they are matriculated students of the University. At the north end of the college grounds is the Wyselaskie building, comprising the Wyselaskie Hall and two professors' residences. The first master (Dr. J. H. MacFarland, present Chancellor of the University of Melbourne) retired at the end of 1914, and Professor D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb. and Glasg.), professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z., was appointed to succeed him. In 1915 Mr. H. W. Allen, M.A. (Melbourne), senior tutor of the college, was appointed vice-master, an office formerly held by Mr. Darnley Naylor, now professor of Classics in the University of Adelaide; Mr. Allen subsequently enlisted and was given leave of absence until the end of his period of military service. The first chairman of the College Council was Dr. Alex. Morrison, Principal of Scotch College; the present chairman is the Rev. John Mathew, M.A., B.D. The Ormond Roll of Service—of men engaged in one or other of the services of war, at some time during the war—stood at something over 400 in May, 1918; 42 of these men had given their lives.

Queen's
College.

The Conference of the Methodist Church of Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being regarded as its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, with the result that the college is now capable of accommodating about 70 students in residence. Its lectures are open to non-resident, as well as to resident, students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc., Litt.D. During the last three years over 200 members of the college have gone to the front on active service and 25 have fallen at the post of duty.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University
extension.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for about 50 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a Board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, and by the examination and criticism of written essays. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the University imparts to them the higher education. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The movement is under the control of the University Extension Board, which consists of eighteen members, of whom not more than five may be non-graduates. This Board acts in conjunction with the local committees of the several centres scattered throughout the suburbs and country towns. The

Board supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject.

Tutorial Classes have been organized by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives from the Extension Board and the Workers' Educational Association respectively. The Government has decided to make an annual grant of £1,200 for the development of Tutorial Class work, and Professor Meredith Atkinson has been appointed Director of Tutorial Classes.

The Honorary Secretary of the Extension Board and the Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes is Dr. J. McKellar Stewart, The University, Melbourne.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act and two amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889 were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911, and is now, with its amendments, incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644. Before the inception of the present method several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National system of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a minimum distance which must exist between new schools established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart

for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools in the towns to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under those systems a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which are to be before, and two after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, and physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Compulsory clauses. Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day

in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or, in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance. In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under eleven who reside between 2½ and 3 miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 4 miles or over from the nearest school.

School Committees. Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice were abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools was substituted. The members of School Committees shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school; and (g) to arrange, where necessary, for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates

for the accommodation of teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

Free subjects. The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New Features. The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years a large number of teachers have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, and, in addition, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations, at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c. There were, on 30th June, 1917, 62 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 9,285 boys; and 57 cookery centres, with an attendance of 5,620 girls, also one laundry centre with 228 girls in attendance. Four Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by about 650 girls, have been established. In these schools girls over twelve years of age are given during the last two years of their school life a training in the subjects of a comprehensive domestic arts course. At the same time their general education is continued. In addition to the instruction given in the woodwork centres woodwork is being taught in 62 country schools by the head teacher as one of the ordinary subjects. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its

garden, and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts.

Special days.

In addition to Arbor Day (to which reference has been made), three other special days—Anzac Day, Empire Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on the Gallipoli Peninsula on the 25th April, 1915, has been commemorated in the schools each year since, by the holding of a special service, consisting of hymns and addresses, together with the saluting of the flag. The schools of Victoria held a celebration of Empire Day in 1905, being among the first of the over-sea Dominions to recognise the day, and have since enthusiastically kept it in remembrance year by year. (As the date of Discovery Day—the 19th April—is very close to that of Anzac Day, its celebration has been abandoned for a time.) Bird Day has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 60,200 of the older school children have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which was established for the protection of bird life.

Patriotic Fund.

The teachers and children in the State schools, with the aid of departmental officers, school committees, and parents, have been instrumental in raising a sum of £274,000 for the Department's war relief fund. In addition to assisting our own kin, a portion of the sum raised has been forwarded to the sufferers in France, Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Montenegro, and Russia. Towards the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the military hospital at Caulfield £10,000 was allotted. In addition to the contributions in money, 400,000 articles of comfort, in the shape of warm garments, hospital foods, sick-room aids, materials for games and amusements, books, magazines, writing tablets and the like, have been sent oversea and to the front. A wide field for juvenile effort was thrown open by the creation of the "Young Workers' Patriotic Guild," the members of which are pledged to personal labour for the War Relief Fund. The boys and girls may select what payable hobby they choose, and he or she who earns a £1 by "personal productive effort" is rewarded with a handsome certificate in colors, signed by the Minister and the Director of Education. There are now 65,000 members of this Guild, and 12,918 certificates have been issued.

Medical inspection.

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing four medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

Teachers' remuneration and classification.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2713 male teachers are divided into six and female teachers into five classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £500, and those for females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £250. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £40 yearly.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1917.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last sixteen years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1916-17.

| Year. | Number of Schools at end of year. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Scholars. | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Enrolled during the Year. | In average Attendance. | Distinct Children (estimated). |
| 1872 | 1,049 | 2,416 | 136,055 | 68,456 | 113,197 |
| 1880 | 1,810 | 4,215 | 229,723 | 119,520 | 195,786 |
| 1890 | 2,170 | 4,708 | 250,097 | 133,768 | 213,886 |
| 1900 | 1,948 | 4,977 | 243,667 | 147,020 | 218,240 |
| 1901-2 | 2,041 | 5,066 | 257,355 | 150,939 | 228,241 |
| 1902-3 | 1,988 | 5,037 | 251,655 | 150,268 | 224,178 |
| 1903-4 | 1,928 | 4,797 | 241,145 | 145,500 | 214,822 |
| 1904-5 | 1,935 | 4,689 | 234,614 | 143,362 | 210,200 |
| 1905-6 | 1,953 | 4,598 | 229,179 | 142,216 | 203,119 |
| 1906-7 | 1,974 | 4,721 | 231,759 | 147,270 | 203,782 |
| 1907-8 | 2,017 | 4,665 | 233,893 | 143,551 | 205,541 |
| 1908-9 | 2,035 | 4,808 | 233,337 | 146,106 | 205,278 |
| 1909-10 | 2,036 | 4,957 | 235,042 | 145,968 | 206,263 |
| 1910-11 | 2,059 | 5,087 | 234,766 | 146,464 | 204,086 |
| 1911-12 | 2,093 | 5,533 | 238,111 | 151,247 | 205,695 |
| 1912-13 | 2,127 | 5,683 | 241,042 | 152,600 | 209,172 |
| 1913-14 | 2,175 | 5,710 | 246,447 | 158,213 | 214,986 |
| 1914-15 | 2,227 | 6,085 | 250,264 | 160,885 | 218,427 |
| 1915-16 | 2,225 | 6,194 | 257,726 | 161,632 | 221,777 |
| 1916-17 | 2,202 | 6,275* | 254,033 | 161,034 | 221,202 |

* In addition to these teachers, 506 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1917.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1915.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 73 out of every 100 school days.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1916-17:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

| Ages. | Distinct Children Attending-- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Day Schools. | | Night Schools. | | Total. | |
| | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. |
| Under 6 years ... | 13,930 | 6·3 | ... | ... | 13,930 | 6·3 |
| 6 to 14 ,, ... | 186,141 | 84·2 | 7 | 5·8 | 186,148 | 84·2 |
| 14 years and upwards ... | 21,010 | 9·5 | 114 | 94·2 | 21,124 | 9·5 |
| Total ... | 221,081 | 100·0 | 121 | 100·0 | 221,202 | 100·0 |

Children of school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1917, was 224,738, and of these 222,888 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 1,850, and, if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is very small.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools.

By Act No. 1013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

Registered
schools, 1872
to 1916-17.

The number of registered schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance for 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were :—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1916-17.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Individual Scholars. |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1872 | 888 | 1,841 | 24,781 |
| 1880 | 643 | 1,516 | 28,134 |
| 1890 | 791 | 2,037 | 40,181 |
| 1900 | 884 | 2,348 | 48,483 |
| 1901-2 | 872 | 2,379 | 43,182 |
| 1902-3 | 798 | 2,369 | 42,695 |
| 1903-4 | 787 | 2,360 | 42,214 |
| 1904-5 | 771 | 2,289 | 43,014 |
| 1905-6* | 757 | 2,397 | 48,732 |
| 1906-7 | 751 | 2,313 | 49,803 |
| 1907-8 | 696 | 2,188 | 50,058 |
| 1908-9 | 678 | 2,178 | 49,145 |
| 1909-10 | 641 | 2,067 | 49,964 |
| 1910-11 | 587 | 1,975 | 51,495 |
| 1911-12 | 548 | 1,856 | 48,391 |
| 1912-13 | 519 | 1,846 | 49,549 |
| 1913-14 | 512 | 1,844 | 50,480 |
| 1914-15 | 509 | 1,879 | 52,638 |
| 1915-16 | 495 | 1,909 | 57,400 |
| 1916-17 | 495 | 1,970 | 56,193 |

* In this year the *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* came into operation.

Scholars
attending
State and
registered
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1916-17 attended registered schools, and the balance, 80 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers'
College.

In recent years the training of teachers for the State Department has been much modified and altered. Formerly, young people who had completed the State School course of education were employed as pupil teachers to teach the whole of each day, and during their three or four years' course they received instruction, usually in the mornings or in the late afternoons, from the head masters and other qualified teachers of the staff. Now such young persons enter one or other of the High Schools throughout the State,

where they stay for at least two years, receiving the groundwork of a good secondary education, and also receiving instruction in certain subjects which are considered essential for a teacher. If at the end of two years they choose to enter the Service, they are appointed as Junior Teachers, and in the course of a few years they can possess second class and first class certificates, and be enrolled as fully qualified teachers. The more ambitious of the intending teachers remain at the High Schools for at least three years, when they pass the Leaving Certificate examination. In some cases they remain a year longer in order to qualify themselves to enter for the course of training for Secondary Teachers. Intending teachers who wish to get higher certificates and to receive the best course of training available enter the Teachers' College. This is situated in a corner of the University Grounds, Carlton, and is at the present time in close connexion with the University.

There are three full courses of training. The first, for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, is open to any young teacher of the Education Department who has passed the Intermediate examination and who has taught for two years; and is also open, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum, to non-Departmental students who are at least seventeen years of age, and who have passed the Intermediate examination. This course, which is for two years, gives a thorough training in the work of such institutions as Free Kindergartens, the Primary Department of private schools and the Infant Department of State Schools, and imparts the necessary instruction in all subjects connected with Kindergarten work. Students of the course, who pass all the tests in Theory and Practice, are awarded the Trained Kindergarten and Infant Teacher's Certificate.

The second course—for Primary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed an examination entitling them to matriculate, and who have spent at least one year in practical teaching; and is open on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to any non-Departmental student who is seventeen years of age and who has passed the matriculation examination. This course, which is for two years, imparts the necessary skill for teaching classes in the Primary department of a private or State school. One of the years, either before or after the year spent in the College, must be given exclusively to practical work. The students of the course who pass all its tests are awarded a Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate. This course is open to non-Departmental students who are 17 years of

age, who have passed the Intermediate examination and wish to be registered under the Council of Education, but who do not desire to have the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate.

The third course—for Secondary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed the Leaving Certificate examination, and who have taught for at least one year in a school, or to candidates who have won Government Exhibitions, or who have already passed in two years in any Degree Course of the Melbourne University. This course, which is for three years, is almost wholly under the University of Melbourne, and gives at the end the Diploma of Education of that University. The Course is open to any student of the University qualifying to sit for that Diploma.

Certificates are granted at the end of these courses according to the standards set by the Council of Education for teachers of Registered Schools. The regulations of the Teachers' College have recently been widened so as to permit students who have been trained in private schools to enter the College. At the end of their course the Department will classify them and immediately find them positions. A selection Committee meets at the beginning of each year, and determines the number of students for each course, and the course that each candidate for admission will be allowed to take.

Recently the work in the Kindergarten Department has been extended. A Diploma in Kindergarten and Infant Room work will now be granted to all students who, having gained the Trained Infant Teacher's certificate and having taught for some four or five years afterwards, spend four years further in the study of Kindergarten and Infant Room methods. It is hoped that this course, which is open to State and private students, will be instrumental in causing Kindergarten teachers to introduce experimental methods in their work. In connexion with the Infant Teacher's Certificate the Teachers' College carries on a large correspondence class, by means of which some 100 Infant teachers scattered over the State are assisted to pass the examinations for this certificate.

Students of the Domestic Arts Hostel receive their instruction in Science, English, Drawing, and Education at the Teachers' College.

All Departmental students are entitled to free instruction, and, either to reside at the College, or to receive an allowance of £18 per annum if they live at home. The students who reside at the

College must, after they leave, repay to the Department a sum of £12 for every year spent at the College. All Departmental students receive an allowance of £12 per annum towards personal expenses. Every "State" student is required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £170, and for females from £80 to £130 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers; or, if they hold the Secondary Teacher's Certificate, they may be appointed at higher salaries to High Schools or Elementary High Schools. During 1917 there were in all 379 students in training at the Teachers' College or in classes connected with it, of whom 60 were taking portion of their work at the University. Sixty-four of the students are in residence.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

District High Schools.

The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and to the University. A further important function of these institutions is to give the necessary preliminary education to boys and girls intending to take up teaching. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the work of grade VI. in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a high school. The course of study lasts for six years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after obtaining the qualifying certificate, or for four or five years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Ten of the District High Schools are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. There are district high schools at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Coburg, Echuca, Essendon, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kyneton, Maryborough, Melbourne (two), St. Arnaud, Stawell, and Williamstown, and district high schools, which are

also equipped as agricultural high schools, at Ballarat, Colac, Leongatha, Mansfield, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul, and Warrnambool. During the term ended 30th June, 1917, there were in attendance at these schools 5,534 pupils, of whom 2,866 were boys and 2,668 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged. Travelling expenses (up to £5 per annum) are provided for children living beyond 3 miles from the school if the parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum. In special cases the department has power to make grants in aid of school requisites up to £2 per annum, and of the cost of maintenance up to £26 per annum, to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

**University
High School.**

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in a State building in 1910, and this school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching, in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the University.

HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**Higher
Elementary
Schools and
Classes.**

There are now seventeen higher elementary schools at Beechworth, Casterton, Charlton, Clunes, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, Donald, Inglewood, Kerang, Kyabram, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Rutherglen, Traralgon, and Warracknabeal. During the term ended 30th June, 1917, there were in attendance at these schools 1,562 pupils, of whom 787 were boys and 775 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There are also ten schools—four in the metropolitan area, two in urban centres, and four in country districts—in which higher elementary classes are held, and these were attended by 1,596 pupils in 1917.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training that will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Minister of Public Instruction may annually award scholarships as under :—

| No. and Kind. | Age Requirement of Candidate. | Period of Tenure. | Annual Value. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 100 Junior | Under 14½ years | 4 years .. | Free tuition at a district high school and £4 for school requisites, or £12 for tuition and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for board or up to £5 for transit. |
| 40 Senior | Under 18½ years | 4-6 years.. | £40 annually towards expense of any course at the University. |
| 50 Junior Technical | Under 14 years | 2 years .. | Free tuition at a junior technical school, or, in the industrial course, at an approved district high or higher elementary school and £4 for school requisites; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for board, or up to £5 for transit. |
| 55 Senior Technical | .. .. | 3-5 years.. | Free tuition for full length of approved courses at approved technical schools; also £30 for day students or £10 for night students. |
| 60 Teaching | 14-17 years .. | 3 years .. | As for "Junior." |
| 20 nominated courses | .. .. | 4-6 years.. | Free tuition in agriculture, mining or veterinary science at the University; also, in certain cases, a subsistence allowance up to £26. |

In addition free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum may be granted in the cases of pupils of State secondary schools who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION

The number of marriages celebrated in 1917, was 9,506, and there were 17 men and 15 women who showed their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing. This indicates a very high elementary standard of education in this State, which in this respect occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Signing with marks.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical
schools.

The whole of the Technical Schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local Councils. Act 2301, passed in that year, provided for the schools being under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the Councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The number of Technical Schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1917, was 23.

The former lack of any organized method for preparing pupils for courses in Technical Schools largely neutralized the efforts of the instructors in such institutions. In order to overcome this difficulty, junior or preparatory technical schools have been established in connexion with all the higher technical schools. These schools offer a course of two or three years' instruction for boys between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen years. The course has been very popular, and the accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of students coming forward.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects. The various branches of Engineering and its subdivisions, Mining, Metallurgy, Technical and Agricultural Chemistry, subjects connected with the building and other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. The smaller schools in some country districts have courses for mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical schools for women's industries is the College of Domestic Economy, and the girls' Junior Technical departments in the Swinburne and Ballarat Schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the last five years. The expenditure

in 1916-17 was greater than for any corresponding period since technical schools were established :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| Name. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bairnsdale | 913 | 2,019 | 1,280 | 1,276 | 1,179 |
| Ballarat | 4,475 | 6,019 | 10,847 | 8,393 | 8,383 |
| Beechworth | 1,065 | 689 | 711 | 864 | 723 |
| Bendigo | 5,447 | 7,605 | 5,061 | 5,033 | 5,396 |
| Brunswick | .. | .. | 132 | 9,850 | 5,216 |
| Castlemaine | 816 | 3,358 | 1,428 | 1,758 | 2,100 |
| Collingwood | 5,379 | 3,662 | 3,092 | 5,571 | 4,353 |
| Daylesford | 416 | 900 | 2,238 | 850 | 1,028 |
| Echuca | 300 | 861 | 449 | 475 | 600 |
| Footscray | .. | .. | .. | 8,288 | 4,906 |
| Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) .. | 1,895 | 5,865 | 3,594 | 3,898 | 8,291 |
| Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.) | 5,062 | 4,244 | 6,458 | 8,443 | 11,338 |
| Horsham | 416 | 555 | 487 | 425 | 475 |
| Kyneton | 271 | 252 | 250 | 225 | .. |
| Maryborough | 1,754 | 1,076 | 1,054 | 1,190 | 1,386 |
| Melbourne (Working Men's College) | 11,354 | 19,148 | 23,402 | 14,578 | 18,324 |
| Melbourne Junior Technical School | 4,391 | 7,073 | 6,929 | 6,573 | 6,780 |
| Nhill | 239 | 254 | 265 | 199 | .. |
| Prahran | 100 | 213 | 1,756 | 4,926 | 3,914 |
| Sale | 400 | 455 | 400 | 400 | 410 |
| South Melbourne (not yet opened) | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Stawell (with Ararat Branch) .. | 910 | 1,349 | 1,272 | 1,205 | 1,211 |
| Sunshine | 380 | 2,167 | 1,778 | 1,664 | 1,818 |
| Warrnambool | 163 | 2,557 | 1,439 | 1,892 | 2,860 |
| College of Domestic Economy .. | 948 | 901 | 970 | 904 | 795 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,044 | 2,432 | 2,560 | 1,315 | 1,514 |
| Total | 49,138 | 73,654 | 77,852 | 90,200 | 93,005 |

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

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction.

Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees. All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in November, and entrance to these examinations is free to

students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

| Full Day Courses. | | | | | Fee. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—Diploma Courses— | | | | | |
| | | | | | £ s. |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 per term |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 " |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 10 " |
| Metallurgy—Diploma Course— | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 10 " |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 " |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 10 " |
| Applied Chemistry—Diploma Course— | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 " |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 " |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 10 " |
| Fourth year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 " |
| Woolsorting ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 " |
| Art Course, Full ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 10 " |
| „ „ Half-Day ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 " |

Evening Classes.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Arithmetic ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | } Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term. |
| Algebra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Geometry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Trigonometry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Practical Geometry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Dressmaking ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Millinery ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Applied Mechanics ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Applied Electricity ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Architecture ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Building Construction ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Surveying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hydraulics ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chemistry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assaying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Metallurgy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Engineering Drawing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Telephone Mechanics ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Science, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Evening Art Courses (Drawing, Design, Modelling) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10s. per term. |
| Evening Courses for Experts' Certificates ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | From 15s. per term. |

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The Magee prize, of the annual value of £3, is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class.

The Sir George Verdon prize, which is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of two prizes of £5 5s., and four prizes of £1 1s. each. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, and the Wiley Russell Manufacturing Company awards a set of stocks and dies to the best student in fitting and turning.

The Beazley Bequest Scholarships, of which there are twenty-eight, of the value of £810 are awarded annually for trade subjects. The following scholarships cover four years' free instruction in the Day Courses:—The Danks (2), The Arnot, The Lady Gillott, and The Colin Thompson.

The receipts from the Government, in 1917, amounted to £16,804.

Over 160 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life, in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Municipal Engineering, (4) Marine Engineering, (5) Mining Engineering, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the Applied Art School classes are held in the following subjects:—Drawing, Design, Modelling, Architecture, Building Construction, Geometrical Drawing, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Blackboard Drawing, Still Life Painting, Anatomy, Figure Drawing, Figure Composition, Book Illustration, Lettering, Illuminating, Stencilling, Leather Embossing, Decorative Metalwork, Silver-smithing, Jewellery, Engraving, Die Sinking, Lead Glazing, Stained Glass, Plaster Casting, Signwriting, Ticket Writing, Lithography, Process Engraving, Weaving, Dressmaking, Millinery, Plain and Decorative Needlework.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, traction engineers, marine engineers, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, sign-writers and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for marine engineers, and

for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers. The following figures give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1913 to 1917:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1913 TO 1917.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Students enrolled— | | | | | |
| Average per term | 2,341 | 2,318 | 2,360 | 2,312 | 2,483 |
| Males over 21 | 574 | 614 | 497 | 424 | 390 |
| „ under 21—Apprentices .. | 701 | 734 | 818 | 878 | 754 |
| „ „ Others | 748 | 739 | 768 | 708 | 937 |
| Females | 318 | 281 | 277 | 302 | 402 |
| Fees received during the year £ | 7,213 | 7,315 | 7,547 | 7,167 | 7,985 |
| Average fee per student .. | 61s. 5d. | 63s. 0d. | 63s. 4d. | 61s. 0d. | 64s. 8d. |
| Number of classes | 160 | 163 | 164 | 168 | 172 |
| „ instructors | 85 | 86 | 87 | 89 | 95 |
| Salaries paid instructors £ | 12,267 | 13,499 | 14,853 | 15,206 | 16,411 |

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public Library of Victoria. The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £325,346. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance (including salaries) and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,552,475 at the end of 1917. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz.:—the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 4,256 volumes were purchased, 2,902 volumes presented, 404 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 48,573 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1917. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 251,294 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year 1917 by about 450,000 persons. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 123,433 volumes during 1917, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 7,747. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 34,967, of which 788 were added during the year.

National Gallery. The National Gallery at the end of 1917 contained 19,395 works of art, viz., 584 oil paintings, 4,686 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,125 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week

days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended in the year by 4 male and 15 female students, and the school of drawing by 38 male and 47 female students. The average annual income from the Felton bequest amounts to £8,000, which is expended on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor front of the institution. At the end of 1917, it contained nearly 9,000 exhibits.

**National
Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1917 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £560.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.*

**Patent
Office
Library.**

There is a free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, which contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts and official Gazettes of the principal countries of the world. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

**Supreme
Court
Library.**

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free
libraries.**

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1917 being £2,890. Of these libraries 471 furnished returns in 1917, which show that they possessed 882,326 volumes, and received £50,339 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £45,436—£7,340 on books, &c., and £38,096 on maintenance—and that 2,444,800 visits were paid to the 419 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars

received from a number of the institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Exhibition Buildings, Aquarium, and Museum. The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened for the purpose of an exhibition, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure, temporary annexes, etc., was £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion a further sum of £262,954 was expended. At the close of the exhibition there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904.

The receipts for the year 1917 amounted to £3,804, consisting of rents, £1,443, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,361. The expenditure totalled £4,386, viz., £1,803 for expenses of the aquarium; and £2,583 for maintenance, improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,137.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic Garden. The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which has now had an existence of over 70 years, is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s.

Mr. J. Cronin has been curator of the gardens since 1910.

The gates are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

**Royal
Zoological
and Acclima-
tisation
Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail to Royal Park Station. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. Most of the large animals of the world are exhibited here, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., as well as many native animals. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. W. H. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c., &c.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

A brief statement of the history of this society and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529. The membership subscription is 10s. per annum. The members' monthly meeting is held on the second Thursday of each month.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary at 325 Collins-street, Melbourne (Tel., Central 10,459).

**Other
societies.**

There are about 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £151 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1917.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public
reserves.**

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 6,126½ acres in 1917. A list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 529 to 533.

A further statement showing the number and area of reserves in 17 of the largest towns outside Melbourne is given on page 533 of the same volume.

At the end of 1917 there were in the State 3,132 regular churches and chapels, and 1,910 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 5,042 places of public worship—and these were attended by 1,992 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1917.

| Denominations. | Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c. | Buildings used for Public Worship. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Churches and Chapels. | Other Buildings. | Total. |
| Protestant Churches— | | | | |
| Church of England ... | 422 | 699 | 589 | 1,288 |
| Presbyterian Church of Victoria ... | 275 | 586 | 517 | 1,103 |
| Free Presbyterian ... | 2 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Methodist ... | 256 | 843 | 445 | 1,288 |
| Independent or Congregational ... | 68 | 83 | 12 | 95 |
| Baptist ... | 79 | 107 | 65 | 172 |
| Lutheran ... | 22 | 48 | 13 | 61 |
| Salvation Army ... | 432 | 122 | 32 | 154 |
| Church of Christ ... | 72 | 81 | 10 | 91 |
| Church for Deaf Mutes ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other Protestant ... | 14 | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Roman Catholic Church ... | 337 | 517 | 197 | 714 |
| New Church (or Swedenborgian) ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Catholic Apostolic Church ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Greek Orthodox Church ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Jews ... | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total ... | 1,992 | 3,132 | 1,910 | 5,042 |

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,932, and the teachers 23,714; the number of scholars on the rolls was 224,771—100,085 males and 124,686 females.

Religions of
the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE
CENSUS OF 1911.

| Religion. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Per cent. of Population. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Protestant Churches— | | | | |
| Church of England | 225,601 | 225,486 | 451,087 | 35·14 |
| Protestant so stated | 13,376 | 10,740 | 24,116 | 1·83 |
| Presbyterian | 116,653 | 117,900 | 234,553 | 18·27 |
| Methodist | 84,376 | 92,286 | 176,662 | 13·76 |
| Independent or Congregational | 7,024 | 8,860 | 16,484 | 1·28 |
| Baptist | 14,134 | 17,110 | 31,244 | 2·43 |
| Lutheran | 7,025 | 4,657 | 11,682 | ·91 |
| Salvation Army | 3,409 | 4,390 | 7,799 | ·61 |
| Unitarian | 314 | 198 | 512 | ·04 |
| Church of Christ | 7,356 | 9,155 | 16,511 | 1·29 |
| Seventh Day Adventists | 551 | 892 | 1,443 | ·11 |
| Other Protestant Churches | 3,311 | 4,243 | 8,054 | ·63 |
| Total | 484,230 | 495,917 | 980,147 | 76·35 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 139,174 | 147,259 | 286,433 | 22·31 |
| Other Denominations— | | | | |
| Greek Catholic | 385 | 88 | 473 | ·04 |
| Jews | 3,214 | 3,056 | 6,270 | ·49 |
| Other Religions | 3,081 | 669 | 3,750 | ·29 |
| Sceptics, &c. | 4,780 | 1,907 | 6,687 | ·52 |
| Total specified | 634,364 | 648,896 | 1,283,260 | 100·00 |
| „ unspecified | 20,727 | 11,064 | 31,791 | .. |
| Grand Total | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | .. |

The next table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE
POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

| Religion. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Protestant Churches— | | | | | | |
| Church of England (including Protestant so stated) | 40·60 | 36·01 | 36·74 | 37·33 | 36·52 | 37·02 |
| Presbyterian | 16·67 | 15·78 | 15·85 | 14·94 | 16·16 | 18·27 |
| Methodist | 8·90 | 13·16 | 13·58 | 14·14 | 15·21 | 13·76 |
| Independent or Congregational | 2·45 | 2·54 | 2·35 | 1·98 | 1·45 | 1·28 |
| Baptist | 1·72 | 2·23 | 2·40 | 2·50 | 2·75 | 2·43 |
| Lutheran | 1·92 | 1·47 | 1·32 | 1·39 | 1·18 | ·91 |
| Salvation Army | .. | .. | .. | 1·21 | ·74 | ·61 |
| Church of Christ | .. | ·50 | ·67 | ·74 | ·90 | 1·29 |
| Other Protestant Churches | ·59 | ·51 | ·37 | ·66 | 1·45 | ·78 |
| Total Protestant Churches | 72·85 | 72·25 | 72·98 | 74·89 | 76·36 | 76·35 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 21·02 | 23·83 | 24·02 | 22·24 | 22·26 | 22·31 |
| Jews | ·56 | ·50 | ·51 | ·58 | ·50 | ·49 |
| Others | 5·57 | 3·42 | 2·49 | 2·29 | ·88 | ·85 |
| Total specified | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

* Included with "Other Protestant Churches."

**Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.**

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1911 was 980,147, as against 904,934 in 1901. The Roman Catholics numbered 286,433 in 1911, and 263,710 in 1901. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

**Protestant
Sects.**

The members of the Church of England and the Presbyterians had improved their positions relatively to the total population between 1901 and 1911, but the Independents had decreased from 17,141 to 16,484, and the adherents of the Salvation Army from 8,830 to 7,799.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Legislation.

Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognised by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force relating to friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the table of contributions had to be certified to by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary appointed by the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued under the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was nothing in the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected with rates of contribution which afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and

operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a fully qualified barrister as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average not more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers, should they so desire, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and nearly all the valuations have been made by the Government Actuary. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies:

In accordance with its provisions, an actuary was appointed under the Government Statist in 1881, whose chief duty was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies, and the result of these valuations disclosed the fact that, in almost every instance, the rates then being paid by the members were insufficient to provide the benefits which the societies had by their rules agreed to pay. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end. It is only just to the managing bodies of these institutions, however, to state that most of the principal societies made a serious effort to carry out the suggestions of the actuary. Several of them passed rules requiring future members to pay adequate rates of contribution, and in nearly every case some effort was made to improve the financial position.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that, if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There

must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect on societies. Of sixteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, twelve have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely approximates, to 20s. in the £1, and only one society (whose membership is under 500) has a lower ratio than 17s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

If, on an actuarial valuation being made, a surplus is found to exist in any one fund of a society, the Government Statist may authorize the utilization of the whole or a portion of such surplus for the purposes of the same or any other fund.

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 consolidates all Acts passed up to 1914 inclusive. An Act passed in 1915—the *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 (No. 2)—gives power to societies to reinsure with the Government or with an approved life assurance company their liabilities to members who are engaged on active naval or military service in connexion with the present war. The terms and conditions of reinsurance are to be approved by the Government Statist, and the fulfilment of every contract is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, which will pay out of consolidated revenue the amounts required to meet the liabilities under the reinsurance contracts, in so far as the premiums received from the societies are insufficient to provide for these. The arrangement in regard to reinsurance is to cease on the termination of the war, when the Government will pay to the societies the amounts required to discharge outstanding liabilities, and will return to them any surplus moneys in its possession.

Up to the end of September, 1918, 14 societies had taken advantage of the reinsurance scheme, or had notified their intention of doing so. The number of enlisted members in these societies at the date mentioned was about 14,752.

The societies decided at an early stage of the war to pay all contributions necessary to keep good on the books those of their members who had enlisted. The amount of such contributions which had been paid up to August, 1918, was about £108,352.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body

may direct. Every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest is extended to any securities on which a trustee is under any Act authorized to invest any trust funds in his hands. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing on mortgage if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies. Interest is payable at 4 per cent., and investment is optional, but the societies are taking advantage of it to an increasing extent. The amount invested in the stock at the end of 1917 was £374,154. Prior to the year 1907 it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended, so that all benefit members, who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

**Benefits of
friendly
societies.**

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual sickness benefits payable are 20s. per week during the first six months' sickness, 10s. per week during the second six months, and 5s. per week thereafter so long as the sickness continues. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case member, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after death of member on payment of medical fees.

The funds of the societies are divided into two portions—the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 6d. to 8d. per week, according to the cost incurred in providing medical benefits. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

Progress of friendly societies.

The total membership of Victorian Friendly Societies increased from 111,557 in 1905, to 158,181 at the close of 1917—an increase during the twelve years of 46,624 members. In the year 1914 there was an increase of 2,461 members, but there was a decrease of 1,991 in 1915. This decrease was to be expected, as many young men who were eligible for membership were serving at the front, and a number of members of societies who were on active service had been killed or had died from wounds or disease during 1915. In 1916 the membership of ordinary male societies decreased by 565, the reason for the decrease being the same as in the previous year, but there was an increase of 704 in female and other societies. The number of members at the end of 1916 was, therefore, 139 more than at the beginning of the year. During 1917, there was an increase in the number of members of all societies of 292. The membership of ordinary male societies increased by 99. The funds increased during the twelve-year period, 1905–17, from £1,626,555 to £3,017,503—an addition of £1,390,948. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund averaging about 4½ per cent. for the year 1917. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of 1917 these had a membership of 13,175 and funds amounting to £60,901.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1913–1917 :—

| Year. | | | Membership. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Funds. |
|-------|-----|-----|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 157,280 | 608,785 | 477,292 | 2,490,957 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 159,741 | 620,765 | 467,506 | 2,644,216 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | 157,750 | 634,649 | 503,078 | 2,775,787 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | 157,889 | 672,650 | 536,259 | 2,912,178 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | 158,181 | 653,055 | 547,730 | 3,017,503 |

The following is a more detailed statement in regard to the societies for the five years, 1913 to 1917:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1913 TO 1917.

(Including Female Societies.)

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of societies ... | 47 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 48 |
| Number of branches ... | 1,501 | 1,524 | 1,533 | 1,522 | 1,516 |
| Average number of members | 155,601 | 158,511 | 158,746 | 157,819 | 158,035 |
| Number of members sick | 27,434 | 29,014 | 28,784 | 28,389 | 26,468 |
| Weeks for which sick pay was allowed | 220,462 | 230,979 | 239,134 | 291,077 | 275,388 |
| Deaths of members ... | 1,287 | 1,348 | 1,703 | 1,909 | 2,479 |
| Deaths of registered wives | 464 | 495 | 472 | 502 | 478 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income of sick and funeral fund | 327,829 | 342,294 | 347,795 | 361,380 | 357,525 |
| Income of incidental fund | 255,445 | 253,341 | 257,880 | 282,955 | 264,710 |
| Other Income ... | 23,511 | 25,130 | 28,974 | 23,315 | 30,820 |
| Total Income ... | 606,785 | 620,765 | 634,649 | 672,650 | 653,055 |
| Expenditure of sick and funeral fund | 196,382 | 194,873 | 213,775 | 216,712 | 251,250 |
| Expenditure of incidental fund | 252,028 | 250,199 | 259,713 | 265,508 | 268,647 |
| Other Expenditure ... | 28,882 | 22,434 | 29,590 | 24,039 | 27,833 |
| Total Expenditure... | 477,292 | 467,506 | 503,078 | 536,259 | 547,730 |
| Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund | 2,338,165 | 2,485,586 | 2,619,606 | 2,734,274 | 2,840,549 |
| Amount to credit of incidental fund | 90,011 | 93,153 | 91,320 | 108,767 | 104,830 |
| Amount invested—sick and funeral fund | 2,263,693 | 2,407,557 | 2,532,817 | 2,650,796 | 2,762,036 |
| Amount invested—incidental fund | 77,859 | 83,635 | 84,143 | 98,299 | 93,519 |
| Amount invested—other funds | 57,989 | 61,521 | 61,859 | 64,786 | 67,916 |
| Total invested ... | 2,399,541 | 2,552,713 | 2,678,819 | 2,813,881 | 2,923,471 |
| „ funds ... | 2,490,957 | 2,644,216 | 2,775,787 | 2,912,178 | 3,017,503 |

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

Societies lost slightly less than 6 per cent. of their members in 1917 through secession. This is an improvement as compared with 1916, in which year the secession rate was 7 per cent. of the mean membership. Most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. In this respect the experience is similar to that which prevails in life assurance companies. Expenses of management absorbed about 17 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1917. This ratio is very similar to that prevailing in well-managed life assurance companies, and is considerably below

the rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the lodge element is an essential feature of friendly societies, and that a considerable outlay is unavoidable in connexion with the lodges, it would appear that the rate of expense is very moderate.

Sickness and Mortality Experience 1903-7. An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07. This relates to male lives only. Tables containing rates of sickness and mortality obtained by the investigation are given in the *Year-Book* for 1913-14.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Labour legislation. The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not less than ten persons were working.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed, in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, and guarding of machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent than formerly, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employees, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

From that time onwards further legislative provisions have been passed at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognize the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factories laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted, ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are also restricted, and they must be given a half holiday every week.

**Wages
Boards.**

The Wages Board system of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria.

It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1896 by Sir Alexander Peacock. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board scheme. The Boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employees. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or by a meeting of employees. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason he introduces into Parliament a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Special Board. After this resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a Special Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from six to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employees), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or, if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor in Council appoints the chairman. The Board may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work, including the hours of each shift; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for casual work, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. Casual work is now defined in the Act as work or labour during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed by the Special Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question.

Resolutions in favour of appointing two new Special Boards (the Chemists' Shops Board and the Dispensaries Board) were carried in both Houses of the Legislature during 1917.

The powers conferred on the Milliners' Board were during the year redefined in a new Resolution passed by Parliament. The Board has been renamed the Headwear Board.

On 31st December, 1917, there were 149 Special Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 150,000 employees. Two of these Boards have not been constituted, viz., the Slaughtering for Export Board and the Felt Hatters Board.

The following is a list of Boards existent or authorized :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade | 37. Clothing (Waterproof) |
| 2. Aerated Water Carters | 38. Coal and Coke |
| 3. Agricultural Implements | 39. Confectioners |
| 4. Agricultural Implements (Country) | 40. Coopers |
| 5. Asphalters | 41. Cordage |
| 6. Bagmakers | 42. Cycle Trade |
| 7. Bedsteadmakers | 43. Dispensaries |
| 8. Bill Posters | 44. Drapers |
| 9. Biscuit | 45. Dressmakers |
| 10. Boiler Makers | 46. Dyers and Clothes Cleaners |
| 11. Boot | 47. Electrical Installation |
| 12. Boot Dealers | 48. Electrical Supply |
| 13. Brassworkers | 49. Electroplaters |
| 14. Bread | 50. Engine-drivers (Factory) |
| 15. Bread (Country) | 51. Engine-drivers (Mining) |
| 16. Bread (Provincial) | 52. Engineering |
| 17. Bread Carters | 53. Engravers |
| 18. Brewers | 54. Farriers |
| 19. Bricklayers | 55. Fellmongers |
| 20. Brick Trade | 56. Fish and Poultry |
| 21. Brushmakers | 57. Flour |
| 22. Builders' Labourers | 58. Flour (Country) |
| 23. Butchers | 59. Fuel and Fodder |
| 24. Butchers (Country) | 60. Fuel and Fodder (Country) |
| 25. Butchers (Provincial) | 61. Furniture |
| 26. Butter | 62. Furniture Dealers |
| 27. Candlemakers | 63. Gardeners |
| 28. Cardboard Box Trade | 64. Gas Meter |
| 29. Carpenters | 65. Glass Workers |
| 30. Carriage | 66. Grocers |
| 31. Carters | 67. Grocers' Sundries |
| 32. Chaffcutters | 68. Grocers (Wholesale) |
| 33. Chemists' Shops | 69. Hairdressers |
| 34. Cigar Trade | 70. Ham and Bacon Curers |
| 35. Clerks (Commercial) | 71. Hardware |
| 36. Clothing (Manufacturing Men's) | 72. Hats (Straw) |
| | 73. Hatters (Felt) |
| | 74. *Headwear |

* Formerly the Milliners Board.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 75. Horsehair | 113. Polish |
| 76. Hospital Attendants | 114. Pottery Trade |
| 77. Hotel Employeess | 115. Printers |
| 78. Ice | 116. Printers (Country) |
| 79. Ironmoulders | 117. Printers (Provincial) |
| 80. Jam Trade | 118. Process Engravers |
| 81. Jewellers | 119. Quarry |
| 82. Knitters | 120. Rubber Trade |
| 83. Leather Goods | 121. Saddlery |
| 84. Lift | 122. Saddlery (Country) |
| 85. Livery Stable | 123. Sewer Builders |
| 86. Malt | 124. Shirt |
| 87. Manure (Animal) | 125. Shop Assistants (Country) |
| 88. Manure (Artificial) | 126. Slaters and Tilers |
| 89. Marine Store | 127. Slaughtering for Export |
| 90. Meat Preservers | 128. Soap and Soda |
| 91. Men's Clothing | 129. Starch |
| 92. Millet Broom | 130. Stationery |
| 93. Miners (Coal) | 131. Stone Cutters |
| 94. Miners (Gold) | 132. Storemen, Packers, and Sorters |
| 95. Motor Drivers | 133. Tanners |
| 96. Nailmakers | 134. Tea Packing |
| 97. Night Watchmen's | 135. Tentmakers |
| 98. Office Cleaners | 136. Tiemakers |
| 99. Opticians | 137. Tilelayers |
| 100. Organ | 138. Timber Fellers |
| 101. Ovenmakers | 139. Tinsmiths |
| 102. Painters | 140. Tramway |
| 103. Paper | 141. Tuckpointers |
| 104. Paper Bag Trade | 142. Underclothing |
| 105. Pastrycooks | 143. Undertakers |
| 106. Perambulator | 144. Watchmakers |
| 107. Photographers | 145. Wicker |
| 108. Picture Frame | 146. Wireworkers |
| 109. Plasterers | 147. Woodworkers |
| 110. Plasterers (Fibrous) | 148. Woodworkers (Country) |
| 111. Plate Glass | 149. Woolen Trade |
| 112. Plumbers | |

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets (until the first Determination is made) as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Department of Labour acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. The Chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Department of Labour to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Department of Labour, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may order that any arrears of wages that may be due be paid. It is, however, open to any worker, if he has made demand in writing on the employers within two months from the date same became due, to sue in a civil court for the amount of wages owing to him. Employers must pay all wages due at least once in every fortnight.

Appeals.

Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Special Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court has been asked to make or alter twenty-six Determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons. The President, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holds such office for such period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, and must sit in every Court of Industrial Appeals. The Honorable Sir H. E. A. Hodges has been appointed President. The other members can only act in the Court for which they are appointed, and one must be a representative of employers and the other a representative of employees. Each must be nominated in writing by the side which he represents, and must have been *bonâ fide* and actually engaged in the trade concerned for at least six months during the three years immediately preceding his nomination. Subject to the Act a majority decides every reference to the Court. Since its re-constitution in 1915 the Court has dealt with twelve cases.

Rise in earnings.

During the year 1917 determinations made by 141 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The figures taken from the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories show in most cases a considerable increase in average

earnings consequent thereon. Some instances of the increases are given below :—

| Trade. | Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees. | | Increase. |
|------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|
| | Before First Determination was made. | In 1917. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Aerated Water | 1 6 7 | 2 4 1 | 0 17 6 |
| Agricultural Implements | 1 19 5 | 2 16 2 | 0 16 9 |
| Asphalters | 2 2 10 | 2 18 2 | 0 15 4 |
| Bedsteadmakers | 1 12 2 | 2 16 8 | 1 4 6 |
| Boot | 1 3 2 | 2 4 9 | 1 1 7 |
| Boot Dealers | 1 6 11 | 2 0 9 | 0 13 10 |
| Bread | 1 12 6 | 3 4 3 | 1 11 9 |
| Brewers | 1 14 4 | 2 16 0 | 1 1 8 |
| Brushmakers | 1 3 1 | 2 3 7 | 1 0 6 |
| Butchers | 1 17 8 | 3 0 1 | 1 2 5 |
| Candlemakers | 1 4 8 | 2 12 9 | 1 8 1 |
| Carpenters | 2 7 6 | 3 12 6 | 1 5 0 |
| Clothing | 1 0 0 | 1 12 7 | 0 12 7 |
| „ Waterproof.. .. | 1 2 3 | 1 15 0 | 0 12 9 |
| Commercial Clerks | 1 10 7 | 2 10 11 | 1 0 4 |
| Coopers | 1 15 7 | 3 17 4 | 2 1 9 |
| Engravers | 1 16 11 | 2 10 10 | 0 13 11 |
| Farriers | 1 15 2 | 3 0 1 | 1 4 11 |
| Furniture Trade— | | | |
| (a) European (Cabinet making, &c). | 1 9 1 | 2 12 1 | 1 3 0 |
| (b) European (Mantelpieces) | 1 13 6 | 2 16 7 | 1 3 1 |
| Glassworkers | 1 14 11 | 3 6 0 | 1 11 1 |
| Grocers | 1 7 4 | 2 8 7 | 1 1 3 |
| Hairdressers | 1 2 9 | 2 5 3 | 1 2 6 |
| Ice | 2 10 3 | 3 8 9 | 0 18 6 |
| Jewellers | 1 13 10 | 2 14 3 | 1 0 5 |
| Lift Attendants | 1 5 0 | 2 10 8 | 1 5 8 |
| Malt | 2 1 1 | 3 3 0 | 1 1 11 |
| Marine Store | 1 5 7 | 2 15 10 | 1 10 3 |
| Men's Clothing | 1 18 4 | 2 12 0 | 0 13 8 |
| Millet Broom | 1 7 11 | 2 12 6 | 1 4 7 |
| Milliners | 0 10 11 | 0 19 6 | 0 8 7 |
| Painters | 2 0 9 | 3 5 0 | 1 4 3 |
| Picture Frame | 1 3 11 | 2 0 5 | 0 16 6 |
| Plate Glass | 1 7 6 | 2 11 2 | 1 3 8 |
| Plumbers | 1 12 8 | 3 5 6 | 1 12 10 |
| Pottery | 1 8 1 | 2 9 1 | 1 1 0 |
| Saddlery | 1 7 1 | 2 11 10 | 1 4 9 |
| „ Country | 1 10 7 | 2 1 7 | 0 11 0 |
| Slaters and Tilers | 2 0 8 | 3 11 6 | 1 10 10 |
| Starch | 1 0 9 | 2 8 7 | 1 7 10 |
| Stonecutters | 1 15 11 | 3 2 11 | 1 7 0 |
| Tanners | 1 11 9 | 2 19 8 | 1 7 11 |
| Watchmakers | 1 14 2 | 3 2 2 | 1 8 0 |
| Wicker | 1 2 11 | 2 6 0 | 1 3 1 |
| Woodworkers | 1 13 2 | 2 18 3 | 1 5 1 |
| „ Country | 2 9 0 | 3 2 7 | 0 13 7 |

Apprentices. The wages of apprentices in Victoria are fixed by the Wages Boards in each trade. These Boards also prescribe the form of indenture and the term of apprenticeship. Once a boy is indentured, it becomes the duty of the Department of Labour on the one hand to see that he is taught his trade properly, and on the other to enforce his proper attendance at his work, and generally to protect both parties and see that they carry out the agreement.

Factory legislation. The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1915 by the *Factories and Shops Act 1915*, No. 2650. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The existing Acts were merely consolidated.

On 20th October, 1914, the *Apprentices Act 1914*, No. 2540, came into operation, and it will remain in force until six months after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of a proclamation that a state of war or danger of war no longer exists. The effect of this Act is that an employer may, on obtaining a permit from the Minister of Labour, employ his apprentices for the same number of hours in each week as his adult employees are employed, and pay them *pro rata*.

Shops. Metropolitan District. Shortly stated, in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act 1915*, the hours for closing shops are as follows:—Hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops, dairy produce shops, flower shops, and pawnbrokers' shops (so far only as giving in or taking out pledges are concerned) are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are:—

- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.
- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.

Fish and oyster shops.
 Fruit and vegetable shops.
 Restaurants.
 Tobacconists' shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but may be fixed by regulation. Under a Regulation chemists' shops have to be closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, 1 p.m. on Saturday (re-opening from 6 to 8 p.m.) and 8 p.m. on other week days (including Sunday), and cooked meat shops are required to close at 10 p.m. on Friday, 11 p.m. on Saturday, and 8 p.m. on other week days.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1915* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and only applies to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under the Acts for overtime and tea money for shop employees.

Outside the Metropolitan District. The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, passed in November, 1914, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. on Fridays, and the Country Districts were thus brought into line with the Metropolitan District, in which the Saturday half-holiday had been observed for years. In certain cases an exemption may be petitioned for and the half-holiday fixed for a day other than Saturday.

The hours of closing *on other days* outside the Metropolitan District are fixed at 7 p.m., but, if a petition be received from a majority of any class of shopkeepers, they may be fixed earlier or later. The hours have been altered in accordance with this provision in a few municipalities. Hairdressers may choose either Wednesday or Saturday as the day on which they will observe the half-holiday, but, if they choose Wednesday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Fridays. Fourth Schedule shops are not affected by these provisions. Petrol may be sold at any hour to travellers to enable them to continue their journey.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915, the registration fee ranging from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed. During the year 1917 25,942 shops employing 26,795 persons were registered.

Factories. A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons, other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale, or in which electricity is generated for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression "handicraft" includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but a provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment of all females and of males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employee in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week, this provision being, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. All wages must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1917 the figures were 7,772 factories with 97,561 employees.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Government Labour Bureau. Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1917 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

| Year and Month. | Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis. | Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained. |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1917—January | 977 | 418 |
| February | 725 | 247 |
| March | 1,012 | 346 |
| April | 748 | 191 |
| May | 808 | 559 |
| June | 752 | 351 |
| July | 639 | 319 |
| August | 709 | 149 |
| September | 751 | 189 |
| October | 630 | 511 |
| November | 472 | 339 |
| December | 278 | 266 |

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau during the last five years :—

| Year. | Registrations Effected. | | Engagements Effected. |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | In the City. | In the Country. | |
| 1913 | 22,858 | 6,185 | 7,441 |
| 1914 | 33,878 | 11,274 | 8,302 |
| 1915 | 26,369 | 7,914 | 7,884 |
| 1916 | 13,483 | 2,847 | 3,956 |
| 1917 | 10,448 | 2,127 | 3,885 |

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently a large allowance must be made for duplication of registrations. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. Also in connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year allowance must be made for the fact that the same applicants may be

employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1917 the number of railway tickets advanced was 3,419, valued at £2,930, of which £2,536 has been refunded. During the past seventeen years 31,960 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £24,467, of which £14,986 has been refunded.

**Workers'
Compensation
Act.**

The principal provisions of this Act are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the Workers' Compensation Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.

For the financial year 1917-18 the premiums paid and outstanding, less reinsurance premiums and refunds, amounted to £27,426 1s. 0d., as compared with £26,249 7s. 4d. in the previous year. The number of claims settled and in course of settlement was 1,376, and a sum of £11,227 3s. 4d. had actually been paid away in settlement of claims and progress payments, this being the net sum after deduction of an amount for which provision had been made in the accounts of the previous year. It was estimated that a further sum of £3,023 5s. 5d. would be required to provide for the outstanding liability in respect of the unsettled claims.

As a result of the operations of the Office to the 30th June, 1918, there was at that date a credit balance of £22,824 5s. 10d., of which £19,000 represented a general reserve fund and £3,824 5s. 10d. was set aside as a special provision for bonuses.

The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account of the Office for the year ended 30th June, 1918, and the balance-sheet as at that date, are given on a subsequent page.

In spite of the various reductions in rates made by the Department, in accordance with the experience gained, the premium income is the largest amount secured since the office was established. The expense rate shows a decrease as compared with the year 1916-17.

During the year the amount of £7,505 13s. 2d., previously credited to the Bonus Reserve Fund, was distributed to policy-holders in accordance with a system under which due consideration was given to the premiums received from and the claim experience of each individual policy-holder.

Whilst the present tendency of taxation is to increase owing to the war, the Department has not only been instrumental in reducing premiums charged to employers, but has also paid bonuses to persons

who have effected insurances with it. The amount now standing to the credit of the Bonus Reserve Fund for future distribution is £3,824 5s. 10d.

The following table contains a statement of the premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each year since the establishment of the office:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1914-15 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c. | Claims (including those outstanding): | Accumulated Funds | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | General Reserve. | Bonus Reserve. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1914-15* ... | 27,502 | 3,006 | 2,750 | 1,494 |
| 1915-16 ... | 25,647 | 12,370 | -9,750 | 5,450 |
| 1916-17 ... | 26,249 | 13,977 | 14,750 | †7,500 |
| 1917-18 ... | 27,426 | 14,250 | 19,000 | 3,824 |

* Refers to a period of eight months only (7th November, 1914, to 30th June, 1915). Insurance was not compulsory until 7th May, 1915.

† Bonus distributed amongst policy holders.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the **Compulsory State Accident Insurance Office** or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act.

The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 30th June, 1918, was 48. One of the conditions of approval was that the company should deposit with the Treasurer a sum of not less than £6,000 (except in the case of subsidiary or acquired companies, where provision has been made for a smaller deposit), which sum was to be held in trust to insure the due fulfilment of policy obligations. The total amount lodged by all the companies which had been approved at the date mentioned was £279,000.

The amount quoted above as the minimum deposit required from insurance companies was based on the assumption that each company would charge the same rates of premium as were payable to the State Accident Insurance Office. It was quite at liberty to charge lower rates, but it seemed necessary to provide that, in the event of its doing so, the deposit lodged should be increased so that the interests of the policy-holders might be fully protected.

Up to the present (September, 1918) one scheme of compensation has been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

Schemes of Compensation.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|---------|----|--------|---|--------|----|----|--|---------|----|----|
| Claims | | | | 14,394 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Less claims recovered and provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1917 | 124 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 80,000 | 6 | 4 | | 27,426 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3,043 | 2 | 0 | | | | | 3,174 | 5 | 4 | | 18,142 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 3,167 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Provision for unearned premiums | | | | | | 11,227 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Provision for unadjusted claims | | | | | | 18,770 | 2 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Net Revenue, carried down | | | | | | 8,023 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 12,547 | 9 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | £40,568 | 1 | 0 | | Total | | | | £40,568 | 1 | 0 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|---------|----|----|----|--------|
| Administration Expenses | | | 594 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Agents' Expenses and Commission | | | 1,141 | 5 | 0 | | 12,547 |
| Expenses of Management, including Salaries | | | 3,511 | 12 | 0 | | 773 |
| Net Profit | | | 8,074 | 5 | 10 | | 18 |
| Total | | | £13,321 | 8 | 1 | | 8 |
| Net Revenue, brought down | | | | | | | |
| Interest on funds at Treasury | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | £13,321 | 8 | 1 | | |

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | <i>Assets.</i> | £ | s. | d. | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|---------|---|-----|----|----|-----------------------------|--------|----|---------|---|---|
| Unearned Premiums | | | 13,770 | 2 | 11 | | | Amount of Funds at Treasury | 24,686 | 13 | 6 | | |
| Outstanding Claims | | | 3,023 | 5 | 5 | | | Premiums due | 108 | 8 | 7 | | |
| Agents' Balances | | | 124 | 4 | 4 | | | Treasury Interest Accrued | 194 | 0 | 6 | | |
| Sundry Accounts unpaid | | | 15 | 5 | 7 | | | Stamps on Hand | 63 | 1 | 6 | | |
| Bonus Reserve | | | | | Nil | | | General Reserve Fund | 14,750 | 0 | 0 | | |
| General Reserve | | | 14,750 | 0 | 0 | | | Bonus Reserve Fund | | | Nil | | |
| Balance of Profit appropriated— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Reserve | 4,250 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bonus Reserve | 3,824 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 8,074 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | £39,757 | 4 | 1 | | | Total | | | £39,757 | 4 | 1 |

Social Condition.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c. The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1917, was 233. The total receipts of all the organizations were £2,175,823, of which £1,673,225 was contributed by the Government, and £502,598 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,123,577. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 15,268, and there were no less than 157,865 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.— INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1916-17.

| Name of Institution, &c. | Number of Institutions. | Daily Average Indoor Patients | Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year). |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | From Government. | From Other Sources. | Total. | |
| HOSPITALS. | | | | | | | |
| General Hospitals | 51 | 2,106 | 62,698 | 68,617 | 192,343 | 260,960 | 222,285 |
| Women's Hospital | 1 | 157 | 2,794 | 5,320 | 12,489 | 18,309 | 21,519 |
| Children's Hospital | 1 | 143 | 11,610 | 2,500 | 16,249 | 18,749 | 16,182 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1 | 28 | 2,917 | 850 | 2,741 | 3,591 | 2,791 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 1 | 102 | .. | 3,691 | 1,017 | 4,708 | 4,708 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 1 | 84 | .. | 2,402 | 2,740 | 5,142 | 5,142 |
| Convalescent Homes | 2 | 31 | .. | 320 | 1,837 | 2,157 | 2,572 |
| Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions | 4 | 330 | 9,620 | 4,050 | 19,273 | 23,323 | 17,394 |
| Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House | 12 | 5,365 | .. | 228,921 | 28,151 | 257,072 | 257,072 |
| Foundling Hospitals | 2 | 277 | .. | 3,908 | 5,468 | 9,361 | 8,791 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1 | 250 | .. | 13,255 | 81,359 | 94,614 | 93,758 |
| Total | 77 | 9,363 | 89,639 | 334,334 | 363,652 | 697,986 | 652,014 |

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1916-17—*continued.*

| Name of Institution, &c. | Number of Institutions. | Daily Average Indoor Patients | Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year). |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | From Government. | From Other Sources. | Total. | |
| BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES. | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Benevolent Asylums | 8 | 1,910 | 870 | 17,996 | 31,207 | 49,203 | 47,919 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 1 | 72 | .. | .. | 5,349 | 5,349 | 4,621 |
| Freemasons' Homes | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | 1,794 | 1,794 | 1,792 |
| Benevolent Societies | 85 | .. | 11,218 | 12,654 | 20,207 | 32,861 | 31,998 |
| Orphan Asylums | 10 | 1,648 | .. | 4,477 | 31,361 | 35,838 | 33,773 |
| Total | 105 | 3,648 | 12,088 | 35,127 | 89,918 | 125,045 | 120,108 |
| REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 13 | 513 | 10,448 | 167,379 | 8,540 | 175,919 | 175,919 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 24 | .. | 1,749 | 1,020 | 2,769 | 2,769 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 28 | .. | 481 | 1,654 | 2,135 | 2,010 |
| Female Refuges | 10 | 693 | .. | 2,605 | 24,977 | 27,582 | 27,033 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 5 | 156 | .. | 400 | 6,065 | 6,465 | 6,338 |
| Prison Association of Victoria | 1 | .. | 461 | 350 | 575 | 925 | 869 |
| Gaols and Penal Establishments | 15 | 754 | .. | 59,614 | .. | 59,614 | 59,614 |
| Total | 46 | 2,168 | 10,909 | 232,578 | 42,831 | 275,409 | 274,552 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| Old-age and Invalid Pensioners | .. | .. | 36,985 | 1,070,386 | .. | 1,070,386 | 1,070,386 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 1 | 89 | .. | 706 | 2,743 | 3,443 | 2,992 |
| Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's) | 1 | .. | 3,342 | .. | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Charity Organization Society | 1 | .. | 607 | .. | 2,668 | 2,668 | 2,762 |
| Free Dispensaries | 2 | .. | 4,295 | 100 | 777 | 877 | 760 |
| Total | 5 | 89 | 45,229 | 1,071,186 | 6,197 | 1,077,383 | 1,076,908 |
| Grand Total | 233 | 15,268 | 157,865 | 1,673,225 | 502,598 | 2,175,823 | 2,123,577 |

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1916-17 amounted to £1,045,823, of which £543,225, or 52 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £993,577. Of the Government contribution, £404,142 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale and Heatherton Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1908 it was £637,842, and it had increased to £993,577 in 1917. This is equivalent to an advance of about 56 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 42 per cent., and that from other sources by 83 per cent. in the period mentioned. Information in regard to the receipts and expenditure in each year of the period is given in the accompanying table:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year ended 30th June. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| | Government aid. | Other. | Total. | Building and extra-ordinary Repairs. | Maintenance. | Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 .. | 383,086 | 267,264 | 650,350 | 118,642 | 515,038 | 4,162 | 637,842 |
| 1909 .. | 378,164 | 264,770 | 642,934 | 131,066 | 542,431 | 3,128 | 676,675 |
| 1910 .. | 385,467 | 295,741 | 681,208 | 98,379 | 564,033 | 4,465 | 662,377 |
| 1911 .. | 436,850 | 314,065 | 751,524 | 147,387 | 530,488 | 4,215 | 732,090 |
| 1912 .. | 446,332 | 334,722 | 831,054 | 192,712 | 614,705 | 3,143 | 810,560 |
| 1913 .. | 468,588 | 347,963 | 816,551 | 179,514 | 668,034 | 4,434 | 852,082 |
| 1914 .. | 435,018 | 347,053 | 832,071 | 154,565 | 705,768 | 6,529 | 866,862 |
| 1915 .. | 541,668 | 349,421 | 891,089 | 137,589 | 774,873 | 6,635 | 919,147 |
| 1916 .. | 525,682 | 418,050 | 943,732 | 89,904 | 846,339 | 8,863 | 945,106 |
| 1917 .. | 543,225 | 502,598 | 1,045,823 | 122,801 | 850,357 | 10,619 | 993,577 |

Charitable
institutions
—average
cost per
inmate.

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1916-17.

| Description of Institution. | Daily average Number of Inmates. | Total Cost of Maintenance. | Average cost of each Inmate. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| General Hospitals | 2,106 | 196,072 | 93 | 2 | 0 |
| Women's Hospital | 157 | 15,454 | 98 | 8 | 8 |
| Children's Hospital | 143 | 13,977 | 97 | 14 | 10 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 62 | 6,244 | 100 | 14 | 2 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 28 | 2,714 | 96 | 18 | 7 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 250 | 22,532 | 90 | 2 | 7 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ... | 95 | 1,738 | 18 | 5 | 11 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 182 | 5,057 | 27 | 15 | 9 |
| Greenville Sanatorium for Consumptives | 162 | 4,708 | 46 | 3 | 2 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 84 | 4,891 | 58 | 4 | 6 |
| Receiving Houses for the Insane | 5,865 | 241,631 | 41 | 4 | 0 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | | | | | |
| Idiot Asylum | 1,910 | 44,611 | 23 | 7 | 2 |
| Benevolent Asylums | | | | | |
| Convalescent Homes | 31 | 2,003 | 64 | 12 | 3 |
| Blind Asylums | 160 | 4,292 | 26 | 16 | 6 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 98 | 3,787 | 38 | 12 | 10 |
| Orphan Asylums | 1,648 | 25,310 | 15 | 7 | 2 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 10,961 | 175,754 | 16 | 0 | 8 |
| Female Refuges | 693 | 25,816 | 37 | 5 | 1 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 156 | 5,275 | 33 | 16 | 3 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 72 | 3,525 | 48 | 19 | 2 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 24 | 2,769 | 115 | 7 | 6 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution ... | 28 | 2,010 | 71 | 15 | 9 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 89 | 2,891 | 32 | 9 | 8 |
| Freemasons' Home | 18 | 899 | 49 | 18 | 11 |
| Total | 24,962 | 813,960 | 32 | 12 | 2 |

In calculating the average cost of each inmate the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and

Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being somewhat higher. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1916-17 slightly more than half was contributed by the Government, and about 11 per cent. was collected from patients. The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings are shown hereunder :—

SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
IN VICTORIA, 1916-17.

| Receipts. | General Hospitals. | Women's Hospital. | Children's Hospital. | Eye and Ear Hospital. | Queen's Memorial Hospital. | Other Hospitals. | Other Institutions. | Total. |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government Aid | 68,617 | 5,820 | 2,500 | 1,450 | 13,255 | 4,758 | 446,825 | 543,225 |
| Municipal Grants | 11,664 | 356 | 398 | 302 | 11,314 | 209 | 5,985 | 30,223 |
| Private Contributions | 35,230 | 1,095 | 4,766 | 527 | .. | 1,755 | 44,195 | 87,568 |
| Proceeds of Entertainments .. | 39,130 | 117 | 259 | .. | .. | 697 | 5,694 | 45,897 |
| Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates | 32,824 | 2,254 | 5,198 | 1,382 | 3 | 2,345 | 15,469 | 59,475 |
| Hospital Sunday and Church Donations | 15,250 | 1,490 | 1,927 | 721 | .. | 459 | 2,458 | 22,305 |
| Contributions of Indoor Patients .. | 32,894 | 4,171 | 1,432 | 1,144 | .. | 1,341 | 60,104 | 101,086 |
| Out-patients' Fees | 8,162 | 231 | 1,338 | 1,528 | .. | 553 | .. | 11,812 |
| Proceeds of Inmates' Labour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,411 | 26,411 |
| Interest or Rent | 9,412 | 127 | 593 | 500 | .. | 68 | 15,618 | 26,318 |
| Other Receipts | 7,777 | 2,648 | 338 | 267 | 70,042 | 767 | 9,659 | 91,498 |
| Total | 260,960 | 18,309 | 18,749 | 7,821 | 94,614 | 12,952 | 632,418 | 1,045,823 |

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1917, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the

Charitable institutions—accommodation.

calendar year 1917. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, eight of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows :—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1916-17.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Dormitories. | | Number of Beds for Inmates. | Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed. |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Capacity in Cubic Feet. | | |
| General Hospitals ... | 51 | 428 | 4,695,890 | 3,470 | 1,353 |
| Women's Hospital ... | 1 | 27 | 229,970 | 179 | 1,285 |
| Children's Hospital ... | 1 | 17 | 151,855 | 140 | 1,085 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 1 | 14 | 78,092 | 84 | 930 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1 | 4 | 25,720 | 30 | 857 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1 | 50 | 499,098 | 514* | 971 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | 1 | 7 | 50,165 | 127 | 395 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 1 | 5 | 17,208 | 41 | 420 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 1 | 13 | 58,582 | 100 | 586 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium ... | 1 | 13 | 99,728 | 90 | 1,109 |
| Receiving Houses for the Insane | 2 | 22 | 67,182 | 65 | 1,034 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 9 | 1,410 | 3,648,949 | 4,818 | 757 |
| Idiot Asylum ... | 1 | 20 | 114,288 | 326 | 351 |
| Benevolent Asylums ... | 8 | 185 | 1,980,350 | 2,405 | 823 |
| Convalescent Homes ... | 2 | 24 | 68,790 | 61 | 1,128 |
| Blind Asylums ... | 2 | 12 | 93,200 | 94 | 991 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 1 | 4 | 87,604 | 90 | 973 |
| Orphan Asylums ... | 10 | 89 | 880,276 | 1,714 | 514 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 13 | 58 | 271,420 | 604 | 449 |
| Female Refugees ... | 10 | 170 | 620,193 | 824 | 753 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 5 | 28 | 128,258 | 234 | 548 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 11 | 46,796 | 50 | 936 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 39 | 46,151 | 55 | 840 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 1 | 20 | 70,669 | 89 | 794 |
| Total ... | 126 | 2,670 | 14,030,434 | 16,204 | 866 |

* Including Cots.

Charitable
Institutions
—Inmates
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1916-17.

| Description of Institution | Number of Inmates. | | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | Total during the Year. | Daily Average. | | |
| | | | | Per cent. |
| General Hospitals | 23,639 | 2,106 | 2,739 | 9.6 |
| Women's Hospital | 4,469 | 157 | 99 | 2.2 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,699 | 143 | 386 | 14.3 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 1,215 | 62 | 4 | .3 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 347 | 28 | 7 | 2.0 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 3,747 | 250 | 122 | 3.2 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | 259 | 95 | 10 | 3.9 |
| Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 252 | 182 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 293 | 102 | 6 | 2.1 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 276 | 84 | 90 | 32.6 |
| Receiving Houses for the Insane | 732 | 50 | 11 | 1.5 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 6,405 | 5,475 | 380 | 5.9 |
| Idiot Asylum | 381 | 340 | 29 | 7.6 |
| Benevolent Asylums | 3,290 | 1,910 | 516 | 15.7 |
| Convalescent Homes | 877 | 31 | 1 | .1 |
| Blind Asylums | 193 | 160 | 2 | 1.0 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 115 | 98 | ... | ... |
| Orphan Asylums | 2,105 | 1,648 | 7 | .3 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 12,670 | 10,981 | 110 | .9 |
| Female Refugees | 1,077 | 693 | 9 | .8 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 879 | 156 | 2 | .2 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 83 | 72 | 10 | 12.0 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 151 | 24 | ... | ... |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 76 | 28 | ... | ... |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 110 | 89 | 1 | \$. |
| Freemasons' Home | 21 | 18 | 4 | 19.0 |
| Total | 71,361 | 24,962 | 4,549 | 6.4 |

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 70 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 118 infants in the Female Refugees, and 185 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The following statement contains particulars as to the number of beds, the number of patients treated, and the deaths which occurred in general hospitals during the year 1916-17. The receipts, distinguishing moneys received from the

Patients
treated, etc.,
in hospitals.

Government and other sources, and the expenditure per head for maintenance are also shown :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS;
ALSO DEATHS, TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
PER HEAD FOR MAINTENANCE, 1916-17.

| Hospital. | Number of Beds. | Total Indoor Patients treated during Year. | Average Daily Number of Indoor Patients treated. | Number of Deaths. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure per Head for Maintenance. |
|------------------|-----------------|--|--|-------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | From Government. | Other. | Total. | |
| Amherst .. | 122 | 404 | 61.0 | 15 | £ 2,415 | £ 645 | £ 3,060 | £ s. d. 45 6 7 |
| Ararat .. | 70 | 481 | 58.3 | 24 | 850 | 1,837 | 2,687 | 41 16 4 |
| Ballarat .. | 170 | 1,117 | 74.0 | 104 | 2,300 | 7,252 | 9,552 | 88 18 8 |
| Beechworth .. | 95 | 312 | 27.2 | 20 | 1,460 | 3,168 | 4,568 | 98 18 6 |
| Bendigo .. | 222 | 1,912 | 114.0 | 127 | 2,808 | 14,624 | 17,432 | 120 13 2 |
| Castlemaine .. | 75 | 449 | 33.0 | 39 | 800 | 2,054 | 2,854 | 76 8 6 |
| Daylesford .. | 52 | 157 | 15.3 | 15 | 453 | 1,926 | 2,379 | 81 10 1 |
| Geelong .. | 217 | 1,271 | 136.0 | 118 | 2,250 | 6,498 | 8,748 | 57 9 5 |
| Hamilton .. | 91 | 445 | 40.2 | 25 | 860 | 3,694 | 4,554 | 72 15 8 |
| Kyneton .. | 54 | 285 | 19.9 | 26 | 525 | 2,817 | 3,342 | 114 8 5 |
| Maryborough .. | 95 | 404 | 28.7 | 24 | 925 | 1,113 | 2,038 | 74 2 3 |
| Melbourne .. | 325 | 5,841 | 333.1 | 828 | 20,500 | 30,770 | 51,270 | 130 5 4 |
| Alfred .. | 168 | 2,442 | 159.5 | 276 | 6,453 | 15,606 | 22,059 | 118 8 0 |
| Austin .. | 230 | 497 | 220.3 | 207 | 5,650 | 14,995 | 20,645 | 55 12 7 |
| Homeopathic .. | 98 | 1,426 | 77.2 | 93 | 1,500 | 7,359 | 8,859 | 96 8 6 |
| St. Vincent's .. | 138 | 2,613 | 134.0 | 160 | 4,100 | 18,097 | 22,197 | 107 5 3 |
| Mooroopna .. | 80 | 831 | 55.4 | 57 | 1,650 | 5,854 | 7,504 | 70 17 4 |
| Sale .. | 72 | 637 | 42.2 | 44 | 950 | 2,393 | 3,343 | 92 5 6 |
| Stawell .. | 66 | 256 | 20.0 | 19 | 533 | 2,129 | 2,662 | 90 12 0 |
| Swan Hill .. | 52 | 332 | 19.3 | 22 | 475 | 2,994 | 3,469 | 110 5 2 |
| Wangaratta .. | 65 | 438 | 27.8 | 37 | 1,125 | 2,925 | 4,050 | 90 17 3 |
| Warrnambool .. | 89 | 503 | 46.0 | 52 | 875 | 1,900 | 2,775 | 57 10 10 |
| Other Hospitals | 824 | 5,536 | 363.6 | 413 | 9,220 | 41,693 | 50,913 | 98 0 8 |
| Total .. | 3,470 | 28,639 | 2,106.0 | 2,739 | 68,617 | 192,343 | 260,960 | 93 2 0 |

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital, and a reference to its recent rebuilding.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain 325 beds, in which 5,841 in-patients were treated in 1916-17. In the out-patients' department 29,346 persons were treated in that year, including 8,469 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 144,284.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1917, numbered 257,811; the out-patients, 1,088,871.

In 1916-17 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £15,500 and for the re-building fund to £5,000; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £784; private contributions amounted to £6,206; bequests to £4,100; Hospital Sunday collections to £5,705; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £3,930; and out-patients' fees to £2,715; interest yielded a revenue of £3,633; and £3,697 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £51,270. The expenditure was £48,366—£3,762 for buildings, £43,392 for maintenance, and £1,212 miscellaneous items.

Statements showing the nature of the work performed by the following hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586:—

Other
Hospitals, &c.

Alfred Hospital.
 Homoeopathic Hospital.
 Austin Hospital.
 St. Vincent's Hospital.
 Women's Hospital.
 Queen Victoria Hospital.
 Children's Hospital.
 Eye and Ear Hospital.
 Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind.
 Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution.
 Benevolent Asylums.
 Benevolent Societies.
 Orphan Asylums.
 Convalescent Homes.
 Free Dispensaries.
 St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital.
 Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home.
 Refuges for Women.
 Salvation Army Rescue Homes.
 Night Shelter.
 Prison Association of Victoria.
 Australian Health Society.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium. The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient cases was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the permanent head of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1917, 272 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 58 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 108 did very well, 77 were classed as incurable, and 40 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Six deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 41 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 3,754 patients. Of these, 2,537 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 666 were incurable; 56 died; 454 left of their own accord; and 41 remained at end of 1917. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 100 patients.

Amherst and Heatherton Sanatoria. The Amherst Sanatorium, for incipient cases, is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department. It is for the treatment of females only. At this institution there is accommodation for 60 patients. During the year 1917, 210 patients were treated, of whom 154 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 21 left, described as incurable; 2 died; and 33 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,603 patients; of these, 1,438 were discharged cured or relieved; 27 left of their own accord; 87 were incurable; 18 died; and 33 remained on 31st December, 1917.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, containing 92 beds. There were on 1st January, 1917, 74 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 192, making a total of 266 who received treatment during the year 1917. Of these, 111 were discharged, 80 died, and 75 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 125 beds are provided at Austin Hospital, 20 of these being specially set apart for cases nominated by the Honorable the Minister of Health.

**St. John
Ambulance
Association.**

The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Full information in regard to the formation of classes may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. J. Harold Lord, 463 Swanston-street, Melbourne, 'Phone Central 122.

**Victorian Civil
Ambulance
Service.**

This service, which is associated with St. John Ambulance Association, attended to 8,487 calls, of which 1,273 were accidents, during the year ended 30th April, 1918, and the mileage travelled was 79,328. In 1,694 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 54, were undertaken during the year, one journey extending over 200 miles.

**Charity
Organization
Society.**

A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1917, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £1,435; expenditure, £1,221; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,120; expenditure, £1,443; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £113; expenditure, £98. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,412, of which 607 were new cases investigated. The result of the investigation into these 607 cases showed that in 506 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 91 to misconduct; while 10 cases come under other headings.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

**Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.**

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893 about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land. After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work. On 14th June, 1904, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 9,267 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, for the last financial year, was 9s. 3d. per week per man.

At 30th June, 1918, there was a credit balance of £81 in the trust accounts. The receipts from sales, &c. during 1917-18 amounted to £1,881, as follows:—Dairy, £910; pigs, £314; hides, bones, &c., £104; wages of men working off the place, £30; prizes, £19; rent, £62; dairy herd, £326; nursery, £103; and miscellaneous, £13.

The following are the amounts of Government grants expended since the establishment of the Colony:—

| Year. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. |
|------------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1893-4 to 1897-8 | 14,840 3 9 | 1913-14 | 100 0 0 |
| 1898-9 to 1902-3 | 16,977 5 4 | 1914-15 | 500 0 0 |
| 1903-4 to 1907-8 | 4,445 6 8 | 1915-16 | 500 0 0 |
| 1908-9 | 549 19 9 | 1916-17 | 375 0 0 |
| 1909-10 | 550 0 0 | 1917-18 | 375 0 0 |
| 1910-11 | 550 0 0 | | |
| 1911-12 | 400 0 0 | Total | 40,562 15 6 |
| 1912-13 | 400 0 0 | | |

The present trustees are P. J. Carroll, Esq. (chairman and superintendent), J. R. Pescott, Esq., S. Whitehead, Esq., F. Johnston, Esq., and T. Keiley, Esq. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is Government Labour Bureau, corner of King and Bourke streets, Melbourne.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the

Humane
Society.

most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1918, 68 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 20 certificates, 14 bronze medals, and 8 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1917-18 amounted to £455, and the expenditure to £449. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1917-18, 18 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 1 in New South Wales, 6 in Western Australia, 4 in Tasmania, 6 in Queensland, 6 in South Australia, and 1 in New Zealand. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows :—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no necessity for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society makes a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY.

**Royal Life
Saving
Society.**

are :—

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." Its objects

1. To promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned.
2. To stimulate public opinion in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, &c.
3. To encourage floating, diving, plunging, and such other swimming arts as would be of assistance to a person endeavouring to save life.
4. To arrange and promote public lectures, demonstrations and competitions, and to form classes of instruction, so as to bring about a widespread and thorough knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of natation.

The work done by the society has increased greatly since its inauguration, and in 1917-18 the awards granted totalled 1,041, which is the largest number in one season. Life saving classes have been formed in connexion with the Victorian police, and the consent of the authorities has been obtained to allow members of the force who have obtained awards to wear the official badge of the society on their arms. The whole of the State schools in Victoria have become affiliated to the society, and it is considered that the awards will be considerably increased as the result of this connexion.

The objects of the Society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1917, 2,040 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 1,641 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 122 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £764 and the expenditure to £383.

In Melbourne and suburbs the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The following amounts were collected in each of the last five years:— 1913, £12,274; 1914, £11,686; 1915, £15,911; 1916, £18,525; and 1917, £19,020.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £384,444.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions in 1917 are given below. The amount collected in that year was £19,020:—

| | £ |
|---|--------|
| Melbourne Hospital | 4,783 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,082 |
| Alfred Hospital | 2,039 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital | 1,698 |
| Women's Hospital | 1,512 |
| Benevolent Asylum | 1,239 |
| Austin Hospital | 1,180 |
| Homœopathic Hospital | 1,039 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 924 |
| St. John Ambulance Association | 500 |
| Melbourne District Nursing Society | 500 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital | 331 |
| Other Institutions | 700 |
| Total distributed | 18,527 |

Wattle Day.

On a day fixed, about the beginning of September in each year, ladies attired in white costumes sell sprigs of wattle blossom in the streets and elsewhere, and the amounts obtained are usually allotted to the children's charities. The sums which have been raised each year during the last five years are as follows:—1914, £2,115; 1915, £2,553; 1916, £8,604; and 1917, £7,000.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an Act passed in 1908 and Amending Acts. The *Year Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the amounts of pensions payable and the persons entitled to receive them.

Amendments have been made during the last year which affect the payments to dependants of members of the Commonwealth ~~naval~~ and military forces.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is 12s. 6d. per week, and the commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

Invalid pensions are, subject to conditions set forth in the Act, payable to every person above the age of 16 years who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid, or who is permanently blind, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1918, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—Men, 10,975; women, 18,184; total, 29,159. Invalid pensioners—Men, 4,288; women, 4,613; total, 8,901.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, 31 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1918.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling

Pensioners, 1901 to 1917-18.

relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1918, it had reached a total of 29,159 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year from the inception of the system and the amount expended each year are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1918.

| Financial Year. | Number of Pensioners at end of Period. | | | Actual Amount Paid in Pensions. |
|---|--|----------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Old-Age. | Invalid. | Total. | |
| 18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act) | 16,275 | ... | 16,275 | £ 129,338 |
| 1901-2 | 14,570 | ... | 14,570 | 292,432 |
| 1902-3 | 12,417 | ... | 12,417 | 215,973 |
| 1903-4 | 11,609 | ... | 11,609 | 205,150 |
| 1904-5 | 11,209 | ... | 11,209 | 200,464 |
| 1905-6 | 10,990 | ... | 10,990 | 189,127 |
| 1906-7 | 10,732 | ... | 10,732 | 187,793 |
| 1907-8 | 11,288 | ... | 11,288 | 233,573 |
| 1908-9 | 12,368 | ... | 12,368 | 270,827 |
| 1909-10 (under Federal Act)... | 20,218 | ... | 20,218 | 470,656 |
| 1910-11 | 23,722 | 2,272 | 25,994 | 573,699 |
| 1911-12 | 24,449 | 3,162 | 27,611 | 672,593 |
| 1912-13 | 25,434 | 3,918 | 29,352 | 715,924 |
| 1913-14 | 27,150 | 4,844 | 31,994 | 795,449 |
| 1914-15 | 28,365 | 6,054 | 34,419 | 839,718 |
| 1915-16 | 28,446 | 6,869 | 35,315 | 908,159 |
| 1916-17 | 29,064 | 7,921 | 36,985 | 1,070,386 |
| 1917-18 | 29,159 | 8,901 | 38,060 | 1,168,498 |

Maternity Allowance.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1918, was 196,426 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £982,130.

War Pensions.

The number of war pensions in force Victoria on 30th June, 1918, was 34,341, and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £1,128,478.

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1916 and 1917 :—

Lunacy
Department.

| | On 31st December— | | Increase (+). Decrease (-). |
|--|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1916. | 1917. | |
| In State Hospitals... .. | 5,105 | 5,133 | + 28 |
| On Trial Leave from State Hospitals | 576 | 571 | - 5 |
| Boarded out | 112 | 129 | + 17 |
| In Licensed Houses | 75 | 71 | - 4 |
| On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses | 15 | 15 | ... |
| Total Number of Registered Insane... | 5,883 | 5,919 | + 36 |
| In Receiving Institutions | 51 | 52 | + 1 |
| Total | 5,934 | 5,971 | + 37 |
| Voluntary Boarders | 46 | 34 | - 12 |
| Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers | 16 | 84 | + 68 |

(Not included in other statistics).

The low increments noted in 1915 and 1916 were maintained in 1917, so that, for these years at least, war conditions have not materially increased the burden of the State so far as cases of mental disorder and defect are concerned. The average annual increment over a period of fifteen years or so has approximated 100 cases for whom provision of some sort has to be made, but strangely enough these war years have very low increments and a similar condition of things has been observed in Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1916 there were actually 26 less patients in the State Hospitals for the Insane at the end of the year as contrasted with the beginning, but this year there has been an increase of 28, bringing us back to the figures at the end of 1915. In 1916 there was a very large addition to the numbers of those out on trial leave from the State Hospitals, but this year the numbers have fallen somewhat, whilst the number of those boarded out has increased. A large number of patients (140) have been admitted under the voluntary boarder clauses of the Act, the number resident at the end of the year being 34, as against 46 in the previous year. Necessarily there has been a steady increase in the cases of mental disorder amongst returned soldiers, but many of those figuring in this return belong to other States of the Commonwealth; still we must anticipate a further increase in these numbers, and it is satisfactory to know that special provision is being made for them. They should be enumerated separately in the lunacy statistical returns.

It is more than probable that these years of low increments will be succeeded by years of high admission rates and increases in the

residuum, as it is most unlikely that the lessons of the war will so affect the social fabric as to make insanity any more uncommon for many years to come; even if intemperance and venereal disease be so combatted as to diminish the numerous cases arising therefrom, the great predisposing factor of heredity will continue, and we may find added thereto industrial distress and lack of occupation as causative factors.

With regard to the admissions to the State Hospitals, there has been a very definite decrease in the last two years, as the following table shows:—

| Year. | First Admissions. | | | Re-admissions. | | | Total Admissions. |
|-------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| 1910 | 379 | 328 | 707 | 43 | 52 | 95 | 802 |
| 1911 | 366 | 315 | 681 | 66 | 70 | 136 | 817 |
| 1912 | 411 | 298 | 709 | 45 | 52 | 97 | 806 |
| 1913 | 461 | 331 | 792 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 858 |
| 1914 | 407 | 306 | 713 | 38 | 56 | 94 | 807 |
| 1915 | 371 | 315 | 686 | 63 | 75 | 138 | 824 |
| 1916 | 342 | 317 | 659 | 61 | 52 | 113 | 772 |
| 1917 | 363 | 325 | 688 | 39 | 35 | 74 | 762 |

Voluntary Boarders (not included in above figures)—

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|
| 1915 (admissions) | .. | 90 |
| 1916 | .. | 136 |
| 1917 | .. | 140 |

The proportion of insane to the total population is 1 in 238·4.

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN VICTORIA.

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 as compared with ten years previously.

There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, as compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

Blind and deaf and dumb persons in Victoria.

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected and reformatory children. There were at the end of 1917 three industrial and six reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1917, numbered 11,143—10,966 neglected and 177 reformatory children—and there were 38 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1913 TO 1917.

| Year. | NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR. | | | | | Total Neglected Children. |
|----------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Boarded Out. | Placed with friends on Probation. | Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed. | In Institutions (including Hospitals). | Visiting Relatives, &c. | |
| 1913 ... | 6,786 | 675 | 566 | 328 | 7 | 8,362 |
| 1914 ... | 7,486 | 741 | 539 | 370 | 13 | 9,149 |
| 1915 ... | 8,040 | 911 | 625 | 401 | 7 | 9,984 |
| 1916 ... | 8,801 | 788 | 625 | 365 | 6 | 10,585 |
| 1917 ... | 9,130 | 848 | 532 | 444 | 12 | 10,966 |

| Year. | NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR. | | | | | Total Reformatory Children. |
|----------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | In Reformatory Schools. | Placed with Relatives. | Maintaining themselves at Service. | In Institutions (including Hospitals). | Visiting Relatives, &c. | |
| 1913 ... | 140 | 17 | 30 | ... | 4 | 191 |
| 1914 ... | 143 | 24 | 19 | 4 | ... | 190 |
| 1915 ... | 120 | 29 | 43 | ... | ... | 192 |
| 1916 ... | 129 | 28 | 35 | 3 | ... | 195 |
| 1917 ... | 120 | 26 | 27 | 4 | ... | 177 |

Children boarded out, &c. The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 10s. per week for children under 12 months, 7s. per week for children between

12 months and 2 years of age, and 6s. per week for children aged 2 years and over. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1917 were as follows:—

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1917.

| Cases in which Parents were held to be— | Number. |
|--|---------|
| Blamable—One Parent— | |
| Father deserted and mother poor | 455 |
| " " " " an invalid | 2 |
| " " " " in a lunatic asylum | 3 |
| " " " " dead | 23 |
| " divorced and mother poor | 4 |
| " drunkard | 3 |
| " " " " dead | 1 |
| " in England and mother dead | 1 |
| " in gaol and mother poor | 69 |
| " " " " dead | 1 |
| " on active service and mother poor | 7 |
| " unknown and mother poor | 23 |
| " " " " an invalid | 2 |
| " " " " mentally weak | 2 |
| " " " " in lunatic asylum | 3 |
| " " " " dead | 3 |
| Mother bad character and father dead | 2 |
| " deserted and father poor | 3 |
| " " " " dead | 2 |
| " " " " on active service | 3 |
| " drunkard and father poor | 10 |
| " " " " an invalid | 3 |
| " " " " on active service | 10 |
| " immoral | 1 |
| " " " " dead | 3 |
| " " " " poor | 8 |
| " " " " on active service | 8 |
| " in gaol and father poor | 3 |
| " of doubtful character and father poor | 4 |
| Both parents— | |
| Father drunkard and mother deserted | 5 |
| " deserted and mother of doubtful character | 4 |
| " " " " immoral | 6 |
| " " " " in gaol | 6 |
| " unknown and mother deserted | 9 |
| " " " " of bad character | 1 |
| " " " " immoral | 4 |
| " " " " in gaol | 1 |
| Parents deserted | 3 |
| " drunkards | 10 |
| " in gaol | 2 |
| " unknown | 10 |
| *Total | 715 |

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1917—
continued.

| Cases in which Parents were held to be— | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Blameless—Both Parents— | |
| Father dead and mother poor | 639 |
| " " " " in lunatic asylum | 1 |
| " " " " in hospital | 1 |
| " " " " an invalid | 2 |
| " " " " blind | 1 |
| " " " " dead | 13 |
| " " " " in lunatic asylum | 6 |
| " " " " in hospital | 6 |
| " " " " mentally weak | 1 |
| " in hospital and mother poor | 5 |
| " an invalid " " " | 274 |
| " interned and mother poor | 3 |
| " in lunatic asylum and mother poor | 39 |
| " on active service and mother in lunatic asylum | 1 |
| Parents poor | 86 |
| " dead | 14 |
| Total | 1,092 |
| Total number of children placed under control during the year | 1,807 |

The number of children placed under care in 1917, viz., 1,807, was 81 less than in the previous year. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last nine years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1917 being 1,161, as compared with 1,154 in 1916, 1,475 in 1915, 1,172 in 1914, 1,231 in 1913, 1,040 in 1912, 747 in 1911, 750 in 1910, and 668 in 1909. The total number of children boarded out with their own mothers at the end of 1917 was 5,151. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 140 children in 1917 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those who are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

Cost of
maintenance
of neglected
and reforma-
tory children.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1917 to £165,216, and that for reformatory school children to £3,705; the expenses of administration amounted to £6,833, making a total gross

expenditure of £175,754. A sum of £8,508 was received from parents for maintenance, and £32 from other sources, making the net expenditure £167,214. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1917, was 10,966; of this total, 3,979 were maintained in foster homes, 5,151 were boarded out with their mothers, 101 were in Government receiving depôts, 31 were in private industrial schools, 282 were in other institutions, 532 were at service earning their own living, 30 were in hospitals, 10 were on visits to friends, 2 were in gaol, and 848 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1917, was 177. Of this number 120 were maintained in private schools, 27 were in service earning their own living, 4 were in gaol, and 26 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the following tabulation:—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | | | Net Expenditure. | Year. | | | Net Expenditure. |
|-------|----|----|------------------|-------|----|----|------------------|
| | | | £ | | | | £ |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 68,743 | 1913 | .. | .. | 114,264 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 76,457 | 1914 | .. | .. | 122,564 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 86,160 | 1915 | .. | .. | 149,324 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 93,781 | 1916 | .. | .. | 159,929 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 103,092 | 1917 | .. | .. | 167,214 |

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1915 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference, if there be sufficient cause, to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions

of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1917 :—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII. OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

| Name of Society or Person. | Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.16. | Admissions during 1917. | | | Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.17. |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Court Committals. | Transfer of Guardianship. | Voluntary Admissions. | |
| Burwood Boys' Home | 60 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 70 |
| Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society | 126 | 7 | 3 | 37 | 129 |
| Clifden Home, Wedderburn .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Gordon Institute, Melbourne .. | 140 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 132 |
| Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East | 53 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 65 |
| Methodist Homes for Children .. | 413 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 413 |
| Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East | 22 | .. | .. | 8 | 15 |
| Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society | 293 | 1 | 13 | 25 | 291 |
| Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick | 36 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 35 |
| St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills | 179 | 2 | .. | 56 | 139 |
| Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn | 33 | 1 | .. | 51 | 36 |
| Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society | 155 | .. | 2 | 55 | 160 |
| Sutherland Home | 197 | 4 | 12 | 65 | 193 |
| Total | 1,723 | 37 | 66 | 382 | 1,699 |

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1917, reached the large total of 14,786, viz., 11,143 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 1,699 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Neglected Children's Act, 285 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,659 in Orphan Asylums.

Infant Life Protection Act.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act, No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. These Acts are now incorporated in the Infant Life Protection Act 1915 (No. 2670).

On 31st December, 1917, there were 585 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The deaths during the year numbered 26. In addition, 140 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 15 of the Act. One hundred and ninety-seven cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Five female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

RELIEF FUNDS.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief Fund.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1917, there remained six widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At that date the amount at credit was £15,756, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £3,600 was in Government debentures, £100 was in Commonwealth War Loan, and £56 was cash in hand.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act* 1909 (No. 2240)—now the *Coal Mines Regulation Act* 1915 (No. 2630)—related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employees' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at the collieries (numbering 7 in 1917), their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During 1917 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,299, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £766. For the year ended 31st December, 1917, the total revenue was £2,271—

remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £654, interest to £391, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£613) and the Government (£613). The expenditure included £664 paid in allowances and £333 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £11,321—£8,700 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, £2,550 in 4½ per cent. Commonwealth war loan, and £71 bank balance. Relief was given in 266 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents there are ten persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being eleven. Three fatal accidents occurred during the year, and there are nine widows, two mothers and thirteen children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities in 1917 and previous years.

WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

**The Watson
Sustentation
Fund.**

The circumstances under which this fund was inaugurated are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612. Payments to beneficiaries were first made in 1891 at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made as necessity arose.

The following are the particulars of members relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—From the inception of the fund in 1891 to the end of 1917 the total expenditure was £29,242, of which £25,663 represented sick pay and £3,016 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1917, 120 members were relieved and 30 died, and 80 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £1,887. Sick pay for 1917 amounted to £2,025, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £68, and expenses of administration to £10; the total expenditure being £2,103. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1916 was £1,322, and at the end of 1917 £1,106.

QUEEN'S FUND.

Queen's Fund. This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1917-18 was 70, to whom £492 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £103.

In addition to the ordinary receipts of the fund (£666) an amount of £410 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust for distribution to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age or infirmity were unable to earn their living. A sum of £407 was distributed in this manner, £2 was expended on management, and £228 remained in the bank at the date of balancing. The accumulated fund on 20th June, 1918, was £14,911.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

The Immigration Bureau, which is now a branch of the Labour Department, deals with the subject of assisted immigration, and generally conducts overseas advertising.

Prior to the war, Victoria followed an active policy of encouraging immigration by propaganda in Great Britain and other countries; by the arrangement of cheap fares from Great Britain and America, with substantial monetary assistance towards fares, and by providing facilities in this State for settlement on the land, or by obtaining employment for new arrivals.

The general aim was to induce the immigration of persons with capital and otherwise qualified to undertake for themselves settlement on the land, or of men or lads desirous of engaging in agricultural employment; also to bring to Victoria women qualified and prepared to accept domestic employment.

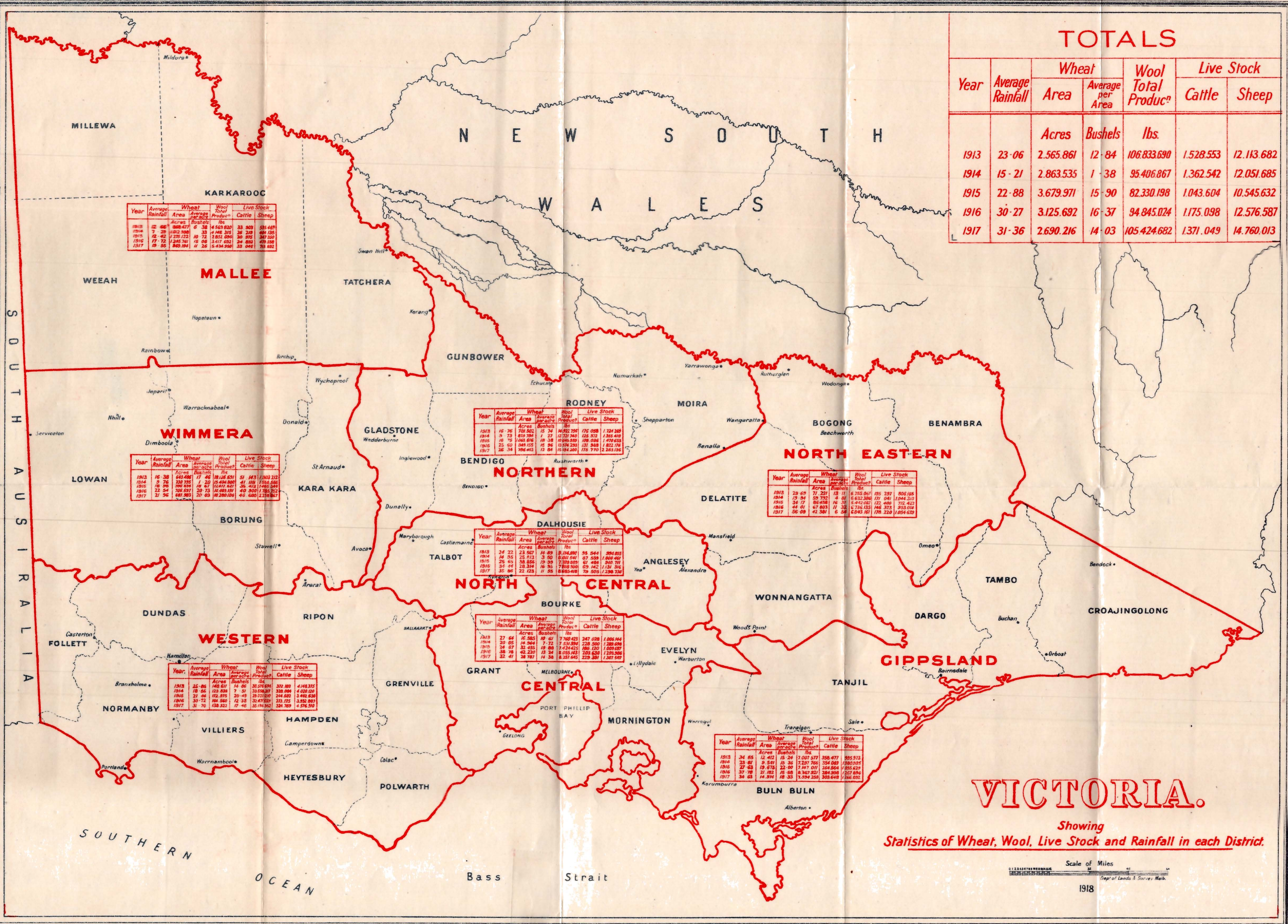
Under war conditions, however, operations have been reduced to a limited system of nominated passages under which specially reduced fares are being provided to enable chiefly the wives and families or other near relatives of persons resident here to rejoin them, though even in such cases there is, at present, a difficulty in obtaining passports and berthage accommodation from the United Kingdom.

The Government is now chiefly occupied and concerned, so far as land settlement goes, with the repatriation of Australian soldiers, and all the resources of the State are being called into requisition to satisfactorily provide for the re-establishment on the land of Australian or British soldiers as they become discharged. The Act of the Victorian Parliament, under which this land settlement is being carried on, places ex-soldiers of the British Army on a footing similar to that accorded to discharged Australian soldiers. The Victorian Government, therefore, in the disposal of Crown lands, or in the subdivision

of areas, which are being repurchased by the State from private owners, is giving first claim and preference to returned soldiers as against all other applicants.

Subject to these conditions, the Government, through the Bureau and in other ways, affords all advice and assistance possible to prospective settlers arriving from overseas, whether desiring to undertake land settlement or to obtain employment.

Nomination forms and all particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the Officer in Charge, Immigration Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, and inquiries in Great Britain should be addressed to the Emigration Commissioner, care of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne-place, Strand, London, W.C., No. 2.



TOTALS

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Area | Average per Area | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 23.06 | 2,565,861 | 12.84 | 106,833,690 | 1,528,553 | 12,113,682 |
| 1914 | 15.21 | 2,863,535 | 1.38 | 95,406,867 | 1,362,542 | 12,051,685 |
| 1915 | 22.88 | 3,679,971 | 15.90 | 82,330,198 | 1,043,604 | 10,545,632 |
| 1916 | 30.27 | 3,125,692 | 16.37 | 94,845,024 | 1,175,098 | 12,576,587 |
| 1917 | 31.36 | 2,690,216 | 14.03 | 105,424,682 | 1,371,049 | 14,760,013 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 12.66 | 808,471 | 6.38 | 14,529,820 | 33,909 | 635,469 |
| 1914 | 7.29 | 1,052,598 | 3.33 | 14,485,315 | 26,249 | 499,185 |
| 1915 | 12.42 | 1,235,121 | 10.72 | 13,825,296 | 39,970 | 382,309 |
| 1916 | 17.72 | 1,295,761 | 15.06 | 3,417,621 | 24,002 | 479,598 |
| 1917 | 19.85 | 863,194 | 11.26 | 5,434,950 | 33,046 | 79,892 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 16.38 | 645,496 | 17.46 | 18,116,631 | 51,143 | 1,303,222 |
| 1914 | 9.76 | 139,795 | 1.22 | 15,434,800 | 41,119 | 1,524,566 |
| 1915 | 18.39 | 399,839 | 19.87 | 12,417,827 | 35,423 | 1,485,549 |
| 1916 | 22.54 | 708,537 | 29.73 | 16,483,191 | 43,509 | 1,785,323 |
| 1917 | 21.56 | 687,985 | 20.03 | 10,280,016 | 46,490 | 1,258,861 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 16.76 | 701,562 | 15.24 | 14,922,256 | 75,058 | 1,241,369 |
| 1914 | 9.22 | 813,784 | 1.27 | 12,721,945 | 125,372 | 1,385,419 |
| 1915 | 16.75 | 1,003,616 | 18.38 | 18,045,053 | 108,036 | 1,479,633 |
| 1916 | 25.60 | 988,155 | 15.36 | 13,574,231 | 121,588 | 1,822,176 |
| 1917 | 36.34 | 796,453 | 12.04 | 11,024,200 | 175,770 | 2,563,136 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 29.69 | 77,221 | 13.11 | 6,755,067 | 185,237 | 806,165 |
| 1914 | 19.84 | 59,731 | 4.01 | 6,632,306 | 171,941 | 1,044,310 |
| 1915 | 34.77 | 86,458 | 16.31 | 6,442,092 | 122,460 | 712,422 |
| 1916 | 46.01 | 67,803 | 11.32 | 6,736,133 | 146,375 | 933,019 |
| 1917 | 56.08 | 42,381 | 6.54 | 6,943,161 | 179,220 | 1,054,620 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 34.22 | 23,567 | 14.89 | 3,112,000 | 55,544 | 396,015 |
| 1914 | 14.55 | 25,613 | 3.90 | 6,001,541 | 67,538 | 1,606,491 |
| 1915 | 25.65 | 38,856 | 19.93 | 7,379,029 | 61,494 | 940,711 |
| 1916 | 34.44 | 23,344 | 16.95 | 7,819,506 | 69,142 | 1,131,316 |
| 1917 | 35.86 | 22,123 | 11.55 | 8,893,418 | 79,505 | 1,298,326 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 27.64 | 16,585 | 19.67 | 7,769,423 | 247,028 | 1,086,144 |
| 1914 | 39.05 | 16,964 | 7.72 | 7,534,894 | 228,500 | 1,289,096 |
| 1915 | 24.07 | 32,435 | 19.88 | 7,424,425 | 186,120 | 1,009,687 |
| 1916 | 38.78 | 42,231 | 13.24 | 8,055,143 | 218,530 | 1,295,986 |
| 1917 | 32.41 | 38,787 | 14.34 | 8,351,663 | 228,381 | 1,307,007 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Product ⁿ | Cattle | Sheep |
| | | Acres | Bushels | Lbs. | | |
| 1913 | 34.65 | 12,412 | 15.24 | 7,007,577 | 358,477 | 885,913 |
| 1914 | 23.07 | 9,591 | 15.36 | 7,237,766 | 354,089 | 1,800,595 |
| 1915 | 37.63 | 18,675 | 22.00 | 7,917,011 | 294,564 | 1,855,423 |
| 1916 | 37.78 | 11,182 | 15.68 | 8,947,921 | 284,008 | 1,627,484 |
| 1917 | 34.63 | 14,314 | 18.33 | 7,594,256 | 303,649 | 1,566,032 |

VICTORIA.

Showing
Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock and Rainfall in each District.

Scale of Miles
Dept. of Lands & Survey, Melb.

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

| | Acres. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Lands alienated in fee simple | 24,427,467 |
| Lands in process of alienation | 7,559,809 |
| Crown lands | 24,258,484 |
| Total | 56,245,760 |

The Crown lands comprise—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Permanent forests | 3,376,221 |
| Timber Reserves | 753,557 |
| Water Reserves | 315,596 |
| Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. .. | 84,990 |
| Reserves in the Mallee | 397,881 |
| Other Reserves | 306,097 |
| Roads | 1,744,452 |
| Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. | } 2,147,923 |
| Unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs | |
| Land in occupation under— | |
| Grazing Area Leases | 2,573,143 |
| Perpetual Leases | 210,704 |
| Other Leases and Licences | 121,294 |
| Temporary Grazing Licences | 9,522,261 |
| Unoccupied | 2,704,365 |
| Total | 24,258,484 |

Alienation
of land,
1890 to 1917.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of such lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1899. A proportion of the area conditionally sold each year

reverts to the Crown in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1900 TO 1917.

| Year. | Area of Crown Lands Sold. | | Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple. | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Absolutely, at Auction, &c. | Conditionally to Selectors.* | Area. | Purchase Money. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | £ |
| 1900 | 7,685 | 225,098 | 494,752 | 526,650 |
| 1901 | 7,052 | 516,412 | 406,145 | 438,363 |
| 1902 | 7,304 | 299,502 | 523,574 | 555,538 |
| 1903 | 13,223 | 334,590 | 510,080 | 542,011 |
| 1904 | 9,588 | 253,592 | 584,010 | 613,511 |
| 1905 | 8,778 | 217,419 | 907,339 | 934,386 |
| 1906 | 6,642 | 173,113 | 344,519 | 375,296 |
| 1907 | 6,313 | 191,232 | 181,050 | 208,619 |
| 1908 | 6,552 | 213,883 | 137,023 | 176,335 |
| 1909 | 7,393 | 257,179 | 150,948 | 188,017 |
| 1910 | 5,795 | 248,694 | 127,993 | 171,904 |
| 1911 | 4,068 | 205,708 | 159,892 | 136,277 |
| 1912 | 4,120 | 114,630 | 128,427 | 165,854 |
| 1913 | 4,205 | 171,449 | 153,051 | 164,065 |
| 1914 | 3,705 | 166,026 | 129,525 | 145,003 |
| 1915 | 3,287 | 129,232 | 117,257 | 113,167 |
| 1916 | 2,061 | 140,341 | 89,203 | 80,238 |
| 1917 | 2,075 | 89,164 | 82,042 | 79,992 |

* Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1917 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £33,566,206, which represents an average of £1 1s. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands remaining for disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal :—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

| Location. | Classification. | | | | | Total. |
|--|---------------------------|---------|---|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Agricultural and Grazing. | | | | Auri-ferous. | |
| | First. | Second. | Third. | Un-classed. | | |
| County. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Bulu Bulu | 1,846 | 52,468 | 48,073 | .. | .. | 102,387 |
| Croajingolong | 2,510 | 6,056 | 553,110 | 840,400 | 14,150 | 1,416,226 |
| Dargo | .. | .. | 87,880 | 435,400 | 77,210 | 600,490 |
| Tambo | .. | .. | 203,050 | 393,800 | 900 | 602,750 |
| Tanjil | .. | .. | 96,190 | 363,650 | 67,000 | 526,840 |
| Wonnangatta | .. | 39 | 129,618 | 942,100 | .. | 1,071,757 |
| Bogong | 3,351 | 12,250 | 202,243 | 208,692 | 124,488 | 551,024 |
| Benambra | .. | 352 | 227,419 | 320,994 | 76,229 | 624,904 |
| Delatite | 743 | 21,662 | 208,056 | 234,300 | 67,866 | 527,627 |
| Molra | 171 | .. | 9,399 | .. | .. | 9,570 |
| Anglesey | 37 | 1,946 | 60,646 | .. | 8,223 | 70,852 |
| Bourke | .. | 307 | 100 | .. | .. | 407 |
| Dalhousie | .. | 762 | 3,124 | .. | 6,082 | 9,968 |
| Evelyn | .. | 23,389 | .. | .. | 3,525 | 26,914 |
| Mornington | .. | 5,936 | 52,904 | .. | .. | 58,840 |
| Bendigo | 85 | 635 | 5,237 | .. | 7,694 | 13,651 |
| Rodney | 162 | 103 | 125 | .. | 2,660 | 3,050 |
| Borong | .. | 819 | 37,237 | .. | 9,767 | 47,323 |
| Gladstone | 413 | 1,147 | 1,951 | .. | 23,120 | 26,631 |
| Lowan | .. | 177 | 49,907 | .. | .. | 50,084 |
| Kara Kara | .. | 163 | 4,893 | .. | 7,073 | 12,134 |
| Talbot | .. | 485 | 205 | .. | 53,510 | 54,200 |
| Tatchera | .. | 70 | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Heytesbury | .. | 910 | 167,733 | .. | .. | 168,643 |
| Poiwarth | 1,149 | 12,862 | 35,518 | .. | .. | 49,529 |
| Grant | .. | 75 | 24,960 | .. | 17,485 | 42,520 |
| Grenville | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 15,640 | 15,660 |
| Ripon | .. | .. | 13,993 | .. | 6,640 | 20,633 |
| Normanby | 85 | 758 | 68,272 | .. | .. | 69,115 |
| Dundas | 425 | 40 | 22,777 | 11,500 | .. | 34,742 |
| Villiers | .. | .. | 455 | .. | .. | 455 |
| Follett | .. | .. | 11,380 | .. | .. | 11,380 |
| Totals | 10,977 | 142,931 | 2,321,455 | 3,755,836 | 589,267 | 6,820,466 |
| Throughout the State | .. | .. | Swamp or reclaimed lands | .. | .. | 1,413 |
| .. .. . | .. | .. | Lands which may be sold by auction | .. | .. | 10,923 |
| The north-western portion of the State | .. | .. | Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection) | .. | .. | 5,393,824 |
| Total area remaining for disposal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,226,626 |

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

Pastoral occupation of Crown lands.

The particulars of Crown lands leased for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1917, are as follows :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Number of Licences and Leases | 14,307 |
| Area (acres) | 12,383,810 |
| Annual Rental | £39,652 |

These licences and leases are not all on the same basis as regards the terms and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes an area not exceeding 200 acres of first class, 320 acres of second class, or 640 acres of third class land, according to classification; and the lessee of a Mallee allotment has a like privilege of selecting out of his lease 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, or 1,280 acres of third class land, according to classification.

Persons who may select land.

Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

Land Laws.

A conspectus of the provisions of the Victorian Land Acts appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17 and previous issues.

Official register of private farms for sale.

At the Lands Inquiry Office, in addition to particulars regarding Crown lands, &c., available for settlement, a register is kept of suitable private farms for sale. These are classified according to value and utility. The list is comprehensive and embraces the whole State, and intending purchasers can inspect with confidence any of the properties submitted. No charge is made by the Government for any work done in this connexion.

Transfer of Land Act.

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1917 there were submitted 332 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 11,035 acres in extent, and to £396,811 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 48,284 acres valued at £818,093. Up to the

end of 1917 there had been brought under the Act 2,969,656 acres valued at £59,941,413. The number of certificates of title issued in 1917 was 13,181.

Assurance Fund. When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1916, was £121,071. Receipts during 1916-17 comprised contributions £2,050, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073, advanced for the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, £3,003. During the year the amount paid out of the fund for claims was £70. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1917, was £123,899. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1917, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,572.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Closer Settlement. Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act the Lands Purchase and Management Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase, for the Crown, of privately owned lands throughout the State, for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State in which railways, water supply and markets are provided, and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. The deposit, less the 5s. registration fee, is at once returned to any unsuccessful applicant. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person and the principle of residence is a permanent condition in the title.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Act provides that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Act, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Lands Purchase and Management Board. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act, unless two or more eligible persons agree to purchase it. Agreements with full details and an application on the proper forms must be filled in and lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, permanent residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Act, and are for such a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications made for extension of payments under a lease to $46\frac{1}{2}$ years, the payments being by 93 half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by the lessee. Interest at the rate

of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrear or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money, and the residence condition may be fulfilled thereafter by any one approved by the Governor in Council.

Farm allotments. Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500 ; and no lease thereof can be granted to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment ; and, if they are made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned, the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year.

Agricultural labourers' allotments. Agricultural labourers' allotments are made available in the vicinity of larger holdings, with the object of providing workmen for the farmer, and of providing small areas for agricultural labourers, who in their spare time may work the allotments with the aid of their families. Lands for agricultural labourers' allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £350, and no lease thereof can be granted

to any person who, at the date of application, is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of an agricultural labourer's allotment are the erection of a dwelling-house of the value of at least £30 within one year from the date of the lease; and the enclosure of the allotment with a substantial fence within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may, at any time, with the Board's consent, transfer, sublet, or mortgage his lease.

Workmen's home allotments. Workmen's home allotments are made available near centres of population, and, being of fair size and away from congested areas, provide open surroundings. Only one residence or place of business is permitted to be erected on each allotment. Lands for workmen's home allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £250, and no lease thereof can be granted except to a person (a) who is engaged in some form of manual, clerical, or other work for hire or reward, and whose salary is not more than £250 per annum; (b) who at the date of application is not the owner (either directly or indirectly) of any other land in Victoria which exceeds in area one-eighth of an acre if township or suburban, or 50 acres if country land; and (c) whose real and personal estate does not exceed £350. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of a workman's home allotment are as follows:—The allotment must be fenced, and a substantial dwelling house of the value of at least £50 must be erected thereon within one year and additional improvements of a value of at least £25 made within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may at any time transfer, mortgage, or sublet his allotment, subject to the Board's approval.

Advances to settlers. The Closer Settlement Act provides for advances by the Lands Purchase and Management Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act 1915*.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act 1915*.
- (c) Licensees under section 86 of the *Land Act 1915* or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act 1915*; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245 *Land Act 1915*.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 46 and 50, *Land Act 1915*.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, *Land Act 1915*.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made during the first six years of the lease for the following purposes :—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

After six years the lessee or grantee may obtain an advance up to £1,000 on a 60 per cent. basis of the value of his improvements and the purchase money paid for the land. The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Act towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings are made on the following bases :—

For a farm allotment.—An amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the land ; but, where the land is valued at less than £500, a maximum not exceeding £50.

For an agricultural labourer's allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50.

For a workman's home allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50 where the lessee is in intermittent employment, but where in permanent employment the advance may be £150. (In special areas within the Metropolitan district the Board has power to advance up to £250.)

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum ; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

**Wire netting
advances.**

Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Act to owners of land—

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned ; or
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a cash payment, or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Estates
purchased.

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June, 1918, including the estates acquired under the provisions of the Small Improved Holdings Act, the administration of which has been transferred to the Board.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| Estates. | Area.* | Purchase Money including Discount. | Price Paid Per Acre. | No. of Lessees. | | | Area Vacant and Available. |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Farm Allotments. | Workmen's Home Allotments. | Agricultural Labourers' Allotments. | |
| Dry Areas— | acres. | £ | £ s. d. | | | | acres. |
| Wando Vale .. | 10,446 | 63,985 | 6 2 6 | 67 | .. | .. | 25 |
| Walmer .. | 18,769 | 44,751 | 3 5 0 | 42 | .. | 2 | 6 |
| Whitfield .. | 4,247 | 36,066 | 8 10 0 | 34 | .. | 1 | 98 |
| Brunswick .. | 91 | 2,793 | 29 0 0 | .. | 55 | .. | 10 |
| Eurack .. | 5,109 | 53,640 | 10 10 0 | 46 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Footscray .. | 31 | 2,494 | 80 0 0 | .. | 85 | .. | .. |
| Dal Campbell .. | 45 | 2,357 | 47 8 0 | .. | 63 | .. | 2 |
| Springvale .. | 3,396 | 25,895 | 7 12 6 | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| Memsie .. | 10,028 | 57,159 | 5 14 0 | 44 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Richmond Vale .. | 1,790 | 11,000 | 8 11 6 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Overnewton .. | 11,336 | 71,492 | 6 4 6 | 66 | .. | .. | 230 |
| Wyuna .. | 23,016 | 120,876 | 5 5 0 | 120 | .. | 10 | 23 |
| Restdown .. | 17,894 | 60,391 | 3 7 6 | 53 | .. | .. | .. |
| Strathkellar .. | 10,227 | 74,150 | 7 5 0 | 55 | .. | 6 | 228 |
| Bona Vista .. | 2,000 | 28,832 | 14 0 0 | 25 | .. | 4 | 92 |
| Cadman's .. | 18 | 844 | 50 0 0 | .. | 42 | .. | .. |
| Lara .. | 8,329 | 45,825 | 5 10 0 | 31 | .. | 7 | 373 |
| Tandarra .. | 4,558 | 21,083 | 4 12 6 | 19 | .. | .. | 8 |
| Exford .. | 8,054 | 64,039 | 8 0 0 | 45 | .. | 6 | 4 |
| Colbinabbin .. | 19,164 | 110,198 | 5 17 6 | 84 | .. | .. | 69 |
| Pirron Yaloak .. | 1,058 | 23,796 | 22 7 6 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Numurkah .. | 2,380 | 18,901 | 8 0 0 | 13 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Allambee .. | 5,025 | 31,794 | 6 6 4 | 13 | .. | .. | 3,014 |
| Pender's Grove .. | 233 | 23,337 | 100 0 0 | .. | 258 | .. | .. |
| Phoenix .. | 23 | 968 | 40 0 0 | .. | 47 | .. | 2 |
| Keayang .. | 1,494 | 14,966 | 10 0 0 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Werneth .. | 6,588 | 31,043 | 4 15 0 | 21 | .. | .. | 11 |
| Staughton Vale .. | 9,857 | 66,466 | 6 15 0 | 41 | .. | .. | 630 |
| Glenhuntly .. | 74 | 7,040 | 94 0 0 | .. | 158 | .. | 2 |
| The Heart .. | 3,793 | 56,322 | 14 12 2 | 42 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Mooralla .. | 17,199 | 60,197 | 3 10 0 | 25 | .. | .. | 1,169 |
| Maribyrnong .. | 1,112 | 10,842 | 9 15 0 | 12 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Kenilworth .. | 18,440 | 55,321 | 3 0 0 | 23 | .. | 14 | 2,479 |
| Doogalook .. | 4,640 | 29,002 | 6 5 0 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Werribee .. | 15,218 | 148,802 | 18 0 0 | 33 | .. | .. | 2,170 |
| Konongwootong .. | 10,181 | 104,363 | 10 3 0 | 65 | .. | 15 | 45 |
| Cornelia Creek .. | 29,567 | 121,034 | 4 15 0 | 80 | .. | 1 | 82 |
| Koyuga .. | 789 | 3,914 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Meadowbank .. | 313 | 9,085 | 29 0 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Oaklands .. | 8,069 | 26,309 | 3 5 0 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hurstwood .. | 6,493 | 31,311 | 4 15 0 | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| Emeralla .. | 10,694 | 57,570 | 5 13 7 | 34 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Morven .. | 8,029 | 39,533 | 4 17 6 | 19 | .. | .. | 11 |
| Mt. Widderin .. | 8,900 | 48,634 | 5 15 6 | 28 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Tooronga .. | 161 | 17,675 | 178 4 4 | .. | 210 | .. | .. |
| Nerrin Nerrin and Westmere .. | 7,743 | 67,915 | .. | 27 | .. | 1 | 437 |
| Bellarine .. | 204 | 5,457 | 26 15 0 | 6 | .. | .. | 49 |
| Daylesford .. | 70 | 2,957 | 42 5 2 | 15 | .. | .. | .. |

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1918—continued.

| Estates. | Area.* | Purchase Money including Discount. | Price Paid Per Acre. | No. of Lessees. | | | Area Vacant and Available. |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Farm Allotments. | Workmen's Home Allotments. | Agricultural Labourers' Allotments. | |
| Dry Areas—continued. | acres. | £ | £ s. d. | | | | acres. |
| Mordialloc .. | 460 | 7,850 | 17 1 6 | .. | .. | 27 | 12 |
| Thomastown .. | 581 | 11,230 | 19 5 6 | 27 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Wangaratta .. | 796 | 9,600 | 12 3 4 | 27 | .. | 2 | 162 |
| Warragul .. | 98 | 2,060 | 21 0 0 | 3 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Belmont .. | 113 | 3,161 | 28 0 0 | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| Highton .. | 425 | 11,032 | 26 0 0 | 16 | .. | .. | 32 |
| Deepdene .. | 2,985 | 35,742 | 12 0 0 | 13 | .. | .. | 723 |
| Glenaladale .. | 2,109 | 28,787 | 13 10 0 | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cremona .. | 1,292 | 20,140 | Various | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boisdale .. | 2,521 | 72,174 | Various | 42 | .. | .. | 95 |
| Pannoo .. | 15,102 | 98,455 | Various | 43 | .. | .. | .. |
| Marathon and Willow Grove .. | 14,783 | 58,752 | Various | 27 | .. | .. | 1,369 |
| Dunrobin .. | 18,814 | 119,779 | 6 6 0 | 56 | .. | 21 | 29 |
| Kilmany .. | 8,746 | 106,080 | 12 0 0 | 74 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Waubra .. | 47 | 1,042 | 22 10 0 | 10 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Nathalia .. | 30 | 362 | 12 0 0 | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Moyhu .. | 2,422 | 19,580 | 8 0 0 | 12 | .. | .. | 265 |
| †Condah .. | 157 | 1,725 | 10 19 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| †Mackey .. | 1,078 | 20,626 | 19 2 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ascot Park .. | 488 | 3,671 | Various | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nanneella .. | 738 | 7,767 | Various | 6 | .. | 12 | 18 |
| Cohuna .. | 223 | 2,215 | Various | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Bamawn .. | 162 | 1,391 | 8 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | 162 |
| Thornbury .. | 11 | 5,625 | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. |
| Crown Lands .. | 2,904 | 20,043 | Various | 13 | 79 | 24 | 19 |
| Sec. 6-11—Purchases .. | 49,920 | 325,217 | Various | 267 | .. | 13 | 2,459 |
| Irrigable Areas— | | | | | | | |
| Nanneella .. | 8,565 | 78,654 | Various | 86 | .. | 3 | 1,393 |
| Bamawn .. | 13,365 | 122,944 | Various | 138 | .. | 11 | 1,486 |
| Shepparton .. | 9,243 | 136,839 | Various | 210 | .. | 41 | 294 |
| Swaa Hill .. | 7,358 | 73,637 | Various | 126 | .. | 1 | 637 |
| Cohuna .. | 11,531 | 114,856 | Various | 97 | .. | 5 | 2,224 |
| Tongala .. | 15,228 | 172,396 | Various | 173 | .. | 24 | 2,873 |
| Kyabram .. | 993 | 14,025 | Various | 17 | .. | 7 | 261 |
| Roonbrook .. | 3,423 | 23,201 | Various | 27 | .. | .. | 617 |
| Werribee .. | 6,767 | 128,062 | .. | 84 | .. | 20 | 1,251 |
| Koyuga .. | 4,173 | 36,228 | .. | 41 | .. | 15 | 62 |
| Echuca .. | 3,235 | 29,142 | Various | 26 | .. | 1 | 15 |
| Dingee .. | 472 | 4,160 | Various | 5 | .. | .. | 152 |
| Cornelia Creek .. | 2,507 | 16,501 | .. | 14 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Stanhope (including Lauderdale and Bonshaw) .. | 7,738 | 92,339 | Various | 56 | .. | 4 | 2,513 |
| Sec. 6-11—Purchases .. | 679 | 6,188 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 202 |
| Acquired, but not available .. | 16,437 | 184,164 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 569,334 | 4,239,956 | .. | 3,099 | 1,043 | 350 | 30,618 |

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

† Disposed of to the Crown Lands Department.

‡ Disposed of for public purposes.

On 30th June, 1918, the Board had 99 properties, with a total area of 569,334 acres, of which 30,618 acres were available for

allotment, and 16,437 acres had not at that date been made available for occupation. Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 28,720 acres have been sold by public competition and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase lease.

Up to the end of June, 1918, 102 allotments, containing 11,230 acres, had been sold to discharged soldiers and transferred to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June in each of the years 1914 to 1918 is summarized in the next statement.

Extent of
Closer
Settlement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS 1914 TO 1918.

| | | At 30th June. | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| In occupation— | | | | | | |
| Number of Holdings... | ... | 4,112 | 4,227 | 4,321 | 4,509 | 4,492 |
| Area ... | acres | 449,791 | 460,592 | 494,965 | 507,500 | 506,838 |
| Resident Population | ... | 16,800 | 17,200 | 17,600 | 17,782 | 17,620 |
| Area unallotted | acres | 60,028 | 56,977 | 51,879 | 43,017 | 30,618 |

The sum of £2,205,663 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1918. Of this amount £1,358,004 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £30,000 has been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, and £721,168 has been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1918, being £96,491. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £5,049,426, on which the interest payable amounts to £175,210 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1918, 12,166 applications for advances aggregating £977,884 had been approved, and that amount had been advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected by lessees.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1909* (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act 1906* was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 400 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1918.

Small
Improved
Holdings.

WATERWORKS.

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

Victorian
Waterworks.

**WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES
BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1917.**

| Controlling Bodies. | Purposes of Supply. | Storage Capacity of Reservoirs. | Capital Expenditure and Advances by State. |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | Gallons. | £ |
| State Rivers and Water Supply Commission— | | | |
| Coliban System | Domestic and Mining | 8,825,037,000 | 1,251,492 |
| Broken River Works | Stock and Domestic | ... | 14,853 |
| | | Acre feet. | |
| Goulburn-Waranga | Irrigation, &c. | 218,090 | 1,417,250 |
| North west (Kerang) Lakes | Stock and Domestic | 82,650 | 10,014 |
| Kow Swamp Works | Irrigation, &c. | 40,860 | 187,084 |
| Loddon River Works | " " | 14,000 | 167,636 |
| Sugarloaf Reservoir | " " | (Under construction.) | 154,259 |
| | | Cubic feet. | |
| Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ... | Stock and Domestic | 1,981,000,000 | 49,054 |
| Lower Wimmera Compensation Works | " " | 125,000,000 | 8,558 |
| Long Lake Pumping Works | " " | 160,000,000 | 27,346 |
| Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme | Irrigation, &c. | 14,850 | 195,756 |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18) | " " | ... | 1,630,539 |
| Waterworks Districts (16) ... | Stock and Domestic | ... | 1,161,706 |
| First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust | Irrigation | ... | 100,932 |
| | | Gallons. | |
| Waterworks Trusts (98) | Stock and Domestic | 1,110,387,500 | 1,224,211 |
| Municipal Corporations (28) ... | " " | 3,093,189,000 | 713,089 |
| Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) | Irrigation | ... | 31,953 |
| Miscellaneous Expenditure ... | " " | ... | 169,961 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | Domestic | 6,460,000,000 | 4,867,607 |
| Geelong Waterworks Trust ... | " " | 1,468,157,000 | 600,290 |
| Total ... .. | ... .. | ... | 13,988,640 |

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,630,148 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £830,148 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1917, was £1,559,786. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 263, Part VI., of this volume.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works; viz., £190,676, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £144,614.

Expenditure
and
Advances
for
Waterworks.

The next table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to their receiving free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

| | Expenditure and Advances by State. | Interest Capitalized. | Free State Grants. | Capital Written Off. | Payments towards Redemption. | Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1917. |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| State Works | 3,483,302 | .. | 2,798* | .. | .. | 3,483,302 |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18) | 1,630,589 | .. | 15,406 | 575,152 | 15,385 | 1,040,052 |
| First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust | 100,932 | .. | .. | .. | 2,180 | 98,752 |
| Waterworks Districts (16) | 1,161,706 | .. | 46,439 | 169,927 | 32,534 | 959,245 |
| Waterworks Trusts (98) | 1,179,925 | 6,871 | 37,414 | 130,989 | 117,996 | 937,811 |
| Geelong Water Supply Works | 455,676 | .. | .. | .. | 265,000 | 190,676 |
| Municipal Corporations (19) | 708,545 | 43,633 | .. | 165,870 | 122,195 | 404,113 |
| (9) | 9,543 | 346 | .. | .. | 9,889 | .. |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System | 3,189,934 | .. | .. | .. | 1,630,148 | 1,559,786 |
| Abolished Trusts (8) | 31,710 | .. | 243 | 31,680 | 30 | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 169,961 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 169,961 |
| Total | 12,121,823 | 50,850 | 102,300 | 1,073,618 | 2,195,357 | 8,903,698 |

* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1917, amounted to £26,568, viz., £11,339 against the First Mildura Trust, £13,358 against Waterworks Trusts, and £1,871 against Municipal Corporations.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1915*—which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1905 and 1909, of which an epitome has been given in previous issues of this work—and the *Water Act 1916*. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to

make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission, a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Commission's Closer Settlement policy, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors were first put into operation—and the average areas for the last four years.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

| District (having allotted Water Rights). | Area Irrigated. | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | 1909-10. | Average for past Four Years. |
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| Supplied from the Goulburn— | | |
| Shepparton | .. | 10,934 |
| Rodney | 32,356 | 49,175 |
| Tongala | 2,270 | 9,668 |
| Rochester | 500 | 20,836 |
| Dingee | .. | 1,532 |
| Tragowel Plains | 20,000 | 30,623 |
| Supplied from the Murray— | | |
| Cohuna | 12,000 | 16,515 |
| Gannawarra | 7,825 | 14,836 |
| Koondrook | 5,029 | 13,397 |
| Swan Hill | 5,410 | 8,249 |
| Nyah | 569 | 1,632 |
| Merbein | 202 | 5,333 |
| Supplied from the Werribee— | | |
| Bacchus Marsh | 31 | 3,063 |
| Werribee | .. | 3,125 |
| Total | 86,192 | 188,918 |

**Progress of
Settlement in
Irrigation
Districts.**

The demand for blocks in the Irrigated Closer Settlement Areas in 1917-18 was slightly greater than in the previous year, this being due to a large extent to the desire of discharged soldiers to settle on irrigable farms. During the year the Water Supply Commission granted blocks to 135 applicants, 87 of whom were discharged soldiers, while the Lands Department made available 570 acres known as the "Merbein North West

Extension." After the Commission had reticulated this area, and an additional 50 acres on the main settlement, the whole was divided into 38 irrigation blocks, all of which were allotted to discharged soldiers. There are now 64 discharged soldiers settled at Merbein and 130 in the Irrigation Districts as a whole. The total area settled in Irrigation Districts is about 85,800 acres. Of this area 27,000 acres are under lucerne, 13,000 acres under fruit, and 14,000 acres under other crops. The following table shows the areas purchased and subdivided by the State in Irrigation Districts, the number of families on such areas when purchased, and the number now occupying blocks under the State's Closer Settlement scheme:—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

| Closer Settlement Estates. | Area of Lands purchased by the State. | Properties Subdivided. | | | | | | Increase in No. of Families. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------|
| | | Area. | Number. | No. of families thereon when purchased. | Subdivided into— | | No. of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied. | |
| | | | | | No. of Closer Settlement Blocks. | Average Area. | | |
| | acres. | acres. | | | | acres. | | |
| Shepparton .. | 9,200 | 9,200 | 21 | 20 | 268 | 32 | 255 | 235 |
| Tatura .. | 100 | 100 | 1 | .. | 21 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Stanhope .. | 20,900 | 8,200 | 2 | 9 | 146 | 51 | 63 | 54 |
| Kyabram .. | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 32 | 24 | 21 |
| Tongala .. | 15,200 | 15,200 | 31 | 30 | 236 | 62 | 195 | 165 |
| Cornelia Creek .. | 2,500 | 2,500 | } Pt. 1 | .. | { 14 | 176 | 12 | 12 |
| Koyuga .. | 4,200 | 4,200 | | | | 56 | 71 | 52 | 52 |
| Nanneella .. | 8,600 | 8,600 | 16 | 6 | 109 | 76 | 89 | 83 |
| Echuca .. | 3,200 | 3,200 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 122 | 25 | 21 |
| Bamawm .. | 13,400 | 13,400 | 28 | 21 | 172 | 74 | 150 | 129 |
| Dingee .. | 500 | 500 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 26 | 12 | 11 |
| Cohuna .. | 11,500 | 11,500 | 27 | 8 | 134 | 82 | 97 | 89 |
| Koondrook .. | 3,400 | 3,400 | 5 | 4 | 39 | 84 | 30 | 26 |
| Swan Hill No. 1 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 18 | 9 | 79 | 67 | 72 | 63 |
| Swan Hill No. 2 (Burtons) | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1 | 1 | 51 | 26 | 47 | 46 |
| Swan Hill No. 3 (Crown lands) | 500 | 500 | 1 | .. | 16 | 30 | 14 | 14 |
| Werribee .. | 8,000 | 6,700 | 1 | 6 | 137 | 43 | 103 | 97 |
| <i>Murray Frontage Settlements.</i> | 111,100 | 95,100 | 163 | 122 | 1,550 | .. | 1,240 | 1,118 |
| Nyah .. | 2,900 | 2,900 | 1 | .. | 149 | 19 | 139 | 138 |
| Merbein .. | 7,000 | 7,000 | Crown lands | .. | 283 | 25 | 282 | 282 |
| | 121,000 | 105,000 | 164 | 122 | 1,982 | .. | 1,661 | 1,538 |

The figures show that the settlements referred to in the above table were supporting more than thirteen times as many families in 1918 as there were on the same areas when they were purchased.

In addition to this, the improvements in cultivation rendered possible by irrigation must be taken into consideration.

The total area now subdivided is about 105,000 acres which, after making the necessary deductions for roads, channels, and township reserves, has been made available in 1982 blocks of an aggregate area of about 100,000 acres.

There are now available, including lands at Nyah and Merbein, 321 allotments, in sizes varying from 2 to 100 acres and containing in all 14,000 acres. In addition, there is in reserve an area of about 15,000 acres, mainly at Stanhope, which will be subdivided and made available as required for discharged soldiers and others. The terms upon which these allotments may be acquired are explained on page 395.

The construction of storage works by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was continued during the year. The construction of Sugarloaf Reservoir, on the Upper Goulburn, and the enlargement of Waranga Reservoir, which are the principal works for irrigation requirements now being carried on, were advanced as far as the abnormally wet season would permit.

Progress was also made with the works for supplementing the domestic and stock supplies to the districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system.

The work of converting Taylor's Lake into a controllable storage (to hold 30,000 acre feet) has been somewhat delayed owing to the scarcity of labour, but it is now well advanced, and will probably come into partial use during the winter of 1919.

The construction of a main channel to connect the channels of the Long Lake and Tyntynder Waterworks Districts with the Wimmera-Mallee System has been continued, and the portion from Wycheproof to Goschen is practically complete. This portion will serve the whole of Long Lake District and the greater part of Tyntynder District during the ensuing season. When this work is completed, these districts, hitherto supplied from the Murray River by pumping at Long Lake and Nyah, will be supplied with equal efficiency and at a lower cost, from the Wimmera River by gravitation. The comprehensive Wimmera-Mallee gravitation channel system will then serve a total area of 8,500 square miles, extending approximately from Lake Lonsdale—at the foot of the Grampians Ranges—on the south, to Ouyen and Piangil—some ten to twenty miles beyond Lake Tyrrell—on the north, and from the Richardson and Avoca Rivers on the east to Lake Hindmarsh on the west. The channels which supply this extensive area have a total length of 3,600 miles.

The enlargement of the Upper Coliban Reservoir having been completed, a commencement was made during the year with works designed to enlarge the capacity of the main Bendigo Branch channel. The reservoir referred to, in conjunction with that on the same river at Malmsbury and several subsidiary reservoirs, supplies the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts with water for domestic and stock

Water Supply
Construction
Works,
1917-18.

use, and for irrigation and mining purposes. The aggregate storage capacity of the reservoirs of the Coliban System is now 10,826,000,000 gallons, or 39,860 acre feet.

At the request of the Naval authorities, a scheme was prepared for the supply of water to the Naval Base which is being established at Crib Point, Western Port. It was found that efficiency with economy could best be secured by providing at the same time a domestic supply for the several townships and bayside resorts en route, and the scheme adopted includes these important services.

The supply is to be drawn from the head-works of the Bunyip River, and will be conveyed through cement-lined races and pipes, *via* Berwick, Beaconsfield, Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Somerville townships to a service reservoir at Frankston, from which the townships of Mornington, Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, and Aspendale will be reticulated. From Frankston a pipe main connects with the Base Reservoir, which will serve the Naval Base and the neighbouring seaside resorts.

The scheme is estimated to cost £156,000. The works are already well advanced, and those portions which more directly affect the Naval Base are being expedited, so as to give water to that important area early in 1919.

When the works now in hand are completed, the total storage capacity of the reservoirs under the Commission's control will be, in round figures, 1,000,000 acre feet.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State for 1909-10 and each of the last four years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized:—

IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

| Crop. | 1909-10. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| Cereals | 23,715 | 74,658 | 61,663 | 18,790 | 3,243 |
| Lucerne | 24,124 | 71,217 | 70,372 | 74,042 | 50,869 |
| Sorghum and other annual fodder crops | 8,094 | 37,759 | 15,412 | 14,707 | 10,589 |
| Pastures | 50,541 | 81,463 | 82,622 | 87,458 | 54,985 |
| Vineyards, orchards, and gardens .. | 17,524 | 28,666 | 32,918 | 38,246 | 32,785 |
| Fallow | 4,988 | 13,368 | 5,621 | 3,220 | 2,323 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 785 | 2,214 | 2,399 | 4,242 | 3,002 |
| | 129,771 | 309,345 | 271,007 | 240,705 | 157,796 |
| Details not available (private diversions).. | 8,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Total .. | 137,771 | 324,345 | 288,007 | 257,705 | 174,796 |

Of the total area irrigated in 1917-18 for which details of crops are available—157,796 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows:—Pastures, 35; lucerne, 32; cereals, 2; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 21; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 7;

fallow, 1; and miscellaneous, 2. The abnormally heavy rainfall in the year 1917-18—particularly in the cereal irrigation period—made it unnecessary, in many instances, to water land which in ordinary seasons is under irrigated culture.

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the Murray River, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement:—

POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 TO 1917.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----|-------|------|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1891 | April.(Census) | ... | 2,321 | 1914 | December | ... | ... | 7,250 |
| 1896 | September | ... | 2,000 | 1915 | " | ... | ... | 7,618 |
| 1901 | March (Census) | ... | 3,325 | 1916 | " | ... | ... | 8,000 |
| 1911 | April (Census) | ... | 6,119 | 1917 | " | ... | ... | 8,250 |

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1917, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1916-17.

| <i>Receipts.</i> | | £ | <i>Payments.</i> | | £ |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|---|-----------|---------------|
| Horticultural Rates | .. | 24,759 | Wages | .. | 8,083 |
| Special Waterings, &c. | .. | 1,014 | Firewood | .. | 6,086 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | 3,394 | Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation | .. | 6,135 |
| | | | Miscellaneous | .. | 2,350 |
| Total | .. | 29,167 | Total | .. | 22,654 |

The extent of watering done represented 40,860 water acres in 1911-12, 36,553 acres in 1912-13, 39,541 acres in 1913-14, 42,476 acres in 1914-15, 41,405 acres in 1915-16, and 29,966 acres in 1916-17.

The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission:—

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING.

| Number of Bores Sunk. | | Total Depth Bored. | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| State. | Private. | State. | Private. |
| | | Feet. | Feet. |
| 99 | 186 | 42,000 | 39,000 |

In 83 of the Government bores fresh water was struck at depths varying from 150 to 700 feet, the water rising to heights varying from 200 to 7 feet below the surface. In three cases the water rises from 4 feet to 17 feet above the surface.

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1917, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

| Basin or District. | Rainfall. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | During 1915. | During 1916. | During 1917. | Yearly Average to December, 1917. |
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Glenelg and Wannon Rivers .. | 28.10 | 29.09 | 29.86 | 26.55 |
| Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers | 31.05 | 32.02 | 32.78 | 29.37 |
| Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek .. | 21.86 | 29.64 | 29.97 | 25.38 |
| Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite | 23.65 | 30.28 | 26.94 | 25.23 |
| Cape Otway Forest | 39.35 | 42.04 | 44.09 | 38.74 |
| Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. | 20.97 | 31.66 | 25.43 | 24.85 |
| Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. | 18.78 | 34.98 | 26.97 | 23.80 |
| Yarra River and Dandenong Creek | 27.26 | 43.66 | 40.26 | 33.65 |
| Koo-wee-rup Swamp | 32.72 | 45.31 | 43.01 | 36.22 |
| South Gippsland | 30.92 | 46.46 | 37.66 | 38.92 |
| Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. | 33.56 | 43.22 | 40.34 | 38.95 |
| Macallister and Avon Rivers .. | 17.74 | 34.18 | 22.91 | 24.49 |
| Mitchell River | 20.44 | 31.17 | 26.28 | 27.05 |
| Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. | 21.60 | 30.44 | 25.62 | 27.30 |
| Snowy River | 23.36 | 37.24 | 27.46 | 34.56 |
| Murray River | 14.64 | 23.40 | 25.24 | 16.72 |
| Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. | 33.64 | 41.62 | 53.58 | 33.23 |
| Ovens River | 35.04 | 47.47 | 61.88 | 33.31 |
| Goulburn River | 27.77 | 36.45 | 42.64 | 26.85 |
| Campaspe River | 22.01 | 31.51 | 30.58 | 23.22 |
| Loddon River | 17.87 | 27.23 | 27.78 | 19.93 |
| Avoca River | 15.46 | 20.80 | 22.23 | 17.20 |
| Avon and Richardson Rivers .. | 17.10 | 20.54 | 20.94 | 16.45 |
| Eastern Wimmera | 22.37 | 28.02 | 25.46 | 21.36 |
| Western Wimmera | 21.26 | 23.37 | 24.38 | 20.01 |
| Mallee | 10.83 | 16.50 | 20.45 | 12.84 |
| Weighted Averages.. .. | 22.35 | 30.27 | 30.77 | 24.43 |

The wettest portions of the State are the South Gippsland, the Latrobe and Thomson, and the Cape Otway Forest districts, and the driest district is the Mallee, where the average rainfall is only 12.84 inches as compared with an average of 24.43 for the State.

The actual areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall are as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

| Rainfall. | Area in Square Miles. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Under 15 inches | 19,912 |
| From 15 to 20 inches | 12,626 |
| From 20 to 25 inches | 14,070 |
| From 25 to 30 inches | 15,247 |
| From 30 to 40 inches | 14,029 |
| From 40 to 50 inches | 7,055 |
| From 50 to 60 inches | 3,348 |
| Over 60 inches | 1,597 |

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1917, and the quarterly averages up to 1917 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

| Basin or District. | First Quarter. | | Second Quarter. | | Third Quarter. | | Fourth Quarter. | |
|--|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. |
| | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. |
| Glenglg and Wannon Rivers | 370 | 367 | 822 | 799 | 1,199 | 891 | 595 | 593 |
| Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merri Rivers | 461 | 442 | 952 | 877 | 1,133 | 968 | 732 | 650 |
| Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek | 404 | 416 | 695 | 754 | 1,086 | 787 | 812 | 581 |
| Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite | 414 | 455 | 667 | 714 | 919 | 754 | 694 | 600 |
| Cape Otway Forest | 526 | 596 | 1,260 | 1,172 | 1,568 | 1,272 | 1,055 | 834 |
| Moorabool and Barwon Rivers | 464 | 472 | 594 | 686 | 753 | 716 | 732 | 611 |
| Werribee and Saltwater Rivers | 459 | 514 | 614 | 632 | 685 | 637 | 939 | 597 |
| Yarra River and Dandenong Creek | 583 | 682 | 1,156 | 896 | 1,111 | 894 | 1,176 | 893 |
| Koo-wee-rup Swamp | 641 | 678 | 1,248 | 1,025 | 1,220 | 1,002 | 1,192 | 916 |
| South Gippsland | 714 | 769 | 1,178 | 1,100 | 938 | 1,125 | 936 | 898 |
| Latrobe and Thomson Rivers | 722 | 716 | 1,113 | 1,032 | 1,135 | 1,141 | 1,064 | 1,006 |
| Macalister and Avon Rivers | 547 | 623 | 445 | 560 | 481 | 603 | 818 | 660 |
| Mitchell River | 623 | 670 | 582 | 644 | 570 | 685 | 853 | 706 |
| Tambo and Nicholson Rivers | 551 | 677 | 571 | 682 | 535 | 643 | 905 | 728 |
| Snowy River | 584 | 811 | 710 | 935 | 571 | 887 | 881 | 825 |
| Murray River | 348 | 309 | 554 | 492 | 857 | 475 | 765 | 396 |
| Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers | 745 | 596 | 1,351 | 944 | 1,728 | 987 | 1,534 | 796 |
| Ovens River | 827 | 546 | 1,754 | 1,001 | 1,954 | 1,035 | 1,653 | 749 |
| Goulburn River | 589 | 441 | 1,234 | 814 | 1,429 | 830 | 1,012 | 600 |
| Campaspe River | 392 | 402 | 730 | 709 | 1,274 | 719 | 662 | 492 |
| Loddon River | 402 | 340 | 634 | 604 | 1,169 | 604 | 573 | 445 |
| Avoca River | 375 | 276 | 400 | 530 | 968 | 537 | 480 | 377 |
| Avon and Richardson Rivers | 384 | 252 | 358 | 502 | 862 | 527 | 490 | 364 |
| Eastern Wimmera | 377 | 300 | 598 | 649 | 1,065 | 710 | 506 | 477 |
| Western Wimmera | 336 | 250 | 599 | 638 | 1,000 | 680 | 503 | 433 |
| Mallee | 400 | 236 | 354 | 352 | 747 | 401 | 544 | 295 |
| The whole State | 485 | 437 | 768 | 702 | 1,036 | 734 | 788 | 570 |

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below :—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

| Meteorological Elements. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mean pressure of air in inches | 29·970 | 29·923 | 30·079 | 30·079 |
| Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches | ·892 | ·773 | ·811 | ·979 |
| Mean temperature of air in shade—° Fahr. | 57·6 | 66·5 | 59·3 | 50·0 |
| Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—° Fahr. | 18·7 | 21·2 | 17·4 | 14·0 |
| Mean relative humidity. Saturation = 100 | 66 | 60 | 70 | 76 |
| Mean rainfall in inches | 7·30 | 5·89 | 6·63 | 5·74 |
| Mean number of days of rain | 38 | 23 | 33 | 41 |
| Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches | 10·11 | 17·18 | 7·76 | 3·63 |
| Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 | 6·0 | 5·2 | 5·9 | 6·4 |
| Mean number of days of fog | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 |

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1917 and for the past 62 years as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period.

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS.

| Meteorological Elements. | Yearly Averages and Extremes. | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | Year 1917. | Average for 62 Years. | Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 62 years. | |
| | | | Highest. | Lowest. |
| Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ... | 29·945 | 30·013 | 30·106 | 29·945 |
| Highest " " " " ... | 30·502 | 30·608 | 30·762 | 30·488 |
| Lowest " " " " ... | 29·091 | 29·257 | 29·445 | 28·942 |
| Range (inches) ... | 1·411 | 1·351 | 1·719 | 1·169 |
| Mean temperature of air in shade (° Fahr.) | 58·4 | 58·4 | 59·9 | 57·3 |
| Mean daily maximum ... | 66·3 | 67·3 | 69·0 | 66·0 |
| Mean daily minimum ... | 50·4 | 49·4 | 51·2 | 47·2 |
| Absolute maximum ... | 101·0 | 105·2 | 111·2 | 96·6 |
| Absolute minimum ... | 31·4 | 30·7 | 33·9 | 27·0 |
| Mean daily range ... | 15·9 | 17·9 | 20·4 | 15·0 |
| Absolute annual range ... | 69·6 | 74·5 | 82·6 | 66·0 |
| Solar Radiation (maximum)... | 115·6 | 118·1 | 127·6 | 108·0 |
| Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ... | 44·1 | 43·8 | 46·7 | 39·5 |
| Rainfall (in inches)... | 30·57 | 25·54 | 38·04 | 15·61 |
| Number of wet days ... | 171 | 135 | 171 | 102 |
| Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ... | 39·43 | 38·68 | 45·66 | 31·59 |
| Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) ... | 67 | 68 | 76 | 62 |
| Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) | 6·1 | 5·9 | 6·4 | 4·8 |
| Number of days of fog ... | 27 | 18 | 39 | 5 |

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

**Department of
Agriculture.**

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

**Government
Experimental
Farming.**

The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming, and by the introduction of more prolific wheats, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. For many years the Department carried out research work on a large number of experimental plots on private farms throughout the State, but in 1912 the great majority of these plots were discontinued, and a commencement was made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. In furtherance of this policy a Central Research Farm has been established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work will be undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen, Longerenong, and Wyuna are used as district experimental stations for the North-East, the Wimmera, and the Goulburn Valley respectively. The problems investigated on these farms are fully described in the 1915-16 issue of this work.

**Agricultural
Colleges.**

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,460 acres, comprising 5,957 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gonyah Gonyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. An additional area of 800 acres has been purchased for cultivation purposes at Dookie. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 71,412 acres, which are let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The fees for students in residence at the agricultural colleges are :— Maintenance—£20 per annum ; medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s. per annum ; stationery, laundry, and other charges, including sports fees, bring the total cost to £25 per annum. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 40 students.

School of Horticulture.

This school is situated at Burnley, about 3 miles from Melbourne. It is very accessible, being close to Burnley, Hawthorn, and Heyington railway stations and on the route of the Hawthorn electric tram.

The school has been re-organized, a new feature being the instruction given in the principles of agriculture. The various classes in horticulture have also been re-arranged, lectures being given on all phases of the subject. Special attention is devoted to the practical work in the orchards, gardens, and nurseries connected with the school.

The course for the Government Certificate in Horticulture occupies two years and is intended for youths of at least fourteen years of age. Students attend daily (Saturday excepted). The fees for the course are £5 per annum.

Part time classes are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The instruction is arranged to suit female students, but male students may also attend. The scope of the work of these classes includes garden management and designing, the growing of small fruits, seeds and seedlings, poultry farming, and bee-keeping. The fees for this course are £2 per annum.

The new feature of the school is the formation of classes for studying the principles of agriculture. These classes are established primarily for boys attending secondary schools who are taking Agriculture as one of the subjects for the intermediate certificate of the University of Melbourne. The course for the intermediate certificate covers two years and that for the leaving certificate entails a further two years' attendance. Each class is held on one morning or afternoon of each week. The orchard, nursery, poultry farm, cultivation paddocks, and other accessories of the school are utilized by the students for outdoor practice and observations. Up-to-date farms are also visited by students.

For 1918 the students enrolled numbered 54 in the Horticultural and 109 in the Agricultural Class.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the appended statement.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1917.

| Particulars. | Central Research Farm, Werribee. | Wynna Irrigation Farm. | Rutherglen Farm, &c. | Dookie Agricultural College. | Longerong Agricultural College. | Burnley School of Horticulture. | Bamawm Experimental Nursery, &c. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Professional Staff .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 3 | .. 7 |
| Mands employed .. | 28 | 9 | .. | .. | 13 | 8 | .. |
| Students .. | .. | .. | 15 | 75 | 38 | 150 | .. |
| Value of plant and machinery .. | £ 2,128 | £ 1,111 | £ 1,360 | £ 3,470 | £ 1,737 | £ 150 | £ 112 |
| Value of produce for year .. | 7,000 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 6,567 | 5,400 | 637 | 1,280 |
| Receipts— | | | | | | | |
| Fees .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,140 | 918 | 160 | .. |
| Sale of produce, &c. .. | 4,354 | 1,502 | 3,669 | 6,267 | 3,811 | 454 | 244 |
| Other .. | 25 | 34 | 39 | 400 | .. | 593 | .. |
| Total receipts | 4,379 | 1,536 | 3,708 | 7,807 | 4,729 | 1,207 | 244 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | | | |
| Professional Staff | 298 | 208 | 560 | 3,034 | 1,605 | 672 | .. |
| General staff .. | 3,458 | 664 | 4,819 | 1,879 | 1,250 | 686 | 1,062 |
| Buildings and maintenance .. | 1,074 | 476 | 2,056 | 8,801 | 3,918 | 664 | 160 |
| Other .. | 2,214 | 943 | 1,704 | 1,008 | 440 | 202 | 88 |
| Total expenditure .. | 7,044 | 2,291 | 9,139 | 14,722 | 7,213 | 2,224 | 1,310 |
| Area under— | acres | acres | acres | acres | acres | acres | acres |
| Cereals for Grain | 385 | 150 | 418 | 358 | 315 | .. | .. |
| Hay .. | 365 | 35 | 40 | 106 | 40 | .. | .. |
| Fruit trees, &c. .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 30½ |
| Vines .. | .. | 1 | 58 | 23 | 10 | ½ | .. 4 |
| Green fodder .. | 270 | 22 | 215 | 57 | 52 | .. | .. |
| Other crops .. | .. | 40 | .. | 26 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Total area under crop .. | 1,020 | 248½ | 733 | 593 | 434 | 15½ | 34½ |
| Area of land in fallow | 850 | 120 | 387 | 482 | 436 | .. | .. |
| Area under artificially sown grasses | 40 | 106½ | 20 | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| Area resting .. | 214 | 25 | .. | 563 | 754 | .. | .. |
| Total area of arable land .. | 2,124 | 500 | 1,140 | 1,638 | 1,624 | 22½ | 34½ |
| Balance of area | 85 | 40 | 173 | 4,275 | 762 | 10½ | 8 |
| Total area of farm .. | 2,209 | 540 | 1,313 | 5,913 | 2,386 | 33 | 87½ |
| Live stock— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Horses .. | 85 | 26 | 37 | 96 | 50 | 1 | 2 |
| Dairy cows .. | 70 | 25 | 13 | 35 | 24 | 3 | .. |
| All other cattle | 74 | 15 | 14 | 95 | 19 | .. | .. |
| Sheep .. | 640 | 20 | 544 | 2,199 | 1,036 | .. | .. |
| Pigs .. | .. | 25 | 82 | 103 | 101 | 3 | .. |

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by

the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas on which experimental and demonstration works have been concentrated. Two of these orchards have been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and, should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated in the new fumigation building at Melbourne wharf if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the Senior Fruit Inspector has the right of examination and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and **Forestry.** of this area 4,160,342 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State and, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection

of the young timber; while in the remaining area (over 500,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants, has been completed at Creswick, the nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Frankston. In the past much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns. In addition to the three nurseries, there are nineteen plantations having a total area of 20,740 acres.

The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 15; protective and general staff, 81; and nursery staff, 43. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1917 amounted to £55,917. The expenditure was £68,557, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1917 amounted to 61,000,000 super. feet. In addition, 371,930 tons measurement of fuel timber were produced.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue

Agriculture—
expenditure
and revenue
connected
with.

received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1912-13 TO 1916-17.

| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture | £ 21,182 | £ 25,211 | £ 26,297 | £ 23,622 | £ 25,102 |
| Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. | 4,523 | 4,473 | 7,880 | 1,163 | 826 |
| Development of Export Trade | 32,819 | 40,505 | 34,275 | 33,622 | 33,409 |
| Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ... | 5,499 | 5,917 | 3,642 | 3,479 | 3,996 |
| Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ... | 28,341 | 32,493 | 25,228 | 18,693 | 42,411 |
| Fruit Cool Stores ... | 3,188 | 3,650 | 4,115 | 3,342 | 7,817 |
| Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ... | 27,985 | 18,478 | 21,451 | 19,479 | 21,585 |
| Publishing Agricultural Reports ... | 2,513 | 2,834 | 2,555 | 2,290 | 2,700 |
| Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c. ... | 347 | 182 | 6,157 | ... | ... |
| Rabbit and Vermin Extinction ... | 27,309 | 29,596 | 32,211 | 24,257 | 24,388 |
| Stock and Dairy Supervision | } 21,957 | } 23,602 | } 23,813 | } 20,953 | } 21,190 |
| Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ... | | | | | |
| Labour Colonies ... | 395 | ... | 500 | 500 | 375 |
| State Forests and Nurseries | 52,808 | 60,977 | 72,757 | 54,018 | 67,411 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 16 | 1,885 | 2,160 | 3,229 | 2,029 |
| Total ... | 228,882 | 249,803 | 263,041 | 208,647 | 253,242 |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture ... | 47,713 | 49,320 | 51,410 | 36,252 | 54,210 |
| State Forests ... | 54,754 | 60,733 | 65,840 | 53,430 | 55,192 |

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1916-17 was £103,647 on account of closer settlement, and £3,203 on account of wire netting.

A special article on "Agriculture and Live Stock in Victoria," which was contributed by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 707.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, Northern, and Western are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 95 per cent. of the total area under this crop. It was only comparatively recently that the Mallee was devoted to agriculture and that

a new, fertile and important wheat area was added to the resources of the State. The addition of this district is due to the fact that good and payable wheat returns are obtainable with a rainfall which was at one time considered to be wholly inadequate, to the extension of railway lines and to the great improvements in agricultural machinery. Its growing importance is indicated by figures for recent periods, which show that of the wheat produced in the State the proportion obtained from the Mallee was nearly 29 per cent. in 1917-18, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 1,541,504 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the total for the State.

Statistics show that the increase in agricultural activities has been fairly general throughout the State. The area cultivated in 1917-18 was 5,782,954 acres as against an annual average of 3,860,108 acres for the seasons 1900-05 and 2,648,213 acres for the seasons 1890-95. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated the dairying and pastoral industries show a considerable expansion. The value of butter and cheese exported to oversea countries increased from £537,978 in 1893 to £1,721,522 in 1917-18, while the value of oversea exports of meat increased from £74,732 to £856,245 in the same period.

The increase in cultivation has been associated with new and improved farming methods. The chief of these are the practice of fallowing, the use of fertilizers, the selection of suitable seeds and the increasing attention given to crop rotation. The more general adoption of improved methods in recent years has contributed greatly to the production of the State. The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the past 63 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY 1855 to 1918.

| Period ended March. | | | | Crop, Annual Average. | Fallow, Annual Average. | Total Cultivation, Annual Average. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1855-60 | .. | .. | .. | 233,245 | 3,444 | 236,689 |
| 1860-65 | .. | .. | .. | 418,108 | 20,848 | 438,956 |
| 1865-70 | .. | .. | .. | 548,952 | 40,693 | 589,645 |
| 1870-75 | .. | .. | .. | 699,802 | 73,855 | 773,657 |
| 1875-80 | .. | .. | .. | 982,421 | 103,958 | 1,086,379 |
| 1880-85 | .. | .. | .. | 1,631,420 | 171,114 | 1,802,534 |
| 1885-90 | .. | .. | .. | 1,986,028 | 312,976 | 2,299,004 |
| 1890-95 | .. | .. | .. | 2,232,625 | 415,588 | 2,648,213 |
| 1895-1900 | .. | .. | .. | 2,938,381 | 395,734 | 3,234,115 |
| 1900-05 | .. | .. | .. | 3,207,447 | 652,661 | 3,860,108 |
| 1905-10 | .. | .. | .. | 3,375,273 | 1,029,071 | 4,404,344 |
| 1910-11 | .. | .. | .. | 3,952,070 | 1,434,177 | 5,386,247 |
| 1911-12 | .. | .. | .. | 3,640,241 | 1,469,608 | 5,109,849 |
| 1912-13 | .. | .. | .. | 4,079,356 | 1,627,223 | 5,706,579 |
| 1913-14 | .. | .. | .. | 4,391,321 | 1,738,572 | 6,129,893 |
| 1914-15 | .. | .. | .. | 4,622,759 | 1,346,545 | 5,969,304 |
| 1915-16 | .. | .. | .. | 5,711,265 | 1,358,343 | 7,069,608 |
| 1916-17 | .. | .. | .. | 4,851,335 | 1,899,559 | 6,750,894 |
| 1917-18 | .. | .. | .. | 4,110,225 | 1,672,729 | 5,782,954 |

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The annual acreage of these for five-year periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last eight seasons are given in the next table:—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1918.

| Period ended March. | Average Annual Area of— | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1855-60 .. | 79,079 | 50,148 | 3,723 | 21,129 | 70,489 |
| 1860-65 .. | 158,923 | 116,444 | 5,963 | 27,118 | 89,746 |
| 1865-70 .. | 230,505 | 123,435 | 16,024 | 35,460 | 110,293 |
| 1870-75 .. | 325,650 | 135,334 | 22,501 | 38,028 | 124,493 |
| 1875-80 .. | 537,238 | 129,317 | 28,354 | 38,575 | 170,777 |
| 1880-85 .. | 1,014,824 | 165,369 | 54,022 | 39,661 | 282,774 |
| 1885-90 .. | 1,140,327 | 206,962 | 65,267 | 46,210 | 434,175 |
| 1890-95 .. | 1,332,675 | 214,840 | 63,354 | 49,808 | 440,000 |
| 1895-1900 .. | 1,704,131 | 301,317 | 61,090 | 45,669 | 495,337 |
| 1900-05 .. | 2,002,429 | 380,597 | 44,568 | 44,817 | 585,608 |
| 1905-10 .. | 1,965,320 | 379,078 | 56,016 | 52,897 | 743,167 |
| 1910-11 .. | 2,308,089 | 392,681 | 52,687 | 62,904 | 832,669 |
| 1911-12 .. | 2,164,066 | 302,238 | 53,541 | 47,692 | 860,205 |
| 1912-13 .. | 2,085,216 | 439,242 | 71,631 | 47,575 | 1,203,728 |
| 1913-14 .. | 2,565,861 | 442,060 | 83,351 | 74,574 | 977,684 |
| 1914-15 .. | 2,863,535 | 434,815 | 62,492 | 65,495 | 895,755 |
| 1915-16 .. | 3,679,971 | 353,932 | 61,400 | 56,910 | 1,330,455 |
| 1916-17 .. | 3,125,692 | 441,598 | 93,015 | 73,618 | 897,186 |
| 1917-18 .. | 2,690,216 | 293,214 | 84,931 | 66,966 | 748,808 |

Production
of Principal
Crops.

The annual production of the five principal crops for quinquennial periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last eight seasons was as follows:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1918.

| Period ended March. | Average Annual Production of— | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | tons. | tons. |
| 1855-60 .. | 1,734,895 | 1,444,018 | 97,042 | 61,048 | 110,220 |
| 1860-65 .. | 2,662,854 | 2,693,278 | 110,108 | 64,399 | 113,392 |
| 1865-70 .. | 4,298,676 | 2,902,655 | 352,265 | 99,490 | 149,110 |
| 1870-75 .. | 4,472,952 | 2,370,839 | 428,410 | 124,110 | 153,594 |
| 1875-80 .. | 6,547,299 | 2,688,761 | 618,456 | 128,156 | 219,352 |
| 1880-85 .. | 10,639,318 | 3,906,176 | 981,421 | 143,073 | 334,190 |
| 1885-90 .. | 10,948,554 | 4,391,916 | 1,209,948 | 164,068 | 504,758 |
| 1890-95 .. | 13,589,257 | 4,906,870 | 1,164,066 | 177,743 | 589,427 |
| 1895-1900 .. | 11,631,934 | 5,229,188 | 973,661 | 133,122 | 563,809 |
| 1900-05 .. | 16,432,357 | 8,069,719 | 921,499 | 135,593 | 782,155 |
| 1905-10 .. | 22,052,448 | 8,063,570 | 1,182,288 | 149,022 | 1,006,061 |
| 1910-11 .. | 34,813,019 | 9,699,127 | 1,340,387 | 163,312 | 1,292,410 |
| 1911-12 .. | 20,891,877 | 4,585,326 | 1,024,584 | 119,092 | 1,032,288 |
| 1912-13 .. | 26,223,104 | 8,323,639 | 1,744,527 | 191,112 | 1,572,933 |
| 1913-14 .. | 32,936,245 | 8,890,321 | 1,812,890 | 176,602 | 1,350,374 |
| 1914-15 .. | 3,940,947 | 1,608,419 | 600,599 | 189,225 | 568,956 |
| 1915-16 .. | 58,521,706 | 9,328,894 | 1,734,511 | 173,821 | 2,342,094 |
| 1916-17 .. | 51,162,438 | 8,289,289 | 1,799,784 | 187,992 | 1,232,721 |
| 1917-18 .. | 37,737,552 | 6,141,287 | 1,970,650 | 182,195 | 949,545 |

Principal
crops in
Districts.

The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as given below:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP IN EACH DISTRICT, 1917-18.

| District. | Percentage in each District of Area under— | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Othe Crops. |
| Central | 1·07 | 8·77 | 39·83 | 47·35 | 21·52 | 37·31 |
| North-Central .. | ·82 | 4·35 | 6·52 | 18·27 | 6·81 | 3·38 |
| Western | 5·14 | 11·17 | 18·26 | 16·75 | 13·41 | 7·23 |
| Wimmera | 25·57 | 28·28 | 2·93 | ·42 | 16·91 | 2·43 |
| Mallee | 36·03 | 14·30 | 3·36 | ·01 | 12·74 | 8·38 |
| Northern | 29·23 | 28·51 | 17·64 | ·11 | 17·37 | 13·40 |
| North-Eastern .. | 1·58 | 2·79 | ·57 | 2·89 | 5·27 | 7·19 |
| Gippsland | ·56 | 1·83 | 10·89 | 14·20 | 5·97 | 20·68 |

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 425.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the total area under crop in each district during last season was as follows:—

RELATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1917-18.

| District. | Percentage of Total Area of all Crops under— | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Other Crops. |
| Central | 7·87 | 7·04 | 9·25 | 8·68 | 44·08 | 23·08 |
| North-Central .. | 19·89 | 11·46 | 4·98 | 11·00 | 45·81 | 6·86 |
| Western | 43·97 | 10·41 | 4·93 | 3·57 | 31·93 | 5·19 |
| Wimmera | 75·95 | 9·16 | ·27 | ·03 | 13·98 | ·61 |
| Mallee | 85·89 | 3·72 | ·25 | ·00 | 8·46 | 1·68 |
| Northern | 75·23 | 7·99 | 1·43 | ·01 | 12·44 | 2·90 |
| North-Eastern .. | 38·98 | 7·52 | ·44 | 1·79 | 36·33 | 14·94 |
| Gippsland | 11·47 | 4·10 | 7·09 | 7·29 | 34·23 | 35·82 |
| Total of Victoria .. | 65·45 | 7·13 | 2·07 | 1·63 | 18·22 | 5·50 |

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 425

Principal crops compared with population. The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for the past seventeen years.

AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1901-2 TO 1917-18.

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Area per Head of Population. | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1902 | 1·45 | ·27 | ·03 | ·03 | ·54 |
| 1903 | 1·65 | ·36 | ·03 | ·04 | ·48 |
| 1904 | 1·62 | ·36 | ·04 | ·04 | ·61 |
| 1905 | 1·88 | ·28 | ·04 | ·04 | ·37 |
| 1906 | 1·70 | ·26 | ·03 | ·04 | ·49 |
| 1907 | 1·66 | ·31 | ·04 | ·04 | ·51 |
| 1908 | 1·47 | ·32 | ·05 | ·04 | ·54 |
| 1909 | 1·40 | ·33 | ·05 | ·04 | ·75 |
| 1910 | 1·63 | ·30 | ·05 | ·05 | ·67 |
| 1911 | 1·83 | ·30 | ·04 | ·05 | ·64 |
| 1912 | 1·62 | ·23 | ·04 | ·04 | ·64 |
| 1913 | 1·54 | ·32 | ·05 | ·03 | ·89 |
| 1914 | 1·84 | ·32 | ·06 | ·05 | ·70 |
| 1915 | 2·01 | ·31 | ·04 | ·05 | ·63 |
| 1916 | 2·58 | ·25 | ·04 | ·04 | ·93 |
| 1917 | 2·22 | ·31 | ·07 | ·05 | ·64 |
| 1918 | 1·91 | ·21 | ·06 | ·05 | ·53 |
| Produce per Head of Population. | | | | | |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1902 | 10·01 | 5·56 | ·57 | ·10 | ·73 |
| 1903 | 2·12 | 3·63 | ·46 | ·14 | ·50 |
| 1904 | 23·60 | 11·11 | 1·01 | ·14 | 1·02 |
| 1905 | 17·47 | 5·14 | ·72 | ·08 | ·42 |
| 1906 | 19·22 | 5·94 | ·87 | ·10 | ·71 |
| 1907 | 18·43 | 7·21 | 1·02 | ·14 | ·72 |
| 1908 | 9·62 | 4·13 | ·84 | ·11 | ·54 |
| 1909 | 18·33 | 8·74 | 1·19 | ·12 | 1·11 |
| 1910 | 22·42 | 6·16 | ·80 | ·14 | ·92 |
| 1911 | 26·63 | 7·42 | 1·03 | ·13 | ·99 |
| 1912 | 15·62 | 3·43 | ·77 | ·09 | ·77 |
| 1913 | 19·36 | 6·15 | 1·29 | ·14 | 1·16 |
| 1914 | 23·64 | 6·38 | 1·30 | ·13 | ·97 |
| 1915 | 2·77 | 1·13 | ·42 | ·13 | ·40 |
| 1916 | 41·04 | 6·54 | 1·22 | ·12 | 1·64 |
| 1917 | 36·30 | 5·88 | 1·28 | ·13 | ·87 |
| 1918 | 26·85 | 4·37 | 1·40 | ·13 | ·68 |

Except in the three seasons 1895-6, 1902-3, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 has been more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual values of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, for each of the past ten years; also the value of each crop per acre on the average of the five years 1910-14 and for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917:—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

| Year. | Annual Value of— | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1907 | 2,443,906 | 791,162 | 241,507 | 383,145 | 3,023,128 |
| 1908 | 4,405,303 | 989,844 | 253,309 | 411,840 | 3,256,308 |
| 1909 | 5,501,605 | 777,547 | 165,181 | 517,775 | 2,432,840 |
| 1910 | 5,512,060 | 909,295 | 227,382 | 534,515 | 2,455,560 |
| 1911 | 3,547,266 | 663,916 | 261,443 | 614,540 | 3,200,109 |
| 1912 | 4,343,202 | 953,750 | 332,430 | 678,448 | 4,010,979 |
| 1913 | 5,352,141 | 777,903 | 236,804 | 573,227 | 2,565,740 |
| 1914 | 1,391,647 | 397,078 | 161,899 | 800,269 | 4,181,827 |
| 1915 | 10,972,820 | 942,607 | 294,597 | 1,017,563 | 4,098,664 |
| 1916 | 10,232,488 | 828,929 | 299,481 | 550,086 | 2,033,990 |
| 1917 | 7,547,510 | 965,973 | 373,379 | 519,605 | 2,801,158 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Value per acre 1910-14, average | 1 13 4 | 1 16 10 | 3 15 5 | 10 14 8 | 3 8 10 |
| Value per acre 1915 | 2 19 7 | 2 13 3 | 4 16 0 | 17 17 7 | 3 1 7 |
| 1916 | 3 5 6 | 1 17 6 | 3 4 5 | 7 9 5 | 2 5 4 |
| 1917 | 2 16 1 | 3 5 11 | 4 7 11 | 7 15 2 | 3 14 10 |

The value of the five principal crops was £12,207,625 in 1917, as against £13,944,974 in the previous year, £17,326,251 in 1915, and £8,936,686 on the average of the five years 1910 to 1914.

On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat production. wheat for grain represented 63 per cent. of the total under crop. The acreage, the total production, and the yield per

acre are given in the next table for quinquennial periods from 1860 to 1905, and for each of the past thirteen seasons:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1918.

| Season ended March. | Wheat. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Acres, Annual Average. | Total Production, Annual Average. | Yield per Acre. |
| | | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1860-65 | 158,923 | 2,662,854 | 16·76 |
| 1865-70 | 230,505 | 4,298,676 | 18·65 |
| 1870-75 | 325,650 | 4,472,952 | 13·74 |
| 1875-80 | 537,238 | 6,547,299 | 12·19 |
| 1880-85 | 1,014,824 | 10,639,318 | 10·48 |
| 1885-90 | 1,140,327 | 10,948,554 | 9·60 |
| 1890-95 | 1,332,675 | 13,589,257 | 10·20 |
| 1895-1900 | 1,794,131 | 11,631,934 | 6·48 |
| 1900-1905 | 2,002,429 | 16,432,357 | 8·21 |
| 1906 | 2,070,517 | 23,417,670 | 11·31 |
| 1907 | 2,031,993 | 22,618,043 | 11·13 |
| 1908 | 1,847,121 | 12,100,780 | 6·55 |
| 1909 | 1,779,905 | 23,345,649 | 13·12 |
| 1910 | 2,097,162 | 28,780,100 | 13·72 |
| 1911 | 2,398,089 | 34,813,019 | 14·52 |
| 1912 | 2,164,066 | 20,891,877 | 9·65 |
| 1913 | 2,085,216 | 26,223,104 | 12·58 |
| 1914 | 2,565,861 | 32,936,245 | 12·84 |
| 1915 | 2,863,535 | 3,940,947 | 1·38 |
| 1916 | 3,679,971 | 58,521,706 | 15·90 |
| 1917 | 3,125,692 | 51,162,438 | 16·37 |
| 1918 | 2,690,216 | 37,737,552 | 14·03 |

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during late years, the yield per acre for the State on the average of the past thirteen seasons was 11·85 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for quinquennial periods of earlier date back to 1880. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing. In addition to the area shown for grain, 192,478 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area sown under wheat in 1917-18 was 2,882,694 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1917-18 was as follows:—New South Wales, 37,843,930 bushels, South Australia, 28,692,594 bushels, Western Australia, 9,303,787 bushels, Queensland, 1,035,268 bushels and Tasmania 252,383 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 114,865,514 bushels.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the area they are not

Wheat
growing in
counties.

to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat in different counties for each of the past three seasons is shown in the following table :—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

| Districts and Counties. | Year ended March. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Area. | | | Produce. | | | Average per Acre. | | |
| | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Central— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bourke .. | 9,238 | 13,800 | 8,416 | 185,479 | 177,699 | 131,443 | 20·08 | 12·88 | 15·62 |
| Grant .. | 21,241 | 25,468 | 19,740 | 421,775 | 369,745 | 278,139 | 19·86 | 14·51 | 14·09 |
| Mornington .. | 1,592 | 2,264 | 466 | 30,312 | 7,671 | 2,693 | 19·04 | 3·39 | 5·78 |
| Evelyn .. | 364 | 688 | 165 | 7,257 | 3,852 | 1,598 | 19·94 | 5·60 | 9·68 |
| North-Central— | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 3,887 | 2,404 | 2,192 | 74,504 | 29,850 | 21,731 | 19·17 | 12·42 | 9·91 |
| Dalhousie .. | 7,310 | 4,116 | 3,032 | 147,034 | 59,332 | 30,161 | 20·11 | 14·41 | 9·95 |
| Talbot .. | 27,659 | 21,794 | 16,899 | 555,143 | 390,738 | 203,603 | 20·07 | 17·93 | 12·05 |
| Western— | | | | | | | | | |
| Grenville .. | 41,153 | 40,213 | 28,184 | 866,497 | 443,991 | 399,885 | 21·06 | 11·04 | 14·19 |
| Polwarth .. | 606 | 1,126 | 628 | 13,604 | 14,869 | 6,170 | 22·45 | 13·21 | 9·82 |
| Heytesbury .. | 91 | 122 | 49 | 1,744 | 1,766 | 613 | 16·64 | 14·48 | 12·51 |
| Hampden .. | 23,218 | 31,216 | 25,344 | 597,211 | 356,277 | 255,404 | 21·16 | 11·41 | 10·08 |
| Ripon .. | 84,202 | 74,491 | 72,203 | 1,316,962 | 993,144 | 958,350 | 21·58 | 13·33 | 13·27 |
| Villiers .. | 3,458 | 2,854 | 1,927 | 58,748 | 37,860 | 14,082 | 16·99 | 13·27 | 7·31 |
| Normanby .. | 1,684 | 2,158 | 691 | 26,375 | 31,574 | 8,878 | 15·66 | 14·63 | 12·85 |
| Dundas .. | 12,936 | 11,671 | 9,042 | 151,259 | 143,103 | 81,380 | 11·69 | 12·26 | 9·00 |
| Follett .. | 627 | 709 | 254 | 11,285 | 14,975 | 1,244 | 18·00 | 21·12 | 4·90 |
| Wimmera— | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowan .. | 245,654 | 179,678 | 174,304 | 4,123,207 | 3,221,407 | 2,881,353 | 16·78 | 17·93 | 16·52 |
| Borong .. | 540,588 | 377,319 | 367,858 | 10,417,851 | 8,485,152 | 8,322,352 | 19·27 | 22·49 | 22·62 |
| Kara Kara .. | 204,592 | 149,700 | 145,731 | 3,961,735 | 2,942,951 | 2,576,594 | 19·36 | 19·66 | 17·68 |
| Mallee— | | | | | | | | | |
| Millewa .. | 1,895 | 2,985 | 3,141 | 15,477 | 45,372 | 45,103 | 8·17 | 15·46 | 14·36 |
| Weeah .. | 222,972 | 232,409 | 185,923 | 2,733,097 | 3,334,045 | 1,897,545 | 12·26 | 14·56 | 10·21 |
| Karkaroo .. | 607,873 | 595,041 | 459,250 | 6,454,452 | 8,793,665 | 5,024,466 | 10·62 | 14·78 | 10·94 |
| Tatchera .. | 442,382 | 415,376 | 320,880 | 4,464,386 | 6,563,338 | 3,946,538 | 10·09 | 15·80 | 12·30 |
| Northern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunbower .. | 67,785 | 63,365 | 58,540 | 1,039,108 | 1,007,076 | 833,156 | 15·33 | 15·89 | 14·23 |
| Gladstone .. | 176,646 | 143,547 | 135,392 | 3,169,007 | 2,742,139 | 1,918,096 | 17·94 | 19·10 | 14·17 |
| Bendigo .. | 206,309 | 183,847 | 173,111 | 3,956,310 | 3,145,898 | 2,398,255 | 19·18 | 17·11 | 13·85 |
| Rodney .. | 186,466 | 150,018 | 134,997 | 3,756,512 | 2,203,710 | 1,710,544 | 20·15 | 14·69 | 12·67 |
| Moira .. | 426,410 | 398,378 | 284,412 | 7,623,010 | 4,454,077 | 3,236,366 | 17·88 | 14·44 | 11·38 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Delatite .. | 24,971 | 19,445 | 6,791 | 412,773 | 224,276 | 41,096 | 16·53 | 11·53 | 6·05 |
| Bogong .. | 60,460 | 47,024 | 34,947 | 979,887 | 520,379 | 225,243 | 16·21 | 11·07 | 6·45 |
| Benambra .. | 1,012 | 1,296 | 639 | 17,021 | 22,012 | 10,962 | 16·82 | 16·98 | 17·16 |
| Wonnangatta .. | 15 | 38 | 4 | 225 | 540 | 24 | 15·00 | 14·21 | 6·00 |
| Gippsland— | | | | | | | | | |
| Croajlongong .. | 36 | 57 | 32 | 1,021 | 912 | 464 | 28·36 | 16·00 | 14·50 |
| Tambo .. | 668 | 663 | 406 | 11,257 | 10,275 | 5,338 | 16·85 | 15·04 | 13·12 |
| Dargo .. | 788 | 873 | 407 | 11,196 | 13,365 | 6,841 | 14·21 | 15·31 | 16·81 |
| Tanjil .. | 15,135 | 15,983 | 11,958 | 338,158 | 247,102 | 222,016 | 22·34 | 15·46 | 13·57 |
| Buin Buin .. | 3,043 | 3,586 | 2,171 | 71,057 | 58,301 | 39,306 | 23·31 | 16·26 | 18·34 |
| Total .. | 3,679,971 | 3,125,692 | 2,690,216 | 58,521,706 | 51,182,438 | 37,737,552 | 15·90 | 16·37 | 14·03 |

In all of the principal wheat growing counties the area under and the production of wheat were lower in 1917-18 than in the previous

season. The reduction was less marked in the Wimmera than in other centres.

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years :—

**AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT
GROWING COUNTIES, 1908-9 to 1917-18.**

| District and County. | Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Western District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ripon | 22·09 | 14·77 | 15·97 | 8·14 | 19·96 | 15·50 | 5·03 | 21·58 | 13·33 | 13·27 |
| Wimmera District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowan | 12·46 | 12·77 | 9·80 | 9·93 | 13·69 | 16·24 | 1·84 | 16·78 | 17·93 | 16·52 |
| Borong | 17·62 | 17·06 | 15·79 | 11·92 | 14·81 | 18·16 | ·95 | 19·27 | 22·49 | 22·62 |
| Kara Kara .. | 17·20 | 14·60 | 14·80 | 12·11 | 14·70 | 17·23 | 1·09 | 19·36 | 19·66 | 17·68 |
| Mallee District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeah | 12·01 | 11·66 | 12·52 | 4·95 | 10·03 | 4·89 | ·18 | 12·26 | 14·56 | 10·21 |
| Karkaroo .. | 9·11 | 10·17 | 11·41 | 5·84 | 7·58 | 5·44 | ·35 | 10·62 | 14·73 | 10·94 |
| Tatchera .. | 6·57 | 10·34 | 12·44 | 6·48 | 7·03 | 8·66 | ·37 | 10·09 | 15·80 | 12·30 |
| Northern District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunbower .. | 10·51 | 12·90 | 16·12 | 9·91 | 10·54 | 12·26 | ·23 | 15·33 | 15·89 | 14·23 |
| Gladstone .. | 15·19 | 14·28 | 14·15 | 11·63 | 13·00 | 17·38 | 1·52 | 17·94 | 19·10 | 14·17 |
| Bendigo | 15·84 | 16·71 | 18·92 | 12·22 | 14·37 | 15·60 | ·72 | 19·18 | 17·11 | 13·85 |
| Rodney | 15·88 | 15·21 | 15·23 | 11·50 | 14·60 | 14·73 | 1·05 | 20·15 | 14·69 | 12·67 |
| Moir | 10·77 | 14·49 | 16·25 | 10·83 | 14·52 | 16·14 | 1·74 | 17·88 | 14·44 | 11·38 |

The figures show that in eleven of the twelve principal wheat growing counties the yields in 1917-18 were lower than in the previous season.

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was nearly 62 lbs. on the average of the past ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q.

**Wheat
standard.**

standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1900-01 :—

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1902 TO 1918.

| Season ended March. | | | Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.). | Season ended March. | | | Weight of bushel (f.a.q.). |
|---------------------|----|----|----------------------------|---------------------|----|----|----------------------------|
| | | | lbs. | | | | lbs. |
| 1902.. | .. | .. | 62½ | 1911.. | .. | .. | 62½ |
| 1903.. | .. | .. | 61 | 1912.. | .. | .. | 61½ |
| 1904.. | .. | .. | 60½ | 1913.. | .. | .. | 63 |
| 1905.. | .. | .. | 61½ | 1914.. | .. | .. | 62½ |
| 1906.. | .. | .. | 63 | 1915.. | .. | .. | 62 |
| 1907.. | .. | .. | 62½ | 1916.. | .. | .. | 61 |
| 1908.. | .. | .. | 62½ | 1917.. | .. | .. | 60½ |
| 1909.. | .. | .. | 62½ | 1918.. | .. | .. | 60 |
| 1910.. | .. | .. | 62½ | | | | |

Stocks of wheat and flour.

It is estimated that about 9,500,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 30th June, 1918, and at the same date in each of the previous eight years, were as follows :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1910 TO 1918.

| At 30th June. | Quantity in Bushels. | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | Wheat. | Flour (equivalent in Wheat). | Total. |
| 1910 | 9,698,000 | 652,200 | 10,350,200 |
| 1911 | 15,388,600 | 746,400 | 16,135,000 |
| 1912 | 7,337,316 | 786,926 | 8,124,242 |
| 1913 | 8,780,673 | 585,688 | 9,366,361 |
| 1914 | 8,002,311 | 940,138 | 8,942,449 |
| 1915 | 582,448 | 510,300 | 1,092,748 |
| 1916 | 42,578,379 | 519,162 | 43,097,541 |
| 1917 | 63,852,078 | 1,078,875 | 64,930,953 |
| 1918 | 70,031,000 | 1,658,000 | 71,689,000 |

Wheat Marketing Scheme.

Owing to the insufficiency of freight to transport the large wheat harvest of 1915-16, it became necessary for the Governments of Victoria and the other wheat-producing

States to make arrangements for marketing the grain. A scheme was therefore entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, with a view to the equitable participation by all growers in the sale of the wheat crop and the proceeds thereof.

For this purpose it was decided that oversea shipping should be under the control of chartering agents appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and that all freights should be allotted between the States in accordance with the exportable surplus of each. It was agreed that local realizations should be controlled by local administrations in each State, subject, however, to the general control of prices by the central body.

The Australian Wheat Board, consisting of Ministerial representatives of the Commonwealth and of the States, and an elected representative of the wheat growers, Mr. Clement Giles, of South Australia, has the duty of realizing the crop overseas. Oversea sales are generally arranged by the London Wheat Committee and the Australian Wheat Board, which have the advice of representatives of certain shipping agents who constitute an Advisory Board.

In this State the crop was bought by the State Government and the internal operations are controlled by a body known as the Victorian Wheat Commission. The authority under which the crop is dealt with is conferred by the *Wheat Marketing Act 1915*. The provisions of this Act were extended to cover the 1916-17 harvest and further extended to cover the 1917-18 harvest. The position of the wheat pool as regards Victoria for the three seasons 1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18 was as follows on 30th September, 1918:—

| | Season 1915-16. | Season 1916-17. | Season 1917-18. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total number of bushels received to 30th September, 1918 .. | 59,157,000 | 50,340,000 | 36,124,000 |
| Amount paid to growers (cash at station) to 30th September, 1918 | £12,338,000 | £8,143,000 | £5,800,000 |
| Total receipts for sales from three pools to 30th September, 1918 | .. | £18,823,000 | |
| Bank overdraft at 30th September, 1918.. | | £4,399,000 | |

In connexion with the 1915-16 harvest, advances had at the date mentioned been made to the extent of 4s. 9d. per bushel, from which there had been deducted freight and handling charges.

Advances to the amount of 3s. 3d. per bushel had been paid on account of the 1916-17 and 1917-18 harvests.

Wheat
production
of the world.

Reliable information relating to the wheat production of the world in 1916 and 1917 is not available. In 1915 the quantity produced was 4,371,038,000 bushels as against 3,645,437,000 bushels in 1914, 4,128,711,000 bushels in 1913, 3,791,951,000 bushels in 1912, and 3,551,795,000 bushels in 1911. On the average of the five years 1911 to 1915 the production was 3,898 million bushels, as compared with a yearly average yield of 3,332 million bushels in 1905-9 and 3,008 million bushels in the period 1900-4.

Oats.

In 1917-18 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 293,214 acres, from which a yield of 6,141,287 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 20.94 bushels to the acre. The following statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the past thirteen seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1918

| Period ended March. | Area under Crop (Annual Average) | Produce (Annual Average). | Average per Acre. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1865-70 | 123,435 | 2,902,655 | 23.52 |
| 1870-75 | 135,334 | 2,370,839 | 17.52 |
| 1875-80 | 129,317 | 2,638,761 | 20.79 |
| 1880-85 | 165,369 | 3,906,176 | 23.62 |
| 1885-90 | 206,962 | 4,391,916 | 21.22 |
| 1890-95 | 214,840 | 4,906,870 | 22.84 |
| 1895-1900 | 301,317 | 5,229,188 | 17.35 |
| 1900-05 | 380,597 | 8,069,719 | 21.20 |
| 1906 | 312,052 | 7,232,425 | 23.18 |
| 1907 | 380,493 | 8,845,654 | 23.25 |
| 1908 | 398,749 | 5,201,408 | 13.04 |
| 1909 | 419,869 | 11,124,940 | 26.50 |
| 1910 | 384,226 | 7,913,423 | 20.60 |
| 1911 | 392,681 | 9,699,127 | 24.70 |
| 1912 | 302,238 | 4,585,326 | 15.17 |
| 1913 | 439,242 | 8,323,639 | 18.95 |
| 1914 | 442,060 | 8,890,321 | 20.11 |
| 1915 | 434,815 | 1,608,419 | 3.70 |
| 1916 | 353,932 | 9,328,894 | 26.36 |
| 1917 | 441,598 | 8,289,289 | 18.77 |
| 1918 | 293,214 | 6,141,287 | 20.94 |

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 532,634 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1917-18 was 825,848 acres. During 1917-18 there were exported from Victoria to oversea countries 285,425 bushels of oats and 2,515,406 lbs. of oatmeal.

Barley.

The area under barley in 1917-18 was 84,931 acres, of which 41,065 were under malting, and 43,866 under other

barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production and yield per acre for the last ten years :—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1908-09 TO 1917-18.

| Year ended March. | Area under Crop. | | Produce. | | Average per Acre. | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | Malting. | Other. | Malting. | Other. | Malting. | Other. | Total. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1909 .. | 42,382 | 21,766 | 1,013,384 | 497,797 | 23·63 | 22·87 | 23·38 |
| 1910 .. | 38,762 | 19,841 | 658,105 | 365,279 | 16·98 | 18·41 | 17·46 |
| 1911 .. | 30,609 | 22,078 | 804,893 | 535,494 | 26·30 | 24·25 | 25·44 |
| 1912 .. | 36,748 | 16,793 | 725,803 | 298,781 | 19·75 | 17·79 | 19·14 |
| 1913 .. | 52,311 | 19,320 | 1,269,634 | 474,893 | 24·27 | 24·58 | 24·35 |
| 1914 .. | 44,584 | 38,767 | 971,334 | 841,556 | 21·79 | 21·71 | 21·75 |
| 1915 .. | 31,268 | 31,224 | 368,647 | 231,952 | 11·79 | 7·43 | 9·61 |
| 1916 .. | 29,473 | 31,927 | 868,879 | 865,632 | 29·48 | 27·11 | 28·25 |
| 1917 .. | 43,131 | 49,884 | 806,280 | 993,504 | 18·69 | 19·91 | 19·35 |
| 1918 .. | 41,065 | 43,866 | 980,219 | 990,431 | 23·87 | 22·58 | 23·20 |

During 1917-18, 1,602,870 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,614,720 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1917-18 was 66,966 acres, and the production was 182,195 tons, which represented a yield of 2·72 tons per acre, as compared with 2·55 tons in the previous season and 3·05 tons in 1915-16. The following table shows the potato returns for the past thirteen years and for earlier years in five-year periods back to 1860 :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1918.

| Period ended June. | | | Area under Crop (Annual Average). | Produce (Annual Average). | Average per Acre. |
|--------------------|----|----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Acres. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1860-65 .. | .. | .. | 27,118 | 64,399 | 2·37 |
| 1865-70 .. | .. | .. | 35,460 | 99,490 | 2·81 |
| 1870-75 .. | .. | .. | 38,028 | 124,110 | 3·26 |
| 1875-80 .. | .. | .. | 38,517 | 128,156 | 3·33 |
| 1880-85 .. | .. | .. | 39,661 | 143,073 | 3·61 |
| 1885-90 .. | .. | .. | 46,210 | 164,068 | 3·55 |
| 1890-95 .. | .. | .. | 49,808 | 177,743 | 3·57 |
| 1895-1900 .. | .. | .. | 45,669 | 133,122 | 2·91 |
| 1900-05 .. | .. | .. | 44,817 | 135,593 | 3·03 |
| 1906 .. | .. | .. | 44,670 | 115,352 | 2·58 |
| 1907 .. | .. | .. | 55,372 | 166,839 | 3·01 |
| 1908 .. | .. | .. | 54,149 | 135,110 | 2·50 |
| 1909 .. | .. | .. | 47,903 | 152,810 | 3·19 |
| 1910 .. | .. | .. | 62,390 | 174,970 | 2·80 |
| 1911 .. | .. | .. | 62,904 | 163,312 | 2·60 |
| 1912 .. | .. | .. | 47,692 | 119,092 | 2·50 |
| 1913 .. | .. | .. | 47,575 | 191,112 | 4·02 |
| 1914 .. | .. | .. | 74,574 | 176,602 | 2·37 |
| 1915 .. | .. | .. | 65,495 | 189,225 | 2·89 |
| 1916 .. | .. | .. | 56,910 | 173,821 | 3·05 |
| 1917 .. | .. | .. | 73,618 | 187,992 | 2·55 |
| 1918 .. | .. | .. | 66,966 | 182,195 | 2·72 |

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £519,605, as against £550,086 for the preceding year, and £1,017,563 for the year 1915-16.

Hay. In 1917 the production of hay amounted to 949,545 tons, as against 1,232,721 tons in the previous year and 2,342,094 tons in 1915. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1917-18 was 52,424 tons as against 78,302 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for five-year periods from 1860 to 1909 and for each of the past eight seasons are shown in the following table:—

HAY PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1917.

| Period. | Area cut for Hay (Annual Average). | | Produce (Annual Average). | Average per Acre. |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Acres. | | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1860-64 | 89,746 | | 113,392 | 1.26 |
| 1865-69 | 110,293 | | 149,110 | 1.35 |
| 1870-74 | 124,493 | | 158,594 | 1.27 |
| 1875-79 | 170,777 | | 219,352 | 1.28 |
| 1880-84 | 282,774 | | 334,190 | 1.18 |
| 1885-89 | 434,175 | | 504,758 | 1.16 |
| 1890-94 | 440,000 | | 539,427 | 1.34 |
| 1895-99 | 495,337 | | 563,809 | 1.14 |
| 1900-04 | 585,608 | | 782,155 | 1.34 |
| 1905-09 | 743,167 | | 1,006,061 | 1.35 |
| 1910 | 832,669 | | 1,292,410 | 1.55 |
| 1911 | 860,205 | | 1,032,288 | 1.20 |
| 1912 | 1,203,728 | | 1,572,933 | 1.31 |
| 1913 | 977,684 | | 1,350,374 | 1.38 |
| 1914 | 895,755 | | 568,956 | .64 |
| 1915 | 1,330,455 | | 2,342,094 | 1.76 |
| 1916 | 897,186 | | 1,232,721 | 1.37 |
| 1917 | 748,808 | | 949,545 | 1.27 |

The estimated value of hay was £2,801,158 for 1917, as compared with £2,033,990 for 1916 and £4,098,664 for 1915. Of the total hay produced in 1917, 672,391 tons were oaten, 240,054 tons were wheaten, and 37,100 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1.26, 1.25, and 1.57 tons respectively.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price of each product for the last sixteen years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1903 TO 1918.

| Year. | Average Price in February and March. | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | | Hay. | Potatoes. | |
| | | | Malting. | Other. | | Early Crop. | Main Crop (after March). |
| | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per ton. | Per ton. | Per ton. |
| <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | |
| 1903.. | 6 0 | 3 2½ | 4 5½ | 3 8 | 100 1 | 91 3 | 47 1 |
| 1904.. | 2 8 | 1 1½ | 2 10½ | 1 9½ | 27 2 | 52 6 | 26 1 |
| 1905.. | 2 11½ | 1 6 | 3 2½ | 2 1 | 33 6 | 110 0 | 84 0 |
| 1906.. | 2 10½ | 1 10½ | 3 11 | 2 8½ | 38 0 | 115 6 | 101 5 |
| 1907.. | 2 9 | 1 10½ | 4 2 | 2 2½ | 38 2 | 59 1 | 37 6 |
| 1908.. | 4 0½ | 3 0½ | 4 11½ | 3 7 | 88 7 | 70 4 | 54 11 |
| 1909.. | 3 9½ | 1 9½ | 3 9½ | 2 5 | 46 0 | 80 0 | 51 0 |
| 1910.. | 3 9½ | 1 11½ | 3 8½ | 2 4½ | 41 0 | 78 0 | 57 0 |
| 1911.. | 3 2 | 1 10½ | 4 3½ | 2 0½ | 38 0 | 82 0 | 63 0 |
| 1912.. | 3 4½ | 2 10½ | 5 7 | 3 11½ | 62 0 | 116 0 | 101 0 |
| 1913.. | 3 3½ | 2 3½ | 4 1 | 3 1 | 51 0 | 116 0 | 66 0 |
| 1914.. | 3 3 | 1 9 | 3 1½ | 2 0½ | 38 0 | 81 0 | 62 0 |
| 1915.. | 7 0½ | 4 11½ | 5 8½ | 4 10½ | 147 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 |
| 1916.. | 3 9 | 2 0½ | 3 11½ | 2 10 | 35 0 | 201 0 | 106 0 |
| 1917.. | 4 0 | 2 0 | 3 11½ | 2 10 | 33 0 | 114 0 | 53 0 |
| 1918.. | 4 0 | 3 1½ | 4 2½ | 3 4½ | 59 0 | 79 0 | 55 0 |

Other Crops. The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1912, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1912-13 TO 1917-18.

| Crop. | 1912-13. | | 1913-14. | | 1914-15. | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Area. | Production. | Area. | Production. | Area. | Production. |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Maize | 19,986 | 715,299 | 17,962 | 800,529 | 19,433 | 1,018,419 |
| Rye | 1,428 | 17,141 | 1,779 | 19,029 | 1,955 | 13,415 |
| Peas | 11,875 | 232,856 | 11,774 | 206,846 | 12,159 | 114,493 |
| Mangel-wurzel | 1,121 | Tons. 14,615 | 952 | Tons. 15,642 | 893 | Tons. 8,921 |
| Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips | 627 | 5,628 | 470 | 3,166 | 563 | 2,249 |
| Onions | 4,977 | 28,641 | 6,121 | 24,755 | 8,937 | 31,528 |
| Green Forage .. | 84,460 | .. | 93,963 | .. | 139,654 | .. |
| Grass and Clover Seeds | 2,429 | Bushels. 23,206 | 1,452 | Bushels. 16,349 | 149 | Bushels. 1,100 |
| Hops | 131 | Cwt. 1,387 | 117 | Cwt. 961 | 115 | Cwt. 903 |
| Tobacco | 138 | 661 | 284 | 2,037 | 196 | 1,192 |
| Vines—Grapes .. | 24,579 | 733,579 | 22,435 | 836,493 | 21,801 | 620,876 |
| Flax | 648 | { 1,189 fibre 4,536 seed } | 1,046 | { 1,096 fibre 3,768 seed } | 671 | { 1,385 fibre 1,827 seed } |
| Gardens and Or- chards | 73,623 | .. | 77,960 | .. | 87,237 | .. |
| Minor Crops .. | 5,942 | .. | 6,476 | .. | 6,904 | .. |
| Land in Fallow | 1,627,223 | .. | 1,733,572 | .. | 1,346,545 | .. |
| Artificial Grasses | 1,085,346 | .. | 1,094,566 | .. | 1,202,130 | .. |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Maize | 22,258 | 999,886 | 23,076 | 1,172,330 | 20,987 | 1,152,787 |
| Rye | 3,137 | 42,857 | 3,481 | 42,953 | 1,597 | 17,021 |
| Peas | 8,221 | 147,488 | 9,642 | 154,964 | 11,058 | 191,856 |
| Mangel-wurzel | 1,091 | Tons. 13,067 | 860 | Tons. 10,307 | 690 | Tons. 7,826 |
| Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips | 758 | 4,938 | 524 | 2,025 | 500 | 2,809 |
| Onions | 9,294 | 37,587 | 6,324 | 28,163 | 5,134 | 21,745 |
| Green Forage .. | 60,426 | .. | 49,667 | .. | 55,903 | .. |
| Grass and Clover Seeds | 2,435 | Bushels. 24,087 | 1,769 | Bushels. 13,174 | 2,312 | Bushels. 22,059 |
| Hops | 107 | Cwt. 855 | 87 | Cwt. 975 | 64 | Cwt. 838 |
| Tobacco | 160 | 596 | 73 | 410 | 82 | † |
| Vines—Grapes .. | 22,353 | 1,084,766 | 23,264 | 1,013,197 | 25,236 | 759,570 |
| Flax | 361 | { 1,987 fibre 1,370 seed } | 443 | { 1,371 fibre 1,481 seed } | 419 | { 925 fibre 1,337 seed } |
| Gardens and Or- chards | 91,499 | .. | 93,833 | .. | 95,180 | .. |
| Minor Crops .. | 6,497 | .. | 7,183* | .. | 6,928* | .. |
| Land in Fallow | 1,358,343 | .. | 1,399,559 | .. | 1,672,729 | .. |
| Artificial Grasses | 1,182,995 | .. | 1,292,817 | .. | 1,268,310 | .. |

* For details see page 443.

† Not available.

Maize. The area under maize for grain in 1917-18 was 20,987 acres, and the production was 1,152,787 bushels, which was the largest total recorded and represented a yield of 54·93 bushels per acre, as compared with 50·80 bushels in the preceding season and 44·92 bushels in 1915-16. Of the total production for last season 87 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area total production and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the past thirteen seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1890:—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1918.

| Period ended June. | Area under Maize for Grain (Annual Average). | Total Production (Annual Average). | Produce per Acre. |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1890-5 | 7,483 | 376,844 | 50·36 |
| 1895-1900 | 9,894 | 528,970 | 53·46 |
| 1900-5 | 10,704 | 699,630 | 65·36 |
| 1906 | 11,785 | 641,216 | 54·41 |
| 1907 | 11,559 | 704,961 | 60·99 |
| 1908 | 10,844 | 508,761 | 46·92 |
| 1909 | 14,004 | 650,462 | 46·45 |
| 1910 | 19,112 | 1,158,031 | 60·59 |
| 1911 | 20,151 | 982,103 | 48·74 |
| 1912 | 18,223 | 792,660 | 43·50 |
| 1913 | 19,986 | 715,299 | 35·79 |
| 1914 | 17,962 | 800,529 | 44·57 |
| 1915 | 19,433 | 1,018,419 | 52·41 |
| 1916 | 22,258 | 999,886 | 44·92 |
| 1917 | 23,076 | 1,172,330 | 50·80 |
| 1918 | 20,987 | 1,152,787 | 54·93 |

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 49·5 bushels as against 65·4 in 1900-5, and 53·5 in 1895-1900. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown in earlier periods.

Rye. The area under rye in 1917-18 was 1,597 acres, from which 17,021 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 42,953 bushels in the previous season, and 42,857 bushels in 1915-16. The North-Eastern district supplied 43 per cent. of the total area and 32 per cent. of the production in 1917-18.

Peas. The area under peas in 1917-18 was 11,058 acres, and the return 191,856 bushels, the former being 1,416 acres more and the latter 36,892 bushels more than in the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts except the Mallee. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained

were Grant 48,736 bushels, Bourke 30,291 bushels, Tanjil 19,523 bushels, Buln Buln 19,296 bushels, and Mornington 12,619 bushels. The production of peas in the five counties mentioned was equal to 68 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

In 1917-18 there were 690 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 860 in the previous season, 1,091 in 1915-16, 893 in 1914-15, 952 in 1913-14, and 1,121 in 1912-13. The production last year was 7,826 tons, as compared with an average of 11,952 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Grant, Buln Buln, Tanjil, Mornington, and Heytesbury. The production for last season in the counties mentioned represented 82 per cent. of the total for the State.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a decrease in area as compared with the previous season. In 1917-18 the extent of land sown was 500 acres, as against 524 in the preceding year, 758 in 1915-16, 563 in 1914-15, 470 in 1913-14, and 627 in 1912-13. The produce for last year was 2,809 tons, as compared with 2,025 tons in the previous season, and 4,938 tons in 1915-16.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Bourke the yield was 3,650 tons from 785 acres; in Grenville, 5,307 tons from 1,404 acres; in Villiers, 2,430 tons from 488 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,334 tons from 568 acres; in Mornington, 1,355 tons from 313 acres; in Grant, 2,176 tons from 640 acres; and in Polwarth, 4,099 tons from 836 acres. The following is a statement showing the area and yield for the last twenty years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1898-9 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Area. | Produce. | Year. | Area. | Produce. |
|--------------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|
| | Acres. | Tons. | | Acres. | Tons. |
| 1898-9 .. | 4,472 | 17,308 | 1908-9 .. | 5,340 | 24,384 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 4,436 | 19,905 | 1909-10 .. | 6,434 | 31,715 |
| 1900-1 .. | 2,815 | 12,766 | 1910-11 .. | 6,161 | 37,484 |
| 1901-2 .. | 4,151 | 20,859 | 1911-12 .. | 3,652 | 20,911 |
| 1902-3 .. | 5,565 | 27,467 | 1912-13 .. | 4,977 | 28,641 |
| 1903-4 .. | 4,176 | 25,218 | 1913-14 .. | 6,121 | 24,755 |
| 1904-5 .. | 2,862 | 12,969 | 1914-15 .. | 8,937 | 31,528 |
| 1905-6 .. | 4,889 | 25,597 | 1915-16 .. | 9,294 | 37,587 |
| 1906-7 .. | 4,705 | 28,000 | 1916-17 .. | 6,324 | 28,163 |
| 1907-8 .. | 4,249 | 22,649 | 1917-18 .. | 5,134 | 21,745 |

The production of onions in 1917-18 was nearly 28 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

Green Forage. The area devoted to green forage in 1917-18 was 55,903 acres, as compared with 49,667 in the previous season, 60,426 in 1915-16, 139,654 in 1914-15, 98,963 in 1913-14, 84,460 in 1912-13, and 75,177 in 1911-12.

Ensilage. The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but only a small number of farmers have adopted it. The returns for the past ten seasons are given in the next table.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1908-9 TO 1917-18.

| Year ended March. | Number of Farms on which made. | Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks). | Weight of Materials used. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Tons. |
| 1909 | 392 | 494 | 18,205 |
| 1910 | 518 | 656 | 27,280 |
| 1911 | 460 | 555 | 25,969 |
| 1912 | 371 | 450 | 20,888 |
| 1913 | 287 | 385 | 17,877 |
| 1914 | 270 | 362 | 19,505 |
| 1915 | 161 | 221 | 9,055 |
| 1916 | 269 | 353 | 16,356 |
| 1917 | 179 | 223 | 10,974 |
| 1918 | 117 | 158 | 9,852 |

Grass and clover seed. The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 2,312 acres, as compared with 1,769 acres in the previous year, 2,435 acres in 1915-16, 149 acres in 1914-15, and 1,452 acres in 1913-14. The production in 1917-18 was 22,059 bushels, as against 13,174 bushels in the previous year, 24,087 bushels in 1915-16, 1,100 bushels in 1914-15, and 16,349 bushels in 1913-14.

Hops. The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1917-18 the return from 64 acres was 838 cwt., the area cultivated being the smallest since 1871-2. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Polwarth, Heytesbury, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

Flax. The flax (*Linum Usitatissimum*) growing industry is assisted by the Commonwealth Government, which gives producers a bounty of 10 per cent. on the market value of the fibre produced. Notwithstanding this assistance the area under flax in 1917-18 was the second smallest since 1908-9. The whole of last season's produce came from the county of Buln Buln. Particulars

of the crop for the last nine years are given in the following statement :—

FLAX : 1909-10 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | No. of Growers. | Area under Crop. | Seed Produced. | Fibre Produced. | Straw awaiting Treatment. |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Cwt. | Cwt. | Tons. |
| 1909-10 | 106 | Acres. 1,213 | 1,515 | 676 | 836 |
| 1910-11 | 33 | 600 | 2,457 | 748 | 235 |
| 1911-12 | 29 | 443 | 1,958 | 1,327 | 75 |
| 1912-13 | 55 | 648 | 4,536 | 1,189 | 615 |
| 1913-14 | 62 | 1,046 | 3,768 | 1,096 | 652 |
| 1914-15 | 49 | 671 | 1,827 | 1,318 | 25 |
| 1915-16 | 22 | 361 | 1,370 | 1,987 | .. |
| 1916-17 | 13 | 443 | 1,481 | 1,371 | .. |
| 1917-18 | .. | 419 | 1,337 | 925 | .. |

In 1917-18 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £6,480, linseed oil worth £8,619, and fibre worth £362,542.

Tobacco. Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has fallen to small proportions. The area devoted to tobacco last year was only 82 acres, of which 52 were in Delatite, 28 in Bogong, and 2 in Evelyn. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last twenty years are as follows :—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1898-9 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Growers. | Area. | Produce. |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| | | Acres. | Cwt. (dry) |
| 1898-9.. .. | 31 | 78 | 190 |
| 1899-1900 | 28 | 155 | 1,365 |
| 1900-1.. .. | 16 | 109 | 311 |
| 1901-2.. .. | 17 | 103 | 345 |
| 1902-3.. .. | 24 | 171 | 781 |
| 1903-4.. .. | 25 | 129 | 848 |
| 1904-5.. .. | 20 | 106 | 1,112 |
| 1905-6.. .. | 31 | 169 | 1,405 |
| 1906-7.. .. | 30 | 133 | 603 |
| 1907-8.. .. | 49 | 345 | 2,764 |
| 1908-9.. .. | 60 | 413 | 2,647 |
| 1909-10 | 50 | 321 | 2,704 |
| 1910-11 | 57 | 329 | 1,090 |
| 1911-12 | 58 | 356 | 3,686 |
| 1912-13 | 54 | 138 | 661 |
| 1913-14 | 67 | 284 | 2,037 |
| 1914-15 | 46 | 196 | 1,192 |
| 1915-16 | 39 | 160 | 596 |
| 1916-17 | 26 | 73 | 410 |
| 1917-18 | .. | 82 | .. |

Vines, wine, raisins, &c. During the period 1904-1915 the area under vines decreased by 6,712 acres, or by nearly 24 per cent., and the number of growers decreased by 521, or by 23 per cent. Since 1915 there has been a fairly large increase in the area and the number of growers. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, but there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 654,724 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 10,176 cwt.; Swan Hill, 20,643 cwt.; Stawell, 14,917 cwt.; Ararat, 12,244 cwt.; Rodney, 5,968 cwt.; and Shepparton, 5,545 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are given below:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1904 TO 1918.

| Year ended June. | Number of Growers. | Area. | Produce. | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Grapes gathered. | Wine Made. | Raisins Made. | Currants Made. |
| | | | Acres. | Cwt. | Gallons. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| 1904 .. | 2,260 | 28,513 | 654,965 | 2,551,150 | 53,447 | 7,490 |
| 1905 .. | 2,253 | 28,016 | 452,433 | 1,832,386 | 30,295 | 5,974 |
| 1906 .. | 2,009 | 26,402 | 498,590 | 1,726,444 | 42,975 | 6,403 |
| 1907 .. | 1,860 | 25,855 | 752,826 | 2,044,833 | 98,127 | 11,730 |
| 1908 .. | 1,967 | 26,465 | 535,804 | 1,365,600 | 68,617 | 10,440 |
| 1909 .. | 1,637 | 24,430 | 561,679 | 1,437,106 | 69,536 | 11,929 |
| 1910 .. | 1,606 | 22,768 | 548,828 | 991,941 | 81,044 | 27,408 |
| 1911 .. | 1,652 | 23,412 | 592,438 | 1,362,420 | 79,318 | 26,394 |
| 1912 .. | 1,650 | 24,193 | 683,250 | 983,423 | 102,924 | 46,789 |
| 1913 .. | 1,808 | 24,579 | 733,579 | 1,206,111 | 109,677 | 48,337 |
| 1914 .. | 1,776 | 22,435 | 836,493 | 1,121,491 | 120,303 | 62,098 |
| 1915 .. | 1,739 | 21,801 | 620,876 | 605,636 | 111,006 | 28,527 |
| 1916 .. | 1,700 | 22,353 | 1,084,766 | 1,380,367 | 180,104 | 70,556 |
| 1917 .. | 1,751 | 23,254 | 1,013,197 | 1,302,660 | 142,970 | 66,449 |
| 1918 .. | 1,843 | 25,236 | 759,570 | 800,068 | 104,911 | 53,799 |

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1918, 135,635 cwt. was used for making wine, 601,400 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 22,535 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 104,911 cwt. of raisins made, 73,518 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt.; consequently, about 85,000 cwt. of the production in 1918 is available for Inter-State or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 24,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

Orchards. The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 7,314 in 1917-18, as against 7,309 in the previous season, 7,319 in 1915-16, 6,811 in 1914-15, and 6,498 in 1913-14. The area under orchards in each of those years was 80,508, 79,247

76,382, 70,392, and 63,058 acres respectively. The orchards are distributed fairly evenly over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 15,073 acres; Bourke, 14,347 acres; Mornington, 13,116 acres; Rodney, 8,681 acres; Moira, 4,592 acres; Talbot, 3,575 acres; Bendigo, 3,080 acres; Karkaroc, 2,985 acres; Borung, 1,879 acres; Grant, 1,790 acres; Tatchera, 1,514 acres; and Buln Buln, 1,194 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1913-14 and 1916-17:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, Etc., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1913-14 AND 1916-17.

| Fruit. | Number of Trees, Plants, &c. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1913-14. | | | 1916-17. | | |
| | Not Bearing. | Bearing. | Total. | Not Bearing. | Bearing. | Total. |
| Apples .. | 989,176 | 1,606,321 | 2,595,497 | 1,060,675 | 1,818,520 | 2,879,195 |
| Pears .. | 398,290 | 445,276 | 843,566 | 455,822 | 580,476 | 1,036,298 |
| Quinces .. | 30,010 | 66,040 | 96,050 | 35,073 | 72,147 | 107,220 |
| Plums .. | 137,246 | 350,887 | 488,133 | 162,335 | 396,282 | 558,617 |
| Cherries .. | 67,331 | 250,229 | 317,560 | 62,489 | 230,388 | 292,877 |
| Peaches .. | 321,991 | 353,134 | 675,125 | 446,638 | 582,402 | 1,029,040 |
| Apricots .. | 99,985 | 255,413 | 355,398 | 154,473 | 278,926 | 433,339 |
| Nectarines .. | 6,418 | 6,266 | 12,684 | 9,636 | 11,198 | 20,834 |
| Oranges .. | 136,657 | 54,698 | 191,355 | 284,643 | 101,493 | 386,136 |
| Lemons .. | 33,335 | 38,687 | 72,022 | 84,363 | 48,421 | 132,784 |
| Loquats .. | 1,503 | 5,060 | 6,563 | 2,031 | 3,847 | 5,878 |
| Medlars .. | 82 | 153 | 235 | 37 | 176 | 213 |
| Figs .. | 13,213 | 27,835 | 41,048 | 17,827 | 28,837 | 46,664 |
| Passion-fruit .. | 10,356 | 8,794 | 19,150 | 9,301 | 18,514 | 27,815 |
| Guavas .. | 538 | 1,081 | 1,619 | 44 | 251 | 295 |
| Pomegranates .. | 130 | 87 | 217 | 47 | 116 | 163 |
| Persimmons .. | 243 | 486 | 729 | 185 | 460 | 645 |
| Total Large Fruits | 2,246,504 | 3,470,447 | 5,716,951 | 2,785,559 | 4,172,454 | 6,958,013 |
| Raspberries .. | .. | 558,288 | 558,288 | .. | 636,749 | 636,749 |
| Strawberries .. | .. | 3,458,859 | 3,458,859 | .. | 3,894,479 | 3,894,479 |
| Gooseberries .. | .. | 227,858 | 227,858 | .. | 230,244 | 230,244 |
| Mulberries .. | 782 | 1,037 | 1,819 | 342 | 1,104 | 1,446 |
| Olives .. | 3,886 | 4,198 | 8,084 | 3,006 | 6,351 | 9,357 |
| Currants (Red, White, and Black) .. | 5,470 | 59,259 | 64,729 | 7,507 | 34,409 | 41,916 |
| Almonds .. | 11,039 | 19,022 | 30,061 | 11,115 | 21,348 | 32,463 |
| Walnuts .. | 8,988 | 4,044 | 13,032 | 7,524 | 5,909 | 13,433 |
| Filberts .. | 439 | 3,800 | 4,239 | 835 | 649 | 1,484 |
| Chestnuts .. | 451 | 600 | 1,051 | 570 | 427 | 997 |
| Total Nuts .. | 20,917 | 27,466 | 48,383 | 20,044 | 28,333 | 48,377 |

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1917-18 was 80,508 acres, which is the largest area recorded. The striking feature

of the figures relating to the production of orchards in 1917-18, as compared with the previous year, is the increase in the quantity of apples and the reduction in the quantities of pears and peaches gathered. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for each of the past ten years are as follows :—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1908-9 TO 1917-18.

| Year ended March. | Number of Fruit-growers. | Area of Gardens and Orchards. | LARGE FRUITS GATHERED. | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Apples. | Pears. | Quinces. | Plums. |
| | | | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1909 | 5,586 | Acres. 50,675 | 1,241,826 | 373,145 | 99,608 | 167,012 |
| 1910 | 5,647 | 51,578 | 1,121,702 | 253,195 | 50,559 | 232,657 |
| 1911 | 5,780 | 53,325 | 1,667,271 | 640,436 | 86,355 | 325,677 |
| 1912 | 5,955 | 55,769 | 1,330,961 | 239,431 | 54,425 | 151,936 |
| 1913 | 6,285 | 59,119 | 2,036,756 | 669,898 | 90,119 | 260,830 |
| 1914 | 6,498 | 63,058 | 1,653,035 | 476,430 | 67,799 | 292,389 |
| 1915 | 6,811 | 70,392 | 509,697 | 401,301 | 32,949 | 88,698 |
| 1916 | 7,319 | 76,382 | 2,953,968 | 601,357 | 100,566 | 337,154 |
| 1917 | 7,309 | 79,247 | 617,929 | 661,962 | 80,093 | 258,218 |
| 1918 | 7,314 | 80,508 | 1,864,508 | 414,721 | 72,436 | 242,598 |

| Large Fruits Gathered—continued. | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Cherries. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Figs. | Others. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1909 | 95,012 | 282,040 | 149,262 | 22,363 | 36,548 | 23,687 | 17,462 |
| 1910 | 100,054 | 291,766 | 292,496 | 34,027 | 51,130 | 22,675 | 10,566 |
| 1911 | 121,756 | 317,317 | 160,884 | 59,723 | 71,041 | 31,054 | 21,200 |
| 1912 | 96,663 | 260,258 | 281,460 | 48,982 | 65,833 | 17,891 | 10,259 |
| 1913 | 152,257 | 289,731 | 138,881 | 44,039 | 48,170 | 25,223 | 19,496 |
| 1914 | 151,262 | 361,414 | 308,307 | 63,542 | 57,562 | 23,764 | 15,639 |
| 1915 | 48,411 | 277,435 | 109,301 | 83,220 | 66,704 | 17,362 | 16,040 |
| 1916 | 98,382 | 303,992 | 256,229 | 63,434 | 56,569 | 21,433 | 16,546 |
| 1917 | 40,024 | 787,406 | 217,424 | 59,985 | 53,940 | 25,063 | 25,650 |
| 1918 | 69,743 | 430,770 | 238,420 | 75,315 | 76,296 | 26,885 | 30,521 |

| | SMALL FRUITS GATHERED. | | | | | NUTS GATHERED. | | | |
|------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Rasp-berries. | Straw-berries. | Goose-berries. | Currants, Red, Black, & White. | Others. | Almonds. | Walnuts. | Filberts. | Chest-nuts. |
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1909 | 8,640 | 4,874 | 6,950 | 1,278 | 2,747 | 91,230 | 23,100 | 3,323 | 3,355 |
| 1910 | 6,143 | 6,472 | 5,876 | 1,428 | 1,738 | 81,008 | 25,368 | 1,760 | 5,003 |
| 1911 | 9,231 | 7,788 | 6,430 | 1,334 | 2,607 | 126,877 | 24,242 | 3,209 | 8,546 |
| 1912 | 6,658 | 6,103 | 4,173 | 1,429 | 1,333 | 100,982 | 26,329 | 1,473 | 8,821 |
| 1913 | 5,207 | 3,839 | 3,874 | 876 | 1,179 | 90,317 | 22,127 | 1,220 | 8,305 |
| 1914 | 4,580 | 4,351 | 4,912 | 802 | 1,233 | 92,621 | 21,649 | 2,143 | 11,361 |
| 1915 | 6,011 | 2,290 | 223 | 183 | 1,072 | 70,139 | 26,026 | 2,664 | 9,316 |
| 1916 | 3,534 | 3,347 | 5,061 | 491 | 2,069 | 62,148 | 18,173 | 660 | 8,344 |
| 1917 | 4,996 | 4,960 | 3,902 | 273 | 1,822 | 53,590 | 7,895 | 2,339 | 11,384 |
| 1918 | 7,539 | 5,175 | 5,052 | 443 | 2,080 | 47,900 | 16,673 | 1,510 | 14,788 |

The following return shows the average produce per bearing tree for the seasons 1910-11, 1913-14, and 1916-17 :—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11, 1913-14, AND 1916-17.

| Fruit Trees. | AVERAGE PER BEARING TREE. | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| | 1910-1911 | 1913-1914. | 1916-17. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Apples | 1·15 | 1·03 | ·34 |
| Pears | 1·76 | 1·07 | 1·14 |
| Quinces | 1·49 | 1·03 | 1·11 |
| Plums | ·02 | ·83 | ·65 |
| Cherries | ·50 | ·80 | ·17 |
| Peaches | 1·09 | 1·02 | 1·35 |
| Apricots | ·68 | 1·21 | ·78 |
| Nectarines | 1·11 | 1·18 | 1·41 |
| Oranges | 1·49 | 1·16 | ·59 |
| Lemons | 1·48 | 1·49 | 1·11 |
| Loquats | 1·19 | ·24 | ·29 |
| Medlars | ·14 | ·29 | ·07 |
| Figs | ·88 | ·85 | ·87 |
| Passion Vines | ·98 | ·75 | ·44 |
| Guavas | ·14 | ·02 | ·42 |
| Pomegranates | 1·73 | ·54 | ·32 |
| Persimmons | 1·50 | ·68 | ·82 |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Almonds | 6·03 | 4·87 | 2·51 |
| Walnuts | 5·43 | 5·35 | 1·34 |
| Filberts | ·88 | ·56 | 3·60 |
| Chestnuts | 6·65 | 18·94 | 26·66 |

In addition to the fruits shown (p. 440), large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1917-18—Melons, 16,350 cwt.; rhubarb, 18,472 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 31,672 cwt. There were also 3,310 acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £6,620.

According to prices received by growers the value of ^{value of fruit} fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £423,500 ^{sold.} in 1909-10, £524,380 in 1910-11, £558,604 in 1911-12, £629,863 in 1912-13, £742,900 in 1913-14, £470,970 in 1914-15, £742,100 in 1915-16, £575,264 in 1916-17, and £737,025 in 1917-18. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways.

No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £35,000.

Market gardens. The area under market gardens for the year 1917-18 was 11,362 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be given as £284,050. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Dried fruit. The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 306,603 lbs. in 1902-3. In 1909-10 the maximum production—811,935 lbs.—was recorded. In 1917-18 the production was 765,303 lbs. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1903-9 TO 1917-18.

| Year ended June. | Apples. | Prunes. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Figs. | Pears. | Total. |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1909 .. | 69,120 | 56,183 | 84,514 | 170,620 | 26,796 | 30,322 | 437,555 |
| 1910 .. | 46,767 | 76,015 | 109,661 | 539,910 | 22,160 | 17,422 | 811,935 |
| 1911 .. | 26,391 | 80,123 | 84,211 | 334,111 | 9,554 | 31,819 | 566,209 |
| 1912 .. | 21,929 | 72,400 | 143,112 | 492,041 | 31,027 | 16,502 | 777,011 |
| 1913 .. | 48,853 | 84,053 | 56,151 | 61,465 | 27,274 | 38,633 | 316,429 |
| 1914 .. | 39,899 | 155,031 | 118,187 | 363,356 | 33,151 | 7,900 | 717,524 |
| 1915 .. | 16,817 | 28,788 | 70,897 | 43,606 | 31,981 | 55,581 | 247,670 |
| 1916 .. | 290,258 | 128,520 | 61,667 | 69,215 | 33,939 | 22,224 | 605,823 |
| 1917 .. | 27,109 | 118,999 | 357,329 | 149,940 | 10,567 | 108,379 | 772,323 |
| 1918 .. | 134,342 | 221,728 | 88,241 | 235,534 | 47,201 | 38,257 | 765,303 |

A striking feature of the returns for last season was the decrease in dried peaches and pears, and the great increases in apples, prunes, and apricots. Nearly all the dried apples came from Evelyn and Mornington, and slightly more than one half of the dried prunes came from Rodney. The bulk of the other dried fruit, except prunes, comes from Mildura, where in 1917-18 there were made, in addition to fruits included above, 11,269,888 lbs. of raisins.

Minor crops. The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return, therefore, indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation.

MINOR CROPS, 1916-17 AND 1917-18.

| Crop. | 1916-17. | | 1917-18. | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Area. | Produce. | Area. | Produce. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| Beans | 314 | 1,987 bushels | 841 | 21,984 bushels |
| Chicory | 658 | 515 tons (dry) | 664 | 518 tons (dry) |
| Flowers | 221 | ... | 164 | ... |
| Garlic | 4 | 240 cwt. | 8 | 290 cwt. |
| Herbs | 12 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Millet—Broom | 1,096 | { 5,256 cwt. fibre 1,613 cwt. seed | 921 | { 4,562 cwt. fibre 3,318 cwt. seed |
| „ Japanese | | | 47 |  | 215 cwt. seed | 156 |
| Mustard | ... | ... | 72 | 29 cwt. |
| Nursery | 1,162 | ... | 1,247 | ... |
| Opium poppies | 1 | 6 lbs. | 1 | 3½ lbs. |
| Pumpkins | 2,064 | 11,103 tons | 1,464 | 14,679 tons |
| Seeds—Agricultural and Garden | 189 | ... | 109 | ... |
| Sugar Beet | 1,320 | 15,159 tons | 1,200 | 14,487 tons |
| Sunflowers | 95 | 1,006 cwt. | 76 | 863 cwt. |
| Total | 7,183 | ... | 6,928 | ... |

Land in fallow. While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it is only within the past thirteen years that this method of cultivation has become fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1917-18 was 1,672,729 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 517,242 acres in 1898-9. The acreage so treated in each of the last twenty years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

| Year ended March. | | Acres. | Year ended March. | | Acres. |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1899 | ... | 517,242 | 1909 | ... | 1,034,422 |
| 1900 | ... | 509,244 | 1910 | ... | 1,175,750 |
| 1901 | ... | 602,870 | 1911 | ... | 1,434,177 |
| 1902 | ... | 681,778 | 1912 | ... | 1,469,608 |
| 1903 | ... | 492,305 | 1913 | ... | 1,627,233 |
| 1904 | ... | 632,521 | 1914 | ... | 1,738,572 |
| 1905 | ... | 853,829 | 1915 | ... | 1,346,545 |
| 1906 | ... | 1,049,915 | 1916 | ... | 1,358,343 |
| 1907 | ... | 990,967 | 1917 | ... | 1,899,559 |
| 1908 | ... | 894,300 | 1918 | ... | 1,672,729 |

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,672,729 acres in fallow last season 609,511 were in the Wimmera, 479,760 in the Northern, and 413,147 in the Mallee District. The area for these three districts represented 90 per cent. of the total for the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 30,109, as compared with 21,586 in 1905, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used in each of the last fifteen years:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1903 TO 1917.

| Year. | Farmers using. | Area used on. | Manure used— | |
|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Natural. | Artificial. |
| | | Acres. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1903 ... | 19,921 | 1,205,443 | 207,817 | 41,639 |
| 1904 ... | 20,167 | 1,521,946 | 190,903 | 45,940 |
| 1905 ... | 21,586 | 1,791,537 | 210,507 | 54,674 |
| 1906 ... | 23,072 | 1,985,148 | 205,906 | 60,871 |
| 1907 ... | 23,733 | 2,018,079 | 232,394 | 62,337 |
| 1908 ... | 24,437 | 2,053,987 | 235,492 | 64,715 |
| 1909 ... | 26,690 | 2,407,331 | 197,446 | 77,579 |
| 1910 ... | 27,845 | 2,714,854 | 203,884 | 86,316 |
| 1911 ... | 26,159 | 2,676,408 | 205,739 | 82,581 |
| 1912 ... | 29,524 | 3,029,418 | 222,253 | 94,010 |
| 1913 ... | 30,610 | 3,401,013 | 219,423 | 105,612 |
| 1914 ... | 31,874 | 3,728,279 | 209,534 | 117,935 |
| 1915 ... | 33,378 | 4,336,252 | 187,602 | 123,667 |
| 1916 ... | 33,165 | 3,870,742 | 181,268 | 117,812 |
| 1917 ... | 30,109 | 3,336,418 | 167,114 | 106,119 |

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent. ; in 1903, 36 per cent. ; in 1905, 56 per cent. ; in 1909, 66 per cent. ; in 1913, 77 per cent. ; and in 1917, 81 per cent. During 1917-18 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 86,352 tons, valued at £181,014. This included 67,138 tons of rock phosphates from Ocean Island valued at £138,517.

**Characteristics
of Victorian
soils.**

This subject is fully dealt with in the Year-Book for 1915-16, page 740.

**Persons
employed on
Farming,
Dairying, and
Pastoral Hold-
ings.**

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last ten years the numbers were as follows :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING,
DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | | | Males. | Females. | Total |
|-------|-----|-----|---------|----------|---------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | 94,990 | 52,410 | 147,400 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 96,873 | 52,782 | 149,655 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 99,948 | 54,083 | 154,031 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 100,689 | 55,040 | 155,729 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 100,665 | 52,868 | 153,533 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 101,353 | 51,837 | 153,190 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 98,354 | 49,242 | 147,596 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | 98,617 | 49,038 | 147,655 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | 95,535 | 50,964 | 146,499 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | 95,890 | 51,992 | 147,882 |

Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged

in harvesting, &c., are not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks; but females partly engaged in outdoor duties in connexion with the holdings are included therein. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to at least 25,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

**Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.** In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1917-18. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1917-18.

| Occupations. | Range. | Prevailing Rate. |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ploughmen | 30s. to 60s. per week .. | 32s. 6d. per week |
| Farm labourers | 25s. to 40s. „ .. | 30s. „ |
| Threshing machine hands | 9d. to 15d. per hour .. | 1s. per hour |
| Harvest hands | 6s. to 10s. per day .. | 9s. per day |
| Milkers | 20s. to 40s. per week .. | 30s. per week |
| Maize pickers (without rations) | 5d. to 9d. per bag .. | 6d. per bag |
| Hop pickers „ „ | 3d. to 5d. per bushel .. | 4d. per bushel |
| Married couples | 30s. to 60s. per week .. | 40s. per week |
| Female servants | 10s. to 25s. „ .. | 17s. 6d. „ |
| Men cooks | 25s. to 60s. „ .. | 30s. „ |
| Stockmen | £60 to £156 per annum .. | £78 per annum |
| Generally useful men | 20s. to 40s. per week .. | 27s. 6d. per week |
| Shearers, hand* | 22s. 6d. to 30s. per 100 sheep | 30s. per 100 sheep |
| „ machine* | 22s. 6d. to 30s. „ .. | 30s. „ |
| Bush carpenters | 30s. to 60s. per week .. | 40s. per week |
| Gardeners, market | 20s. to 50s. „ .. | 30s. „ |
| „ orchard | 20s. to 50s. „ .. | 30s. „ |
| Vineyard hands | 20s. to 50s. „ .. | 30s. „ |

* It is believed that in the cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock. The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding for 50 years is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile in each of the last six census years.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Census Year. | Horses (including foals). | Cattle— | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | | Milch Cows. | Other. | | |
| | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |
| 1861 | 76,536 | 197,332 | 525,000 | 5,780,896 | 61,259 |
| 1871 | 209,025 | 212,193 | 564,534 | 10,477,976 | 180,109 |
| 1881 | 275,516 | 329,198 | 957,069 | 10,360,285 | 241,936 |
| 1891 | 436,469 | 395,192 | 1,387,689 | 12,692,843 | 282,457 |
| 1901 | 392,237 | 521,612 | 1,080,772 | 10,841,790 | 350,370 |
| 1911 | 472,080 | 668,777 | 878,792 | 12,882,665 | 333,281 |
| <i>Per Head of Population.</i> | | | | | |
| 1861 | ·14 | ·37 | ·97 | 10·70 | ·11 |
| 1871 | ·29 | ·29 | ·77 | 14·32 | ·25 |
| 1881 | ·32 | ·38 | 1·11 | 12·01 | ·28 |
| 1891 | ·38 | ·35 | 1·22 | 11·13 | ·25 |
| 1901 | ·33 | ·43 | ·90 | 9·03 | ·29 |
| 1911 | ·36 | ·51 | ·67 | 9·79 | ·25 |
| <i>Per Square Mile.</i> | | | | | |
| 1861 | ·87 | 2·25 | 5·97 | 65·78 | ·70 |
| 1871 | 2·38 | 2·41 | 6·42 | 119·22 | 2·06 |
| 1881 | 3·14 | 3·75 | 10·89 | 117·88 | 2·75 |
| 1891 | 4·97 | 4·50 | 15·79 | 144·43 | 3·21 |
| 1901 | 4·46 | 5·94 | 12·30 | 123·36 | 4·00 |
| 1911 | 5·37 | 7·61 | 10·00 | 146·59 | 3·79 |

The great increase in milch cows since 1891 indicates the growth of the dairying industry which followed the regular and successful transport of Victorian butter to England. By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the carrying capacity of the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 306 sheep in 1911 as against 237 in 1881—an increase of 29 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 30 years.

Size of holdings, showing areas cultivated and grazed.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1913. The land privately owned was summarized according to different-sized holdings, and, in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars are given in the two succeeding tables:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1913.

| Privately-owned Land. | | | Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned. | Total Area Occupied. | Area under— | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Size of Holdings. (In Acres.) | Number of Holdings. | Area Occupied. | | | Cultivation. | Pasture, &c. | |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | |
| 1 to 5 | 4,158 | 12,627 | 44,966 | 57,593 | 3,458 | 54,135 | |
| 6 " 15 | 5,052 | 51,293 | 13,442 | 64,735 | 18,894 | 47,841 | |
| 16 " 30 | 5,259 | 117,141 | 58,577 | 175,713 | 96,188 | 139,530 | |
| 31 " 50 | 4,238 | 175,898 | 111,784 | 287,682 | 50,506 | 237,076 | |
| 51 " 100 | 7,356 | 558,534 | 145,742 | 704,276 | 138,352 | 565,924 | |
| 101 " 200 | 9,891 | 1,477,244 | 334,088 | 1,811,332 | 329,657 | 1,481,675 | |
| 201 " 300 | 5,698 | 1,428,071 | 428,597 | 1,856,668 | 311,947 | 1,544,721 | |
| 301 " 320 | 2,894 | 914,365 | 454,144 | 1,368,509 | 233,921 | 1,134,588 | |
| 321 " 400 | 3,179 | 1,149,040 | 351,048 | 1,500,088 | 263,975 | 1,236,113 | |
| 401 " 500 | 3,073 | 1,390,510 | 283,553 | 1,674,063 | 363,700 | 1,310,363 | |
| 501 " 600 | 2,451 | 1,352,618 | 402,941 | 1,755,554 | 362,674 | 1,392,880 | |
| 601 " 640 | 2,509 | 1,633,779 | 154,348 | 1,788,127 | 433,671 | 1,354,456 | |
| 641 " 700 | 1,267 | 851,436 | 334,013 | 1,185,499 | 207,262 | 978,237 | |
| 701 " 800 | 1,608 | 1,210,866 | 273,910 | 1,489,766 | 302,622 | 1,187,144 | |
| 801 " 900 | 1,135 | 966,221 | 224,076 | 1,190,297 | 245,126 | 945,171 | |
| 901 " 1,000 | 1,211 | 1,158,447 | 404,668 | 1,563,115 | 319,990 | 1,243,125 | |
| 1,001 " 1,500 | 2,784 | 3,417,332 | 1,074,628 | 4,491,960 | 875,165 | 3,616,795 | |
| 1,501 " 2,000 | 1,208 | 2,091,974 | 293,421 | 2,385,395 | 457,373 | 1,928,022 | |
| 2,001 " 2,500 | 552 | 1,239,679 | 484,480 | 1,724,159 | 214,073 | 1,510,086 | |
| 2,501 " 3,000 | 305 | 840,565 | 714,723 | 1,555,288 | 119,619 | 1,435,669 | |
| 3,001 " 4,000 | 348 | 1,208,523 | 148,751 | 1,357,274 | 163,726 | 1,193,548 | |
| 4,001 " 5,000 | 167 | 754,331 | 222,295 | 976,626 | 68,913 | 907,713 | |
| 5,001 " 7,500 | 135 | 1,125,333 | 253,977 | 1,379,360 | 71,262 | 1,308,098 | |
| 7,501 " 10,000 | 82 | 700,479 | 88,871 | 789,350 | 40,643 | 748,702 | |
| 10,001 " 15,000 | 78 | 963,016 | 391,783 | 1,354,799 | 21,926 | 1,332,873 | |
| 15,001 " 20,000 | 38 | 646,029 | 7,460 | 653,489 | 7,084 | 646,405 | |
| 20,001 " 30,000 | 20 | 494,237 | 396 | 494,633 | 8,747 | 485,886 | |
| 30,001 " 40,000 | 11 | 362,726 | 3,839 | 366,565 | 1,023 | 365,542 | |
| 40,001 " 50,000 | 3 | 135,558 | 1,232 | 136,790 | 596 | 136,194 | |
| 50,001 and upwards | .. | 1 | .. | 51,400 | 230 | 51,170 | |
| Total | .. | 66,811 | 28,429,357 | 7,710,753 | 36,140,110 | 5,670,428 | 30,469,682 |

Size of holdings and live stock thereon.

The last table shows the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on different-sized holdings, in March, 1913, whilst the next table, which is a supplementary one, gives the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on these holdings at the same date.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1913.

| Size of Holdings. (In Acres.) | | Live Stock on Land Occupied. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| | | | Dairy Cows. | Other Cattle. | | |
| 1 to | 5 | 4,633 | 5,480 | 4,039 | 2,308 | 1,684 |
| 6 " | 15 | 7,343 | 10,182 | 6,813 | 4,424 | 4,250 |
| 16 " | 30 | 10,500 | 14,825 | 10,766 | 12,697 | 6,643 |
| 31 " | 50 | 10,831 | 19,056 | 13,923 | 17,652 | 8,662 |
| 51 " | 100 | 25,605 | 55,862 | 38,211 | 68,230 | 23,323 |
| 101 " | 200 | 48,133 | 119,585 | 87,462 | 228,752 | 48,969 |
| 201 " | 300 | 38,494 | 83,342 | 70,488 | 302,428 | 31,535 |
| 301 " | 320 | 22,265 | 35,668 | 35,541 | 197,667 | 17,065 |
| 321 " | 400 | 27,441 | 47,801 | 48,253 | 303,947 | 12,845 |
| 401 " | 500 | 30,435 | 42,224 | 49,042 | 395,625 | 14,109 |
| 501 " | 600 | 25,791 | 32,928 | 41,697 | 392,867 | 9,716 |
| 601 " | 640 | 22,835 | 16,648 | 26,125 | 292,312 | 5,480 |
| 641 " | 700 | 12,719 | 13,015 | 20,996 | 237,750 | 4,289 |
| 701 " | 800 | 19,358 | 16,147 | 27,360 | 387,856 | 5,118 |
| 801 " | 900 | 15,935 | 13,715 | 25,960 | 358,213 | 5,228 |
| 901 " | 1,000 | 18,099 | 14,164 | 26,848 | 436,856 | 4,198 |
| 1,001 " | 1,500 | 47,940 | 33,438 | 77,594 | 1,427,735 | 10,206 |
| 1,501 " | 2,000 | 24,208 | 12,998 | 38,953 | 977,380 | 3,751 |
| 2,001 " | 2,500 | 12,519 | 7,693 | 25,304 | 649,203 | 2,261 |
| 2,501 " | 3,000 | 6,983 | 4,332 | 15,699 | 515,414 | 1,351 |
| 3,001 " | 4,000 | 9,616 | 5,411 | 19,939 | 726,481 | 1,856 |
| 4,001 " | 5,000 | 4,750 | 2,872 | 13,590 | 473,833 | 507 |
| 5,001 " | 7,500 | 6,776 | 3,952 | 29,987 | 831,290 | 1,495 |
| 7,501 " | 10,000 | 3,933 | 1,583 | 13,167 | 504,726 | 258 |
| 10,001 " | 15,000 | 3,611 | 1,512 | 17,905 | 761,201 | 457 |
| 15,001 " | 20,000 | 1,918 | 777 | 8,344 | 504,279 | 104 |
| 20,001 " | 30,000 | 1,398 | 544 | 4,748 | 334,753 | 104 |
| 30,001 " | 40,000 | 1,069 | 180 | 5,794 | 269,172 | 85 |
| 40,001 " | 50,000 | 278 | 74 | 820 | 116,723 | 61 |
| 50,001 and upwards | | 220 | 12 | 250 | 41,650 | 3 |
| Total | | 465,636 | 615,520 | 805,618 | 11,773,924 | 224,582 |

The figures in the last two tables are exclusive of live stock travelling and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,892 holdings containing 1,078,688 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 36,151 acres of cultivation, 5,277 horses, 20,882 cattle, 84,737 sheep, and 3,901 pigs. The position disclosed was that 61,029 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 14,398,125 acres of such land, as well as 4,024,897 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,423,022 acres, or 51 per

cent. of the total area in occupation. These occupiers controlled 64 per cent. of the total cultivation, and 49 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 66 per cent. of the other cattle, 90 per cent. of the pigs, and 31 per cent. of the sheep.

Size of holdings
in 1910 and
1913.

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon are given in the following table for the years 1910 and 1913. Similar details have not been compiled for a later period than 1913:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON.

| Size of Holdings. (In acres.) | Year | Privately-owned Land. | | Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned. | Total Area Occupied. | Area under— | |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | Number of Holdings. | Area Occupied. | | | Cultiva- tion. | Pasture, &c. |
| | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 to 100 | 1910 | 23,305 | 836,826 | 442,413 | 1,279,239 | 228,227 | 1,051,012 |
| | 1913 | 26,113 | 915,493 | 374,511 | 1,290,004 | 245,498 | 1,044,506 |
| 101 „ 320 | 1910 | 17,583 | 3,686,498 | 1,209,660 | 4,896,158 | 839,664 | 4,056,494 |
| | 1913 | 18,483 | 3,819,680 | 1,216,829 | 5,036,509 | 875,525 | 4,160,984 |
| 321 „ 640 | 1910 | 9,676 | 4,623,839 | 1,900,058 | 6,523,897 | 1,182,254 | 5,341,643 |
| | 1913 | 11,212 | 5,475,942 | 1,191,890 | 6,667,832 | 1,424,020 | 5,243,812 |
| 641 „ 1,000 | 1910 | 4,354 | 3,553,261 | 1,800,551 | 5,353,812 | 863,080 | 4,490,732 |
| | 1913 | 5,221 | 4,187,010 | 1,241,667 | 5,428,677 | 1,075,000 | 4,353,677 |
| 1,001 „ 2,500 | 1910 | 4,159 | 6,178,744 | 2,464,135 | 8,642,879 | 1,254,392 | 7,388,487 |
| | 1913 | 4,544 | 6,748,985 | 1,852,529 | 8,601,514 | 1,546,611 | 7,054,903 |
| 2,501 „ 5,000 | 1910 | 749 | 2,571,414 | 1,348,979 | 3,920,423 | 298,146 | 3,622,277 |
| | 1913 | 820 | 2,803,419 | 1,085,769 | 3,889,188 | 352,258 | 3,536,930 |
| 5,001 „ 10,000 | 1910 | 239 | 1,651,979 | 1,397,984 | 3,049,963 | 85,379 | 2,964,584 |
| | 1913 | 267 | 1,825,862 | 942,848 | 2,168,710 | 111,910 | 2,056,800 |
| 10,001 and up- wards | 1910 | 175 | 3,298,227 | 145,420 | 3,443,647 | 45,770 | 3,397,877 |
| | 1913 | 151 | 2,652,966 | 404,710 | 3,057,676 | 89,606 | 3,018,070 |
| Total | 1910 | 60,240 | 26,400,818 | 10,709,200 | 37,110,018 | 4,796,912 | 32,313,106 |
| | 1913 | 66,811 | 28,429,357 | 7,710,753 | 36,140,110 | 5,670,428 | 30,469,682 |

The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 195 in 1906, 175 in 1910, and 151 in 1913, and the aggregate areas comprised therein were 4,134,067 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 2,652,966 acres in the corresponding years. The reduction was equivalent to 22.6 per cent. in the number and 35.8 per cent. in the acreage of such estates during the seven years ended March, 1913. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the seven years referred to.

Size of holdings and how they were utilized, 1910 and 1913.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1910 and 1913, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1910 AND 1913.

| Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.) | Year. | Percentage in each Division to Total of— | | | | Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep. | |
|---|-------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | Area Occupied. | Area under Cultivation. | Area used for Pasture, &c. | Equivalent in Sheep Grazed. | Total. | Per Acre used for Grazing, &c. |
| 1 to 100 | 1910 | 3.45 | 4.76 | 3.25 | 6.28 | 1,586,653 | 1.51 |
| | 1913 | 3.57 | 4.33 | 3.43 | 7.08 | 1,766,873 | 1.69 |
| 101 „ 320 | 1910 | 13.19 | 17.50 | 12.55 | 17.50 | 4,415,168 | 1.09 |
| | 1913 | 13.94 | 15.44 | 13.66 | 17.67 | 4,410,283 | 1.06 |
| 321 „ 640 | 1910 | 17.58 | 24.65 | 16.53 | 17.00 | 4,290,653 | .80 |
| | 1913 | 18.45 | 25.12 | 17.21 | 17.14 | 4,278,079 | .82 |
| 641 „ 1,000 | 1910 | 14.42 | 17.99 | 13.90 | 12.18 | 3,075,406 | .68 |
| | 1913 | 15.02 | 18.95 | 14.29 | 12.15 | 3,031,015 | .70 |
| 1,001 „ 2,500 | 1910 | 23.29 | 26.15 | 22.87 | 20.10 | 5,074,837 | .69 |
| | 1913 | 23.80 | 27.27 | 23.15 | 20.34 | 5,076,868 | .72 |
| 2,501 „ 5,000 | 1910 | 10.57 | 6.22 | 11.21 | 8.81 | 2,224,312 | .61 |
| | 1913 | 10.76 | 6.22 | 11.61 | 9.22 | 2,300,276 | .65 |
| 5,001 „ 10,000 | 1910 | 8.22 | 1.78 | 9.17 | 6.29 | 1,589,021 | .54 |
| | 1913 | 6.00 | 1.98 | 6.75 | 6.95 | 1,735,240 | .84 |
| 10,001 and upwards | 1910 | 9.28 | .95 | 10.52 | 11.84 | 2,989,460 | .88 |
| | 1913 | 8.46 | .69 | 9.90 | 9.45 | 2,358,478 | .78 |
| Total | 1910 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 25,245,510 | .78 |
| | 1913 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 24,957,112 | .82 |

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. From this return it will be seen that, in 1913, 51 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, while this portion furnished 64 per cent. of the cultivation, it contained nearly 49 per cent. of the total area under pasture, and supported 54 per cent. of the grazing stock. Dairying was carried on principally in the small holdings and pigs were most numerous where dairying prevailed. Nearly 56 per cent. of the dairy cows and about 61 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of not more than 320 acres. The sheep-carrying capacity per acre of the total grazing area in 1913 was slightly in excess of that for 1910. The proportionate decrease of pastoral areas in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres between the years mentioned is very noticeable, especially as it was accompanied by an increase in the number of live stock grazed.

Land occupied
in different
districts.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1918, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1918.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

| District. | Number of Occupiers. | ACRES OCCUPIED. | | | | Total. |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | For Agricultural Purposes. | For Pasture. | | Other Purposes and Unproductive. | |
| | | | Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne. | Natural Grasses. | | |
| Central ... | 17,588 | 430,143 | 167,481 | 2,123,359 | 143,010 | 2,863,993 |
| North-Central ... | 5,888 | 125,798 | 56,851 | 1,859,824 | 64,608 | 2,107,081 |
| Western ... | 11,839 | 381,143 | 199,798 | 6,003,720 | 226,985 | 6,811,646 |
| Wimmera ... | 6,558 | 1,515,313 | 124,456 | 4,049,185 | 296,058 | 5,985,012 |
| Mallee ... | 5,976 | 1,541,504 | 4,922 | 3,209,805 | 778,369 | 5,534,600 |
| Northern ... | 12,059 | 1,525,213 | 47,969 | 3,666,525 | 31,391 | 5,271,098 |
| North-Eastern ... | 5,291 | 128,158 | 7,778 | 3,648,340 | 121,600 | 3,905,876 |
| Gippsland ... | 8,825 | 135,682 | 659,055 | 3,573,835 | 564,679 | 4,933,251 |
| Total ... | 74,024 | 5,782,954 | 1,268,310 | 28,134,593 | 2,226,700 | 37,412,557 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| Central ... | ... | 15.02 | 5.85 | 74.14 | 4.99 | 100.00 |
| North-Central ... | ... | 5.97 | 2.70 | 88.27 | 3.06 | 100.00 |
| Western ... | ... | 5.60 | 2.93 | 88.14 | 3.33 | 100.00 |
| Wimmera ... | ... | 25.32 | 2.08 | 67.66 | 4.94 | 100.00 |
| Mallee ... | ... | 27.85 | .09 | 58.00 | 14.06 | 100.00 |
| Northern ... | ... | 28.94 | .91 | 69.56 | .59 | 100.00 |
| North-Eastern ... | ... | 3.28 | .20 | 93.41 | 3.11 | 100.00 |
| Gippsland ... | ... | 2.75 | 13.36 | 72.44 | 11.45 | 100.00 |
| Total ... | ... | 15.46 | 3.39 | 75.20 | 5.95 | 100.00 |
| PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE. | | | | | | |
| Central ... | 23.76 | 7.44 | 13.21 | 7.55 | 6.43 | 7.66 |
| North-Central ... | 7.96 | 2.17 | 4.48 | 6.61 | 2.90 | 5.63 |
| Western ... | 15.99 | 6.59 | 15.75 | 21.34 | 10.20 | 18.21 |
| Wimmera ... | 8.86 | 26.20 | 9.81 | 14.39 | 13.30 | 16.00 |
| Mallee ... | 8.07 | 26.66 | .39 | 11.41 | 34.91 | 14.79 |
| Northern ... | 16.29 | 26.37 | 3.78 | 13.03 | 1.41 | 14.09 |
| North-Eastern ... | 7.15 | 2.22 | .62 | 12.97 | 5.46 | 10.44 |
| Gippsland ... | 11.92 | 2.35 | 51.96 | 12.70 | 25.39 | 13.18 |
| Total ... | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

It will be seen from these tables that the largest area under cultivation and the largest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found in the Northern, Wimmera and Mallee districts. Of the occupied land, about 29 per cent. in the Northern, 28 per cent. in the Mallee, and 25 per cent. in the Wimmera districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 79 per cent. of the cultivation in

Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 52 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1918.

Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1918.

| District. | Acres Occupied for— | | Number of— | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Agriculture. | Pasture. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
| Central ... | 430,143 | 2,290,840 | 107,598 | 229,391 | 1,307,507 |
| North-Central ... | 125,798 | 1,916,675 | 27,573 | 79,505 | 1,298,730 |
| Western ... | 381,143 | 6,203,518 | 72,201 | 324,789 | 4,576,510 |
| Wimmera ... | 1,515,313 | 4,173,641 | 71,205 | 46,680 | 2,258,867 |
| Mallee ... | 1,541,504 | 3,214,727 | 53,163 | 33,046 | 713,692 |
| Northern ... | 1,525,213 | 3,714,494 | 96,159 | 175,770 | 2,283,133 |
| North-Eastern ... | 128,158 | 3,656,118 | 36,879 | 178,220 | 1,054,679 |
| Gippsland ... | 135,682 | 4,232,890 | 49,283 | 303,648 | 1,266,892 |
| Total ... | 5,782,954 | 29,402,903 | 514,061 | 1,371,049 | 14,760,013 |

The area occupied does not include 2,226,700 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Cattle were more numerous than in the previous year in every district, and sheep were more numerous in all districts except Gippsland. The number of sheep in the Mallee was nearly 49 per cent. greater than in 1917.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings in March, 1913, and sheep classified in different sized flocks in March, 1917, are given on pages 449 and 463 :—

Live stock in Victoria, 1914 to 1918.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1914 TO 1918.

| Live Stock. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Horses (including foals) ... | 562,331 | 552,053 | 493,779 | 514,403 | 514,061 |
| Cattle— | | | | | |
| Dairy Cows ... | 656,080 | 610,517 | 451,088 | 488,086 | 534,388 |
| Other (including calves) ... | 872,473 | 752,025 | 592,516 | 687,012 | 836,661 |
| Sheep ... | 12,113,682 | 12,051,685 | 10,545,632 | 12,576,587 | 14,760,013 |
| Pigs ... | 221,277 | 243,196 | 192,002 | 254,436 | 323,159 |

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1916 and 1917 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1916 AND 1917.

| Stock. | Prices in 1916. | | | | | | Prices in 1917. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----|----|--------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | Average. | | | Range. | | | Average. | | | Range. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Horses.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra heavy draught .. | 43 | 7 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 0 | to | 52 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | to | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Medium draught .. | 31 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | to | 38 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 17 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 0 | to | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Delivery Cart .. | 21 | 17 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 0 | to | 30 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | to | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Indian Remounts .. | 21 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 10 | 0 | to | 27 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | to | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Saddle and Harness .. | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | to | 12 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 0 | to | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Ponies .. | 11 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 0 | to | 16 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 0 | to | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Fat Cattle.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bullocks—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime.. .. | 25 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | to | 29 | 7 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 | to | 29 | 15 | 0 |
| Prime | 21 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | to | 22 | 18 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 0 | to | 26 | 16 | 0 |
| Good | 17 | 19 | 0 | 16 | 19 | 0 | to | 19 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 | to | 23 | 17 | 0 |
| Good Light and Handy Weights | 16 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | to | 17 | 7 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 16 | 0 | to | 20 | 17 | 0 |
| Second | 14 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 0 | to | 15 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 18 | 0 | to | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Cows—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best | 15 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | to | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | to | 22 | 5 | 0 |
| Others | 10 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | to | 14 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | to | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Dairy Cattle.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best Milkers | 18 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | to | 27 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 0 | to | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Springers, best | 14 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 0 | to | 18 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 | to | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| <i>Fat Sheep.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wethers (cross)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime.. .. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 1 | to | 2 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 7 | to | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| Prime | 1 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 0 | to | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7 | to | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Good | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | to | 1 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | to | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| <i>Ewes (cross)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime | 1 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | to | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 5 | to | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Prime | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | to | 2 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | to | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Good | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | to | 1 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 7 | to | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| <i>Wethers (merino)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime.. .. | 1 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 6 | to | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | to | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| Prime | 1 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 0 | to | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | to | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Good | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 6 | to | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | to | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| Ewes (merino) best | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 6 | to | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 | to | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| <i>Fat Lambs.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 9 | to | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | to | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Prime | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | to | 1 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | to | 1 | 16 | 4 |
| Good | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 1 | to | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 0 | to | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Second | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 9 | to | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | to | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Pigs.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Back Fatters—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Heavy Prime .. | 7 | 19 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | to | 10 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | to | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Extra Prime and Weighty | 5 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | to | 7 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | to | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Baconers—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime.. .. | 4 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | to | 5 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | to | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Prime | 3 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | to | 4 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | to | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Porkers | 2 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | to | 3 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | to | 2 | 13 | 0 |

The most striking feature of the figures is the enhanced value of dairy cattle. The average price paid for best milkers increased from £12 16s. in 1915 to £18 in 1916, and £20 15s. in 1917.

Stock Slaughtered. The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during each of the last ten years :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1903 TO 1917.

| Year. | Number Slaughtered. | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Sheep and Lambs. | Cattle. | Pigs. |
| 1908 | 3,309,865 | 279,710 | 225,162 |
| 1909 | 3,708,512 | 287,548 | 210,613 |
| 1910 | 4,245,881 | 319,665 | 257,287 |
| 1911 | 4,348,363 | 347,926 | 345,547 |
| 1912 | 4,153,269 | 368,512 | 331,364 |
| 1913 | 4,742,231 | 410,694 | 286,931 |
| 1914 | 4,550,272 | 470,011 | 260,017 |
| 1915 | 2,973,803 | 356,174 | 216,003 |
| 1916 | 2,647,200 | 247,781 | 214,228 |
| 1917 | 2,499,002 | 217,480 | 298,073 |

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1903 TO 1917.

| Year. | For Butcher and Private Use. | | | For Freezing. | | | For Preserving and Salting. | | | For Boiling Down. | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. |
| 1908 | 2,480,072 | 260,529 | 71,309 | 773,396 | 15,789 | 2,296 | 10,775 | 2,015 | 151,478 | 45,622 | 1,377 | 79 |
| 1909 | 2,718,344 | 276,759 | 67,117 | 941,309 | 7,399 | 225 | 10,962 | 2,235 | 143,206 | 37,897 | 1,155 | 65 |
| 1910 | 2,592,514 | 302,282 | 91,850 | 1,573,516 | 13,009 | 1,557 | 41,420 | 3,624 | 163,844 | 38,431 | 750 | 36 |
| 1911 | 2,678,517 | 321,251 | 134,546 | 1,573,132 | 17,354 | 1,609 | 69,486 | 7,640 | 209,177 | 22,228 | 1,681 | 215 |
| 1912 | 2,610,665 | 344,706 | 148,394 | 1,409,243 | 10,793 | 3,120 | 104,472 | 10,129 | 179,717 | 28,889 | 2,884 | 133 |
| 1913 | 2,587,895 | 355,868 | 107,089 | 2,107,180 | 36,692 | .. | 41,034 | 15,383 | 179,710 | 6,122 | 2,751 | 132 |
| 1914 | 2,733,802 | 385,548 | 76,464 | 1,710,152 | 64,838 | 1,713 | 34,141 | 15,276 | 181,756 | 22,177 | 4,349 | 84 |
| 1915 | 2,910,848 | 338,475 | 86,580 | 47,546 | 175 | .. | 9,762 | 12,082 | 129,259 | 5,647 | 5,442 | 164 |
| 1916 | 2,206,952 | 233,010 | 46,922 | 418,418 | 8,243 | 156 | 20,925 | 4,850 | 167,003 | 905 | 778 | 147 |
| 1917 | 2,168,582 | 209,909 | 99,059 | 196,267 | 1,124 | 671 | 133,140 | 5,540 | 197,880 | 1,013 | 907 | 169 |

The increase which took place in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered for freezing, until it was checked by a drought in 1914, shows the growing importance of the frozen meat trade of the State. Of the 4,742,231 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1913, 2,107,180, or 44 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 651,914, or 23 per cent., in 1906. In 1917-18 the oversea exports included 5,081,026 lbs. of lamb and 2,697,239 lbs. of mutton, valued at £129,748 and £57,985 respectively. The scarcity of shipping accounted for the small quantities exported in the last two years.

Mutton and
Lamb frozen
for Export.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and, as there is practically no limit to the demand for these products, in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses frozen for export in 1894, a few years after the inception of the trade, and in each of the past seven years. The quantity frozen for export in the three years 1915 to 1917 was small in comparison with previous years. The chief reasons for this were, in 1915, the drought of the preceding year and, in 1916 and 1917, the scarcity of shipping.

MUTTON AND LAMB FROZEN FOR EXPORT.

| Year. | Number of Carcasses frozen for Export. | | |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Mutton. | Lamb. | Total. |
| 1894 | 250,000 | .. | 250,000 |
| 1911 | 624,940 | 953,192 | 1,578,132 |
| 1912 | 566,541 | 842,702 | 1,409,243 |
| 1913 | 948,162 | 1,159,018 | 2,107,180 |
| 1914 | 653,329 | 1,056,823 | 1,710,152 |
| 1915 | .. | 47,546 | 47,546 |
| 1916 | 52,724 | 365,694 | 418,418 |
| 1917 | 66,730 | 129,537 | 196,267 |

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce for 1917 was £7,213,950 as compared with £6,898,630 in the previous year, £4,952,846 in 1915, £4,937,610 in 1914, and £5,163,416 in 1913. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last ten years :—

DAIRYING, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | Number of Cow-keepers. | Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year. | Butter Made. | Cheese Made. |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1908 | 49,158 | 609,166 | 48,461,398 | 4,328,644 |
| 1909 | 50,870 | 625,063 | 55,166,555 | 5,025,834 |
| 1910 | 52,610 | 668,777 | 70,603,787 | 4,530,893 |
| 1911 | 53,319 | 699,555 | 86,500,474 | 4,549,843 |
| 1912 | 54,447 | 655,939 | 67,655,834 | 4,176,778 |
| 1913 | 55,423 | 656,080 | 73,381,567 | 4,856,321 |
| 1914 | 55,553 | 610,517 | 62,421,288 | 4,395,502 |
| 1915 | 53,381 | 451,088 | 42,345,113 | 3,497,278 |
| 1916 | 53,940 | 488,086 | 59,568,771 | 5,869,562 |
| 1917 | 54,348 | 534,388 | 64,405,711 | 5,285,003 |

The reduction in the figures for 1915 was due to a severe drought t which occurred in the preceding year.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in each of the past ten years :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS.

| Year. | Butter. | | Cheese. |
|------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | lbs. | | lbs. |
| 1908 | 4,078,230 | | 1,854,962 |
| 1909 | 5,611,927 | | 1,857,879 |
| 1910 | 5,540,271 | | 1,823,263 |
| 1911 | 5,233,355 | | 1,502,582 |
| 1912 | 5,428,690 | | 2,004,865 |
| 1913 | 5,679,670 | | 2,008,370 |
| 1914 | 4,845,529 | | 1,722,506 |
| 1915 | 4,750,866 | | 1,367,243 |
| 1916 | 5,080,408 | | 1,680,929 |
| 1917 | 4,704,151 | | 1,311,893 |

Butter and
cheese made
in factories.

The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk made, and of cream sold, in these factories during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Butter Made. | Cream Sold. | Cheese Made. | Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk Made. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | lbs. | gallons. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1908 ... | 44,383,168 | 17,527 | 2,473,682 | 3,781,548 |
| 1909 ... | 49,554,628 | 19,417 | 3,167,955 | 3,894,859 |
| 1910 ... | 65,063,516 | 29,910 | 2,707,630 | 3,004,842 |
| 1911 ... | 81,267,119 | 34,028 | 3,047,261 | 13,697,691 |
| 1912 ... | 62,227,144 | 41,952 | 2,171,913 | 18,456,094 |
| 1913 ... | 67,701,897 | 45,762 | 2,847,951 | 21,479,263 |
| 1914 ... | 57,575,759 | 54,388 | 2,672,996 | 19,093,750 |
| 1915 ... | 37,594,247 | 27,934 | 2,130,035 | 16,690,426 |
| 1916-17 ... | 54,488,363 | 68,842 | 4,188,633 | 33,280,635 |
| 1917-18 ... | 59,701,560 | 60,890 | 3,973,110 | 37,805,070 |

NOTE.—In addition, 1,041,330 lbs. of casein were made in 1917-18.

The quantities of milk in gallons received at factories and creameries were 104,980,863 in 1908, 116,034,058 in 1909, 149,490,103 in 1910, 191,128,362 in 1911, 150,079,730 in 1912, 166,339,178 in 1913, 144,317,040 in 1914, 93,846,750 in 1915, 138,746,860 in 1916-17, and 151,615,600 in 1917-18.

In 1917-18 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 24,323,648 lbs. of butter, valued at £1,644,299, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 21,251,106 lbs., valued at £1,411,013. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 1,237,051 lbs., and the value thereof £57,223.

Exports of
butter and
cheese.

Wool production. Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1917-18 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE SEASON, 1917-18.

| Districts. | Wool Clip, 1917-18. | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Sheep | Lambs. | Total. | |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | |
| Central | 6,269,105 | 765,584 | 7,034,689 | |
| North-Central | 6,507,202 | 891,223 | 7,398,425 | |
| Western | 27,239,526 | 2,639,663 | 29,929,189 | |
| Wimmera | 14,019,727 | 1,552,070 | 15,571,797 | |
| Mallee | 4,111,895 | 517,123 | 4,629,018 | |
| Northern | 11,453,001 | 1,490,524 | 12,943,525 | |
| North-Eastern | 5,105,896 | 723,600 | 5,829,496 | |
| Gippsland | 5,673,328 | 796,365 | 6,469,693 | |
| Total Clip | 1917-18 | 80,379,680 | 9,426,152 | 89,805,832 |
| | 1916-17 | 79,647,862 | 8,199,062 | 78,846,924 |
| | 1915-16 | 55,801,193 | 3,725,255 | 59,526,448 |
| | 1914-15 | 65,005,305 | 5,085,597 | 70,090,902 |
| | 1913-14 | 74,157,932 | 5,868,688 | 80,026,620 |
| | 1912-13 | 65,666,190 | 4,170,780 | 69,836,970 |
| | 1911-12 | 81,962,229 | 6,504,990 | 88,467,219 |
| | 1910-11 | 73,959,226 | 6,115,044 | 80,074,270 |
| | 1909-10 | 71,006,003 | 5,673,606 | 76,679,609 |
| 1908-9 | 65,289,108 | 3,641,093 | 68,930,201 | |
| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Wool clip | 70,090,902 | 59,526,448 | 78,846,924 | 89,805,832 |
| Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated) | 25,315,965 | 22,803,750 | 15,998,100 | 15,618,850 |
| Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ... | | | | |
| Total production ... | 95,406,867 | 82,330,198 | 94,845,024 | 105,424,682 |
| Total value ... | £3,410,913 | £4,066,003 | £5,927,814 | £6,410,077 |

The wool produced last season was 11 per cent. more than in the previous season. In 1917 there were 10,615,505 sheep and 3,897,752 lambs shorn, as compared with 9,378,572 sheep and 3,214,914 lambs in 1916 and 8,671,434 sheep and 1,616,025 lambs in 1915.

Weight of
a fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn for each of the last ten years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | Weight of a Fleece. | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Sheep and Lambs combined. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1908 | 5·98 | 2·11 | 5·45 |
| 1909 | 6·70 | 2·29 | 5·86 |
| 1910 | 6·99 | 2·50 | 6·15 |
| 1911 | 7·28 | 2·33 | 6·29 |
| 1912 | 6·31 | 2·20 | 5·68 |
| 1913 | 7·50 | 2·35 | 6·46 |
| 1914 | 6·37 | 2·16 | 5·58 |
| 1915 | 6·44 | 2·31 | 5·79 |
| 1916 | 7·53 | 2·55 | 6·26 |
| 1917 | 7·57 | 2·42 | 6·19 |

In 1917 the average wool clip for sheep was the heaviest and that for lambs was the fourth heaviest recorded for the State.

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

WOOL PRODUCTION: HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE, 1908 TO 1917.

| Year. | Production. | | Used in Manufactures. | | Available for Export. | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1908 | 87,526,450 | 3,556,168 | 5,470,740 | 190,197 | 82,065,710 | 3,365,971 |
| 1909 | 95,332,829 | 4,044,755 | 5,239,806 | 180,036 | 90,093,023 | 3,864,719 |
| 1910 | 101,803,644 | 4,318,100 | 5,309,730 | 186,648 | 96,493,914 | 4,131,452 |
| 1911 | 110,463,041 | 4,142,747 | 5,774,870 | 228,920 | 104,688,171 | 3,913,827 |
| 1912 | 88,762,612 | 3,751,083 | 5,535,483 | 247,943 | 83,227,129 | 3,503,140 |
| 1913 | 106,833,690 | 4,032,954 | 5,917,410 | 240,395 | 100,916,280 | 3,792,559 |
| 1914 | 95,406,867 | 3,410,913 | 6,118,450 | 254,935 | 89,288,417 | 3,155,978 |
| 1915 | 82,330,198 | 4,066,003 | 11,052,250 | 460,510 | 71,277,948 | 3,605,493 |
| 1916 | 94,845,024 | 5,927,814 | 8,669,460 | 433,473 | 86,175,564 | 5,494,341 |
| 1917 | 105,424,682 | 6,410,077 | 7,344,030 | 397,800 | 98,080,652 | 6,012,277 |

Prices
of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers:—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1915-16 TO 1917-18.

| Class of Wool. | Average Price per lb. in— | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| GREASY MERINO. | | | |
| Extra Super (Western District)... | 23d. to 24½d. | 30d. to 33½d. | 28d. to 31½d. |
| Super | 20d. to 22d. | 26d. to 29d. | 24d. to 27d. |
| Good | 14d. to 16d. | 18d. to 24d. | 18d. to 23d. |
| Average | 12d. to 13d. | 15d. to 17d. | 15d. to 17d. |
| Wasty and Inferior | 7d. to 9d. | 9d. to 12d. | 10d. to 12d. |
| Extra Super Lambs | 18d. to 20d. | 22d. to 25½d. | 23d. to 26½d. |
| Super Lambs | 15d. to 17d. | 18d. to 21d. | 18d. to 22d. |
| Good Lambs | 12d. to 14d. | 15d. to 17d. | 15d. to 17d. |
| Average Lambs | 9d. to 11d. | 11d. to 14d. | 11d. to 14d. |
| Inferior Lambs | 5d. to 7d. | 6d. to 9d. | 6d. to 9d. |
| GREASY CROSSBRED. | | | |
| Extra Super Comebacks | 22½ to 24d. | 26d. to 30½d. | 26d. to 29½d. |
| Super Comebacks | 20d. to 23d. | 23d. to 27d. | 23d. to 27d. |
| Fine Crossbred | 17d. to 18d. | 18d. to 22d. | 20d. to 24d. |
| Medium Crossbred | 14d. to 16d. | 14d. to 17d. | 15d. to 19d. |
| Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln | 13d. to 15d. | 13d. to 15d. | 13d. to 15d. |
| Super Fine Crossbred Lambs | 15d. to 19d. | 18d. to 22d. | 16d. to 20d. |
| Good Crossbred Lambs | 11d. to 12d. | 12d. to 15d. | 12d. to 15d. |
| Coarse and Lincoln Lambs | 9d. to 10d. | 9d. to 11d. | 10d. to 12d. |
| SCOURED. | | | |
| Extra Super Fleece | 31d. to 34d. | 42d. to 45½d. | 42d. to 47½d. |
| Super Fleece | 27d. to 30d. | 36d. to 40d. | 38d. to 41d. |
| Good Fleece | 22d. to 26d. | 32d. to 34d. | 34d. to 37d. |
| Average Fleece | 20d. to 22d. | 28d. to 30d. | 28d. to 33d. |
| RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON. | | | |
| Greasy Merino Fleece | 24½d. | 33½d. | 31½d. |
| " Comeback Fleece | 24d. | 30½d. | 29½d. |
| " Merino Lambs | 20d. | 25½d. | 26½d. |
| " Comeback Lambs | 19½d. | 24d. | 24½d. |
| Scoured Fleece | 38½d. | 45½d. | 47½d. |

Flocks of
sheep in
districts.

Returns which were collected in March, 1917, give full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows :—

NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1917.

| District. | Number of— | | Average Number of Sheep to a Flock. | Percentage of— | |
|------------------|------------|------------|---|----------------|--------|
| | Flocks | Sheep. | | Flocks. | Sheep. |
| Central | 3,250 | 1,190,656 | 366 | 12·36 | 9·49 |
| North-Central .. | 2,242 | 1,129,735 | 504 | 8·53 | 9·01 |
| Western | 5,475 | 3,928,864 | 718 | 20·82 | 31·32 |
| Wimmera | 4,009 | 1,782,890 | 445 | 15·25 | 14·21 |
| Mallee | 1,162 | 479,316 | 412 | 4·42 | 3·82 |
| Northern | 4,876 | 1,817,676 | 373 | 18·55 | 14·49 |
| North-Eastern .. | 2,328 | 951,596 | 409 | 8·85 | 7·58 |
| Gippsland | 2,949 | 1,264,282 | 429 | 11·22 | 10·08 |
| Total | 26,291 | 12,545,015 | 477 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The figures do not include 31,572 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained 31·3 per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only 20·8 per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained 32 per cent. of the flocks and 27 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. The average number of sheep to a flock was 477 in 1917, as compared with 478 in 1913, 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of flocks increased from 24,834 in 1913 to 26,291 in 1917. In the four years the flocks increased by 761 in the Central, 165 in the North-Central, 152 in the Northern, 180 in the North-Eastern, and 516 in the Gippsland districts. On the other hand, the flocks in the Mallee, Western, and Wimmera districts decreased by 196, 99, and 22 respectively. During the four years mentioned the number of sheep increased by 684,363, the principal increases being in the Northern, Gippsland, and North-Eastern districts.

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1917.

| Size of Flocks. | Number of— | | Percentage of— | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| | Flocks. | Sheep. | Flocks. | Sheep. |
| Under 500 | 20,292 | 2,926,977 | 77·18 | 23·33 |
| 500 to 1,000 .. | 3,311 | 2,261,996 | 12·60 | 18·03 |
| 1,000 „ 2,000 .. | 1,670 | 2,255,242 | 6·35 | 17·98 |
| 2,000 „ 3,000 .. | 433 | 1,023,854 | 1·65 | 8·16 |
| 3,000 „ 5,000 .. | 266 | 976,156 | 1·01 | 7·78 |
| 5,000 „ 7,000 .. | 128 | 754,934 | ·49 | 6·02 |
| 7,000 „ 10,000 .. | 90 | 739,784 | ·34 | 5·90 |
| 10,000 „ 15,000 .. | 67 | 844,249 | ·25 | 6·73 |
| 15,000 „ 20,000 .. | 15 | 257,024 | ·06 | 2·05 |
| Over 20,000 | 19 | 504,799 | ·07 | 4·02 |
| Total | 26,291 | 12,545,015 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

A comparison of the above figures with those for 1913 and earlier years shows that the number of large sheep-owners had substantially declined, while the number of those owning the smallest-sized flocks had very greatly increased. Flocks of 20,000 and over numbered 19 in 1917, as against 25 in 1913, 37 in 1910, 52 in 1908, and 56 in 1906. Flocks of from 15,000 to 20,000 numbered 15 in 1917, 29 in 1913, 35 in 1910, 39 in 1908, and 50 in 1906. Flocks of less than 500 were 20,292 in number in 1917, as compared with 19,582 in 1913, 18,589 in 1910, 15,797 in 1908, and 11,647 in 1906. From these figures it will be seen that, while flocks of over 15,000 decreased by 68 per cent., those of less than 500 increased by 74 per cent. during the eleven years 1906 to 1917. Owners of more than 15,000 sheep possessed 6·1 per cent. of the sheep in the State in 1917, as against 22·5 per cent. in 1906. On the other hand, owners of less than 500 sheep possessed 23·3 per cent. of the total sheep in 1917, as compared with 15·1 per cent. in 1906. Sixteen of the 19 largest and 11 of the 15 second largest flocks in 1917 were in the Western District.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep.

The numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep on holdings of various areas in March, 1917, are given in the next table. The striking feature of this return is the large number of flocks which were depastured on farms of from 100 to 500 acres. The flocks on these farms numbered 10,854 or 41 per cent. of the total for the State.

AREAS OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS AND SIZES OF FLOCKS THEREON, 1917.

| Area of Holdings. (Acres.) | Number and Size of Flocks. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Under 500. | | 500 to 1,000. | | 1,000 to 2,000. | | 2,000 to 3,000. | | 3,000 to 5,000. | | 5,000 to 7,000. | | 7,000 to 10,000. | | 10,000 to 15,000. | | 15,000 to 20,000. | | Over 20,000. | | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | | | | |
| | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | Number of Flocks. | Number of Sheep. | | | | | | |
| 1 and under 50 | 1,112 | 25,363 | 2 | 1,517 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,114 | 26,880 | | | |
| 50 " | 1,338 | 64,392 | 4 | 2,766 | 1 | 1,191 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,343 | 68,349 | | | |
| 100 " | 500 | 1,254,466 | 511 | 331,623 | 63 | 76,077 | 22 | 7,385 | 1 | 3,055 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,854 | 1,672,606 | | | |
| 500 " | 1,000 | 5,255 | 1,032,660 | 1,227 | 828,562 | 297 | 375,004 | 350 | 820,951 | 164 | 598,746 | 31 | 176,923 | 4 | 35,158 | 1 | 10,540 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,538 | 4,941,236 | | |
| 1,000 " | 5,000 | 2,224 | 534,983 | 1,533 | 1,072,966 | 1,231 | 1,693,334 | 46 | 80,587 | 114 | 114,163 | 81 | 297,682 | 74 | 449,659 | 47 | 379,864 | 16 | 191,531 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 374 | 1,542,058 | |
| 5,000 " | 10,000 | 33 | 6,982 | 20 | 14,752 | 56 | 80,587 | 46 | 114,163 | 81 | 297,682 | 74 | 449,659 | 47 | 379,864 | 16 | 191,531 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 | 1,252,125 |
| 10,000 " | 20,000 | 18 | 2,767 | 7 | 5,200 | 12 | 17,223 | 9 | 22,968 | 11 | 45,789 | 18 | 109,166 | 35 | 292,165 | 41 | 524,745 | 11 | 188,362 | 2 | 43,742 | 80 | 652,437 | 80 | 652,437 | |
| 20,000 " | 50,000 | 28 | 4,517 | 5 | 3,670 | 8 | 9,606 | 3 | 7,757 | 3 | 11,722 | 3 | 15,686 | 3 | 25,166 | 9 | 117,433 | 3 | 52,824 | 15 | 404,056 | 11 | 18,028 | 6 | 63,278 | |
| 50,000 " | 100,000 | 5 | 470 | 2 | 1,300 | 2 | 2,220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6,400 | 1 | 7,438 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100,000 and upwards | 3 | 177 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 20,292 | 2,926,977 | 3,311 | 2,261,996 | 1,670 | 2,255,242 | 433 | 1,023,854 | 266 | 976,166 | 128 | 754,934 | 90 | 739,784 | 67 | 844,249 | 15 | 257,024 | 19 | 504,799 | 26,291 | 12,545,015 | | | | |

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated March, 1918, for Victoria and Tasmania; December, 1917, for Queensland and Western Australia; and June, 1918, for New South Wales and South Australia. The returns for the Northern Territory are for December, 1916, and those for New Zealand relate to April, 1918, in the case of sheep, and to January, 1918, in the case of other stock.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

| State, etc. | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| | | Milch Cows. | Other. | | |
| Victoria | 514,061 | 534,388 | 836,661 | 14,760,013 | 323,159 |
| New South Wales .. | 759,000 | .. | 2,900,000* | 38,000,000 | 359,763† |
| Queensland | 733,014 | 399,508 | 4,917,050 | 17,204,268 | 172,699 |
| South Australia .. | 262,840 | 126,012 | 187,233 | 6,229,519 | 110,353 |
| The Northern Territory | 21,674 | .. | 420,362* | 47,520 | 500 |
| Western Australia .. | 178,151 | 37,979 | 919,107 | 6,384,191 | 111,844 |
| Tasmania | 42,396 | .. | 197,938* | 1,711,116 | 54,653 |
| New Zealand | 378,991 | 797,569 | 2,090,645 | 26,538,302 | 258,269 |

* Including milch cows. † June, 1917.

BEE-KEEPING.

The returns for 1917-18 show that there were in that year 4,427 bee-keepers, who owned 44,112 frame and 14,034 box hives, producing 4,646,472 lbs. and 328,416 lbs. of honey respectively, and 64,980 lbs. of beeswax. The quantities of honey and beeswax produced in 1917-18 were the largest recorded. The numbers of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 632 as compared with 344 in the previous season. The quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera, the chief producing district, was 1,631,171 lbs. in 1917-18, as compared with 800,505 lbs. in the previous season, 390,494 lbs. in 1915-16, 345,747

lbs. in 1914-15, and 691,263 lbs. in 1913-14. The more important particulars of the industry for the past ten years are given below:—

BEE-KEEPING, 1908-9 to 1917-18.

| Season ended May. | | | Number of Bee-keepers. | Number of Hives. | Honey produced. | Beeswax produced. |
|-------------------|----|----|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 4,303 | 40,595 | 2,373,628 | 38,674 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 3,976 | 42,632 | 1,611,284 | 22,369 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 4,043 | 52,762 | 2,308,405 | 34,695 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 3,787 | 53,711 | 1,635,260 | 28,405 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 4,796 | 52,723 | 3,277,590 | 45,354 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | 5,643 | 55,565 | 1,961,746 | 37,323 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | 2,639 | 35,051 | 700,672 | 20,017 |
| 1916 | .. | .. | 3,633 | 31,233 | 933,933 | 18,707 |
| 1917 | .. | .. | 3,661 | 36,561 | 1,547,023 | 22,131 |
| 1918 | .. | .. | 4,427 | 58,146 | 4,974,888 | 64,980 |

The poor results for the seasons 1914-15 and 1915-16 were due to the prolonged drought of 1914.

POULTRY FARMING.

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in March, 1911, were as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Fowls | .. | .. | .. | 3,855,538 |
| Ducks | .. | .. | .. | 288,413 |
| Geese | .. | .. | .. | 59,851 |
| Turkeys | .. | .. | .. | 190,077 |

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1917 was £2,160,650.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years:—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Census. | Poultry-owners. | Fowls. | Ducks. | Geese. | Turkeys. |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1881 | 97,152 | 2,332,529 | 181,698 | 92,654 | 153,078 |
| 1891 | 142,797 | 3,487,989 | 303,520 | 89,145 | 216,440 |
| 1901 | 132,419 | 3,619,938 | 257,204 | 76,853 | 209,823 |
| 1911 | 144,162 | 3,855,538 | 288,413 | 59,851 | 190,077 |

Relatively to population poultry-owners and poultry were fewer in 1911 than in the previous census year.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1917, sums amounting to £735,064 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

| | £ | | £ |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1879-80 to 1888-9 | ... 142,963 | 1907-8 ... | ... 17,585 |
| 1889-90 to 1898-9 | ... 208,638 | 1908-9 ... | ... 22,756 |
| 1899-1900 | ... 14,801 | 1909-10 | ... 23,005 |
| 1900-1... | ... 15,817 | 1910-11 | ... 23,123 |
| 1901-2... | ... 17,250 | 1911-12 | ... 29,524 |
| 1902-3... | ... 16,489 | 1912-13 | ... 27,309 |
| 1903-4... | ... 15,759 | 1913-14 | ... 29,596 |
| 1904-5... | ... 16,603 | 1914-15 | ... 32,211 |
| 1905-6... | ... 16,477 | 1915-16 | ... 24,257 |
| 1906-7... | ... 16,513 | 1916-17 | ... 24,388 |

In addition to the expenditure of £735,064 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, £43,648 in 1910-11, £21,116 in 1911-12, £54,061 in 1912-13, £62,428 in 1913-14, £19,731 in 1914-15, £3,078 in 1915-16 and £3,208 in 1916-17, were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past ten years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Rabbits. | Hares. | Wild-fowl. |
|-------------|----------|--------|------------|
| | pairs. | brace. | brace. |
| 1908 ... | 231,216 | 148 | 20,634 |
| 1909 ... | 235,548 | 163 | 42,240 |
| 1910 ... | 245,208 | 130 | 34,180 |
| 1911 ... | 320,292 | 222 | 24,420 |
| 1912 ... | 480,192 | 363 | 29,562 |
| 1913 ... | 605,724 | 93 | 23,598 |
| 1914 ... | 732,444 | 488 | 19,614 |
| 1915 ... | 508,324 | 51 | 6,934 |
| 1916-17 ... | 580,368 | 132 | 17,448 |
| 1917-18 ... | 746,160 | 256 | 28,062 |

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries, the numbers and values for the last ten years being as follows :—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA.

| Year. | Frozen Rabbits and Hares. | | Rabbit and Hare Skins. | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | pairs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1908 | 1,743,466 | 84,835 | 3,545,687 | 139,388 |
| 1909 | 1,675,578 | 82,182 | 3,293,652 | 161,156 |
| 1910 | 1,372,087 | 68,469 | 3,395,383 | 199,562 |
| 1911 | 1,373,501 | 69,426 | 3,435,928 | 156,877 |
| 1912 | 1,111,902 | 57,233 | 3,904,379 | 221,614 |
| 1913 | 2,044,501 | 107,818 | 4,182,044 | 271,463 |
| 1914-15 | 2,478,273 | 127,721 | 1,827,557 | 68,777 |
| 1915-16 | 1,420,182 | 90,588 | 1,195,455 | 44,325 |
| 1916-17 | 1,426,888 | 111,632 | 498,137 | 35,361 |
| 1917-18 | 3,701,662 | 280,422 | 938,874 | 108,765 |

The number of rabbits and hares exported oversea in 1917-18 was the greatest for eleven years.

FISHERIES.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1917-18 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1917-18.

| Fishing Stations. | Number of Men. | Boats. | | Value of Nets and other Plant. |
|--|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Value. | |
| Anderson's Inlet | 5 | 5 | £ 207 | £ 85 |
| Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove | 8 | 5 | 795 | 32 |
| Brighton | 4 | 6 | 62 | 89 |
| Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora | 31 | 27 | 1,190 | 1,856 |
| Dromana | 18 | 16 | 530 | 194 |
| Frankston | 8 | 8 | 295 | 50 |
| Geelong | 76 | 26 | 1,950 | 1,360 |
| Gippsland Lakes | 230 | 230 | 12,500 | 6,000 |
| Kerang | 3 | 3 | 25 | 115 |
| Lorne | 7 | 4 | 77 | 38 |
| Mallacoota | 25 | 23 | 2,056 | 665 |
| Mentone | 10 | 8 | 108 | 57 |

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1917-18—
continued.

| Fishing Stations. | Number of Men. | Boats. | | Value of Nets and other Plant. |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Value. | |
| Mordialloc | 12 | 11 | £ 518 | £ 165 |
| Mornington | 23 | 17 | 933 | 510 |
| Portarlington and St. Leonards | 59 | 54 | 3,205 | 1,101 |
| Portland | 31 | 20 | 1,810 | 438 |
| Port Albert | 39 | 37 | 1,879 | 713 |
| Port Fairy | 42 | 36 | 4,270 | 407 |
| Port Melbourne | 71 | 43 | 1,941 | 718 |
| Queenscliff | 100 | 67 | 7,820 | 391 |
| Sandringham | 5 | 5 | 540 | 5 |
| Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye | 27 | 21 | 1,189 | 173 |
| St. Kilda | 12 | 6 | 79 | 147 |
| Warrnambool | 11 | 10 | 290 | 151 |
| Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) | 112 | 90 | 6,170 | 1,590 |
| Williamstown | 23 | 11 | 753 | 170 |
| Total | 992 | 789 | 51,192 | 17,220 |

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1916-17 AND 1917-18.

| | 1916-17. | | 1917-18. | |
|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs. | 9,005,795 | £ 100,564 | 9,677,485 | £ 114,516 |
| Crayfish .. doz. | 27,847 | 16,708 | 28,473 | 16,087 |
| Imported Fish (fresh or frozen).. lbs. | 2,819,174 | 59,907 | 2,205,505 | 41,353 |
| Oysters .. bags | 13,385 | 18,280 | 14,324 | 18,340 |
| Total | .. | 195,459 | .. | 190,296 |

In addition to the above, 4,091 cwt. of smoked fish, and 229 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1917-18.

Victorian
Fish sold.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1917-18 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1917-18.

| Markets. | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Fish. | Crayfish. | Fish. | Crayfish. |
| | lbs. | doz. | £ | £ |
| Melbourne | 9,677,485 | 11,365 | 114,516 | 6,423 |
| Ballarat | 432,620 | 1,570 | 4,312 | 619 |
| Other | 196,069 | 2,370 | 2,320 | 1,339 |
| Total | 10,306,174 | 15,305 | 121,148 | 8,381 |

Fish
Imported.

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The available figures for 1909 and 1917-18 are appended:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1917-18.

| | 1909.—Interstate. | | 1909.—Oversea. | | 1917-18.—Oversea. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Fish— | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Fresh or Frozen lbs. | 1,772,999 | 22,720 | 758,545 | 11,076 | 617,149 | 11,554 |
| Smoked | 127,016 | 662 | 99,793 | 3,322 | 20,271 | 1,959 |
| Fresh Oysters cwt. | 16,941 | 8,529 | 7,935 | 4,145 | 1,583 | 1,098 |
| Potted, &c. .. | .. | 41 | .. | 4,559 | .. | 496 |
| Preserved in tins, &c. lbs. | 117,177 | 3,266 | 4,823,366 | 116,931 | 3,896,606 | 193,035 |
| N.E.I. cwt. | 214 | 356 | 5,815 | 9,434 | 2,698 | 10,457 |
| Total | .. | 35,574 | .. | 149,467 | .. | 218,599 |

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 3,358,893 lbs. came from the United States and Canada in 1917-18.

Imports by
United
Kingdom
of staple
articles
produced
in Victoria.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for many articles which could be supplied from this State. This is readily seen from the figures in the subjoined table, which show the average annual values of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for the

pre-war period 1907 to 1913, and for the years ended 31st December, 1915, 1916, and 1917—years representing war conditions :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907-13, 1915, 1916, AND 1917.

| Articles. | Period. | Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from— | | | |
|--|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Australia. | Other British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | All Countries. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Butter | 1907-13 | 3,131,811 | 1,762,922 | 18,884,656 | 23,779,389 |
| | 1915 | 2,551,214 | 2,865,692 | 21,605,839 | 27,022,745 |
| | 1916 | 1,239,861 | 3,637,209 | 14,036,932 | 18,904,002 |
| | 1917 | 5,213,397 | 3,872,326 | 9,809,984 | 18,895,707 |
| Cheese | 1907-13 | 13,102 | 5,704,495 | 1,256,492 | 6,974,089 |
| | 1915 | 91,729 | 8,323,321 | 2,692,050 | 11,107,100 |
| | 1916 | 4 | 10,784,960 | 2,160,801 | 12,945,765 |
| | 1917 | 482,327 | 15,513,142 | 3,466,921 | 19,462,390 |
| Wheat | 1907-13 | 4,497,083 | 14,371,951 | 23,170,834 | 42,039,873 |
| | 1915 | 94,167 | 21,480,832 | 35,731,500 | 57,306,499 |
| | 1916 | 2,759,641 | 19,733,609 | 49,519,694 | 72,012,944 |
| | 1917 | 8,920,735 | 19,496,798 | 56,089,065 | 84,506,598 |
| Wheatmeal and Flour | 1907-13 | 216,477 | 1,512,672 | 4,384,232 | 6,113,431 |
| | 1915 | 1,300 | 2,740,910 | 5,568,643 | 8,310,853 |
| | 1916 | 457,604 | 3,680,348 | 4,430,457 | 8,568,409 |
| | 1917 | 2,453,767 | 5,251,874 | 10,763,861 | 18,469,502 |
| Meat | 1907-13 | 4,103,980 | 6,651,731 | 34,457,389 | 45,218,100 |
| | 1915 | 9,741,690 | 15,088,379 | 61,321,165 | 86,151,234 |
| | 1916 | 4,871,132 | 20,661,534 | 67,859,810 | 93,382,476 |
| | 1917 | 7,361,789 | 21,603,705 | 72,651,949 | 101,617,443 |
| Fruit—Fresh, Dried and Preserved | 1907-13 | 395,110 | 1,409,440 | 12,933,186 | 14,737,736 |
| | 1915 | 276,487 | 1,491,176 | 15,299,872 | 17,067,535 |
| | 1916 | 1,030,705 | 1,680,545 | 16,765,840 | 19,477,090 |
| | 1917 | 291,091 | 1,603,057 | 9,071,812 | 10,965,960 |
| Wine | 1907-13 | 127,388 | 29,076 | 3,848,344 | 4,004,808 |
| | 1915 | 120,636 | 43,668 | 2,752,972 | 2,917,276 |
| | 1916 | 94,987 | 45,110 | 3,371,725 | 3,511,822 |
| | 1917 | 58,655 | 28,430 | 2,316,376 | 2,403,461 |
| Wool | 1907-13 | 13,621,012 | 13,085,172 | 5,697,694 | 32,403,878 |
| | 1915 | 19,477,337 | 18,685,278 | 3,864,720 | 42,027,335 |
| | 1916 | 15,445,409 | 18,653,957 | 3,457,648 | 37,560,014 |
| | 1917 | 29,400,631 | 16,897,523 | 3,206,363 | 49,504,517 |
| Skins, Furs, and Hides | 1907-13 | 1,928,626 | 4,105,504 | 7,937,906 | 13,972,036 |
| | 1915 | 2,261,727 | 5,488,680 | 6,691,344 | 14,441,751 |
| | 1916 | 1,348,981 | 5,641,062 | 7,588,128 | 14,578,171 |
| | 1917 | 1,082,088 | 8,096,772 | 9,788,678 | 18,967,543 |
| Tallow and Stearine | 1907-13 | 1,352,280 | 725,532 | 1,464,632 | 3,542,494 |
| | 1915 | 1,333,612 | 646,678 | 931,175 | 3,111,465 |
| | 1916 | 457,739 | 933,183 | 911,662 | 2,302,584 |
| | 1917 | 1,013,131 | 566,841 | 399,302 | 1,979,274 |
| Leather | 1907-13 | 409,128 | 3,034,535 | 6,498,824 | 9,942,487 |
| | 1915 | 1,156,888 | 4,655,284 | 9,817,554 | 15,659,726 |
| | 1916 | 586,975 | 5,447,407 | 9,216,376 | 15,250,758 |
| | 1917 | 572,672 | 4,923,638 | 5,037,448 | 10,533,758 |
| Total—Eleven Articles | 1907-13 | 29,801,002 | 52,393,030 | 120,534,289 | 202,728,321 |
| | 1915 | 37,136,787 | 81,709,898 | 168,276,834 | 285,123,519 |
| | 1916 | 28,296,038 | 90,888,924 | 179,369,073 | 298,554,035 |
| | 1917 | 56,850,293 | 97,854,106 | 182,601,759 | 337,306,158 |

The value of the above-mentioned articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia amounted to £56,850,293 in 1917 as compared

with £28,296,038 in 1916, £37,136,787 in 1915, and £29,801,002 on the average of the years 1907 to 1913.

Agriculture in
Victoria and
Great Britain.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1917 are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1917.

| | | | | | Victoria. | Great Britain. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|---------|------------|----------------|
| Area | .. | .. | .. | acree | 56,245,760 | 56,208,959 |
| Wheat | .. | .. | .. | bushels | 37,737,552 | 59,749,960 |
| Oats | .. | .. | .. | " | 6,141,287 | 130,495,968 |
| Barley | .. | .. | .. | " | 1,970,650 | 49,920,536 |
| Peas | .. | .. | .. | " | 191,856 | 2,216,728 |
| Potatoes | .. | .. | .. | tons | 182,195 | 4,451,080 |
| Turnips and swedes | .. | .. | .. | " | 2,809* | 20,216,784 |
| Mangolds | .. | .. | .. | " | 7,826 | 8,534,872 |
| Hay | .. | .. | .. | " | 949,545 | 8,460,585 |
| Horses | .. | .. | .. | No. | 514,061 | 1,323,923 |
| Cattle | .. | .. | .. | " | 1,371,049 | 7,437,007 |
| Sheep | .. | .. | .. | " | 14,760,013 | 24,043,091 |
| Pigs | .. | .. | .. | " | 323,159 | 2,051,486 |

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder **Miners' Rights.** to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. It confers the privilege to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1916-17 from miners' rights was £2,373.

Leases for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for **Mining Leases.** a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1916-17 was £5,457.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1917, was 88,600 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1917 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE LAND).

| Nature of Mineral, &c. | | | | | | Area. |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| | | | | | | Acres. |
| Gold | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73,776 |
| Coal (ordinary) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,022 |
| Coal (brown) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 359 |
| Antimony | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * |
| Clay Shum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| Copper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| Copper and Silver | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 |
| Felspar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Gypsum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 667 |
| Infusorial Earth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 |
| Iron | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,373 |
| Kaolin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 144 |
| Lime | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| Magnesite | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 |
| Manganese | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,115 |
| Marble | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Molybdenite | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 274 |
| Oil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 |
| Pigments and Clay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| Pigments and Limestone | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Pigments and Oil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 |
| Porphyry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Quicksilver | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Silicate of Alumina | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Slate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| Tin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,045 |
| Wolfram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 256 |
| Wolfram and Tin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131 |
| Water-right Licences | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,227 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88,600 |

* Included in certain gold mining leases.

Mining development. The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mining Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys amounting to £511,257 (including £240,235 expended on the State Coal Mine), and portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to

£84,971, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1904.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1912-13 to 1916-17.

| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15 | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|--|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Mining Department | 25,272 | 26,921 | 26,922 | 26,550 | 24,154 |
| State Coal Mine | 170,884 | 201,578 | 211,415 | 202,953 | 238,213 |
| Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund ... | 40,918 | 36,653 | 55,204 | 41,468 | 2,951 |
| Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of Diamond drills for prospecting ... | 11,503 | 9,006 | 9,063 | 7,621 | 6,994 |
| Testing plants | 15,756 | 14,576 | 16,945 | 9,901 | 8,816 |
| Geological and underground surveys of mines | 3,368 | 4,283 | 6,457 | 10,081 | 4,639 |
| Mining Development—Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ... | 6,357 | 7,009 | 5,422 | 2,579 | 2,348 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,608 | 14,877 | 26,010 | 31,460 | 29,868 |
| | 3,576 | 2,729 | 2,606 | 2,148 | 4,816 |
| | 290,242 | 317,632 | 360,044 | 334,761 | 322,799 |
| Expenditure from Surplus Revenue. | | | | | |
| Mining Development—Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ... | 831 | 635 | 1,195 | 793 | 7 |
| Expenditure from Loan Moneys. | | | | | |
| State Coal Mine | 446 | 69,992 | 20,492 | ... | ... |
| Total | 291,519 | 388,259 | 381,731 | 335,554 | 322,806 |

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 336 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £511,257 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

| | £ |
|---|--------|
| Advances to companies—Development of mining .. | 62,740 |
| " " " Boring for gold and coal, &c. .. | 62,532 |
| Construction of roads and tracks for mining .. | 57,579 |
| Plant for testing metalliferous material .. | 12,357 |
| Construction of races and dams .. | 8,260 |
| Advances to miners for prospecting .. | 27,839 |

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT—continued.

| | £ |
|---|---------|
| Purchase of cyanide process patent rights | 20,000 |
| Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances | 9,975 |
| State Coal Mine | 240,235 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,740 |
| Total | 511,257 |

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1917, for the development of mining totalled £207,485, of which sum £21,501 had up to that date been repaid, £35,601 realized, and £96,411 written off, leaving £53,972 outstanding. Interest received during 1916-17 amounted to £549 and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1917, to £2,121.

The mineral production of the State is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1917.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

| Metals and Minerals. | Recorded prior to 1917. | | Recorded during 1917 | | Total Recorded to end of 1917. | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Fine. | | Fine. | | Fine. | |
| | ozs. | £ | ozs. | £ | ozs. | £ |
| Gold | 70,106,829 | 297,794,151 | 201,872 | 857,500 | 70,308,701 | 298,651,651 |
| Silver | 1,410,297* | 212,398 | 7,669* | 1,406 | 1,417,966* | 213,804 |
| | 30,577 | 7,880 | .. | .. | 30,577 | 7,880 |
| Platinum | 311 | 1,671 | .. | .. | 311 | 1,671 |
| | tons. | | tons. | | tons. | |
| Coal, black | 6,883,787 | 3,489,985 | 466,220 | 335,259 | 7,350,007 | 3,825,244 |
| " brown | 84,663 | 28,663 | 39,144 | 10,571 | 123,807 | 39,234 |
| Ore—copper | 18,730 | 218,590 | .. | .. | 18,730 | 218,590 |
| " tin | 16,043 | 816,996 | 139 | 19,709 | 16,182 | 836,705 |
| " antimony | 75,145 | 428,258 | 12,052 | 58,489 | 87,197 | 486,747 |
| " silver-lead | 793 | 5,760 | .. | .. | 793 | 5,760 |
| " iron | 5,434 | 12,540 | .. | .. | 5,434 | 12,540 |
| " manganese | 247 | 919 | .. | .. | 247 | 919 |
| Wolfram | 82 | 6,702 | 22‡ | 3,600 | 104‡ | 10,302 |
| Diamonds | .. | 128 | .. | .. | .. | 128 |
| Sapphires, &c. | .. | 630 | .. | .. | .. | 630 |
| Gypsum | 26,494 | 20,234 | 1,187 | 1,335 | 27,681 | 21,569 |
| Magnesite | 729 | 2,235 | 74 | 222 | 803 | 2,457 |
| Kaolin | 9,073 | 15,718 | 1,573 | 1,500 | 10,646 | 17,218 |
| Diatomaceous earth | 6,167 | 24,977 | 750 | 2,600 | 6,917 | 27,577 |
| Pigment clays | 106 | 156 | 16 | 24 | 122 | 180 |
| Phosphate rock | 400 | 1,150 | 1,525 | 1,525 | 1,925 | 2,675 |
| Molybdenite | .. | .. | 50 | 500 | 50 | 500 |
| Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.† | .. | 4,885,745 | .. | 205,992 | .. | 5,091,737 |
| Limestone, &c.† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | 307,975,486 | .. | 1,500,232 | .. | 309,475,718 |

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † From 1866 only. ‡ Record from 1900.

Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces and in the ten years 1852-1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces. The largest quantity produced in any one year was 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The annual value of the output for the ten years 1852-1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of gold produced from 1851 to 1917, as shown in the preceding statement, is £298,651,651. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1917 was £3 19s. 3d. per ounce.

Gold raised
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the subjoined table:—

| Period. | Quantities (Fine Ozs.). | Period. | Quantities (Fine Ozs.). |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1851-60 .. | 23,334,263* | 1907 .. | 695,576 |
| 1861-70 .. | 16,276,566* | 1908 .. | 671,508 |
| 1871-80 .. | 10,156,297* | 1909 .. | 654,222 |
| 1881-90 .. | 7,103,448* | 1910 .. | 570,383 |
| 1891-1900 .. | 7,476,038* | 1911 .. | 504,000 |
| 1901 .. | 730,453 | 1912 .. | 480,131 |
| 1902 .. | 720,866 | 1913 .. | 434,932 |
| 1903 .. | 767,297 | 1914 .. | 413,218 |
| 1904 .. | 765,600 | 1915 .. | 329,068 |
| 1905 .. | 747,166 | 1916 .. | 256,643 |
| 1906 .. | 772,290 | 1917 .. | 201,872 |

* Gross ozs.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for 1917 being the lowest for the State since 1851. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1917 were 970,317 ozs. in Western Australia, 179,305 ozs. in Queensland, and 82,171 ozs. in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1916 was 22,107,700 ozs.

The yield of gold for the past two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross ounces, exceed the total output of 1916 by 6,606 ounces, but fall short of that of 1917 by 4,938 ounces.

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1916 AND 1917.**

| Mining District. | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Alluvial. | Quartz. | Total. | Alluvial. | Quartz. | Total. |
| | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. |
| Ararat and Stawell ... | 26,061 | 3,326 | 29,387 | 12,665 | 1,772 | 14,437 |
| Baliarat ... | 5,660 | 21,808 | 27,468 | 5,792 | 14,267 | 20,059 |
| Beechworth ... | 34,785 | 22,453 | 57,238 | 37,289 | 13,973 | 51,212 |
| Bendigo ... | 5,001 | 86,780 | 91,781 | 2,114 | 63,960 | 66,074 |
| Castlemaine ... | 7,104 | 36,999 | 44,103 | 9,479 | 29,373 | 38,852 |
| Gippsland ... | 1,825 | 6,009 | 7,834 | 4,450 | 3,954 | 8,404 |
| Maryborough ... | 20,551 | 4,432 | 24,983 | 11,727 | 1,389 | 13,116 |
| Total ... | 100,987 | 181,807 | 282,794 | 83,466 | 128,688 | 212,154 |

The amount of the dividends declared in each of the last five years by gold-mining companies operating in each mining district of the State was as follows:—

**DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH
MINING DISTRICT, 1913 TO 1917.**

| Mining District. | Amount Distributed. | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat and Stawell ... | 40,550 | 36,675 | 30,950 | 27,500 | 14,583. |
| Ballarat ... | 19,767 | 19,167 | 5,060 | 4,200 | ... |
| Beechworth ... | 27,324 | 35,447 | 44,910 | 30,165 | 32,874 |
| Bendigo ... | 133,744 | 126,548 | 61,911 | 8,875 | 8,288 |
| Castlemaine ... | 46,414 | 47,225 | 39,300 | 19,760 | 28,225 |
| Gippsland ... | 650 | 750 | 1,350 | 450 | 675 |
| Maryborough ... | 5,750 | 5,000 | 10,600 | 7,600 | 2,500 |
| Total ... | 274,199 | 270,812 | 193,421 | 98,550 | 87,145 |

By comparison with 1916 the amount of the dividends declared in 1917 shows a decrease of nearly 12 per cent.

Gold miners. The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last ten years are given below :—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Alluvial Miners. | Quartz Miners. | Total. |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| 1908 | 8,673 | 12,180 | 20,853 |
| 1909 | 7,925 | 10,746 | 18,671 |
| 1910 | 6,638 | 9,915 | 16,553 |
| 1911 | 5,144 | 8,871 | 14,015 |
| 1912 | 4,156 | 7,700 | 11,856 |
| 1913 | 4,222 | 7,709 | 11,931 |
| 1914 | 3,637 | 6,761 | 10,398 |
| 1915 | 2,867 | 5,888 | 8,755 |
| 1916 | 2,587 | 3,815 | 6,402 |
| 1917 | ... | .. | 6,069 |

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1917 was as follows :—Ararat and Stawell 361, Ballarat 531, Bendigo 2,101, Beechworth 1,234, Castlemaine 959, Gippsland 260, and Maryborough 623.

Value of machinery on gold-fields. The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1913 to 1917.

| Year. | Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in— | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Alluvial Mining. | Quartz Mining. | Total. |
| 1913 | £ 538,279 | £ 1,129,513 | £ 1,667,792 |
| 1914 | 448,742 | 1,051,689 | 1,500,431 |
| 1915 | 479,004 | 1,011,300 | 1,490,304 |
| 1916 | 498,729 | 974,378 | 1,473,107 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | 825,450 |

Dredging
and sluicing.

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past sixteen years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. In 1917 the number of bucket dredges at work was 26, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 16, in addition to which 25 jet elevators and 6 gravitation plants were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

DREDGING AND SLUICING.

| Year. | Number of Plants. | Area Worked. | Quantity of Material Treated. | Gold Obtained. | Tin Obtained. |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | acres. | cub. yds. | ozs. | tons. |
| 1913 | 97 | 565 | 16,796,585 | 65,433 | 32 |
| 1914 | 85 | 459 | 13,979,696 | 56,796 | 45 |
| 1915 | 73 | 366 | 11,788,247 | 50,152 | 87 |
| 1916 | 73 | 344 | 10,235,000 | 48,724 | 105 |
| 1917 | 73 | 306 | 10,038,633 | 44,756 | 120 |

These plants employed 800 men in 1917. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 2·1 grains in 1917, which was ·2 of a grain less than in the previous year.

Cyanidation.

The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the past five years :—

CYANIDATION.

| Year. | Number of Plants. | Quantity of Tailings Treated. | Yield of Gold. | Value of Yield. |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | tons. | ozs. | £ |
| 1913 | 207 | 692,256 | 45,397 | 163,371 |
| 1914 | 194 | 607,260 | 39,920 | 144,969 |
| 1915 | 140 | 317,636 | 21,511 | 79,160 |
| 1916 | 105 | 203,016 | 14,635 | 49,332 |
| 1917 | 66 | 127,012 | 8,930 | 34,369 |

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,754,910 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,251,111 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

A Sludge Abatement Board, appointed by the Government, is intrusted with the duty of regulating the disposal of mining sludge, and preventing the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile *débris*.

Government batteries. Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES.

| Year. | Number of Batteries. | Quantity of Ore Treated. | Yield of Gold. |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | tons. | ozs. |
| 1913 | 26 | 2,742 | 2,127 |
| 1914 | 27 | 2,128 | 1,321 |
| 1915 | 28 | 4,761 | 3,012 |
| 1916 | 30 | 4,511 | 2,450 |
| 1917 | 33 | 3,278 | 2,102 |

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 59,225 tons of ore have been crushed for 37,827 ounces.

Coal mining. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway, and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

Brown coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 30,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 123,807 tons, of which 39,144 tons were obtained in 1917. The quantity taken from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell in 1917 was 34,936 tons.

The State
coal-field.

There is a State coal mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River Coal-field, the development of which was undertaken in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1917, was 405,498 tons, valued at £283,848. The total output up to the end of 1917 was 3,490,628 tons, valued at £1,646,052. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1917, was 1,182, and comprised 501 coal miners, 391 others below ground, and 290 surface men. The mine was worked 243 days during the year, and the earnings of the miners averaged 17s. 8-97d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

Victorian
Coal
production
and value.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1917 was 7,350,007 tons, valued at £3,825,244. The total production prior to 1892, and the annual production for the years 1892 to 1917, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table :—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

| Period. | Production. | Value per ton at pit's mouth. | Period. | Production. | Value per ton at pit's mouth. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | tons. | s. d. | | tons. | s. d. |
| Prior to 1892 | 77,914 | 18 8 | 1905 .. | 155,136 | 10 2 |
| 1892 .. | 23,363 | 17 2 | 1906 .. | 160,631 | 10 0 |
| 1893 .. | 91,726 | 10 9 | 1907 .. | 138,585 | 11 6 |
| 1894 .. | 171,660 | 11 1 | 1908 .. | 113,462 | 11 5 |
| 1895 .. | 194,226 | 12 2 | 1909 .. | 128,173 | 12 0 |
| 1896 .. | 226,562 | 10 0 | 1910 .. | 369,059 | 10 3 |
| 1897 .. | 236,277 | 9 2 | 1911 .. | 653,864 | 9 2 |
| 1898 .. | 242,859 | 8 6 | 1912 .. | 589,143 | 8 9 |
| 1899 .. | 262,380 | 8 8 | 1913 .. | 593,913 | 9 3 |
| 1900 .. | 211,596 | 9 7 | 1914 .. | 617,536 | 9 4 |
| 1901 .. | 209,329 | 14 1 | 1915 .. | 588,104 | 9 4 |
| 1902 .. | 225,164 | 13 11 | 1916 .. | 417,183 | 10 4 |
| 1903 .. | 64,200 | 12 9 | 1917 .. | 466,220 | 14 5 |
| 1904 .. | 121,742 | 11 6 | | | |

In addition to the above there were raised, up to the end of 1917, 123,807 tons of brown coal, valued at £39,234. The output in 1917 was 39,144 tons, valued at £10,571.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1917 were as follows :—New South Wales 8,292,867 tons, Queensland 1,048,473 tons, Western Australia 326,550 tons, and Tasmania (in 1916) 55,575 tons.

Minimum
wage of
miners.

The minimum wage, fixed by Wages Boards, for each of the principal occupations connected with coal and gold mining is given in the subjoined statement. The gold

mining rates apply to the whole of Victoria except the mining districts of Ararat, Gippsland and Beechworth :—

MINIMUM WAGE OF MINERS.

| Occupation. | Minimum wage per week of 48 hours. | Occupation. | Minimum wage per week of 48 hours. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Coal Mining— | s. | Gold Mining— | s. |
| Miners | 60 | Miners (quartz), shaft or winze sinking— | |
| " in wet places | 65 | Machine labour | 64 |
| Shaft sinkers | 66 | Hand labour | 62 |
| " in wet shafts | 66* | Other quartz miners— | |
| Wheelers | 50 | Machine labour | 60 |
| Timbermen and repairers | 60 | Hand labour | 58 |
| Blacksmiths | 60 | Miners (alluvial), shaft or winze sinking— | |
| Carpenters | 60 | Machine labour | 69 |
| Brushers | 60 | Hand labour | 67 |
| Bracemen | 50 | Other alluvial miners— | |
| Winch drivers | 49 | Machine labour | 62 |
| Screen hands | 46 | Hand labour | 60 |
| Labourers (underground) | 49 | Other underground workers | 52 |
| (surface) | 45 | Retortmen | 54 |
| Engine-drivers | 66 | Bracemen | 55 |
| | | Winch drivers | 55 |
| | | Timber dressers | 57 |
| | | Timbermen repairing shafts | 65 |
| | | Carpenters | 63 |
| | | Blacksmiths | 64 |
| | | Batterymen | 54 |
| | | Engine-drivers | 66 |

* Per week of 36 hours.

The wages of miners in coal mines are contract rates. As stated on page 481, the earnings of the miners in the State coal mine averaged 17s. 8·97d. per day in the year 1916-17, after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last ten years are shown below. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

| Year. | Gold Mines. | | | Coal Mines. | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Miners Employed. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. | Miners Employed. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. |
| 1908 | 20,853 | 19 | 87 | 542 | 1 | 7 |
| 1909 | 18,671 | 15 | 99 | 607 | 7 | .. |
| 1910 | 16,553 | 12 | 66 | 1,532 | 3 | 22 |
| 1911 | 14,051 | 19 | 65 | 1,754 | .. | 23 |
| 1912 | 11,856 | 16 | 76 | 1,486 | 2 | 19 |
| 1913 | 11,931 | 9 | 61 | 1,377 | 4 | 24 |
| 1914 | 10,398 | 15 | 45 | 1,405 | 2 | 21 |
| 1915 | 8,755 | 10 | 34 | 1,312 | 3 | 20 |
| 1916 | 6,402 | 6 | 19 | 1,282 | .. | 18 |
| 1917 | 6,069 | 5 | 17 | 1,885 | 3 | 24 |

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past ten years 126 persons were killed and 569 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1.00 and 4.53 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 25 deaths and 178 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1.90 and 13.50 respectively per 1,000 employees.

Boring for
gold, coal,
&c.

The record of boring operations conducted by the Mines Department during the past five years is as follows :—

GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS.

| Year. | Drills worked by— | | Bores put down for— | | | Total Depth Bored. |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| | Steam. | Other Power. | Gold. | Coal. | Total. | |
| 1913 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 55 | 113 | feet. 39,185 |
| 1914 | 3 | 7 | 84 | 21 | 105 | 29,038 |
| 1915 | 1 | 15 | 153 | 2 | 155 | 28,780 |
| 1916 | 1 | 11 | 119 | 8 | 127 | 19,627 |
| 1917 | 1 | 14 | 21 | 115 | 136 | 25,400 |

The most striking feature of the figures for 1917 is the large number of bores put down for coal.

Up to the end of 1917 the quantity of antimony ore produced in Victoria was 87,197 tons valued at £486,747. Antimony. Nearly the whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. The production for 1917 was 12,052 tons of ore, which yielded 2,572 tons of concentrates valued at £53,489. For the previous year the production was 12,382 tons of ore, which yielded 3,259 tons of concentrates of the value of £77,275.

Tin. The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1917 was 16,182 tons, valued at £836,705. In the year 1917 the quantity produced was 139 tons, as against 122 tons in the preceding year, and 96 tons in 1915. Of the tin won during the past three years nearly the whole was obtained in the Beechworth district.

Gypsum. The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1917 was 1,187 tons, which was obtained at Boort. The output for the previous year was 1,853 tons, which was taken from the same locality. Up to the end of 1917 the quantity raised in Victoria was 27,681 tons, valued at £21,569.

Kaolin. The quantity of kaolin produced in 1917 was 1,573 tons, of which 861 tons came from Egerton, 200 tons from Pyalong, 312 tons from Stawell, and 200 tons from Heathcote. The quantity raised in the previous year was 810 tons. Up to the end of last year the total output was 10,646 tons, valued at £17,218.

Quarries. The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years are set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES: 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Quarries. | Quantity of Stone Operated on— | | | | Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised. |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|--|
| | | Bluestone. | Free-stone. | Granite. | Limestone. | |
| | | c. yds. | c. yds. | c. yds. | c. yds. | £ |
| 1913 ... | 89 | 841,803 | 2,861 | 1,485 | 60,566 | 167,567 |
| 1914 ... | 93 | 914,310 | 2,886 | 953 | 57,733 | 183,376 |
| 1915 ... | 102 | 1,157,280 | 1,384 | 1,392 | 49,121 | 209,539 |
| 1916-17 ... | 103 | 628,155 | 22,796 | 1,365 | 43,998 | 125,106 |
| 1917-18 ... | 103 | 744,630 | 24,190 | 2,250 | 44,450 | 171,992 |

In 1917-18 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,214, and the wages paid amounted to £141,456. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**Industrial
progress.**

The earliest year for which there are statistical records of the factories in the State is 1850, at which date the number of manufacturing establishments is shown to have been 68. Subsequently fair and regular progress was made in the industry until in 1900, the year before Federation, there were 3,097 factories working. The years immediately following Federation were marked by increased industrial activity, which has been well maintained in the last ten years, during which period nearly all existing lines of manufacture have shown a notable expansion, and many industries new to the State have been firmly established. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by 34 per cent., the number of employees by 55 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 161 per cent., the value of output by 190 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 86 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 265 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £210 17s. 3d. per person employed in 1917-18, as compared with £128 in 1904. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1917-18, when 78 per cent. were so equipped, as against 60 per cent. in 1904, and with the increased aggregate engine power of factories previously referred to. The increase in the added value relatively to employees, the larger proportion of factories using power, and the higher aggregate power of establishments as a whole connote increasing industrial efficiency. Concurrent with an increase in the output per person employed, there has been a decrease of 27 per cent. in the proportion of child labor in factories during the past ten years.

An interesting feature of manufacturing activities is the great increase in the strength of the largest sized factories. Since 1904 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 66 per cent., and the number of hands employed therein by 95 per cent., as against increases of 33 per cent. in the number of, and 35 per cent. in the hands engaged in, factories employing less than 100. The figures relating to distinct industries show that a steady progress has been maintained in almost every class during recent years. This is most noticeable in industries associated with the manufacture of clothing and textile fabrics (including boots) and with the preparation of food, &c.

The appended table summarizes the position of the industries at various stages since 1871, but except for the period 1904 to 1917-18 the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Number of Persons employed. | Amount of Salaries and Wages paid. | Value of Plant, Machinery, Land and Buildings. | Value of Output. |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | £. | £ | £ |
| 1871 | 1,740 | 19,468 | * | 4,725,125 | * |
| 1881 | 2,488 | 43,209 | * | 8,044,296 | †13,370,836 |
| 1891 | 3,141 | 52,225 | * | 16,472,859 | ‡22,390,251 |
| 1901 | 3,249 | 66,529 | * | 12,298,500 | \$19,478,780 |
| 1904 | 4,208 | 76,287 | 4,794,365 | 13,668,185 | 23,126,180 |
| 1911 | 5,126 | 111,948 | 8,911,019 | 18,257,889 | 41,747,863 |
| 1912 | 5,263 | 116,108 | 10,102,244 | 19,457,795 | 45,410,773 |
| 1913 | 5,613 | 118,714 | 10,714,336 | 20,775,738 | 47,936,647 |
| 1914 | 5,650 | 118,399 | 11,099,940 | 21,975,646 | 49,439,985 |
| 1915 | 5,413 | 113,834 | 11,036,345 | 22,529,072 | 51,466,093 |
| 1916-17 .. | 5,445 | 116,970 | 11,833,517 | 23,784,289 | 60,047,284 |
| 1917-18 .. | 5,627 | 118,241 | 12,502,601 | 25,460,282 | 67,066,715 |

* Particulars not available. † 1880. ‡ 1890. § 1900.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book, the latest, No. 2558, having come into force at the beginning of 1915. All these Acts were consolidated by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 (No. 2650). The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail), or for export. The following table shows for the year 1917-18 the number of factories in each industry, the power used, the number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and

Production of different industries, 1917-18.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1917-18.

5578.—27

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| <i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boiling down | 17 | 152 | 10 | 109 | .. | 2 | 15,247 | 4,018 | 141,068 | 184,960 |
| Bone milling | 15 | 562 | 18 | 83 | .. | 1 | 11,288 | 6,742 | 44,203 | 70,713 |
| Tanning | 45 | 2,476 | 42 | 1,707 | .. | 11 | 256,727 | 22,454 | 1,803,470 | 2,385,512 |
| Fellmongering | 31 | 1,000 | 27 | 698 | .. | .. | 91,026 | 17,153 | 2,228,217 | 2,675,724 |
| Chaffcutting and grain crushing .. | 194 | 2,234 | 174 | 615 | .. | .. | 50,104 | 9,071 | 403,241 | 534,777 |
| Other | 8 | 69 | 3 | 132 | .. | .. | 17,573 | 666 | 45,447 | 73,227 |
| Total | 310 | 6,493 | 274 | 3,344 | .. | 14 | 441,965 | 60,104 | 4,665,646 | 5,924,913 |
| <i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil, grease, glue | 9 | 153 | 6 | 91 | .. | 17 | 13,619 | 4,967 | 144,829 | 220,461 |
| Soap and candle | 17 | 463 | 13 | 613 | .. | 143 | 91,604 | 24,315 | 637,006 | 951,114 |
| Total | 26 | 616 | 19 | 704 | .. | 160 | 105,223 | 29,282 | 781,835 | 1,171,575 |

fuel and light used, and the value of articles produced or work done :—

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1917-18—continued.

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| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| <i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i> | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Brick, pottery, &c. .. | 78 | 4,465 | 65 | 1,762 | .. | 80 | 231,090 | 81,378 | 44,998 | 445,729 |
| Cement, including cement pipes .. | 9 | 1,577 | 2 | 237 | .. | 5 | 31,917 | 27,510 | 33,766 | 159,006 |
| Glass, including bottles .. | 9 | 346 | 9 | 1,033 | .. | 12 | 141,442 | 38,602 | 64,013 | 271,537 |
| „ bevelling .. | 17 | 61 | 11 | 157 | .. | 4 | 21,236 | 623 | 44,495 | 85,711 |
| Marble and stone dressing .. | 39 | 187 | 51 | 250 | .. | 5 | 36,054 | 1,491 | 33,948 | 102,470 |
| Modelling .. | 7 | 49 | 6 | 72 | .. | 1 | 9,503 | 235 | 8,509 | 21,875 |
| Other .. | 13 | 152 | 9 | 150 | .. | .. | 20,175 | 8,529 | 7,724 | 45,081 |
| Total .. | 172 | 6,837 | 153 | 3,661 | .. | 107 | 494,417 | 158,368 | 237,453 | 1,131,409 |
| <i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooperage .. | 9 | 179 | 7 | 109 | .. | .. | 19,071 | 1,173 | 26,555 | 56,519 |
| Saw-milling (forest) .. | 162 | 3,215 | 171 | 1,931 | .. | 4 | 248,940 | 1,060 | 11,200 | 460,510 |
| Saw-milling, moulding, &c. .. | 235 | 7,084 | 215 | 3,839 | .. | 54 | 498,150 | 18,520 | 1,116,470 | 1,875,000 |
| Mantelpiece .. | 9 | 69 | 9 | 164 | 1 | 4 | 22,179 | 382 | 35,651 | 60,367 |
| Wood carving, turning .. | 29 | 428 | 33 | 243 | .. | 6 | 30,780 | 1,818 | 39,523 | 92,744 |
| Other .. | 9 | 132 | 4 | 120 | .. | 34 | 16,963 | 647 | 32,668 | 61,911 |
| Total .. | 453 | 11,107 | 439 | 6,406 | 1 | 102 | 836,083 | 23,600 | 1,262,067 | 2,616,051 |

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery,
&c.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Agricultural implement | 62 | 1,271 | 63 | 1,878 | .. | 26 | 261,045 | 20,911 | 435,665 | 830,876 |
| Engineering, iron foundry, &c. .. | 388 | 8,045 | 419 | 6,813 | 1 | 118 | 1,011,930 | 110,900 | 1,414,000 | 3,096,090 |
| Railway workshop | 19 | 1,543 | .. | 3,613 | .. | 6 | 557,829 | 25,270 | 594,756 | 1,295,640 |
| Sheet-iron, tin, &c. | 77 | 438 | 59 | 1,053 | .. | 210 | 137,463 | 6,055 | 384,758 | 657,750 |
| Brass, copper smithing | 66 | 442 | 78 | 773 | 2 | 44 | 92,562 | 6,985 | 116,937 | 266,078 |
| Wireworking | 17 | 195 | 15 | 205 | .. | 10 | 27,496 | 971 | 77,962 | 142,282 |
| Metallurgical, &c., cyanide | 20 | 331 | 17 | 167 | .. | .. | 18,725 | 4,966 | 72,446 | 113,530 |
| Oven, range | 17 | 103 | 19 | 110 | .. | .. | 13,372 | 943 | 23,617 | 48,332 |
| Other | 51 | 1,053 | 49 | 426 | 2 | 7 | 60,289 | 6,271 | 238,407 | 369,602 |
| Total | 717 | 13,421 | 719 | 15,038 | 5 | 421 | 2,180,711 | 183,272 | 3,358,608 | 6,820,180 |

*Class VI.—Connected with Food and
Drink or the preparation thereof.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bacon curing | 21 | 1,066 | 22 | 412 | .. | 21 | 65,870 | 8,880 | 889,200 | 1,084,440 |
| Butter, cheese, butterine | 185 | 3,315 | 38 | 1,523 | .. | 158 | 231,197 | 49,745 | 4,571,865 | 5,180,833 |
| Meat freezing, preserving | 18 | 5,823 | 6 | 1,220 | .. | 52 | 164,075 | 36,100 | 929,240 | 1,231,560 |
| Biscuit | 7 | 399 | 7 | 808 | .. | 609 | 130,790 | 15,214 | 527,759 | 800,626 |
| Flourmilling | 55 | 4,469 | 33 | 981 | .. | 7 | 155,330 | 39,980 | 3,489,300 | 3,989,510 |
| Jam, sauce, &c. | 37 | 699 | 24 | 1,329 | 2 | 1,289 | 229,795 | 16,167 | 1,111,712 | 1,614,707 |
| Oatmeal, starch, &c. | 33 | 1,670 | 14 | 379 | .. | 279 | 75,063 | 13,954 | 498,593 | 672,368 |
| Sugar, confectionery, &c. | 58 | 4,217 | 53 | 1,622 | 8 | 1,611 | 299,656 | 67,948 | 2,619,876 | 3,523,998 |
| Aerated water, cordial, &c. | 127 | 415 | 117 | 710 | 9 | 79 | 98,152 | 3,765 | 214,693 | 444,536 |
| Malt | 22 | 292 | 8 | 230 | 1 | 6 | 38,819 | 11,082 | 376,950 | 518,140 |
| Brewing | 18 | 3,734 | 9 | 862 | .. | 4 | 177,276 | 39,200 | 660,090 | 1,334,344 |
| Distilling | 10 | 332 | 2 | 200 | .. | 3 | 31,906 | 12,283 | 155,398 | 287,579 |
| Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. | 18 | 691 | 10 | 204 | 1 | 123 | 41,108 | 5,647 | 305,693 | 405,775 |
| Tobacco, &c. | 14 | 383 | 10 | 1,012 | 1 | 717 | 216,503 | 4,210 | 949,302 | 1,414,934 |
| Other | 26 | 1,389 | 18 | 230 | 2 | 25 | 34,424 | 11,828 | 53,925 | 148,095 |
| Total | 649 | 28,894 | 371 | 11,722 | 24 | 4,983 | 1,989,964 | 336,003 | 17,353,596 | 22,651,445 |

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1917-18—continued.

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| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| <i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woolen mill | 11 | 3,495 | 9 | 863 | .. | 1,195 | 196,942 | 30,222 | 580,069 | 1,036,081 |
| Clothing, tailoring, &c. | 435 | 454 | 416 | 1,621 | 31 | 7,085 | 657,997 | 13,708 | 1,533,075 | 2,648,371 |
| Dressmaking and millinery | 459 | 321 | 87 | 212 | 317 | 8,433 | 474,000 | 8,905 | 1,053,070 | 1,821,898 |
| Underclothing, shirt | 180 | 630 | 88 | 207 | 108 | 5,565 | 318,848 | 8,800 | 971,652 | 1,580,033 |
| Hat, cap | 43 | 479 | 40 | 667 | 7 | 1,080 | 172,171 | 10,257 | 326,662 | 637,482 |
| Hoisery | 48 | 427 | 34 | 126 | 31 | 1,346 | 100,212 | 3,032 | 485,072 | 714,053 |
| Oilskin, waterproof clothing | 4 | 15 | 3 | 49 | .. | 164 | 23,332 | 630 | 51,334 | 93,967 |
| Boot, shoe | 231 | 1,793 | 289 | 4,826 | 11 | 3,439 | 858,874 | 15,536 | 2,093,803 | 3,442,302 |
| Fur | 24 | 12 | 22 | 57 | 12 | 180 | 17,426 | 511 | 64,040 | 107,171 |
| Rope, twine, &c. | 9 | 1,252 | 7 | 520 | .. | 362 | 85,445 | 8,342 | 375,052 | 559,919 |
| Sail, tent, &c. | 17 | 27 | 11 | 79 | .. | 70 | 15,283 | 326 | 111,192 | 143,580 |
| Other | 27 | 152 | 19 | 190 | 4 | 425 | 46,825 | 2,840 | 205,359 | 309,827 |
| Total | 1,488 | 9,057 | 1,025 | 9,422 | 521 | 29,344 | 2,967,355 | 103,109 | 7,850,380 | 13,094,684 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--|
| <i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing | 362 | 3,284 | 403 | 4,407 | 10 | 1,343 | 820,870 | 24,552 | 1,151,253 | 2,650,127 | |
| Account-book, stationery, &c. .. | 23 | 454 | 24 | 536 | 2 | 566 | 102,299 | 3,342 | 248,665 | 469,855 | |
| Fancy box | 31 | 166 | 20 | 167 | 7 | 705 | 59,039 | 1,292 | 155,114 | 275,447 | |
| Die sinking, engraving, &c. .. | 19 | 64 | 19 | 190 | 1 | 16 | 27,050 | 757 | 23,602 | 78,798 | |
| Other | 16 | 1,865 | 10 | 459 | .. | 55 | 68,087 | 24,037 | 139,437 | 328,920 | |
| Total | 451 | 5,833 | 476 | 5,759 | 20 | 2,685 | 1,077,345 | 53,980 | 1,718,071 | 3,803,147 | |
| <i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | 254 | 11 | 204 | .. | 14 | 28,071 | 652 | 25,276 | 70,376 | |
| <i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 768 | 2 | 550 | .. | 478 | 133,130 | 11,808 | 424,646 | 662,842 | |
| <i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coachbuilding | 303 | 666 | 361 | 2,002 | .. | 19 | 234,275 | 9,588 | 294,850 | 664,700 | |
| Bicycle, &c. | 198 | 580 | 207 | 1,300 | .. | 45 | 162,870 | 5,750 | 149,568 | 394,839 | |
| Saddle, harness | 46 | 38 | 50 | 388 | .. | 109 | 61,175 | 542 | 131,399 | 226,555 | |
| Other | 14 | 53 | 12 | 152 | .. | 9 | 19,978 | 387 | 37,540 | 73,723 | |
| Total | 561 | 1,337 | 630 | 3,842 | .. | 182 | 478,298 | 16,267 | 613,857 | 1,359,817 | |
| <i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | 1,282 | 11 | 638 | .. | 4 | 99,178 | 4,290 | 99,092 | 228,451 | |
| <i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upholstery, bedding, &c. .. | 46 | 271 | 28 | 328 | 1 | 187 | 54,937 | 1,814 | 159,571 | 250,092 | |
| Cabinet, including billiard table .. | 197 | 1,177 | 247 | 1,650 | .. | 59 | 202,871 | 4,901 | 294,812 | 614,586 | |
| Picture frame | 20 | 74 | 18 | 132 | 1 | 34 | 17,457 | 503 | 38,855 | 67,336 | |
| Other | 11 | 132 | 7 | 167 | .. | 8 | 19,668 | 1,274 | 49,900 | 81,057 | |
| Total | 274 | 1,654 | 300 | 2,277 | 2 | 288 | 294,933 | 8,492 | 543,138 | 1,013,071 | |

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1917-18—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1917-18.

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| <i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacking, blue, &c. | 15 | 162 | 10 | 153 | .. | 167 | £ 30,102 | £ 1,237 | £ 217,779 | £ 327,084 |
| Chemicals, drugs, &c. | 37 | 801 | 26 | 518 | 3 | 336 | 96,904 | 9,476 | 265,222 | 494,229 |
| Fertilizers | 6 | 1,375 | .. | 616 | .. | 5 | 95,349 | 13,985 | 506,525 | 780,672 |
| Other | 45 | 180 | 56 | 303 | 1 | 13 | 32,638 | 1,777 | 82,777 | 148,561 |
| Total | 103 | 2,518 | 92 | 1,590 | 4 | 521 | 254,993 | 26,475 | 1,072,303 | 1,750,546 |
| <i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. .. | 30 | 44 | 29 | 109 | .. | 11 | 12,804 | 588 | 12,900 | 38,248 |
| <i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. .. | 92 | 241 | 95 | 810 | 1 | 122 | 111,985 | 3,474 | 208,591 | 411,228 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| <i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric apparatus | 32 | 271 | 31 | 243 | .. | 8 | 28,645 | 917 | 35,674 | 88,511 | |
| Electric light | 75 | 48,526 | 2 | 1,120 | .. | 45 | 183,948 | 177,957 | 2,336 | 760,117 | |
| Gas, coke | 47 | 1,969 | 2 | 2,023 | .. | 64 | 375,181 | 5,262 | 454,549 | 1,263,030 | |
| Other | 8 | 1,150 | 1 | 174 | .. | 433 | 52,239 | 6,181 | 167,651 | 319,194 | |
| Total | 162 | 51,916 | 36 | 3,560 | .. | 550 | 640,013 | 190,317 | 660,210 | 2,430,852 | |
| <i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness) ..</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 41 | 262 | 44 | 414 | 1 | 291 | 68,378 | 2,086 | 301,560 | 442,763 | |
| <i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umbrella | 8 | 13 | 6 | 48 | .. | 127 | 13,198 | 288 | 53,887 | 81,776 | |
| Rubber goods | 15 | 6,419 | 16 | 1,386 | .. | 500 | 224,296 | 34,807 | 803,900 | 1,197,260 | |
| Brush, broom | 19 | 129 | 18 | 261 | 1 | 96 | 37,679 | 843 | 74,270 | 136,002 | |
| Basket, wickerware | 20 | .. | 21 | 122 | 1 | 6 | 12,582 | 81 | 12,850 | 30,079 | |
| Total | 62 | 6,561 | 61 | 1,817 | 2 | 729 | 287,755 | 36,019 | 944,907 | 1,445,117 | |
| Grand Total | 5,627 | 149,095 | 4,787 | 71,867 | 581 | 41,006 | 12,502,601 | 1,248,186 | 42,133,636 | 67,066,715 | |

Increase in value of output of each industry, 1912 to 1917-18.

Nearly every manufacturing industry in the State has shown a substantial increase in the value of output during the past five years. The output for the years 1912 and 1917-18 is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value :—

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1912 to 1917-18.

| Industry. | Value of Output. | | Increase in Five Years. | |
|--|------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1912. | 1917-18. | Total. | Per cent. |
| | £ | £ | £ | |
| Tanning and fellmongering .. | 1,891,816 | 5,061,236 | 3,169,420 | 167·5 |
| Sugar, confectionery .. | 1,741,937 | 3,523,998 | 1,782,061 | 102·3 |
| Butter, cheese, and butterine .. | 3,682,522 | 5,180,833 | 1,498,311 | 40·7 |
| Boot and shoe .. | 1,951,998 | 3,442,302 | 1,490,304 | 76·3 |
| Flour mills.. .. | 2,565,014 | 3,989,510 | 1,424,496 | 55·5 |
| Jam, sauce, &c. .. | 798,386 | 1,614,707 | 816,321 | 102·2 |
| Underclothing, shirt .. | 926,026 | 1,580,033 | 654,007 | 70·6 |
| Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. | 2,020,029 | 2,648,371 | 628,342 | 31·1 |
| Printing .. | 2,029,904 | 2,650,127 | 620,223 | 30·6 |
| Rubber goods .. | 634,013 | 1,197,260 | 563,247 | 88·8 |
| Woollen mills .. | 473,880 | 1,036,081 | 562,201 | 118·6 |
| Oil, grease, glue, soap and candle .. | 632,707 | 1,171,575 | 538,868 | 85·2 |
| Hosiery .. | 227,382 | 714,053 | 486,671 | 214·0 |
| Engineering, iron foundry, &c. .. | 2,640,453 | 3,096,090 | 455,637 | 17·3 |
| Electric supply .. | 399,155 | 760,117 | 450,961 | 145·9 |
| Bacon-curing .. | 634,366 | 1,084,440 | 450,074 | 70·9 |
| Chemicals, &c. .. | 827,075 | 1,274,901 | 447,826 | 54·1 |
| Arms and explosives .. | 215,516 | 662,842 | 447,326 | 207·6 |
| Dress, millinery .. | 1,406,273 | 1,821,898 | 415,625 | 29·6 |
| Gas, coke .. | 873,134 | 1,263,030 | 389,896 | 44·7 |
| Brewing .. | 980,927 | 1,334,344 | 353,417 | 36·0 |
| Forest saw-mills and moulding mills .. | 1,992,628 | 2,335,510 | 342,882 | 17·2 |
| Distilling .. | 33,147 | 287,579 | 254,432 | 767·6 |
| Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. | 419,346 | 672,368 | 253,022 | 60·3 |
| Rope, twine, &c. .. | 307,576 | 559,919 | 252,343 | 82·0 |
| Sheet iron, tin, &c. .. | 427,689 | 657,750 | 230,061 | 53·8 |
| Coach, cycle and motor .. | 834,981 | 1,059,539 | 224,558 | 26·9 |
| Hat, cap .. | 413,443 | 637,482 | 224,039 | 54·2 |
| Tobacco, cigars, &c. .. | 1,196,151 | 1,414,934 | 218,783 | 18·3 |
| Biscuit .. | 599,178 | 800,626 | 201,448 | 33·6 |
| Account book, &c. .. | 283,550 | 469,855 | 186,305 | 65·7 |
| Ship, boat, dock, slip .. | 59,667 | 228,451 | 168,784 | 282·9 |
| Leatherware, excepting saddlery .. | 275,118 | 442,763 | 167,645 | 60·9 |
| Fancy-box, &c. .. | 123,724 | 275,447 | 151,723 | 122·6 |
| Blacking, blue, &c. .. | 182,059 | 327,084 | 145,025 | 79·7 |
| Glass, including bottles .. | 161,719 | 271,537 | 109,818 | 67·9 |
| Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. | 310,907 | 405,775 | 94,868 | 30·5 |
| Cement, including cement pipes .. | 74,717 | 159,006 | 84,289 | 112·8 |
| Sail, tent, &c. .. | 63,593 | 143,580 | 79,987 | 125·8 |
| Malt .. | 458,492 | 518,140 | 59,648 | 13·0 |
| Saddle, harness .. | 168,201 | 226,555 | 58,354 | 34·7 |
| Brass, copper .. | 210,618 | 266,078 | 55,460 | 26·3 |
| Others .. | 9,351,755 | 9,798,989 | 447,234 | 4·8 |
| | 45,410,773 | 67,066,715 | 21,655,942 | 47·7 |

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features in connexion with the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

The development of the tanning and fellmongering industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables:—

TANNERIES, ETC., 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Horse-power of Engines. | Value of Machinery and Plant in Use. | Number of Persons Employed | Number of Working Proprietors. | Amount of Wages Paid. |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | £ | | | £ |
| 1908 | 92 | 1,379 | 133,376 | 2,001 | 98 | 160,091 |
| 1909 | 93 | 1,941 | 142,429 | 1,999 | 96 | 163,853 |
| 1910 | 89 | 1,990 | 141,702 | 1,956 | 99 | 175,364 |
| 1911 | 88 | 2,005 | 165,064 | 2,123 | 97 | 183,692 |
| 1912 | 90 | 2,161 | 176,947 | 1,996 | 103 | 205,050 |
| 1913 | 84 | 2,398 | 196,848 | 1,824 | 86 | 194,918 |
| 1914 | 79 | 2,434 | 190,460 | 1,875 | 82 | 210,007 |
| 1915 | 82 | 2,510 | 193,350 | 2,165 | 97 | 263,884 |
| 1916-17 | 74 | 3,187 | 214,896 | 2,362 | 82 | 300,796 |
| 1917-18 | 76 | 3,476 | 271,120 | 2,485 | 69 | 347,753 |

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1917-18 was 11,145 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC., 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number Tanned of— | | | Sheep Skins Stripped. | Wool Washed (weight after washing). | Value of Articles produced or Work done. |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Hides. | Calf Skins. | Sheep and other Skins. | | | |
| | | | | No. | lbs. | £ |
| 1908 | 498,947 | 127,798 | 1,027,460 | 1,253,875 | 7,803,992 | 1,441,651 |
| 1909 | 495,964 | 175,563 | 1,020,656 | 1,090,967 | 8,089,643 | 1,636,197 |
| 1910 | 496,200 | 186,993 | 1,007,343 | 1,241,693 | 8,242,456 | 1,739,850 |
| 1911 | 523,989 | 199,257 | 817,866 | 1,301,293 | 9,356,529 | 1,843,189 |
| 1912 | 536,343 | 194,441 | 891,971 | 1,085,196 | 8,132,610 | 1,891,816 |
| 1913 | 538,117 | 181,643 | 863,580 | 1,123,302 | 7,424,263 | 1,961,653 |
| 1914 | 554,242 | 210,894 | 936,975 | 1,639,161 | 7,816,250 | 2,132,935 |
| 1915 | 765,088 | 166,197 | 1,150,449 | 1,463,775 | 12,224,184 | 3,201,455 |
| 1916-17 | 722,649 | 230,380 | 1,027,847 | 1,538,178 | 13,843,439 | 3,962,202 |
| 1917-18 | 601,950 | 217,605 | 1,418,595 | 1,641,000 | 24,560,590 | 5,061,236 |

The figures for 1909 and subsequent years do not include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1918, was £221,878.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Value of Machinery and Plant in Use. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Products. | | Value of Output. |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| | | | | | Soap.* | Candles. | |
| | | £ | | £ | cwt. | cwt. | £ |
| 1908 .. | 17 | 109,768 | 523 | 43,463 | 162,757 | 37,705 | 402,306 |
| 1909 .. | 17 | 111,252 | 550 | 56,382 | 176,162 | 45,460 | 485,954 |
| 1910 .. | 16 | 113,418 | 528 | 51,518 | 187,433 | 44,768 | 516,508 |
| 1911 .. | 16 | 113,664 | 528 | 53,474 | 189,048 | 41,557 | 572,000 |
| 1912 .. | 17 | 117,034 | 593 | 61,398 | 215,629 | 40,157 | 562,013 |
| 1913 .. | 18 | 117,692 | 561 | 60,703 | 223,598 | 39,099 | 610,881 |
| 1914 .. | 17 | 120,215 | 604 | 65,155 | 243,558 | 37,564 | 641,104 |
| 1915 .. | 17 | 121,946 | 627 | 71,282 | 267,426 | 41,031 | 721,845 |
| 1916-17 | 18 | 128,100 | 670 | 84,036 | 214,526 | 38,746 | 802,179 |
| 1917-18 | 17 | 130,795 | 756 | 91,604 | 228,310 | 37,290 | 951,114 |

*Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,458 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910, 6,216 cwt. in 1911, 4,732 cwt. in 1912, 3,564 cwt. in 1913, 3,489 cwt. in 1914, 1,664 cwt. in 1915, 927 cwt. in 1916-17, and 1,134 cwt. in 1917-18.

The quantity of tallow used in 1917-18 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 158,810 cwt. in factories, and 407 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1917-18 included 223,206 lbs. of soap valued at £10,846, and 21,258 lbs. of candles valued at £1,297.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1908 to 1917-18 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1917-18 was £509,970.

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Number of Bricks Made.* | Value of— | |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | | Pipes and Tiles. | Pottery. |
| | | | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1908 .. | 119 | 1,711 | 165,246 | 124,985,500 | 72,024 | 33,029 |
| 1909 .. | 108 | 1,588 | 164,192 | 129,302,800 | 77,305 | 32,624 |
| 1910 .. | 122 | 1,730 | 178,868 | 145,809,500 | 83,397 | 31,897 |
| 1911 .. | 120 | 1,856 | 197,232 | 153,944,800 | 97,478 | 35,522 |
| 1912 .. | 119 | 2,047 | 236,526 | 180,724,200 | 123,944 | 44,788 |
| 1913 .. | 106 | 1,974 | 233,157 | 175,644,900 | 132,709 | 32,839 |
| 1914 .. | 109 | 2,117 | 260,877 | 188,238,420 | 124,826 | 47,948 |
| 1915 .. | 89 | 1,839 | 230,969 | 142,601,380 | 134,623 | 52,732 |
| 1916-17 | 79 | 1,636 | 200,781 | 108,444,400 | 147,840 | 57,266 |
| 1917-18 | 78 | 1,842 | 231,090 | 107,139,000 | 171,836 | 73,398 |

*In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1917-18 was £199,495, being an increase of £17,281 on the value of those made in the preceding year.

Forest
Saw-mills.

Particulars in regard to the forest saw-mills in the State for the ten years 1908 to 1917-18 are given in the table which follows :—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Mills. | Value of Machinery and Plant in Use. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Victorian Timber Sawn. | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Quantity. | Value |
| | | £ | | £ | Super. ft. | £ |
| 1908 .. | 120 | 98,804 | 1,486 | 126,409 | 54,602,200 | 177,460 |
| 1909 .. | 133 | 115,121 | 1,635 | 131,108 | 56,039,200 | 189,130 |
| 1910 .. | 139 | 125,528 | 1,767 | 158,733 | 70,947,200 | 248,320 |
| 1911 .. | 142 | 148,136 | 1,892 | 170,579 | 70,931,500 | 265,990 |
| 1912 .. | 150 | 170,437 | 1,814 | 183,169 | 73,374,900 | 265,980 |
| 1913 .. | 167 | 262,964 | 2,118 | 211,454 | 81,769,800 | 290,280 |
| 1914 .. | 167 | 273,086 | 2,127 | 232,305 | 84,374,300 | 316,400 |
| 1915 .. | 138 | 233,343 | 1,564 | 169,027 | 62,588,760 | 234,710 |
| 1916-17.. | 151 | 235,140 | 1,678 | 206,709 | 70,038,400 | 297,663 |
| 1917-18.. | 162 | 260,280 | 1,935 | 248,940 | 78,984,000 | 355,430 |

In addition to forest saw-mills there were 291 other factories working in wood. The particulars for 1917-18 relating to these are given on page 488.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year is £567,910. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

During the past decade there has been a very marked expansion in engineering works and iron foundries. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by 67 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 57 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 158 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 92 per cent., the value of materials used by 212 per cent., and the value of the output by 183

Firewood,
&c.

Engineering,
Iron foundry,
&c.

per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1908 to 1917-18 are given in the next table:—

ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Horse-power of Engines. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Number of Persons Employed | Amount of Wages Paid. | Value of— | | |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Materials Used. | Fuel and Light Used. | Output. |
| | | | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 .. | 278 | 3,130 | 491,208 | 5,928 | 549,868 | 650,990 | 58,629 | 1,535,907 |
| 1909 .. | 293 | 3,238 | 481,562 | 5,810 | 547,192 | 644,273 | 58,648 | 1,561,011 |
| 1910 .. | 290 | 3,583 | 496,232 | 6,366 | 615,704 | 757,270 | 66,693 | 1,805,199 |
| 1911 .. | 304 | 4,746 | 553,685 | 7,872 | 762,824 | 913,476 | 77,674 | 2,194,805 |
| 1912 .. | 326 | 5,857 | 635,481 | 8,649 | 988,802 | 1,154,377 | 83,841 | 2,640,453 |
| 1913 .. | 345 | 6,670 | 715,909 | 8,745 | 1,029,136 | 1,206,001 | 90,005 | 2,824,692 |
| 1914 .. | 354 | 7,899 | 762,392 | 8,601 | 1,033,622 | 1,298,255 | 94,284 | 2,961,187 |
| 1915 .. | 364 | 7,999 | 784,447 | 8,552 | 1,056,075 | 1,349,270 | 106,483 | 3,029,713 |
| 1916-17 | 364 | 7,964 | 809,940 | 7,726 | 1,008,627 | 1,365,280 | 104,334 | 2,936,342 |
| 1917-18 | 388 | 8,045 | 844,350 | 7,351 | 1,011,930 | 1,414,060 | 110,900 | 3,096,030 |

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1917-18 numbered 19, and gave employment to 3,619 hands, who were paid £557,829; the value of the materials dealt with was £594,756, and the value of the output was £1,295,640, of which 67 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

**Agricultural
Implement
works.**

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | No. of Factories. | No. of Employees. | Wages Paid. | Approximate Value of— | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | | Fuel, &c., Used. | Materials Used. | Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 52 | 1,381 | 134,884 | 9,253 | 177,488 | 437,023 |
| 1909 | 52 | 1,831 | 181,391 | 12,697 | 242,922 | 611,293 |
| 1910 | 50 | 2,193 | 231,919 | 21,537 | 300,718 | 742,326 |
| 1911 | 59 | 2,661 | 297,824 | 19,299 | 345,665 | 831,474 |
| 1912 | 67 | 2,590 | 309,789 | 19,388 | 329,397 | 799,217 |
| 1913 | 66 | 2,166 | 268,880 | 16,915 | 324,063 | 710,832 |
| 1914 | 65 | 1,895 | 242,158 | 16,866 | 278,233 | 638,827 |
| 1915 | 64 | 1,678 | 206,764 | 15,337 | 213,257 | 526,756 |
| 1916-17 | 63 | 1,832 | 250,450 | 18,666 | 359,342 | 743,196 |
| 1917-18 | 62 | 1,904 | 261,045 | 20,911 | 435,665 | 830,876 |

The industry attained its greatest development in 1911, when the employees numbered 2,651, and the value of output was £831,474. From that year to 1915 there was a decrease both in the number of employees and in the value of the output. In 1917-18 the position showed some improvement, but even in that year the number of persons employed was 28 per cent. less than in 1911. The output in these two years was almost the same.

The wages averaged for each employee £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £137 2s. 0d. in 1917-18. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1908 to 1917-18. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £59,291 in 1908 and £157,710 in 1917-18.

BACON CURING, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Pigs Slaughtered for Curing. | Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured. | Value of Output. |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| 1908 .. | 26 | 310 | 27,862 | 129,677 | 11,518,404 | 446,199 |
| 1909 .. | 26 | 310 | 28,454 | 123,067 | 11,245,195 | 443,277 |
| 1910 .. | 25 | 307 | 30,035 | 142,429 | 13,455,397 | 483,469 |
| 1911 .. | 26 | 349 | 39,041 | 177,029 | 15,190,449 | 549,748 |
| 1912 .. | 29 | 399 | 45,794 | 179,717 | 16,044,228 | 634,366 |
| 1913 .. | 28 | 423 | 49,305 | 179,710 | 16,345,955 | 726,906 |
| 1914 .. | 26 | 442 | 57,965 | 181,756 | 16,298,474 | 772,318 |
| 1915 .. | 25 | 362 | 49,672 | 129,259 | 11,451,031 | 767,778 |
| 1916-17 .. | 23 | 405 | 58,191 | 167,003 | 15,376,600 | 972,477 |
| 1917-18 .. | 21 | 433 | 65,870 | 197,880 | 17,908,100 | 1,024,440 |

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 2,263 in 1908, 2,691 in 1909, 1,637 in 1910, 695 in 1911, 671 in 1912, 666 in 1913, 974 in 1914, 439 in 1915, 379 in 1916-17, and 140 in 1917-18; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 194,328 in 1908, 294,088 in 1909, 142,524 in 1910, 70,440 in 1911, 50,500 in 1912, 51,620 in 1913, 87,258 in 1914, 45,030 in 1915, 31,300 in 1916-17, and 12,970 in 1917-18.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,698,669 lbs. in 1908,

2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910, 4,356,323 lbs. in 1911, 3,999,478 lbs. in 1912, 2,943,303 lbs. in 1913, 2,476,023 lbs. in 1914, 2,208,943 lbs. in 1915, 2,738,428 lbs. in 1916-17, and 3,403,776 lbs. in 1917-18. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1917-18 was thus 21,324,846 lbs.—an increase of 3,178,518 lbs. as compared with 1916-17.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories was 181 in 1917-18. Of these factories, 139 made butter, 5 butter and cheese, 2 butter and cheese and casein, 1 butter and casein, 1 butter and condensed and powdered milk, 1 butter and powdered milk, 1 butter and concentrated milk, 2 condensed milk, 1 concentrated and condensed milk, 1 powdered milk, 1 casein, and 1 butter, cheese, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, while 25 made cheese only. There were 30 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings, the number of employees and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1908 to 1917-18 were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Value of Output. |
|------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 215 | 526,700 | 1,235 | 108,152 | 2,327,328 |
| 1909 | 211 | 515,966 | 1,134 | 109,412 | 2,391,893 |
| 1910 | 203 | 513,292 | 1,209 | 121,128 | 2,980,669 |
| 1911 | 199 | 626,331 | 1,489 | 147,897 | 3,964,312 |
| 1912 | 197 | 635,358 | 1,374 | 152,922 | 3,636,174 |
| 1913 | 197 | 649,931 | 1,311 | 159,529 | 3,562,057 |
| 1914 | 197 | 643,677 | 1,290 | 161,740 | 3,228,640 |
| 1915 | 190 | 644,960 | 1,145 | 139,543 | 2,715,784 |
| 1916-17 .. | 182 | 647,128 | 1,398 | 185,024 | 4,815,833 |
| 1917-18 .. | 181 | 683,140 | 1,642 | 226,050 | 5,086,238 |

The reduction in the value of the output in 1915, as compared with that in each of the preceding five years, was due to a severe drought which occurred in 1914. Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 457.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered eighteen in 1917-18, and gave employment to 1,272 hands and six working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £164,075. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in the same year was £778,800. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Frozen. | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Rabbits. | Poultry. |
| | Qrs. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1908 | 16,508 | 773,396 | 4,057,896 | 22,826 |
| 1909 | 17,360 | 941,309 | 2,832,924 | 22,440 |
| 1910 | 36,464 | 1,573,516 | 2,660,604 | 60,312 |
| 1911 | 40,184 | 1,578,133 | 2,312,928 | 35,388 |
| 1912 | 29,752 | 1,409,243 | 2,101,704 | 28,824 |
| 1913 | 126,568 | 2,107,180 | 4,674,588 | 25,284 |
| 1914 | 212,520 | 1,719,152 | 3,778,164 | 30,504 |
| 1915 | ... | 47,546 | 3,584,388 | 8,652 |
| 1916-17 | 28,492 | 418,418 | 2,846,904 | 4,900 |
| 1917-18 | 3,832 | 196,267 | 7,394,140 | 4,620 |

| Year. | Preserved. | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| | Beef. | Mutton. | Rabbits. | Other Meats, &c. |
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| 1908 | 7,557 | 2,309 | 1,730 | 1,391 |
| 1909 | 8,382 | 2,349 | 540 | 1,267 |
| 1910 | 13,589 | 8,876 | 1,389 | 2,534 |
| 1911 | 28,654 | 14,890 | 3,422 | 2,679 |
| 1912 | 37,984 | 22,387 | ... | 3,056 |
| 1913 | 49,445 | 8,793 | 63 | 3,321 |
| 1914 | 49,103 | 7,316 | 2,368 | 5,936 |
| 1915 | 38,835 | 2,092 | 422 | 3,448 |
| 1916-17 | 15,591 | 4,484 | 5,245 | 2,693 |
| 1917-18 | 17,810 | 28,530 | 9,530 | 15,110 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910; 7,308 calves, 1,609 pigs, and 58,008 hares in 1911; 3,355 calves, 3,120 pigs, and 43,224 hares in 1912; 5,050 calves, and 39,420 hares in 1913; 11,708 calves, 1,713 pigs, and 57,576 hares in 1914; 3,072 hares in 1915; 1,120 calves, 156 pigs, and 6,872 hares in 1916-17; and 166 calves, 971 pigs, and 9,180 hares in 1917-18.

Imports and
exports of
meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended

30th June, 1918 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1917-18.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Meats, Frozen— | | | | |
| Mutton | ... | ... | 2,697,239 lbs. | 57,985 |
| Lamb | ... | ... | 5,081,026 „ | 129,748 |
| Beef | ... | ... | 135,022 „ | 5,964 |
| Pork | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rabbits and Hares | ... | ... | 3,701,662 prs. | 280,422 |
| Poultry | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Game | 50 lbs. | 2 | ... | ... |
| Other | ... | ... | 185,744 lbs. | 4,802 |
| Meats—Fresh and smoked ... | 164 lbs. | 6 | ... | ... |
| „ Potted and concentrated ... | ... | 2,805 | ... | 18,873 |
| „ Preserved in tins ... | 63,325 lbs. | 5,519 | ... | 328,297 |
| „ Not elsewhere included ... | 27 cwt. | 155 | ... | 2,575 |
| Total value ... | ... | 8,487 | ... | 828,666 |

Flour mills. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £479,411 in 1908, and at £517,510 in 1917-18. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1908 to 1917-18 are as follows :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Mills. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Wheat Ground into Flour. | Flour Made. | Value of Total Output. |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | | | £ | bushels. | tons. | £ |
| 1908 .. | 63 | 728 | 78,906 | 9,564,068 | 192,687 | 2,275,024 |
| 1909 .. | 59 | 688 | 79,547 | 10,644,123 | 215,547 | 2,639,519 |
| 1910 .. | 62 | 734 | 84,863 | 11,218,870 | 225,282 | 2,486,741 |
| 1911 .. | 61 | 784 | 93,503 | 12,266,013 | 247,434 | 2,456,533 |
| 1912 .. | 61 | 790 | 95,266 | 11,185,138 | 225,376 | 2,565,014 |
| 1913 .. | 61 | 790 | 102,882 | 12,459,988 | 252,763 | 2,633,604 |
| 1914 .. | 57 | 836 | 109,910 | 12,173,943 | 246,136 | 2,726,878 |
| 1915 .. | 51 | 608 | 70,982 | 6,574,753 | 134,401 | 2,739,730 |
| 1916-17 .. | 54 | 857 | 126,283 | 12,483,990 | 233,095 | 3,458,633 |
| 1917-18 .. | 55 | 988 | 155,330 | 15,034,990 | 311,450 | 3,989,510 |

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1917-18 produced 7,048,370 bushels of bran and 6,186,910 bushels of pollard. Other

grain operated on amounted to 123,879 bushels in 1908, 45,487 bushels in 1909, 35,507 bushels in 1910, 84,707 bushels in 1911, 98,243 bushels in 1912, 39,826 bushels in 1913, 38,992 bushels in 1914, 43,618 bushels in 1915, 44,150 bushels in 1916-17, and 31,960 bushels in 1917-18.

Exports of bread-stuffs. During the year 1917-18, 2,890,067 lbs. of biscuits valued at £75,164, and 135,180 tons of flour valued at £1,529,789 were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works. In 1917-18 there were 37 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,644, of whom 26 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £229,795, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £228,230. The fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year | Fruit Used. | Sugar Used. | Jams and Jellies Made. | Fruit Preserved. | Fruit Pulped. | Sauce Made. | Pickles Made. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | pints. | pints. |
| 1908 ... | 191,282 | 133,283 | 226,481 | 31,336 | 18,783 | 3,014,835 | 1,187,136 |
| 1909 ... | 265,353 | 143,427 | 268,927 | 40,746 | 49,797 | 3,607,968 | 1,324,392 |
| 1910 ... | 311,168 | 159,439 | 303,733 | 49,797 | 38,017 | 4,173,936 | 1,264,728 |
| 1911 ... | 315,362 | 156,376 | 286,543 | 53,562 | 52,427 | 4,348,500 | 1,617,156 |
| 1912 ... | 307,458 | 154,381 | 258,470 | 63,133 | 56,488 | 5,886,336 | 1,482,252 |
| 1913 ... | 400,048 | 179,243 | 265,727 | 102,608 | 100,690 | 6,458,748 | 1,752,396 |
| 1914 ... | 341,189 | 175,538 | 271,755 | 81,425 | 75,299 | 5,648,280 | 1,840,920 |
| 1915 ... | 300,861 | 193,243 | 305,445 | 52,939 | 40,993 | 5,827,176 | 1,285,476 |
| 1916-17 ... | 372,424 | 257,481 | 347,152 | 60,419 | 132,182 | 6,433,032 | 1,803,408 |
| 1917-18 ... | 497,650 | 286,860 | 398,500 | 115,580 | 94,810 | 7,064,520 | 3,412,320 |

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, 4,802 cwt. in 1909, 3,902 cwt. in 1910, 3,549 cwt. in 1911, 2,763 cwt. in 1912, 5,519 cwt. in 1913, 6,892 cwt. in 1914, 4,628 cwt. in 1915, 3,360 cwt. in 1916-17, and 9,330 cwt. in 1917-18. The value of the output in 1917-18 was £1,614,707.

Beet sugar industry.

In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000, of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the beet sugar industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. The industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two seasons, and the building and plant, which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage, remained idle for twelve years.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, a system of field labour was organized, and manufacturing operations were recommenced.

With the view of putting the industry on a sound footing the Government purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates, which are in railway communication with Maffra, were cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, and allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet. The compulsory beet-growing conditions were removed in 1914, and the supply of beet became dependent on voluntary growers.

The price of beet is 27s. 6d. per ton. A fine grade of white sugar is manufactured, and after meeting all charges, including interest and depreciation, the factory has been able to show good profits for the last two seasons. In the absence of an irrigation scheme, suitable land adjacent to the factory is limited, so that a number of growers are unable to secure the acreage they desire. It is hoped this will be remedied in due course.

The following particulars summarize the results of the last eight seasons :—

| Season. | Area Harvested. | Sugar Beet Harvested. | Sugar Produced. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | acres. | tons. | tons. |
| 1910-11 | 458 | 5,969 | 482 |
| 1911-12 | 752 | 4,000 | 519 |
| 1912-13 | 900 | 6,207 | 648 |
| 1913-14 | 1,000 | 7,431 | 920 |
| 1914-15 | 990 | 8,843 | 1,181 |
| 1915-16 | 461 | 4,928 | 560 |
| 1916-17 | 1,320 | 15,159 | 1,948 |
| 1917-18 | 1,200 | 14,487 | 1,650 |

Breweries. Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1908 to 1917-18 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £268,009 in 1908 and at £435,960 in 1917-18, whilst land and buildings were valued at £429,195 in 1908 and at £471,980 in 1917-18. The wages paid in 1917-18 amounted to £177,276.

BREWERIES, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Breweries. | Number of Employees. | Materials Used— | | | Beer Made. | Value of Output. |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------|------------------|
| | | | Sugar. | Malt. | Hops. | | |
| | | | cwt. | bushels. | lbs. | gallons. | £ |
| 1908 ... | 35 | 1,107 | 109,347 | 556,040 | 684,879 | 17,582,833 | 832,459 |
| 1909 ... | 32 | 996 | 103,146 | 503,761 | 632,339 | 16,552,594 | 771,779 |
| 1910 ... | 31 | 1,016 | 112,240 | 540,390 | 663,394 | 18,605,737 | 836,485 |
| 1911 ... | 33 | 1,009 | 111,314 | 548,341 | 649,892 | 19,077,420 | 912,829 |
| 1912 ... | 29 | 984 | 119,667 | 566,779 | 659,323 | 20,247,337 | 980,927 |
| 1913 ... | 26 | 966 | 123,073 | 586,375 | 653,803 | 20,925,354 | 1,024,708 |
| 1914 ... | 25 | 1,036 | 133,707 | 678,526 | 738,953 | 23,865,467 | 1,196,306 |
| 1915 ... | 22 | 893 | 111,363 | 600,333 | 661,299 | 20,339,924 | 1,061,196 |
| 1916-17 ... | 19 | 857 | 105,238 | 616,630 | 710,470 | 20,111,704 | 1,118,288 |
| 1917-18 ... | 18 | 866 | 109,640 | 650,500 | 748,840 | 21,021,070 | 1,334,344 |

Distilleries. The number of distilleries working in 1917-18 was 10, and the persons employed numbered 205, of whom 2 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £219,750. The materials used in manufacture and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Materials Used. | | | | Spirits Distilled. |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Wine. | Malt. | Other Grain. | Sugar and Molasses. | |
| | Gal. | Bush. | Bush. | lbs. | Proof gal. |
| 1908 ... | 591,248 | 53,761 | ... | ... | 220,690 |
| 1909 ... | 379,979 | 117,197 | ... | ... | 314,370 |
| 1910 ... | 605,204 | 25,345 | 3,560 | 649,152 | 223,560 |
| 1911 ... | 370,119 | 61,981 | 752 | 1,293,152 | 298,237 |
| 1912 ... | 580,976 | ... | ... | 791,056 | 152,645 |
| 1913 ... | 944,277 | 54,544 | ... | 1,057,280 | 335,251 |
| 1914 ... | 1,248,957 | 39,043 | 118 | 1,649,760 | 409,815 |
| 1915 ... | 984,817 | 34,896 | 118 | 1,592,640 | 386,152 |
| 1916-17 ... | 1,452,048 | 176,472 | 170 | 1,093,120 | 658,357 |
| 1917-18 ... | 1,137,640 | 376,830 | ... | 3,962,560 | 1,150,091 |

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the foregoing table. The following quantities were distilled in vineyards for that purpose during the last ten years:—50,954 gallons in 1908, 30,976 gallons in 1909, 13,427 gallons in 1910, 29,745 gallons in 1911, 23,874 gallons in 1912, 13,357 gallons in 1913, 12,256 gallons in 1914, 9,955 gallons in 1915, 9,937 gallons in 1916-17, and 5,134 gallons in 1917-18.

The number of tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories licensed in 1917-18 was thirty, of which sixteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation. In the year mentioned the remaining fourteen employed 1,729 hands, who were paid £216,503 in wages, also eleven working proprietors; and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £291,360. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by, and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on. | | Quantity Manufactured of— | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Australian | Imported. | Tobacco. | Snuff. | Cigars. | Cigarettes. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | No. |
| 1908... | 269,354 | 5,566,522 | 5,331,117 | 605 | 19,741,355 | 178,776,650 |
| 1909... | 202,723 | 4,759,856 | 5,162,959 | 610 | 19,368,491 | 141,105,750 |
| 1910... | 195,279 | 5,225,078 | 5,510,099 | 577 | 21,310,111 | 135,108,700 |
| 1911... | 180,501 | 4,972,275 | 5,521,175 | 603 | 22,424,806 | 116,435,800 |
| 1912... | 165,156 | 5,137,331 | 5,641,647 | 702 | 23,333,951 | 97,400,400 |
| 1913... | 254,561 | 5,113,935 | 5,605,566 | 500 | 25,019,435 | 103,382,600 |
| 1914... | 340,296 | 4,708,548 | 5,140,695 | 746 | 23,533,572 | 140,100,500 |
| 1915... | 515,969 | 4,414,921 | 5,022,910 | 565 | 22,676,586 | 138,111,000 |
| 1916-17 | 656,320 | 5,254,110 | 6,089,929 | 446 | 26,268,733 | 123,430,200 |
| 1917-18 | 558,278 | 4,598,364 | 5,479,191 | 313 | 27,920,180 | 126,883,970 |

Woollen
mills.

There were eleven woollen mills working in 1917-18, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,072, of whom nine were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £196,942, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings to £433,160. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £580,069, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £1,036,081. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Quantity of Scoured Wool Used. | Quantity of Cotton Used. | Goods Manufactured— | | | | Value of Output. |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Tweed and Cloth. | Flannel. | Blankets. | Shawls and Rugs. | |
| | lbs. | lbs. | yards. | yards. | No. of Pairs. | No. | £ |
| 1908 .. | 3,210,925 | 965,042 | 922,176 | 4,396,862 | 228,621 | 15,222 | 388,218 |
| 1909 .. | 3,093,383 | 880,934 | 949,674 | 4,713,571 | 225,148 | 15,189 | 403,106 |
| 1910 .. | 3,136,442 | 955,894 | 890,281 | 4,640,401 | 191,651 | 18,185 | 426,336 |
| 1911 .. | 3,409,105 | 897,804 | 901,348 | 4,691,255 | 240,961 | 13,718 | 473,686 |
| 1912 .. | 3,265,390 | 1,061,201 | 1,013,444 | 4,604,654 | 265,637 | 14,476 | 473,880 |
| 1913 .. | 3,489,150 | 1,068,214 | 1,017,776 | 4,965,527 | 287,814 | 19,443 | 513,252 |
| 1914 .. | 3,607,690 | 1,075,666 | 1,036,079 | 5,546,841 | 258,859 | 22,455 | 577,434 |
| 1915 .. | 6,521,130 | 702,653 | 1,331,137 | 5,136,258 | 347,988 | 6,418 | 931,774 |
| 1916-17 | 5,114,320 | 599,288 | 1,238,363 | 5,250,093 | 259,080 | 3,661 | 1,006,635 |
| 1917-18 | 4,332,420 | 832,400 | 1,429,050 | 5,411,990 | 214,410 | 8,560 | 1,036,081 |

During the period 1908 to 1917-18 the value of output of woollen mills increased by 167 per cent. The quantity of tweed and cloth manufactured increased by 55 per cent., and of flannel by 23 per cent. There was a considerable falling off in the output of blankets.

**Boot
factories.**

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited by the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Persons Employed. | Value of Land, Build- ings, and Machinery. | Wages Paid. |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 1908 ... | 139 | 6,348 | 284,982 | 371,081 |
| 1909 ... | 136 | 6,894 | 294,167 | 415,011 |
| 1910 ... | 144 | 6,832 | 324,529 | 455,997 |
| 1911 ... | 154 | 7,001 | 363,540 | 542,707 |
| 1912 ... | 151 | 6,774 | 378,501 | 570,025 |
| 1913 ... | 162 | 6,951 | 426,573 | 578,503 |
| 1914 ... | 172 | 6,924 | 455,158 | 603,318 |
| 1915 ... | 174 | 6,847 | 483,683 | 625,886 |
| 1916-17 ... | 201 | 8,494 | 529,950 | 843,772 |
| 1917-18 ... | 231 | 8,565 | 577,125 | 853,874 |

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Goods Manufactured— | | Value of Materials Used. | Value of Output. |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | Boots and Shoes. | Slippers.* | | |
| | No. of pairs. | No. of pairs. | £ | £ |
| 1908 ... | 4,164,410 | 193,949 | 780,760 | 1,307,329 |
| 1909 ... | 4,649,130 | 231,791 | 884,329 | 1,487,789 |
| 1910 ... | 4,847,368 | 191,204 | 963,110 | 1,620,179 |
| 1911 ... | 5,198,030 | 164,313 | 1,103,653 | 1,878,308 |
| 1912 ... | 4,966,768 | 220,616 | 1,132,045 | 1,951,998 |
| 1913 ... | 5,013,143 | 254,844 | 1,230,725 | 2,094,866 |
| 1914 ... | 4,913,593 | 272,966 | 1,281,352 | 2,160,500 |
| 1915 ... | 5,257,415 | 191,044 | 1,502,285 | 2,436,673 |
| 1916-17 ... | 6,210,866 | 212,582 | 2,171,812 | 3,460,404 |
| 1917-18 ... | 6,049,510 | 205,614 | 2,093,803 | 3,442,302 |

* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

During the period 1908 to 1917-18 the wages paid increased by 131 per cent., the value of materials used by 168 per cent., and the value of output by 163 per cent., while the quantity of boots and shoes manufactured increased by only about 45 per cent.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, *i.e.*, clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £7,674,705 in 1917-18, as compared with £3,112,211 in 1908. During the period 1908 to 1917-18 the persons employed increased by 12 per cent., the wages paid by 85 per cent., the value of materials used by 166 per cent., and the value of the output by 147 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of Factories | Number of Persons employed. | | | Amount of Wages paid. | Value of Materials used. | Value of Output. |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| | | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 .. | 1,064 | 3,191 | 22,124 | 25,315 | 965,425 | 1,693,450 | 3,112,211 |
| 1909 .. | 1,125 | 3,387 | 23,174 | 26,561 | 1,057,278 | 2,033,925 | 3,743,940 |
| 1910 .. | 1,160 | 3,620 | 24,069 | 27,689 | 1,181,534 | 2,259,826 | 4,174,402 |
| 1911 .. | 1,213 | 3,921 | 26,114 | 30,035 | 1,384,678 | 2,557,287 | 4,756,604 |
| 1912 .. | 1,205 | 4,067 | 26,255 | 30,322 | 1,532,559 | 2,760,001 | 5,184,535 |
| 1913 .. | 1,296 | 4,221 | 25,955 | 30,176 | 1,579,957 | 2,868,302 | 5,430,240 |
| 1914 .. | 1,298 | 4,019 | 25,660 | 29,679 | 1,591,133 | 3,001,379 | 5,568,744 |
| 1915 .. | 1,198 | 3,833 | 24,126 | 27,959 | 1,554,921 | 3,295,009 | 5,901,238 |
| 1916-17 .. | 1,196 | 3,744 | 25,739 | 29,483 | 1,747,478 | 3,919,333 | 6,765,326 |
| 1917-18 .. | 1,209 | 3,730 | 24,630 | 28,360 | 1,788,136 | 4,512,648 | 7,674,705 |

Electric light and power works. Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are shown in the next table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Stations. | Horse-power of Machinery. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Persons Employed. | Wages Paid. | Electricity Supplied. | Value of Output. |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | | £ | | £ | British Units. | £ |
| 1908 .. | 12 | 11,702 | 541,489 | 441 | 50,442 | 14,310,482 | 191,317 |
| 1909 .. | 13 | 13,293 | 577,403 | 442 | 54,621 | 16,471,368 | 207,959 |
| 1910 .. | 16 | 13,962 | 645,333 | 523 | 62,266 | 18,832,467 | 231,604 |
| 1911 .. | 20 | 15,819 | 733,769 | 590 | 75,722 | 23,011,340 | 270,498 |
| 1912 .. | 24 | 20,005 | 912,712 | 666 | 89,435 | 27,579,734 | 309,156 |
| 1913 .. | 51 | 26,213 | 1,165,020 | 860 | 114,874 | 35,637,971 | 400,192 |
| 1914 .. | 58 | 28,485 | 1,418,511 | 924 | 131,854 | 44,890,249 | 473,918 |
| 1915 .. | 63 | 33,127 | 1,569,553 | 957 | 135,045 | 53,209,990 | 536,251 |
| 1916-17 | 74 | 42,144 | 1,787,477 | 1,144 | 178,430 | 71,622,490 | 673,769 |
| 1917-18 | 75 | 48,526 | 1,889,550 | 1,167 | 183,948 | 79,485,920 | 760,117 |

The electricity supplied in 1917-18 represented an increase of 455 per cent. on that supplied in 1908.

Gasworks. The approximate value of the machinery and plant, land and buildings connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,708,472 in 1908, and £1,854,580 in 1917-18. The gas made in the latter year was 110 per cent. in excess of that made in 1908. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

GASWORKS, 1908 to 1917-18.

| Year. | Number of Works.* | Persons Employed. | Wages Paid. | Coal Used. | Gas Made. | Coke Produced. | Value of Output. |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | £ | Tons. | Cubic Feet. | Tons. | £ |
| 1908 .. | 47 | 1,298 | 168,077 | 206,408 | 2,144,834,000 | 126,530 | 618,501 |
| 1909 .. | 47 | 1,390 | 181,965 | 217,473 | 2,292,988,400 | 131,695 | 676,528 |
| 1910 .. | 47 | 1,421 | 199,308 | 235,532 | 2,476,528,100 | 139,423 | 738,910 |
| 1911 .. | 47 | 1,601 | 230,626 | 261,848 | 2,813,159,700 | 155,488 | 810,414 |
| 1912 .. | 47 | 1,835 | 275,755 | 284,670 | 3,108,555,700 | 171,750 | 873,134 |
| 1913 .. | 47 | 1,973 | 302,354 | 294,541 | 3,480,180,200 | 176,810 | 935,910 |
| 1914 .. | 47 | 2,117 | 332,971 | 300,152 | 3,806,380,100 | 195,178 | 979,229 |
| 1915 .. | 47 | 2,175 | 347,434 | 307,902 | 4,107,577,600 | 204,957 | 1,035,941 |
| 1916-17 .. | 47 | 2,093 | 365,777 | 317,450 | 4,449,230,000 | 200,673 | 1,181,096 |
| 1917-18 .. | 47 | 2,089 | 375,181 | 318,560 | 4,505,847,000 | 200,660 | 1,263,030 |

* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 187,237 in 1908, 196,176 in 1909, 228,034 in 1910, 274,353 in 1911, 306,405 in 1912, 348,385 in 1913, 332,586 in 1914, 328,230 in 1915, 345,272 in 1916-17, and 396,717 in 1917-18.

Number and Location of Factories, 1903 to 1917-18.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of bringing within that area the more important of the manufactures. The distribution of factories by classes as between the metropolis and the remainder of the State, for the years 1903, 1911, 1916-17, and 1917-18 is exhibited in the following statement :—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

| Class of Industry. | Number of Factories. | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|----------|---------|
| | Metropolis. | | | | Remainder of State. | | | |
| | 1903. | 1911. | 1916-17. | 1917-18 | 1903. | 1911. | 1916-17. | 1917-18 |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. .. | 97 | 84 | 81 | 85 | 227 | 253 | 223 | 225 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. | 12 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. .. | 79 | 96 | 89 | 95 | 112 | 119 | 81 | 77 |
| Working in wood .. | 107 | 168 | 194 | 205 | 161 | 207 | 230 | 248 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 304 | 440 | 497 | 520 | 241 | 234 | 203 | 197 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. .. | 160 | 197 | 217 | 237 | 461 | 454 | 418 | 412 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. | 827 | 1,128 | 1,139 | 1,188 | 281 | 288 | 302 | 300 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. .. | 193 | 255 | 290 | 294 | 104 | 165 | 155 | 157 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arms and explosives | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 164 | 219 | 251 | 256 | 170 | 191 | 282 | 305 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing .. | 6 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding .. | 169 | 222 | 239 | 249 | 18 | 20 | 29 | 25 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products .. | 45 | 50 | 61 | 64 | 17 | 31 | 33 | 39 |
| Surgical and other scientific appliances | 9 | 16 | 27 | 29 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware .. | 47 | 74 | 87 | 87 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Heat, light, and power | 25 | 29 | 52 | 55 | 43 | 54 | 106 | 107 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. .. | 20 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. .. | 25 | 44 | 55 | 59 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Totals .. | 2,293 | 3,088 | 3,360 | 3,510 | 1,858 | 2,038 | 2,085 | 2,117 |

Since 1903 the number of factories has increased by 1,476, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 380 more in 1917-18 than in 1903.

Employment in Factories. The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

| Class of Industry. | 1903. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|---|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . | 2,976 | 3,310 | 3,345 | 3,535 | 3,632 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . | 528 | 711 | 740 | 796 | 883 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . | 3,076 | 4,283 | 3,822 | 3,519 | 3,921 |
| Working in wood . . . | 3,713 | 7,472 | 6,345 | 6,336 | 6,948 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. . . | 10,350 | 19,694 | 19,217 | 17,180 | 16,183 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. . . | 10,602 | 15,308 | 13,778 | 15,334 | 17,100 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . | 26,301 | 39,446 | 38,041 | 41,233 | 40,312 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. . . | 6,525 | 9,153 | 8,881 | 8,830 | 8,940 |
| Musical instruments, &c. . . | 25 | 170 | 145 | 198 | 229 |
| Arms and explosives . . . | 342 | 970 | 1,324 | 1,597 | 1,030 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . | 2,973 | 5,086 | 4,589 | 4,575 | 4,654 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing . . . | 98 | 593 | 1,085 | 464 | 653 |
| Furniture, bedding, and upholstery . . . | 1,978 | 2,986 | 2,689 | 2,766 | 2,867 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . | 987 | 1,834 | 1,860 | 2,086 | 2,207 |
| Surgical and other scientific appliances . . . | 35 | 114 | 115 | 135 | 149 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware . . . | 594 | 925 | 825 | 948 | 1,028 |
| Heat, light, and power . . . | 988 | 3,769 | 4,012 | 4,164 | 4,146 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. . . | 283 | 566 | 604 | 711 | 750 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. . . | 855 | 2,009 | 2,417 | 2,563 | 2,609 |
| Total . . . | 73,229 | 118,399 | 113,834 | 116,970 | 118,241 |

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table is 45,012, and represents an advance of about 61 per cent. The greatest development has taken place in clothing factories, metal works, and industries connected with food, drink, &c., which shew increases of 14,011, 5,833, and 6,498 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1917-18 as compared with the number in 1903.

Size of Factories. An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1908 and 1917-18 reveals the great increase in the number of hands employed which has taken place in factories of the largest size. During the past fourteen years the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 66 per cent., and the number of hands engaged therein by 107 per cent., whilst the factories employing less than 100 and their employees have increased by only 35 and 39 per cent. respectively. Particulars of

factories of different sizes in 1903 and 1917-18 are given in the next two tables:—

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

| Size of Factory. | Number of Factories. | | Average Number of Hands employed. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | 1903. | 1917-18. | 1903. | 1917-18. |
| Under 4 hands | 587 | 1,213 | 1,714 | 2,738 |
| 4 | 487 | 615 | 1,948 | 2,460 |
| 5 to 10 | 1,631 | 1,810 | 11,293 | 12,472 |
| 11 to 20 | 722 | 881 | 10,509 | 12,804 |
| 21 to 50 | 471 | 669 | 14,520 | 21,166 |
| 51 to 100 | 135 | 243 | 9,109 | 16,559 |
| Over 100 | 118 | 196 | 24,136 | 50,042 |
| Total | 4,151 | 5,627 | 73,229 | 118,241 |

PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

| Size of Factory. | Percentage to Total. | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Factories. | | Hands. | |
| | 1903. | 1917-18. | 1903. | 1917-18. |
| Under 4 hands | 14·14 | 21·56 | 2·34 | 2·32 |
| 4 | 11·73 | 10·93 | 2·66 | 2·08 |
| 5 to 10 | 39·29 | 32·17 | 15·42 | 10·55 |
| 11 to 20 | 17·40 | 15·65 | 14·35 | 10·83 |
| 21 to 50 | 11·35 | 11·89 | 19·83 | 17·90 |
| 51 to 100 | 3·25 | 4·32 | 12·44 | 14·00 |
| Over 100 | 2·84 | 3·48 | 32·96 | 42·32 |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

**Occupations
in Factories.**

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

| Occupations. | 1908. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Working proprietors .. | 4,190 | 5,707 | 5,366 | 5,201 | 5,368 |
| Managers, overseers .. | 2,520 | 3,283 | 3,347 | 3,619 | 3,716 |
| Accountants, clerks .. | 2,213 | 3,981 | 4,062 | 4,345 | 4,519 |
| Engine-drivers, firemen .. | 1,441 | 1,835 | 1,685 | 1,758 | 1,867 |
| Workers in factory or works | 57,721 | 97,923 | 94,338 | 96,706 | 97,765 |
| Outworkers .. | 955 | 1,737 | 1,473 | 1,814 | 1,406 |
| Carters, messengers .. | 2,778 | 2,835 | 2,657 | 2,725 | 2,763 |
| Others | 1,411 | 1,098 | 906 | 802 | 837 |
| Total | 73,229 | 118,399 | 113,834 | 116,970 | 118,241 |

Outworkers.

The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

**Sex Distribution
in Factories.**

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories, and their proportions to the male and female populations for the years 1908 to 1917-18 were as follows:—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|------------|---------|--|----------|--|---------|---|
| | Number. | Average per 10,000 of Male Population. | Number. | Average per 10,000 of Female Population. | Number. | Average per 10,000 of Total Population. |
| 1908 .. | 60,873 | 965 | 32,935 | 518 | 93,808 | 741 |
| 1909 .. | 62,822 | 984 | 34,533 | 537 | 97,355 | 760 |
| 1910 .. | 66,309 | 1,023 | 35,867 | 550 | 102,176 | 786 |
| 1911 .. | 73,573 | 1,118 | 38,375 | 579 | 111,948 | 848 |
| 1912 .. | 77,565 | 1,145 | 38,543 | 567 | 116,108 | 856 |
| 1913 .. | 80,054 | 1,151 | 38,690 | 554 | 118,744 | 852 |
| 1914 .. | 79,772 | 1,119 | 38,627 | 543 | 118,399 | 832 |
| 1915 .. | 75,971 | 1,097 | 37,863 | 522 | 113,834 | 798 |
| 1916-17 .. | 74,924 | 1,123 | 42,046 | 574 | 116,970 | 836 |
| 1917-18 .. | 76,654 | 1,142 | 41,587 | 562 | 118,241 | 838 |

Males formed 64·9 per cent. in 1908 and 64·8 per cent. in 1917-18 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1908 to 1917-18 in the number of males employed was 15,781 or 25·9 per cent., and in the number of females employed 8,652, or 26·3 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 71·8 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 12·4 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1917-18.

| Industry. | Number employed. | | Females per 100 Males. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | |
| Biscuit | 815 | 609 | 74·72 |
| Jam, pickle, and sauce | 1,353 | 1,291 | 95·42 |
| Confectionery | 1,154 | 1,580 | 136·92 |
| Tobacco, &c. | 1,022 | 718 | 70·25 |
| Woollen mills | 877 | 1,195 | 136·26 |
| Clothing, tailoring, &c. | 2,037 | 7,116 | 349·34 |
| Dressmaking, millinery | 299 | 8,750 | 2,926·42 |
| Underclothing | 295 | 5,673 | 1,923·05 |
| Hats, caps, &c. | 707 | 1,087 | 153·75 |
| Hosiery | 160 | 1,377 | 860·63 |
| Waterproof clothing | 52 | 164 | 315·38 |
| Boots and shoes | 5,115 | 3,450 | 67·45 |
| Printing, &c. | 4,810 | 1,353 | 28·13 |
| Bookbinding, stationery, &c. | 560 | 568 | 101·43 |
| Fancy-box, &c. | 187 | 712 | 380·75 |
| Rope, twine | 527 | 362 | 68·69 |
| Sail, tent | 90 | 70 | 77·78 |
| Ammunition | 310 | 396 | 127·74 |
| Match | 146 | 432 | 295·89 |
| Fancy leather | 342 | 272 | 79·53 |
| Rubber goods | 1,402 | 500 | 35·66 |
| All other factories | 54,394 | 3,912 | 7·19 |
| Total | 76,654 | 41,587 | 54·25 |

A very favorable feature of factory statistics in the past few years has been the small proportion of children, especially girls, engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 represented only 4·17 and 5·88 per cent. respectively in 1917-18, as against 6·05 and 11·47 per cent. in 1904. The number of children employed in factories and their proportion to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1908 to 1917-18 :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Boys under 16. | Girls under 16. | Total Children. | Proportion per cent. of— | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | Boys to Male Employees. | Girls to Female Employees. | Children to Total Employees. |
| 1908 | 3,049 | 3,065 | 6,114 | 5·01 | 9·31 | 6·52 |
| 1909 | 2,817 | 2,496 | 5,313 | 4·48 | 7·23 | 5·46 |
| 1910 | 2,753 | 2,174 | 4,927 | 4·15 | 6·06 | 4·82 |
| 1911 | 2,623 | 1,937 | 4,560 | 3·57 | 5·05 | 4·07 |
| 1912 | 2,652 | 1,740 | 4,392 | 3·42 | 4·51 | 3·78 |
| 1913 | 2,743 | 1,840 | 4,583 | 3·43 | 4·76 | 3·86 |
| 1914 | 2,898 | 1,816 | 4,714 | 3·63 | 4·70 | 3·98 |
| 1915 | 3,355 | 2,197 | 5,552 | 4·42 | 5·80 | 4·88 |
| 1916-17 .. | 3,072 | 2,301 | 5,373 | 4·10 | 5·47 | 4·59 |
| 1917-18 .. | 3,195 | 2,447 | 5,642 | 4·17 | 5·88 | 4·77 |

In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years, 1908 to 1917-18 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of Factories equipped with Machinery. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Horse-power of Engines. |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | £ | |
| 1908 | 2,923 | 6,957,606 | 58,945 |
| 1909 | 3,069 | 7,140,304 | 63,761 |
| 1910 | 3,239 | 7,601,085 | 69,373 |
| 1911 | 3,474 | 8,336,373 | 79,515 |
| 1912 | 3,653 | 9,095,134 | 89,290 |
| 1913 | 3,990 | 10,022,429 | 105,224 |
| 1914 | 4,106 | 10,727,526 | 110,055 |
| 1915 | 4,039 | 11,068,949 | 117,815 |
| 1916-17 .. | 4,226 | 11,732,062 | 136,985 |
| 1917-18 .. | 4,371 | 12,612,797 | 149,095 |

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of factories using— | | | | | Manual Labour. |
|------------|----------------------------|------|--------------|------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | Steam. | Gas. | Electricity. | Oil. | Water, Wind, or Horses. | |
| 1908 | 1,220 | 741 | 658 | 195 | 109 | 1,685 |
| 1909 | 1,192 | 779 | 802 | 186 | 110 | 1,686 |
| 1910 | 1,169 | 794 | 954 | 215 | 107 | 1,634 |
| 1911 | 1,147 | 811 | 1,164 | 255 | 97 | 1,652 |
| 1912 | 1,134 | 821 | 1,327 | 269 | 102 | 1,610 |
| 1913 | 1,114 | 883 | 1,579 | 335 | 79 | 1,623 |
| 1914 | 1,040 | 858 | 1,782 | 348 | 78 | 1,544 |
| 1915 | 961 | 824 | 1,915 | 330 | 59 | 1,324 |
| 1916-17 .. | 931 | 800 | 2,142 | 311 | 42 | 1,219 |
| 1917-18 .. | 896 | 784 | 2,365 | 285 | 41 | 1,256 |

| Year. | Actual Horse-power of Engines. | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|
| | Steam. | Gas. | Electricity. | Oil. | Total. |
| 1908 | 47,008 | 5,740 | 5,020 | 1,177 | 58,945 |
| 1909 | 47,403 | 8,446 | 6,746 | 1,166 | 63,761 |
| 1910 | 49,013 | 9,415 | 9,629 | 1,316 | 69,373 |
| 1911 | 54,282 | 11,862 | 11,764 | 1,607 | 79,515 |
| 1912 | 59,262 | 13,745 | 14,505 | 1,778 | 89,290 |
| 1913 | 67,262 | 16,759 | 18,732 | 2,471 | 105,224 |
| 1914 | 67,649 | 17,432 | 22,584 | 2,390 | 110,055 |
| 1915 | 71,223 | 17,935 | 26,385 | 2,272 | 117,815 |
| 1916-17 .. | 81,611 | 18,651 | 34,348 | 2,375 | 136,985 |
| 1917-18 .. | 89,561 | 19,045 | 38,246 | 2,243 | 149,095 |

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply nearly 60 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1917-18, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1908 was used by 658, and in 1917-18 by 2,365 factories, the actual horse-power rising from 5,020 to 38,246 in the same interval.

Wages
in factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employees in factories are shown in the following table:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks. | | Wages paid to Factory Workers. | | Average Salary of Managers and Clerks. | | Average Wage of Factory Workers. | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1910 .. | 634,826 | 43,224 | 5,639,095 | 1,283,787 | 127 3 11 | 38 4 4 | 98 18 6 | 37 13 0 |
| 1911 .. | 796,957 | 68,458 | 6,560,778 | 1,484,826 | 148 19 3 | 55 11 4 | 103 1 2 | 40 13 6 |
| 1912 .. | 917,125 | 85,793 | 7,471,488 | 1,627,838 | 165 9 1 | 70 1 10 | 111 0 8 | 44 6 6 |
| 1913 .. | 1,097,574 | 109,331 | 7,828,240 | 1,679,141 | 183 12 0 | 86 12 1 | 113 6 10 | 45 12 11 |
| 1914 .. | 1,187,114 | 125,610 | 8,065,222 | 1,721,994 | 198 9 7 | 97 18 1 | 117 6 10 | 46 18 6 |
| 1915 .. | 1,232,981 | 133,362 | 7,928,871 | 1,741,131 | 205 10 7 | 94 11 8 | 121 13 9 | 48 10 0 |
| 1916-17 | 1,364,269 | 171,675 | 8,226,582 | 2,070,991 | 220 3 0 | 97 3 1 | 128 7 8 | 52 2 7 |
| 1917-18 | 1,462,220 | 190,707 | 8,679,530 | 2,170,144 | 231 4 4 | 99 15 11 | 132 8 6 | 55 10 1 |

Owing to the lack of data, a comparison of the wages of males and females is not possible prior to 1910. From that date the particulars shown in the above table reveal a steady and continued increase in the average earnings of males and females, both as regards the salaries of managers, overseers, and clerks, and the wages of factory workers generally.

The amount of wages paid during the year 1917-18, £12,502,601, represents an average payment for all employees of £110 15s. 4d., which is an increase of £4 17s. 10d. on the average wage for 1916-17, of £9 0s. 4d. on that for 1915, of £12 5s. 4d. on that for 1914, of £16 0s. 7d. on that for 1913, of £19 11s. 4d. on that for 1912, of £27 5s. 4d. on that for 1911, and of £32 11s. 4d. on that for 1910. Concurrent with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the eight years, the percentages of male to total employees being 67 in 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915, 66 in 1911, 65 in 1909, 1910, and 1917-18, and 64 in 1916-17. The above average wage for 1917-18 (£110 15s. 4d.) is below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the average of the sums to which they would be entitled if they worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Cost and value of production in factories.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1917-18 are given in the subjoined statement :—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1917-18.

| Class of Industry. | Cost of— | | | Value of Output. |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | Raw Materials Used. | Fuel, Light, and Power Used. | Salaries and Wages Paid. | |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c .. | £ 4,665,646 | £ 60,104 | £ 441,965 | £ 5,924,913 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. | 781,835 | 29,282 | 105,223 | 1,171,575 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. | 237,453 | 158,368 | 494,417 | 1,131,409 |
| Working in wood | 1,262,067 | 23,600 | 836,083 | 2,616,051 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 3,358,608 | 183,272 | 2,180,711 | 6,820,180 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. | 17,353,596 | 336,003 | 1,989,964 | 22,651,445 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. | 7,850,380 | 103,109 | 2,967,355 | 13,094,684 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c .. | 1,718,071 | 53,980 | 1,077,345 | 3,803,147 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 25,276 | 652 | 28,071 | 70,376 |
| Arms and explosives | 424,646 | 11,808 | 133,130 | 662,842 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. | 613,357 | 16,267 | 478,298 | 1,359,817 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 99,092 | 4,290 | 99,178 | 228,451 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding | 543,138 | 8,492 | 204,933 | 1,013,071 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products | 1,072,303 | 26,475 | 254,993 | 1,750,546 |
| Surgical and other scientific instruments | 12,900 | 588 | 12,804 | 38,248 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware | 208,591 | 3,474 | 111,985 | 411,228 |
| Heat, light, and power | 660,210 | 190,317 | 640,013 | 2,430,852 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. | 301,560 | 2,086 | 68,378 | 442,763 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. | 944,907 | 36,019 | 287,755 | 1,445,117 |
| Total | 42,133,636 | 1,248,186 | 12,502,601 | 67,066,715 |

The difference between the sum of the first three columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES, 1917-18.

| Class of Industry. | Percentage of Costs, &c., on Total Value of Production. | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------|--|
| | Materials. | Fuel, Light, &c. | Wages. | All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit. |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. .. | 78·74 | 1·01 | 7·46 | 12·79 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. .. | 66·73 | 2·50 | 8·98 | 21·79 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. .. | 20·99 | 14·00 | 43·70 | 21·31 |
| Working in wood .. | 48·25 | 0·90 | 31·96 | 18·89 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 49·26 | 2·69 | 31·97 | 16·08 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. .. | 76·61 | 1·48 | 8·79 | 13·12 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. | 59·95 | 0·79 | 22·66 | 16·60 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. .. | 45·18 | 1·42 | 28·33 | 25·07 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 35·91 | 0·93 | 39·89 | 23·27 |
| Arms and explosives .. | 64·06 | 1·78 | 20·09 | 14·07 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 45·11 | 1·20 | 35·17 | 18·52 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing .. | 43·37 | 1·88 | 43·41 | 11·34 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding .. | 53·61 | 0·84 | 29·11 | 16·44 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products .. | 61·25 | 1·51 | 14·57 | 22·67 |
| Surgical and other scientific instruments .. | 33·73 | 1·54 | 33·47 | 31·26 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware .. | 50·73 | 0·84 | 27·23 | 21·20 |
| Heat, light, and power .. | 27·16 | 7·83 | 26·33 | 38·68 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. .. | 68·11 | 0·47 | 15·45 | 15·97 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. .. | 65·39 | 2·49 | 19·91 | 12·21 |
| Total .. | 62·83 | 1·86 | 18·64 | 16·67 |

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the total output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in brickworks, &c., the cost of wages represents 44 per cent. and that of raw materials 21 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to less than 9 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 76 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of
Production,
1908 to 1917-18.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1908 to 1917-18 :—

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Cost of Production. | | | | Total Value of Output. |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Materials. | Fuel, Light, and Power. | Salaries and Wages. | All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 18,662,070 | 538,571 | 6,380,296 | 5,206,823 | 30,787,760 |
| 1909 | 19,706,530 | 566,768 | 6,807,851 | 5,817,086 | 32,898,235 |
| 1910 | 21,941,255 | 639,135 | 7,600,932 | 6,479,532 | 36,660,854 |
| 1911 | 25,029,525 | 637,497 | 8,911,019 | 7,169,822 | 41,747,863 |
| 1912 | 27,002,302 | 683,376 | 10,102,244 | 7,622,851 | 45,410,773 |
| 1913 | 28,465,699 | 739,835 | 10,714,336 | 8,016,777 | 47,936,647 |
| 1914 | 28,986,694 | 804,325 | 11,099,940 | 8,549,026 | 49,439,985 |
| 1915 | 30,728,743 | 834,966 | 11,036,345 | 8,866,039 | 51,466,093 |
| 1916-17 .. | 37,103,750 | 1,024,156 | 11,833,517 | 10,085,861 | 60,047,284 |
| 1917-18 .. | 42,133,636 | 1,248,186 | 12,502,601 | 11,182,292 | 67,066,715 |

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Proportion of Outlay to Output. | | | | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | Materials. | Fuel, Light, and Power. | Salaries and Wages. | Other Expenses, Interest, and Profit. | |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1908 | 60·6 | 1·8 | 20·7 | 16·9 | 100·0 |
| 1909 | 59·9 | 1·7 | 20·7 | 17·7 | 100·0 |
| 1910 | 59·9 | 1·7 | 20·7 | 17·7 | 100·0 |
| 1911 | 60·0 | 1·5 | 21·3 | 17·2 | 100·0 |
| 1912 | 59·5 | 1·5 | 22·2 | 16·8 | 100·0 |
| 1913 | 59·4 | 1·5 | 22·4 | 16·7 | 100·0 |
| 1914 | 58·6 | 1·6 | 22·5 | 17·3 | 100·0 |
| 1915 | 59·7 | 1·6 | 21·5 | 17·2 | 100·0 |
| 1916-17 .. | 61·8 | 1·7 | 19·7 | 16·8 | 100·0 |
| 1917-18 .. | 62·8 | 1·9 | 18·6 | 16·7 | 100·0 |

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 20·7 per cent. on the average of the past five years as against 21·2 per cent. for the period 1908-12. The cost of materials was 60·7

per cent. of the value of output in the period 1913 to 1917-18 as compared with 59·9 per cent. in 1908-12. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power has remained fairly uniform during the past ten years. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £16 18s. 6d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1913 to 1917-18 as against £17 4s. 6d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land, and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1917-18 :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1917-18.

| Class of Industry. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Value of Land and Buildings. |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. | 394,890 | 466,810 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. | 150,170 | 140,095 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. | 448,380 | 468,320 |
| Working in wood | 561,400 | 442,310 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. | 1,858,870 | 1,887,495 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. | 2,587,980 | 3,110,415 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. | 1,016,640 | 2,204,265 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. | 1,026,839 | 1,011,065 |
| Musical instruments, &c. | 7,895 | 34,765 |
| Arms and explosives | 180,525 | 163,690 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. | 145,450 | 558,215 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 101,155 | 246,215 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding | 85,043 | 335,780 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products | 331,750 | 398,970 |
| Surgical and other scientific instruments | 6,030 | 26,105 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware | 32,800 | 131,135 |
| Heat, light, and power | 3,391,180 | 968,035 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. | 18,725 | 66,155 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. | 269,075 | 187,645 |
| Total | 12,612,797 | 12,847,485 |

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—heat, light and power; food and drink; and metal works and machinery—amounted to £13,801,975, or slightly more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The total value of machinery and plant and that of land and buildings used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for a series of years :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1903 to 1917-18.

| Year. | | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Value of Premises. |
|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | £ | £ |
| 1903 | .. .. . | 5,010,896 | 7,967,945 |
| 1905 | .. .. . | 6,187,919 | 7,771,238 |
| 1907 | .. .. . | 6,771,458 | 8,376,642 |
| 1909 | .. .. . | 7,140,304 | 8,642,344 |
| 1910 | .. .. . | 7,601,085 | 9,012,263 |
| 1911 | .. .. . | 8,336,373 | 9,921,516 |
| 1912 | .. .. . | 9,095,134 | 10,362,661 |
| 1913 | .. .. . | 10,022,429 | 10,753,309 |
| 1914 | .. .. . | 10,727,526 | 11,248,120 |
| 1915 | .. .. . | 11,068,949 | 11,460,123 |
| 1916-17 | .. .. . | 11,732,062 | 12,052,227 |
| 1917-18 | .. .. . | 12,612,797 | 12,847,485 |

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant more than doubled between 1903 and 1917-18, whilst that of the land and buildings showed an increase of £4,879,540, or 60 per cent., in the same interval.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past fifteen years. These particulars relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of Employees. | Number of Accidents. | Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1903 | 57,767 | 175 | ·303 |
| 1904 | 60,977 | 189 | ·310 |
| 1905 | 63,270 | 179 | ·269 |
| 1906 | 67,545 | 305 | ·303 |
| 1907 | 71,968 | 275 | ·382 |
| 1908 | 76,210 | 294 | ·385 |
| 1909 | 79,348 | 287 | ·361 |
| 1910 | 83,053 | 331 | ·398 |
| 1911 | 88,694 | 337 | ·379 |
| 1912 | 104,746 | 389 | ·371 |
| 1913 | 110,487 | 407 | ·366 |
| 1914 | 110,660 | 391 | ·353 |
| 1915 | 91,888 | 464 | ·505 |
| 1916 | 92,320 | 503 | ·544 |
| 1917 | 97,561 | 442 | ·453 |

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to
Penal work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at
Department. Pentridge. At this establishment the manufacture of
 clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing,
 bread, &c., and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the
 output for 1917-18 was £14,324, and that of the materials used
 £8,940. The articles produced are used principally by Government
 Departments.

Value of The value of all articles produced or manufactured in
Victorian Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or esti-
production. mates in the office of the Government Statist, and the
 results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Produce. | Value in— | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| <i>Cultivation.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wheat | 5,352,141 | 1,391,647 | 10,972,820 | 10,232,488 | 7,547,510 |
| Oats | 777,903 | 397,078 | 942,607 | 828,929 | 965,973 |
| Barley, malting ... | 151,771 | 105,602 | 171,966 | 158,735 | 207,275 |
| „ other | 85,033 | 56,297 | 122,631 | 140,746 | 166,104 |
| Maize | 121,234 | 234,597 | 191,645 | 163,638 | 243,766 |
| Other Cereals ... | 46,059 | 46,676 | 52,900 | 49,592 | 60,961 |
| Grass and Clover | 5,177 | 495 | 6,022 | 4,446 | 7,445 |
| Seed | | | | | |
| Potatoes | 573,227 | 800,269 | 1,017,563 | 550,086 | 519,605 |
| Onions | 138,257 | 167,098 | 105,244 | 118,423 | 141,343 |
| Other Root Crops | 25,469 | 17,379 | 16,505 | 9,892 | 10,640 |
| Hay | 2,565,740 | 4,181,827 | 4,098,664 | 2,033,990 | 2,801,158 |
| Straw | 101,614 | 152,640 | 104,495 | 78,302 | 52,424 |
| Green Forage* ... | 247,408 | 418,962 | 181,278 | 149,001 | 167,709 |
| Tobacco | 3,266 | 2,254 | 1,840 | 840 | 943 |
| Grapes, not made into | 25,639 | 30,826 | 31,715 | 23,454 | 11,268 |
| wine, raisins, &c. | | | | | |
| Raisins, ordinary ... | 49,375 | 28,544 | 66,410 | 41,832 | 40,811 |
| „ sultanas | 126,651 | 152,633 | 295,469 | 185,616 | 150,712 |
| Currants | 71,413 | 37,085 | 123,473 | 91,355 | 92,803 |
| Wine | 116,822 | 63,087 | 138,036 | 146,549 | 90,008 |
| Hops | 6,279 | 5,900 | 3,990 | 4,875 | 4,190 |
| Other Crops | 63,937 | 64,388 | 58,293 | 64,821 | 62,450 |
| Fruit grown for Sale | 769,647 | 498,151 | 769,611 | 602,584 | 765,405 |
| in Orchards and | | | | | |
| Gardens | | | | | |
| Fruit in Private | 8,250 | 7,820 | 7,476 | 7,680 | 6,620 |
| Orchards and Gar- | | | | | |
| dens | | | | | |
| Market Gardens ... | 269,425 | 323,375 | 284,475 | 263,650 | 284,050 |
| Total | 11,701,737 | 9,184,630 | 19,765,128 | 15,956,524 | 14,401,173 |

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1913 TO 1917-18—continued.

| Produce. | Value in— | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i> | | | | | |
| Milk consumed in natural state | 1,274,590 | 1,413,980 | 1,895,160 | 1,646,520 | 1,755,620 |
| Butter made | 3,341,920 | 2,998,820 | 2,528,360 | 4,224,420 | 4,229,310 |
| Cheese made | 126,670 | 117,210 | 129,110 | 223,040 | 197,750 |
| Cream made (not for butter) | 23,800 | 25,960 | 13,760 | 26,840 | 25,690 |
| Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk | 396,436 | 381,640 | 386,456 | 777,810 | 1,005,580 |
| Horses | 454,820 | ... | ... | 262,020 | 70,880 |
| Cattle | 2,277,170 | 1,766,473 | 226,480 | 4,774,610 | 5,270,940 |
| Pigs | 678,355 | 735,065 | 472,050 | 825,450 | 1,002,250 |
| Sheep (without wool) | 1,572,420 | 1,134,678 | 784,575 | 3,928,860 | 3,641,630 |
| Wool | 4,032,954 | 3,410,913 | 4,066,003 | 5,927,814 | 6,410,077 |
| Total | 14,179,135 | 11,984,739 | 10,501,954 | 22,617,384 | 23,609,727 |
| <i>Mining.</i> | | | | | |
| Gold | 1,847,475 | 1,755,236 | 1,397,793 | 1,090,194 | 857,500 |
| Coal | 274,940 | 289,099 | 275,343 | 216,875 | 345,830 |
| Stone from Quarries (including limestone) | 167,567 | 183,376 | 209,539 | 125,106 | 171,990 |
| Other Metals and Minerals | 54,762 | 51,298 | 64,022 | 104,212 | 124,910 |
| Total | 2,344,744 | 2,279,009 | 1,946,697 | 1,536,387 | 1,500,230 |
| <i>Forest Produce.</i> | | | | | |
| Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) | 290,280 | 316,400 | 234,700 | 297,660 | 355,430 |
| Firewood (estimated) | 494,580 | 505,350 | 506,260 | 521,770 | 567,910 |
| Bark for Tanning | 78,950 | 91,200 | 140,400 | 117,230 | 116,460 |
| Total | 863,810 | 912,950 | 881,360 | 936,660 | 1,039,800 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | |
| Honey and Beeswax | 26,077 | 9,704 | 18,774 | 30,504 | 80,473 |
| Poultry production (estimated) | 1,706,700 | 1,743,860 | 1,747,000 | 1,714,770 | 2,160,650 |
| Rabbits and Hares | 349,671 | 176,104 | 114,800 | 110,770 | 266,490 |
| Fish | 100,489 | 104,007 | 109,429 | 121,634 | 137,423 |
| Total | 2,182,937 | 2,033,675 | 1,990,003 | 1,977,678 | 2,645,036 |
| Total Value of Primary Products | 31,272,363 | 26,395,003 | 35,085,142 | 43,024,633 | 43,195,966 |
| Manufacturing — Added Value* | 18,714,999 | 19,633,098 | 20,053,552 | 21,678,039 | 23,976,732 |
| Grand Total | 49,987,362 | 46,028,101 | 55,138,694 | 64,702,672 | 67,172,698 |

* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber) included above

The production under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Manufactures" showed increases in each of the two periods 1915 to 1916-17, and 1916-17 to 1917-18. In the second of these periods the increases were moderate, but in the earlier period there was a large addition to the value of Dairying and Pastoral Production.

The total value of primary production in 1917-18 was £43,195,966, or £171,333 more, and that of manufactures was £23,976,732, or £2,298,693 more than in the preceding year.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows:—

**VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION,
1913 TO 1917-18.**

| Produce. | Value of Produce per head in— | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| | £ s d. | £ s d. | £ s d. | £ s d. | £ s d. |
| Cultivation | 8 8 0 | 6 9 1 | 13 17 2 | 11 8 0 | 10 4 2 |
| Dairying and Pastoral | 10 3 7 | 8 8 5 | 7 7 3 | 16 3 2 | 16 14 8 |
| Mining | 1 13 8 | 1 12 0 | 1 7 5 | 1 1 11 | 1 1 3 |
| Forest | 0 12 5 | 0 12 10 | 0 12 5 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 9 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 11 4 | 1 8 7 | 1 7 10 | 1 8 3 | 1 17 6 |
| Total Primary Produce | 22 9 0 | 18 10 11 | 24 12 1 | 30 14 9 | 30 12 4 |
| Manufactures ... | 13 8 8 | 13 15 9 | 14 1 3 | 15 9 9 | 16 19 10 |
| Grand Total ... | 35 17 8 | 32 6 8 | 38 13 4 | 46 4 6 | 47 12 2 |

The figures show the steadily increasing importance of the manufacturing industries. Relatively to population, the amount added in the process of manufacture to the value of the raw materials used was 26 per cent. higher in 1917-18 than in 1913.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

**Customs and
Excise.** By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Uniform rates of duty were imposed in all the States, and all restrictions on trade between the States were removed with the exception of the right of Western Australia, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, to levy duty on goods from other States during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties. In 1906 certain amendments of the Tariff took place. In 1908 there was a revision of the Tariff, which was made retrospective to 8th August, 1907. Amendments of some rates of duty were provided for by Customs Tariffs Acts passed in 1910, 1911 and 1917. Further amendments were made by resolutions proposed on 10th August, and 26th September, 1917, and 25th September, 1918.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars

in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not then observed, and it has not been made since that year.

Trade Returns. In order that uniformity in statistical compilation should be secured, an arrangement was made with the Commonwealth Statistician in September, 1914, to the effect that the annual tabulation of imports and exports be recorded for the year ended 30th June, instead of 31st December, as formerly.

Regulation of Trade during the War. On 23rd October, 1914, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Trading with the Enemy Act* which declares that any person trading with the enemy is guilty of an offence. The *Customs Act 1914* (No. 19 of 1914) amends the *Customs Act 1901-10* by giving the Governor-General authority to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war. By virtue of the latter Act, proclamations prohibiting or controlling exports from the Commonwealth have been issued from time to time—hence the Acts mentioned have materially affected the figures for years subsequent to 1914.

Oversea Imports and exports. The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to oversea countries for the ten years 1908 to 1918 are set forth hereunder :—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
1908 TO 1917-18,

| Year. | Imports Oversea. | | Exports Oversea. | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per Head of Population. | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1908 ... | 16,433,382 | 12 19 6 | 15,165,031 | 11 19 6 |
| 1909 ... | 16,531,981 | 12 18 1 | 17,842,876 | 13 18 6 |
| 1910 ... | 20,002,606 | 15 7 11 | 18,188,236 | 14 0 0 |
| 1911 ... | 21,850,963 | 16 10 9 | 18,915,716 | 14 6 4 |
| 1912 ... | 25,081,074 | 18 10 5 | 19,113,121 | 14 2 3 |
| 1913 ... | 24,387,073 | 17 10 10 | 17,835,395 | 12 16 7 |
| 1914-15 ... | 20,997,294 | 14 13 6 | 12,335,779 | 8 12 6 |
| 1915-16 ... | 26,782,893 | 18 17 10 | 14,744,135 | 10 8 0 |
| 1916-17 ... | 25,465,464 | 18 3 10 | 19,029,502 | 13 11 11 |
| 1917-18* ... | 20,656,786 | 14 12 10 | 18,713,776 | 13 5 3 |

* Excluding bullion and specie.

Excluding gold, the oversea trade for 1918 amounted to £39,370,562, which is greater by £1,438,527 than the annual average of the five-year period 1909 to 1913. The imports of merchandise for the last year show a diminution of £3,692,696, and the exports an increase of £3,600,116, as compared with the averages of the three preceding years of war.

The values of the combined oversea and inter-state trade, which have not been available since 1909, were as follows, in the ten years 1900-1909:—

Total imports
and exports,
1900-9.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

| Year. | Imports. | | Exports. | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per Head of Population. | Gold. | Merchandise. | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1900 ... | 18,301,811 | 15 6 9 | 4,132,061 | 13,290,491 | 17,422,552 | 14 12 0 |
| 1901 ... | 18,927,340 | 15 14 8 | 4,298,528 | 14,347,569 | 18,646,097 | 15 10 0 |
| 1902 ... | 18,270,245 | 15 2 8 | 4,305,697 | 13,904,826 | 18,210,523 | 15 1 8 |
| 1903 ... | 17,859,171 | 14 15 6 | 5,420,974 | 14,286,094 | 19,707,068 | 16 6 0 |
| 1904 ... | 20,096,442 | 16 12 10 | 4,444,011 | 19,960,906 | 24,404,917 | 20 4 2 |
| 1905 ... | 22,337,886 | 18 8 5 | 1,999,297 | 20,759,531 | 22,758,828 | 18 15 5 |
| 1906 ... | 25,234,402 | 20 11 4 | 4,910,177 | 24,007,815 | 28,917,992 | 23 11 4 |
| 1907 ... | 28,198,257 | 22 12 4 | 2,660,544 | 26,074,460 | 28,735,004 | 23 0 11 |
| 1908 ... | 27,197,696 | 21 10 2 | 4,363,078 | 22,833,123 | 27,196,201 | 21 10 2 |
| 1909 ... | 28,150,198 | 21 18 6 | 2,846,981 | 27,049,294 | 29,896,275 | 23 5 8 |

Imports from
and exports to
principal
countries.

The value of Victorian trade, exclusive of gold, with various oversea countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case, during the year ended 30th June, 1918, were as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1917-18.

| Country. | Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country. | Value of Ex- ports from Victoria to each Country. | Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 8,806,453 | 8,598,614 | + 207,839 |
| Canada | 424,686 | 433,450 | - 8,764 |
| Ceylon | 478,871 | 13,683 | + 465,188 |
| Egypt | 17,020 | 786,681 | - 769,661 |
| Fiji | 122,364 | 49,679 | + 72,685 |
| Hong Kong | 92,987 | 75,901 | + 17,086 |
| India (including Burmah) | 1,666,907 | 884,198 | + 782,709 |
| New Zealand | 625,833 | 1,781,427 | - 1,155,594 |
| Ocean Island | 138,990 | 13,457 | + 125,533 |
| Papua | 42,989 | 3,144 | + 39,845 |
| South African Union | 88,051 | 362,107 | - 274,056 |
| Straits Settlements | 260,166 | 106,491 | + 153,675 |
| West Indies | 37,302 | .. | + 37,302 |
| Other British Possessions | 24,125 | 1,108 | + 23,017 |
| Alaska | 5,602 | .. | + 5,602 |
| Brazil | 7,441 | .. | + 7,441 |
| Chili | 43,433 | .. | + 43,433 |
| China | 101,853 | 73,642 | + 28,211 |
| Cochin-China | .. | 11,551 | - 11,551 |
| East Indies—Borneo (Dutch) | 156,371 | 20,740 | + 135,631 |
| Celebes | 3,915 | 21,049 | - 17,134 |
| Java | 261,858 | 416,890 | - 155,032 |
| Sumatra | 19,988 | 43,343 | - 23,355 |
| France | 35,642 | 1,028,056 | - 992,414 |
| Greece | .. | 8,687 | - 8,687 |
| Holland (Netherlands) | 7,772 | .. | + 7,772 |
| Italy | 124,949 | 574,157 | - 449,208 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 1,770,872 | 166,973 | + 1,603,899 |
| Nauru Island | 42,238 | 12,253 | + 29,985 |
| Norway | 139,713 | .. | + 139,713 |
| Panama | .. | 68,165 | - 68,165 |
| Peru | .. | 16,293 | - 16,293 |
| Philippine Islands | 115,616 | 190,101 | - 74,485 |
| Russia | 4 | 30,853 | - 30,849 |
| Samoa | 18,331 | 364 | + 17,967 |
| Siam | 167 | 13,453 | - 13,286 |
| Society Islands | 3,050 | 4,110 | - 1,060 |
| Sweden | 217,474 | .. | + 217,474 |
| Switzerland | 26,963 | 6 | + 26,957 |
| United States of America | 4,692,387 | 2,883,273 | + 1,809,114 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 34,403 | 19,877 | + 14,526 |
| Total | 20,656,786 | 18,713,776 | + 1,943,010 |

The oversea trade in 1918 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £1,943,010. The excess in favour of exports to British countries was £283,196, there being a balance of imports to the amount of £1,901,862 as regards the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Ocean Island, Papua, Straits Settlements, and West Indies; and a balance of exports amounting to £2,185,058 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the values of the imports from the United States and Japan were greater by £1,809,114 and £1,603,899 respectively than the values of the exports thereto; while, on the other hand, exports to France and Italy showed surpluses over imports of £992,414 and £449,208 respectively. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of £254,815.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Countries. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. † |
| Imports (Oversea). | | | | | |
| From— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New Zealand ... | 772,194 | 786,601 | 952,157 | 582,762 | 625,833 |
| United Kingdom ... | 14,096,121 | 12,395,553 | 14,204,562 | 13,624,806 | 8,806,453 |
| Canada ... | 289,586 | 286,959 | 379,322 | 428,214 | 424,686 |
| India, Burmah and Ceylon | 1,459,058 | 1,372,249 | 1,828,469 | 1,907,974 | 2,145,778 |
| South African Union | 43,631 | 71,071 | 156,389 | 113,562 | 88,051 |
| Straits Settlements (including Feder- ated Malay States) | 132,642 | 206,435 | 248,104 | 285,828 | 260,166 |
| Other British Pos- sessions | 596,883 | 401,451 | 380,018 | 391,738 | 475,777 |
| Belgium ... | 683,083 | 154,708 | 397 | 5,964 | ... |
| France ... | 215,475 | 84,348 | 110,376 | 52,432 | 35,642 |
| Germany ... | 1,738,678 | *474,410 | †6,365 | †16,955 | ... |
| Italy ... | 128,951 | 126,718 | 181,282 | 80,453 | 124,949 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 328,127 | 540,316 | 1,242,383 | 1,338,578 | 1,770,872 |
| United States of America | 2,580,362 | 2,668,565 | 4,808,234 | 5,013,064 | 4,692,387 |
| Other Foreign Coun- tries | 1,322,282 | 1,427,910 | 2,284,835 | 1,723,134 | 1,206,192 |
| Total ... | 24,387,073 | 20,997,294 | 26,782,893 | 25,465,464 | 20,656,786 |

* Approximately one month's trade. † On account of interned vessels.

‡ Excluding bullion and specie.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913 TO
1917-18—*continued.*

| Countries. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.† |
| Exports (Oversea). | | | | | |
| To— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New Zealand ... | 834,354 | 912,471 | 1,121,227 | 873,145 | 1,781,427 |
| United Kingdom ... | 9,095,329 | 8,346,832 | 7,176,338 | 12,391,919 | 8,598,614 |
| Canada ... | 5,333 | 17,707 | 26,793 | 55,516 | 433,450 |
| India, Burmah and Ceylon | 330,570 | 298,039 | 286,219 | 329,590 | 897,881 |
| South African Union | 606,945 | 399,416 | 675,436 | 451,589 | 362,107 |
| Straits Settlements (including Federated Malay States) | 133,814 | 114,729 | 111,196 | 200,077 | 106,491 |
| Other British Possessions | 249,090 | 199,345 | 158,244 | 886,182 | 929,970 |
| Belgium ... | 767,749 | *14,911 | ... | ... | ... |
| France ... | 2,563,201 | 248,640 | 565,865 | 1,448,482 | 1,028,056 |
| Germany ... | 1,029,433 | *36,552 | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy ... | 211,308 | 106,329 | 784,008 | 1,124,090 | 574,157 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 176,638 | 83,557 | 126,125 | 48,417 | 166,973 |
| United States of America | 632,996 | 1,162,825 | 2,099,476 | 197,622 | 2,883,273 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,198,585 | 394,426 | 1,613,208 | 1,022,873 | 951,377 |
| Total ... | 17,335,395 | 12,335,779 | 14,744,135 | 19,029,502 | 18,713,776 |

* Approximately one month's trade. † Excluding bullion and specie.

In 1909, the last year for which such information is available, Victoria's trade with the other Australian States represented 41 per cent. of the total imports and 40 per cent. of the total exports, and the exports to such States exceeded the imports therefrom by £435,182. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with New Zealand, South Africa, France, and Italy (with the exception of the year 1915); but, in trade with the United Kingdom, India Burmah and Ceylon, Japan, and the United States of America, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with Canada in 1918, and with Straits Settlements in 1913; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. Prior to the war trade with Germany showed an excess of imports, and that with Belgium an excess of exports.

Principal imports.

The principal articles of merchandise imported from oversea countries into Victoria, during the year ended 30th June, 1918, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA, 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|---|-----------|--|---------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Acids | 63,074 | Grass Straw, &c.—Straw Plait | 85,335 |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter | 19,329 | Gums, dry | 82,234 |
| Alkalies | 157,506 | Hats, Caps, and Bonnets | 91,345 |
| Animals—Horses | 10,561 | Hessians, &c. | 121,505 |
| Apparel and Attire | 784,032 | Insecticides and Disinfectants, &c. | 15,975 |
| Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (exclusive of military rifles and military cartridges) | 158,997 | Instruments—Musical, and parts thereof— | |
| Bags and Sacks | 1,006,557 | Pianos | 76,147 |
| Bags, Purses, N.E.I., Wallets, Baskets, Boxes, Trunks, &c. | 38,162 | Other | 26,940 |
| Bark (Tanning) | 16,306 | Instruments— | |
| Belting—Composition, Leather, and Rubber | 14,649 | Surgical and Dental | 40,831 |
| Books, printed | 191,881 | Talking Machines, &c. | 14,331 |
| Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, &c. | 58,325 | Other | 11,366 |
| Brass—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c. | 20,505 | Iron and Steel— | |
| Brushware | 35,120 | Bar, Rod, Angle, and Tee | 130,286 |
| Buttons, Buckles, &c. | 75,470 | Girders, Beams, Joists, &c. | 26,454 |
| Calcium | 36,764 | Hoop | 25,034 |
| Canvas and Duck | 181,319 | Plate and Sheet | 267,917 |
| Caramel, Caramel Paste, &c. | 23,977 | Other | 5,552 |
| Carpets and Carpeting, Floor Coverings, Rugs, and Mats | 139,581 | Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery, &c. | 98,640 |
| China, Parian and Porcelain Ware | 38,655 | Kapok | 35,490 |
| Clocks | 17,323 | Lamps and Lampware | 44,240 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, and Chocolate | 131,806 | Leaf and Foil of any Metal | 17,664 |
| Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory | 25,726 | Leather | 221,878 |
| Copper—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, wire, &c. | 60,354 | Liquorice | 16,116 |
| Copra | 51,123 | Machines and Machinery— | |
| Cordage and Twines— | | Agricultural | 205,107 |
| Sewing Silks, Twists, Cottons, &c. | 249,834 | Electrical and Gas | 296,606 |
| Other | 74,507 | Machine Tools | 45,720 |
| Corks, Bungs, &c. | 10,340 | Mining | 27,024 |
| Counterpanes, Quilts, Table Covers, &c. | 41,156 | Motive Power | 12,562 |
| Cosies, Cushions, D'Oyleys, &c. | 51,832 | Printing | 66,209 |
| Cotton—Raw, Waste, &c. | 69,208 | Sewing | 17,636 |
| Curtains and Blinds | 11,855 | Typewriters | 194,305 |
| Cutlery | 61,489 | Other | 181,014 |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 137,676 | Manures | 44,208 |
| Dyes | 115,512 | Matches and Vestas | 117,890 |
| Earthenware, Brownware, &c. | 51,111 | Medicines | 32,196 |
| Electrical Articles and Materials | 58,805 | Metals | |
| Fancy Goods | 97,771 | Metals, Manufactures of— | |
| Feathers, Dressed and Undressed | 10,693 | Bolts and Nuts | 28,582 |
| Fibre—Flax, Hemp, &c. | 385,489 | Nails | 54,713 |
| Fish—Fresh and Preserved, &c. | 218,599 | Pipes and Tubes | 83,860 |
| Floorecloths and Linoleums | 95,103 | Wire | 223,585 |
| Fruits—Dried and Preserved | 14,286 | Other | 335,884 |
| Fresh | 47,283 | Milk and Cream | 32,041 |
| Furs and other Skins | 52,699 | Mustard | 16,459 |
| Gelatine and Glue | 28,477 | Nuts, Edible | 74,777 |
| Ginger | 12,476 | Oakum and Tow | 19,701 |
| Glass and Glassware | 115,858 | Oilmen's Stores | 15,579 |
| Gloves | 154,353 | Oils, Bottled and in bulk— | |
| Grain— | | Benzine | 269,129 |
| Rice | 70,155 | Benzoline, Gasoline, &c. | 88,773 |
| Other—Prepared and Unprepared | 11,094 | Essential | 35,834 |
| | | Kerosene | 126,661 |
| | | Lubricating | 164,991 |
| | | Other | 85,597 |
| | | Packings | 10,009 |
| | | Paints and Colours | 138,596 |

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1917-18—continued.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|---|-----------|--|-------------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Paper— | | Spirits— | |
| Paperhangings | 27,233 | Brandy | 27,172 |
| Printing | 336,597 | Gin and Schnapps | 16,477 |
| Wrapping | 86,672 | Whisky | 233,558 |
| Writing and Typewriting .. | 137,040 | Other | 30,337 |
| Other, including Millboard, Strawboard, and Manu- factures of | 175,815 | Stationery, manufactured, &c. .. | 87,369 |
| Perfumery, &c. | 44,749 | Sugar (produce of Cane) | 71,502 |
| Photographic Goods and Access- ories | 28,307 | Sulphur, Brimstone | 186,109 |
| Pickles and Sauces | 14,922 | Tea | 546,121 |
| Picture Frames | 10,693 | Timber | 445,154 |
| Piece Goods— | | Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) | 240,940 |
| Cottons and Linens | 2,443,449 | Tobacco, Cigars, &c., and Snuff | 193,497 |
| Silks | 860,551 | Tools of Trade (not being ma- chines) | 89,546 |
| Velvets and Velvetens | 468,659 | Trimmings and Ornaments | 200,096 |
| Woolens | 760,931 | Turpentine | 34,403 |
| Other | 217,372 | Varnishes | 12,519 |
| Pipes, Smoking | 39,013 | Vehicles and parts thereof— | |
| Potassium | 11,593 | Motor Bodies and Chassis | 269,929 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufac- tures | 558,090 | Other | 137,362 |
| Sago and Tapioca | 45,461 | Washes—Sheep, Cattle, and Horse | 11,444 |
| Sausage Casings | 32,522 | Watches and Chronometers | 48,522 |
| Seeds | 96,530 | Waxes | 71,873 |
| Shells | 12,891 | Wood, Articles made of | 67,144 |
| Skins and Hides | 200,796 | Yarns | 395,263 |
| Soap | 10,846 | Zinc | 10,185 |
| Spices | 54,325 | All other Articles | 371,491 |
| | | Total | 20,656,736 |

Principal
exports.

The principal articles of merchandise exported to oversea countries from Victoria, during the year ended 30th June, 1918, were as shown hereunder:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA
COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA, 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Acids | 13,544 | Grain, &c— | |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter | 12,735 | Barley | 49,195 |
| Ammonia, Sulphate | 51,944 | Beans and Peas | 23,462 |
| Animals—Horses | 117,318 | Oats | 40,983 |
| Apparel and Attire | 11,694 | Wheat | 2,776,635 |
| Arms, Ammunition and Ex- plosives | 34,194 | Flour | 1,529,789 |
| Baking | 10,518 | Malt | 19,578 |
| Biscuits | 75,164 | Oatmeal, Wheatmeal | 36,209 |
| Books (Printed), &c. | 36,093 | Rice, cleaned | 24,023 |
| Boots, Shoes, and Slippers | 70,795 | Other, Prepared and Un- prepared | 30,202 |
| Butter | 1,664,299 | Honey | 24,351 |
| Cheese | 57,223 | Insecticides | 22,979 |
| Cocoa and Chocolate | 15,593 | Iron and Steel | 25,235 |
| Confectionery | 25,909 | Jams and Jellies | 643,765 |
| Copper | 60,618 | Jewellery and Precious Stones | 35,043 |
| Copra | 20,544 | Lard and Refined Animal Fats | 20,458 |
| Cordage and Twines | 64,229 | Lead | 57,145 |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 57,390 | Leather | 228,906 |
| Dyes | 10,178 | Limejuice and other Fruitjuices | 12,991 |
| Fodder | 22,146 | Machines and Machinery— | |
| Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved | 346,542 | Agricultural | 20,582 |
| Glycerine, Lanoline, &c. | 14,346 | Mining | 28,435 |
| | | Other | 47,712 |

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA, 1917-18—continued.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|--|---------|---|------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Manures | 110,895 | Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | 126,978 |
| Meats— | | Sausage Casings | 29,779 |
| Bacon and Hams | 27,579 | Seeds | 18,062 |
| Mutton and Lamb (Frozen) | 187,733 | Skins and Hides | 478,236 |
| Rabbits and Hares (Frozen) | 230,422 | Soap | 42,946 |
| Potted or Concentrated | 18,873 | Spirits | 57,550 |
| Preserved in Tins, &c. | 328,297 | Stearine | 19,146 |
| Other | 13,341 | Sugar | 22,541 |
| Metals, Manufactures of | 75,754 | Tallow—Unrefined | 133,577 |
| Milk and Cream | 595,192 | Tea | 51,132 |
| Oilmen's Stores | 32,454 | Tin Ingots | 66,939 |
| Oils—Bottled and in bulk | 89,096 | Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 123,998 |
| Onions | 11,839 | Wines | 23,205 |
| Ores, Clays and Mineral Earths | 15,741 | Wool— | |
| Paper | 16,331 | Greasy | 5,100,500 |
| Photographic Goods | 17,972 | Scoured and Washed | 1,718,506 |
| Pickles and Sauces | 18,666 | All other Articles | 308,877 |
| Piece Goods | 45,840 | | |
| Rails, Fishplates, &c. | 13,935 | Total | 18,713,776 |

A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria and oversea countries during the last five years is as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries. | | | | | |
| Piece Goods | 3,238,855 | 3,162,086 | 4,507,526 | 4,934,753 | 4,759,962 |
| Machines and Machinery | 1,239,688 | 1,206,394 | 1,245,480 | 1,152,048 | 914,094 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. | 566,250 | 642,444 | 704,541 | 1,273,969 | 813,407 |
| Apparel and Attire | 993,922 | 823,574 | 1,071,678 | 1,222,945 | 734,032 |
| Oils | 456,356 | 537,921 | 751,535 | 879,378 | 770,985 |
| Metal Manufactures | 1,119,405 | 1,016,106 | 1,064,508 | 908,296 | 726,624 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | 616,654 | 384,940 | 601,239 | 441,781 | 558,090 |
| Tea | 519,046 | 598,737 | 744,077 | 617,485 | 546,121 |
| Iron and Steel | 1,330,030 | 1,037,485 | 1,115,366 | 801,065 | 452,243 |
| Timber | 951,295 | 700,719 | 647,024 | 360,487 | 445,154 |
| Vehicles and parts | 791,006 | 579,778 | 761,291 | 583,318 | 407,182 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 398,751 | 303,734 | 253,165 | 483,090 | 193,144 |
| Gold—Bullion | 238,749 | 131,176 | 54,638 | 248 | — |
| All Other Articles | 11,647,066 | 9,874,200 | 13,260,325 | 11,851,101 | 9,282,748 |
| Total | 24,387,073 | 20,997,294 | 26,782,893 | 25,465,464 | 20,656,786 |
| Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries. | | | | | |
| Wool | 6,282,291 | 5,251,177 | 6,203,565 | 6,149,212 | 6,820,006 |
| Wheat and Flour | 2,768,870 | 351,856 | 3,420,539 | 5,391,477 | 4,306,424 |
| Butter | 1,681,987 | 800,385 | 719,653 | 2,189,025 | 1,664,290 |
| Meat | 1,634,806 | 2,037,001 | 159,415 | 697,350 | 856,245 |
| Skins and Hides | 1,688,409 | 835,075 | 534,440 | 548,736 | 473,236 |
| Leather | 227,497 | 495,801 | 492,751 | 439,706 | 223,006 |
| Tallow | 371,316 | 192,400 | 45,214 | 246,091 | 133,577 |
| Tin Ingots | 282,817 | 109,337 | 224,598 | 114,635 | 56,939 |
| Gold—Specie | 611,025 | 400,120 | 217,371 | 643 | — |
| All Other Articles | 2,291,377 | 1,812,627 | 2,726,039 | 3,252,127 | 4,159,144 |
| Total | 17,835,395 | 12,335,779 | 14,744,135 | 19,029,502 | 18,713,776 |

* Excluding bullion and specie.

It is worthy of notice that the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of

manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. During the last five years the value of wool, wheat, and flour exported exceeded that of the six principal items included in the imports, while the value of wool, meat, butter, wheat, flour, and skins and hides exported was greater than that of the thirteen leading articles imported. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 53 per cent. of the total value for the five year period—piece goods with apparel and attire being responsible for 22 per cent. In the case of exports, wool accounted for 37 per cent., and the nine items specified for 83 per cent. of the total value.

In trade between Victoria and the United Kingdom the value of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,232,887 in 1917, but by only £207,839 in 1918. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.</i> | | | | | | |
| Piece Goods— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cotton and Linen .. | 1,517,049 | 1,478,376 | 1,480,357 | 1,862,562 | 2,059,112 | 2,120,021 |
| Woolen .. | 826,701 | 715,566 | 620,488 | 1,114,057 | 1,219,272 | 765,972 |
| Velvets, &c. .. | 427,864 | 346,383 | 259,365 | 340,170 | 453,386 | 407,218 |
| Silk .. | 299,954 | 292,338 | 370,653 | 389,952 | 371,764 | 306,969 |
| Apparel and Attire .. | 880,066 | 827,118 | 685,392 | 761,366 | 743,407 | 505,652 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements .. | 912,090 | 751,667 | 746,547 | 667,285 | 504,232 | 319,912 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. | 354,795 | 396,333 | 359,246 | 351,165 | 501,690 | 180,893 |
| Books .. | 267,200 | 229,353 | 197,098 | 195,874 | 192,567 | 164,456 |
| Iron and Steel .. | 885,441 | 925,224 | 790,151 | 788,741 | 297,090 | 88,611 |
| Vehicles and Parts .. | 460,078 | 457,529 | 323,723 | 230,318 | 159,119 | 48,339 |
| Vessels (Ships) .. | 245,210 | 705,000 | 182,000 | 211,143 | 420,000 | — |
| All other Articles .. | 7,555,515 | 6,970,234 | 6,380,533 | 7,341,929 | 6,703,167 | 3,898,410 |
| Total .. | 14,631,958 | 14,096,121 | 12,395,553 | 14,204,562 | 13,624,806 | 8,806,453 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i> | | | | | | |
| Wool .. | 3,573,697 | 2,701,688 | 3,901,335 | 3,469,079 | 5,722,261 | 3,984,871 |
| Wheat and Flour .. | 1,220,403 | 1,291,836 | 35,768 | 855,352 | 1,558,777 | 1,692,071 |
| Butter .. | 1,360,978 | 1,520,499 | 645,728 | 522,568 | 1,938,206 | 1,411,013 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 574,036 | 622,899 | 575,845 | 377,783 | 405,419 | 349,613 |
| Meat, Frozen— | | | | | | |
| Rabbits and Hares .. | 55,626 | 104,723 | 127,506 | 90,588 | 111,632 | 263,512 |
| Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. | 781,126 | 1,387,961 | 1,618,931 | 47,348 | 515,373 | 34,946 |
| Tallow .. | 190,428 | 172,547 | 163,594 | 29,327 | 206,950 | 103,950 |
| Leather .. | 166,138 | 157,068 | 422,970 | 374,278 | 268,617 | 81,558 |
| Tin Ingots .. | 286,154 | 186,478 | 92,482 | 189,717 | 94,454 | 3,190 |
| Copper .. | 180 | — | 63,000 | 2,040 | 5,880 | — |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) .. | 342,011 | 59,000 | 1,029 | 1,365 | 643 | — |
| All other Articles .. | 469,586 | 891,630 | 699,144 | 1,241,663 | 1,573,707 | 773,890 |
| Total .. | 9,023,343 | 9,095,329 | 8,346,832 | 7,176,338 | 12,391,919 | 8,598,614 |

* Excluding bullion and specie.

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed from the figures for 1918 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent 46½ per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for 46 per cent., and, if to its value be added that of butter, frozen meat, wheat and flour, hides and skins, leather, and tallow, about 91 per cent. of the total is accounted for. The great decrease in the total trade for 1918 is due largely to the scarcity of shipping tonnage, see page 549.

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1918, amounted to £2,407,260. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the total trade of £951,353, of which £43,071 was due to imports, and £908,282 to exports. The principal articles imported and exported during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Timber | 202,922 | 160,720 | 134,515 | 190,779 | 166,219 | 258,706 |
| Flax and Hemp | 32,116 | 62,531 | 28,218 | 124,790 | 123,618 | 146,952 |
| Skins and Hides | 48,515 | 76,485 | 78,190 | 212,743 | 122,475 | 52,642 |
| Gold—Bullion | 338,500 | 238,613 | 130,951 | 54,314 | .. . | — |
| Seeds | 20,526 | 12,582 | 26,506 | 8,724 | 9,591 | 35,357 |
| Fish | 23,159 | 17,254 | 21,204 | 29,039 | 19,713 | 14,088 |
| Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) | 30,908 | 30,567 | 7,646 | 19,984 | 6,622 | 9,031 |
| Meat, preserved in tins | 7,421 | 1,251 | 2,217 | 6,683 | 6,956 | 5,098 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements | 10,722 | 4,236 | 5,475 | 3,118 | 6,265 | 3,338 |
| Books | 2,951 | 3,545 | 4,597 | 1,894 | 2,155 | 1,844 |
| All other Articles | 282,218 | 164,410 | 347,082 | 300,089 | 119,148 | 100,777 |
| Total | 999,958 | 772,194 | 786,601 | 952,157 | 582,762 | 625,832 |

* Excluding bullion and specie.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
NEW ZEALAND, 1912 TO 1917-18—*continued.*

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gold—Specie | 150,000 | 250,000 | 275,000 | 202,000 | .. | — |
| Rubber manufactures | 61,386 | 71,846 | 77,362 | 106,745 | 85,405 | 119,687 |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 75,291 | 66,652 | 66,357 | 104,434 | 87,504 | 118,075 |
| Manures | 30,831 | 42,265 | 48,265 | 80,619 | 56,548 | 110,787 |
| Boots and Shoes | 2,190 | 911 | 3,965 | 9,257 | 14,588 | 68,229 |
| Fruits—Dried | 17,059 | 7,775 | 20,205 | 57,207 | 40,141 | 67,932 |
| Metal Manufactures | 9,136 | 6,904 | 11,706 | 26,571 | 27,743 | 67,034 |
| Spirits | 4,861 | 2,719 | 4,059 | 10,740 | 2,317 | 56,089 |
| Leather | 19,475 | 15,058 | 13,716 | 26,324 | 24,063 | 52,361 |
| Tea | 38,532 | 27,289 | 42,623 | 43,085 | 36,446 | 50,080 |
| Machinery | 35,723 | 27,527 | 26,614 | 24,735 | 23,396 | 42,717 |
| Piece Goods | 12,182 | 9,892 | 15,114 | 18,165 | 22,871 | 40,922 |
| Books | 44,267 | 33,711 | 23,325 | 36,714 | 22,959 | 34,851 |
| Milk and Cream | 11 | 24 | 4,508 | 3,105 | 12,385 | 30,484 |
| Grain and Pulse— | | | | | | |
| Barley | .. | 137 | .. | 11,630 | 18,412 | 27,757 |
| Oats | 45 | 214 | 1 | 29,877 | 28,510 | 36,500 |
| Flour | 6,209 | 11,854 | 18,301 | 8,734 | 37,232 | 19,888 |
| Rice and Rice Meal | 17,876 | 18,673 | 25,869 | 18,943 | 10,122 | 28,460 |
| All other Articles | 256,594 | 241,503 | 230,481 | 306,352 | 321,503 | 809,574 |
| Total | 781,723 | 834,354 | 912,471 | 1,121,227 | 873,145 | 1,781,427 |

* Excluding bullion and specie.

Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the value of the imports from New Zealand for 1918 was £206,990 less than the annual average of the preceding five-year period, though the value of the exports thereto exceeded the annual average by £869,947 or 95 per cent. If to the values of the items specified in the exports for 1918 be added £227,335 for wheat exported in that year, 67 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to nearly 8 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1918, was greater by £1,254,031 in that year than in 1913, the values of the imports and exports having increased by £686,720 and £567,311 respectively. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918*. |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.</i> | | | | | | |
| Bags and Sacks | £ 264,596 | £ 588,270 | £ 410,679 | £ 682,514 | £ 750,879 | £ 1,003,606 |
| Tea | 443,239 | 451,389 | 486,645 | 627,494 | 503,545 | 502,395 |
| Skins | 20,543 | 7,506 | 10,966 | 12,721 | 56,570 | 111,957 |
| Hessian | 63,476 | 87,520 | 100,932 | 98,027 | 137,790 | 103,997 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manu- factures | 43,539 | 66,904 | 72,098 | 115,325 | 48,075 | 98,418 |
| Rice | 118,629 | 89,245 | 86,159 | 75,178 | 50,481 | 60,314 |
| Waxes | 13,900 | 12,936 | 10,639 | 8,459 | 12,503 | 34,432 |
| Cocoa Beans | 2,891 | 982 | 3,389 | 8,070 | 16,732 | 25,066 |
| Fibre | 8,650 | 15,991 | 11,298 | 10,500 | 21,725 | 21,072 |
| Oils in Bulk | 8,035 | 5,780 | 9,501 | 14,871 | 10,389 | 18,668 |
| Cotton (raw) | 11,680 | 9,813 | 3,043 | 1,360 | 2,206 | 17,126 |
| Nuts | 12,412 | 14,509 | 12,127 | 17,172 | 20,521 | 14,244 |
| Coffee | 27,227 | 22,904 | 17,485 | 22,956 | 26,912 | 7,064 |
| Pig Iron | 20,264 | 24,155 | 47,368 | 39,731 | 50,756 | 3,648 |
| All other Articles | 65,807 | 61,154 | 89,925 | 94,091 | 98,891 | 123,771 |
| Total | 1,124,888 | 1,459,058 | 1,372,249 | 1,823,469 | 1,807,974 | 2,145,778 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i> | | | | | | |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) | 2,299,703 | 144,087 | 45,314 | 100,712 | .. | — |
| Jams and Jellies | 2,589 | 2,119 | 4,930 | 7,792 | 19,180 | 154,611 |
| Meats | 696 | 711 | 2,027 | 496 | 13,527 | 147,994 |
| Horses | 57,681 | 37,769 | 97,449 | 16,578 | 55,694 | 117,318 |
| Milk and Cream | 267 | 415 | 1,108 | 902 | 37,784 | 103,520 |
| Wheat, Flour and Oatmeal | 20,269 | 19,728 | 17,441 | 2,099 | 2,017 | 86,720 |
| Wool | 16,463 | 23,886 | 23,127 | 32,442 | 87,860 | 66,780 |
| Fruits (preserved in liquid) | 3,938 | 3,651 | 2,609 | 4,378 | 22,970 | 62,727 |
| Leather | 1,963 | 3,484 | 2,669 | 18,839 | 4,265 | 33,737 |
| Hay and Chaff | 15,003 | 14,333 | 36,818 | 15,008 | 12,704 | 7,803 |
| Biscuits | 6,084 | 7,904 | 8,093 | 28,289 | 24,758 | 7,113 |
| Soap | 3,815 | 11,709 | 7,933 | 14,219 | 7,277 | 1,444 |
| All other Articles | 42,672 | 60,780 | 43,516 | 44,465 | 43,545 | 108,114 |
| Total | 2,476,143 | 330,570 | 208,039 | 236,219 | 329,500 | 897,881 |

* Excluding bullion and specie.

The import trade from India and Ceylon in 1918 was largely made up of jute goods, tea, skins, rubber, and rice, whose value formed about 88 per cent. of the total. In return, jams and jellies, meats, horses, milk and cream, grain, wool, and fruits were in that year the leading items of exchange, all other exports being responsible for only 18 per cent. of the total.

Imports from Belgium increased by 102 per cent. between 1909 and 1913, but exports thereto increased by only 3 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in the years immediately preceding 1915. The trade was suspended in 1918, and for the two preceding years consisted of imports only, which amounted to £397 in 1916 and £5,964 in 1917. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in each of the five years ended 30th June, 1915, were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1910 TO 1914-15.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | Ended 30th June. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | |
| | | | | | 1915. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from Belgium.</i> | | | | | |
| Iron and Steel | 121,098 | 168,073 | 127,068 | 205,932 | 39,960 |
| Glass and Glassware | 39,671 | 52,672 | 52,521 | 54,718 | 11,232 |
| Confectionery | 968 | 5,359 | 22,951 | 22,122 | 6,719 |
| Vehicles, and parts | 16,771 | 30,205 | 63,854 | 25,910 | 6,597 |
| Comes and Precious Stones .. | 34,853 | 59,419 | 31,596 | 26,947 | 5,800 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. | 20,748 | 24,722 | 25,290 | 25,052 | 5,354 |
| Piece Goods | 16,506 | 19,552 | 20,794 | 20,700 | 4,628 |
| Wire and Wire Netting | 20,868 | 23,028 | 24,342 | 24,272 | 4,350 |
| Copper | 9,748 | 3,802 | 21,361 | 28,872 | 3,741 |
| Wine | 7,554 | 20,656 | 17,178 | 15,779 | 1,238 |
| All other Articles | 129,929 | 201,403 | 206,100 | 232,779 | 65,089 |
| Total | 418,719 | 608,891 | 618,955 | 688,083 | 154,708 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i> | | | | | |
| Hides and Skins | 241,635 | 194,314 | 233,806 | 280,705 | 11,577 |
| Wool | 381,133 | 365,026 | 442,832 | 387,793 | 1,924 |
| Tallow | 18,993 | 55,650 | 24,358 | 40,085 | .. |
| Wheat | 105,239 | 78,800 | 59,362 | 30,945 | .. |
| Comes and Precious Stones .. | 1,791 | 3,132 | 17,393 | 9,085 | 605 |
| Leather | 23,397 | 9,050 | 11,119 | 6,010 | .. |
| Ores—Silver, Lead, &c. .. | 23,342 | 22,098 | 16,370 | 120 | .. |
| All other Articles | 14,029 | 26,536 | 7,434 | 13,006 | 805 |
| Total | 809,609 | 755,106 | 812,674 | 767,749 | 14,911 |

During the five years ended 1913 exports to Belgium exceeded imports therefrom. In exports the principal articles were wool and hides and skins, together representing 82 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 2 per cent. is unaccounted for.

With France there has, on account of the war, been considerable interruption in trade in the last four years. The export figures for 1917 and 1918, however, show an improvement as compared with the two preceding years, due principally to the wheat and flour exported, the value of which is responsible for 84 per cent. of the total exports. The great bulk of the trade is represented by exports. These amounted in 1913—the year immediately preceding the war—to £2,563,201, as against imports of £215,475. The increase in the total trade in the five years ended 1913 was £671,687, viz., exports £608,653, and imports £63,034. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1912 to 1918 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from France.</i> | | | | | | |
| Rubber Manufactures .. | £ 4,753 | £ 15,899 | £ 5,601 | £ 17,290 | £ 5,607 | £ 3,494 |
| Piece Goods .. | 34,867 | 34,330 | 14,252 | 15,330 | 12,285 | 3,340 |
| Cream of Tartar .. | 51,328 | 47,463 | 13,871 | 14,905 | 5,291 | 1,645 |
| Corks, Cork Mats, &c. .. | 4,698 | 3,148 | 1,232 | 3,048 | 1,223 | 1,248 |
| Cameos and Precious Stones .. | 7,108 | 5,128 | 1,896 | 3,162 | 218 | 649 |
| Wine .. | 10,538 | 17,021 | 3,281 | 3,870 | 2,790 | 313 |
| Gelatine, &c. .. | 4,102 | 4,040 | 1,500 | 2,278 | 907 | .. |
| Acids .. | 3,562 | 1,822 | 2,317 | 1,749 | .. | .. |
| Vehicles, and parts .. | 10,911 | 9,678 | 4,330 | 454 | .. | .. |
| All other Articles .. | 94,476 | 76,946 | 36,068 | 48,290 | 24,106 | 24,958 |
| Total .. | 226,343 | 215,475 | 84,348 | 110,376 | 52,432 | 35,642 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i> | | | | | | |
| Wheat .. | 1,197 | 43,545 | 1,699 | 234,069 | 1,124,829 | 582,440 |
| Flour .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,397 | 130,927 | 256,711 |
| Wool .. | 1,668,081 | 1,792,625 | 42,334 | 205,078 | 97,402 | 185,249 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 437,967 | 675,689 | 194,992 | 76,909 | 74,978 | .. |
| Tallow .. | 24,955 | 40,122 | 670 | 6,774 | .. | .. |
| Horns .. | 272 | 611 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All other Articles .. | 4,426 | 10,609 | 8,945 | 4,638 | 20,346 | 3,656 |
| Total .. | 2,136,898 | 2,563,201 | 248,640 | 565,865 | 1,448,482 | 1,023,056 |

Imports direct from France in 1913, of which more than one-fifth consisted of cream of tartar, did not indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as goods of French origin to the extent of £879,718 were imported in that year. The value of exports in 1913 was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany, which amounted to 6½ per cent. of the total with oversea countries in 1913, was discontinued early in the year 1914-15 owing to the outbreak of war and the passing of the *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1914. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the six years 1908 to 1913 are shown in the subjoined table:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1913.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from Germany.</i> | | | | | | |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | £ 57,777 | £ 95,373 | £ 60,279 | £ 110,029 | £ 109,123 | £ 147,570 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements | 89,810 | 79,191 | 84,567 | 127,713 | 123,100 | 127,781 |
| Pianos | 78,784 | 69,753 | 81,523 | 119,392 | 140,602 | 110,658 |
| Apparel and Attire | 46,009 | 62,059 | 74,351 | 82,381 | 95,703 | 98,354 |
| Wire and Wire Netting | 181,716 | 112,284 | 136,739 | 125,627 | 97,436 | 98,080 |
| Piece Goods | 68,819 | 53,956 | 65,851 | 60,900 | 80,851 | 76,352 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. | 110,103 | 56,024 | 77,494 | 91,416 | 83,719 | 66,609 |
| Vehicles and parts | 27,557 | 23,777 | 16,523 | 24,533 | 60,972 | 82,383 |
| Glass and Glassware | 34,673 | 26,758 | 33,523 | 39,973 | 58,259 | 58,740 |
| Iron and Steel | 24,213 | 31,662 | 61,167 | 39,174 | 78,205 | 49,267 |
| All other Articles | 636,139 | 603,522 | 646,605 | 810,312 | 950,073 | 823,884 |
| Total | 1,305,602 | 1,205,359 | 1,338,612 | 1,631,455 | 1,873,043 | 1,738,678 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to Germany.</i> | | | | | | |
| Wool | 533,050 | 792,340 | 952,760 | 698,166 | 934,723 | 716,127 |
| Tin Ingots | 1,250 | .. | 5,542 | 10,842 | 33,397 | 79,659 |
| Apples—Fresh | 9,630 | 17,405 | 14,080 | 17,213 | 23,149 | 63,544 |
| Wheat | .. | 9,003 | 39,089 | 11,931 | 16,873 | 39,945 |
| Ores | 2,958 | 1,438 | 3,770 | 3,072 | 16,146 | 36,817 |
| Sausage Casings | 11,693 | 10,596 | 12,431 | 13,400 | 15,170 | 14,471 |
| Hides and Skins | 31,961 | 17,733 | 9,908 | 7,711 | 4,466 | 11,468 |
| Tallow | 59 | 940 | 11,100 | 15,303 | 3,282 | 6,478 |
| Gold—Specie | 1,410,000 | .. | .. | .. | 200,000 | .. |
| All other Articles | 14,930 | 22,508 | 22,711 | 83,164 | 35,335 | 60,924 |
| Total | 2,015,536 | 872,461 | 1,071,391 | 801,302 | 1,287,540 | 1,029,433 |

The articles imported from Germany were very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value was accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, 59 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1913. Of the exports for that year 70 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with Japan. Trade with Japan (including Formosa) consists mainly of imports, which have increased considerably during the last three years. In 1915 the imports amounted to £540,316, and in 1918 to £1,770,872 which was £432,294 more than in 1917. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO JAPAN, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from Japan.</i> | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Piece Goods | 98,312 | 190,850 | 304,171 | 327,111 | 716,105 |
| Sulphur—Brimstone | 51,646 | 48,809 | 46,905 | 101,474 | 185,831 |
| Apparel and Attire | 20,510 | 20,704 | 88,599 | 168,306 | 79,923 |
| Grass Straw, &c. .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 11,525 | 21,805 | 54,345 |
| Fancy Goods | 8,772 | 8,005 | 24,053 | 34,721 | 54,204 |
| Glass and Glassware | 3,180 | 9,150 | 31,454 | 42,832 | 48,978 |
| Metal Manufactures | 2,908 | 3,401 | 18,484 | 22,921 | 38,770 |
| Carpets and Carpeting | 16 | 1,293 | 9,225 | 13,312 | 35,353 |
| Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .. | .. .. . | 11,962 | 23,301 | 26,233 | 34,126 |
| Canvas and Duck .. .. . | .. .. . | 155 | 8,703 | 17,352 | 31,184 |
| China ware | 2,289 | 2,649 | 16,687 | 27,270 | 26,936 |
| Costes, Cushions, Counterpanes, &c. | 17,122 | 12,953 | 26,107 | 36,755 | 24,574 |
| Hats, Bonnets, and Caps | 7,572 | 15,791 | 24,880 | 27,762 | 23,725 |
| Earthenware, Brownware, &c. .. | 2,267 | 4,106 | 19,408 | 23,481 | 22,101 |
| Timber | 31,736 | 13,060 | 29,205 | 60,824 | 6,756 |
| Sugar—Produce of Cane .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 271,826 | 127,173 | .. .. . |
| All other Articles | 86,799 | 197,419 | 293,900 | 259,646 | 387,961 |
| Total | 328,127 | 540,316 | 1,242,383 | 1,338,578 | 1,770,872 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i> | | | | | |
| Barley .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 22,995 |
| Wheat | 116,343 | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 55,429 |
| Milk and Cream | 72 | 2,450 | .. .. . | 524 | 25,066 |
| Tallow Oil | 8,830 | 4,023 | 8,053 | 12,214 | 17,240 |
| Tallow (unrefined) | 3,806 | 5,952 | .. .. . | 12,026 | 7,127 |
| Wool | 13,839 | 51,397 | 77,421 | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| All other articles | 34,248 | 19,135 | 40,651 | 23,653 | 39,116 |
| Total | 176,638 | 83,557 | 126,125 | 48,417 | 166,973 |

For the year 1918, the articles specified accounted for 78 per cent. of the total imports, whilst the items piece goods and apparel and attire formed about 45 per cent. thereof. On page 545 it is shown that the articles produced in Japan and received in Victoria during the latest year amounted in value to £1,729,891.

Wool was the chief item of export up to 1916; but in 1918 foodstuffs represented about 62 per cent. in value of the total exports.

Trade with the United States in 1918 amounted to £7,575,660, or 19 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade.

As compared with the year 1917 this trade had increased by £2,364,974, there having been a decrease in imports of £320,677,

and an increase in exports of £2,685,651 of which foodstuffs accounted for about 40 per cent. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from the United States.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Machines, Tools, and Im- plements | 494,569 | 505,743 | 481,222 | 593,391 | 684,575 | 577,642 |
| Oil | 335,901 | 228,975 | 237,423 | 469,490 | 574,646 | 461,785 |
| Metal Manufactures .. | 200,700 | 201,740 | 200,700 | 356,097 | 313,075 | 441,997 |
| Iron and Steel | 163,042 | 161,038 | 140,919 | 326,906 | 420,189 | 348,779 |
| Vehicles, and parts .. | 147,943 | 116,658 | 143,239 | 429,023 | 305,686 | 310,895 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. | 74,393 | 33,962 | 80,299 | 146,419 | 223,212 | 266,695 |
| Leather | 75,927 | 124,232 | 106,441 | 154,337 | 327,264 | 210,969 |
| Piece Goods | 66,370 | 36,993 | 42,860 | 103,749 | 204,630 | 201,474 |
| Apparel and Attire .. | 80,748 | 36,504 | 80,748 | 203,638 | 284,308 | 170,303 |
| Timber | 326,885 | 321,429 | 220,900 | 236,995 | 97,037 | 159,291 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 220,255 | 230,504 | 120,865 | 186,324 | 355,481 | 123,985 |
| Instruments — Musical, Scientific, &c. .. . | 25,706 | 34,336 | 25,706 | 65,288 | 91,512 | 105,428 |
| Rails, Fishplates, &c. .. | 41,823 | 2,760 | 3,496 | 39,821 | 5,139 | 857 |
| All other Articles .. . | 659,074 | 545,488 | 783,697 | 1,489,756 | 1,121,310 | 1,311,782 |
| Total | 2,913,341 | 2,580,362 | 2,668,565 | 4,308,234 | 5,013,064 | 4,692,387 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i> | | | | | | |
| Wool | 260,318 | 500,202 | 1,066,144 | 2,008,725 | | 1,623,663 |
| Wheat | | | | | 42,360 | 757,819 |
| Flour | | | | | 2,708 | 234,774 |
| Jams and Jellies .. . | | | | | | 99,276 |
| Hides and Skins .. . | | | | | | 69,137 |
| Sausage Casings .. . | 60,891 | 89,530 | 75,389 | 60,849 | 51,833 | 29,098 |
| Tin Ingots | | | 416 | 7,940 | 1,267 | 23,064 |
| Eucalyptus Oil .. . | | | | | 875 | 4,983 |
| Leather | 1,060 | 4,993 | 2,185 | 7,117 | 20,264 | 3,803 |
| All other Articles .. . | 2,064 | 1,194 | 1,422 | 5,780 | 58,426 | 36,756 |
| Total | 331,259 | 632,996 | 1,162,825 | 2,099,476 | 197,622 | 2,883,273 |

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as, after the six leading items which in 1918 accounted for 51 per cent. of their amount, the next largest six were responsible for 21 per cent. of the total, and articles of less importance represented in value as much as 28 per cent. of the whole.

Origin of Imports.

The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of

shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the oversea imports for the year ended 30th June, 1918.

OVERSEA IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1917-18—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

| Country. | Value of Oversea Imports. | | Percentage of Oversea Imports. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country. | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country. |
| | £ | £ | | |
| Canada | 424,686 | 569,754 | 2·056 | 2·758 |
| Ceylon | 478,871 | 468,714 | 2·318 | 2·269 |
| Fiji | 122,364 | 122,350 | ·592 | ·592 |
| Hong Kong | 92,987 | 2,146 | ·450 | ·010 |
| India (including Burmah) | 1,666,907 | 1,681,495 | 8·069 | 8·140 |
| New Zealand | 625,833 | 613,895 | 3·030 | 2·972 |
| Ocean Island | 138,990 | 138,661 | ·673 | ·671 |
| South African Union ... | 88,051 | 88,742 | ·426 | ·430 |
| Straits Settlements ... | 266,166 | 214,654 | 1·259 | 1·039 |
| United Kingdom | 8,806,453 | 7,570,317 | 42·632 | 36·648 |
| West Indies (British) ... | 37,302 | 50,140 | ·181 | ·243 |
| Other British Countries | 84,134 | 101,631 | ·407 | ·492 |
| Borneo (Dutch) | 156,371 | 41,184 | ·757 | ·199 |
| Brazil | 7,441 | 136,535 | ·036 | ·661 |
| Chili | 43,433 | 43,828 | ·210 | ·212 |
| China | 101,853 | 244,657 | ·493 | 1·185 |
| Cuba | 6,263 | 27,485 | ·030 | ·133 |
| France | 35,642 | 498,861 | ·173 | 2·415 |
| Holland (Netherlands) ... | 7,772 | 60,123 | ·038 | ·291 |
| Italy | 124,949 | 247,340 | ·605 | 1·197 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 1,770,872 | 1,729,891 | 8·573 | 8·375 |
| Java | 261,858 | 240,393 | 1·268 | 1·164 |
| Nauru Island | 42,238 | 42,218 | ·204 | ·204 |
| Norway | 139,713 | 136,797 | ·676 | ·662 |
| Philippine Islands | 115,616 | 115,689 | ·560 | ·560 |
| Spain | 335 | 23,453 | ·002 | ·114 |
| Sumatra | 19,988 | 200,028 | ·097 | ·968 |
| Sweden | 217,474 | 227,713 | 1·053 | 1·102 |
| Switzerland | 26,963 | 360,144 | ·131 | 1·744 |
| United States of America | 4,692,387 | 4,543,975 | 22·716 | 21·998 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 58,874 | 113,973 | ·285 | ·552 |
| Total | 20,656,786 | 20,656,786 | 100·000 | 100·000 |

Australian
produce
exported.

Leaving gold out of consideration, an examination of the various articles of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries in 1918 reveals the fact that about 91 per cent. of the total was covered by the seventeen articles specified below. Under the heading "Australian Produce" are

included articles which were partly or entirely manufactured in Australia from imported materials.

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,
1913 TO 1917-18.**

| Principal Articles. | Value in Year— | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gold (Bullion, Ore and Specie) | 624,264 | 446,788 | 320,995 | 643 | — |
| Wool | 6,282,291 | 5,237,304 | 6,203,565 | 6,149,212 | 6,820,006 |
| Wheat | 2,053,454 | 160,642 | 2,767,099 | 4,177,726 | 2,776,635 |
| Butter | 1,681,987 | 798,569 | 653,115 | 2,154,673 | 1,664,299 |
| Flour | 710,416 | 191,214 | 653,490 | 1,213,751 | 1,529,789 |
| Jams and Jellies | 20,686 | 36,625 | 196,979 | 371,753 | 643,765 |
| Milk and Cream | 53,873 | 77,338 | 14,847 | 305,738 | 594,390 |
| Skins and Hides | 1,685,700 | 884,907 | 534,396 | 548,725 | 478,236 |
| Fruits (Fresh, Dried, and Preserved) | 184,389 | 42,339 | 367,806 | 264,850 | 332,996 |
| Meats— | | | | | |
| Preserved in tins, &c. | 51,706 | 213,525 | 12,258 | 61,937 | 328,288 |
| Mutton and Lamb | 1,296,741 | 1,248,085 | 47,348 | 394,044 | 187,733 |
| Other (frozen) | 268,320 | 531,867 | 92,807 | 236,450 | 291,188 |
| Leather | 221,454 | 492,553 | 488,956 | 433,950 | 221,612 |
| Tallow | 371,316 | 192,400 | 45,214 | 246,091 | 133,577 |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 66,632 | 68,127 | 110,254 | 88,397 | 123,876 |
| Rubber manufactures | 50,531 | 69,925 | 101,499 | 85,199 | 122,927 |
| Horses | 54,106 | 106,054 | 25,410 | 62,948 | 117,318 |
| Biscuits | 42,150 | 39,313 | 74,813 | 79,121 | 75,159 |
| Tin Ingots | 282,817 | 109,337 | 224,598 | 114,635 | 66,930 |
| Lead | 1,209 | 144,734 | 338,083 | 501,775 | 57,145 |
| All other articles | 746,236 | 917,711 | 1,005,950 | 1,176,951 | 1,702,352 |
| TOTAL | 16,750,278 | 12,009,497 | 14,279,482 | 18,668,569 | 18,268,230 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Per Head of Population | 12 0 11 | 8 7 11 | 10 1 5 | 13 6 9 | 12 18 11 |
| Percentage of Total Oversea Exports | 93·92 | 96·54 | 96·85 | 98·10 | 97·62 |

* Excluding gold.

Those articles of Australian produce exported oversea which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "All other Articles," represented only 4 per cent. of the oversea exports in 1913, 7½ per cent. in 1915, 7 per cent. in 1916, 6 per cent. in 1917, and 9 per cent. in 1918.

Distribution of Australian produce. The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries in each of the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Destination. | Value in Year— | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | | | |
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918*. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom ... | 8,606,317 | 8,281,709 | 7,074,914 | 12,359,067 | 8,595,215 |
| Other British Countries | 1,637,256 | 1,692,457 | 2,101,525 | 2,521,613 | 4,113,488 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 6,506,705 | 2,035,331 | 5,103,043 | 3,787,889 | 5,559,527 |
| Total ... | 16,750,278 | 12,009,497 | 14,279,482 | 18,668,569 | 18,268,230 |

*Excluding gold.

Of the Australian produce exported oversea during the last year, 47 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 22½ per cent. to other British countries, and about 30½ per cent. to foreign countries.

A table showing the trade between Australian States for Trade between Australian States the years 1900 and 1909—the latest year for which Inter-State records are available—is given in the *Year Book* for 1916-17, page 636.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in Victoria in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Import Duty— | | | | | |
| Alcoholic Liquors ... | 652,416 | 687,599 | 574,690 | 422,693 | 300,406 |
| Narcotics ... | 434,413 | 434,447 | 476,721 | 497,662 | 423,456 |
| Sugar ... | 74,735 | 11,957 | 249,220 | 112,753 | 13,971 |
| All other Articles ... | 2,812,855 | 2,395,549 | 2,901,721 | 2,799,442 | 2,222,806 |
| Total ... | 3,774,419 | 3,529,552 | 4,202,352 | 3,832,550 | 2,960,639 |

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1913-14 TO 1917-18—
continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Excise Duty— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Spirits | 113,184 | 129,821 | 139,437 | 124,083 | 142,978 |
| Beer | 260,825 | 401,041 | 494,161 | 458,430 | 556,327 |
| Tobacco | 265,237 | 282,412 | 290,365 | 303,307 | 301,864 |
| Sugar... .. | 3,945 | 1,481 | 350 | ... | ... |
| Total | 643,191 | 814,755 | 924,313 | 885,820 | 1,001,169 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,685 | 12,522 | 13,553 | 14,652 | 11,925 |
| Grand Total | 4,430,295 | 4,356,829 | 5,140,218 | 4,733,022 | 3,973,760 |

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department, and the amounts shown are exclusive of drawbacks and refunds. No record is kept of goods which were imported into or manufactured in the State, and afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned. The net debit against Victoria on this account amounted to £564,746 for the financial year 1909-10, so that the total duties shown in the above table may be assumed to be overstated to at least that extent, except possibly in the last year.

This Commission was appointed on 5th August, 1913, and its principal functions are given in the *Year Book* for 1916-17, page 638.

Inter-State
Commission.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 554, Victorian coastal shipping is included. The number of vessels

Vessels entered
and cleared.

entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Vessels Entered— | | | | | |
| Number | 2,481 | 2,324 | 2,392 | 1,962 | 1,721 |
| Tons | 5,950,035 | 5,290,063 | 4,935,129 | 4,042,819 | 2,871,343 |
| Average tonnage ... | 2,398 | 2,276 | 2,063 | 2,061 | 1,668 |
| Crews | 176,844 | 157,209 | 142,885 | 119,200 | 80,199 |
| Vessels Cleared— | | | | | |
| Number | 2,469 | 2,329 | 2,385 | 1,967 | 1,724 |
| Tons | 5,902,277 | 5,308,817 | 4,802,245 | 4,050,095 | 2,873,770 |
| Average tonnage ... | 2,391 | 2,279 | 2,055 | 2,059 | 1,667 |
| Crews | 175,704 | 157,745 | 141,698 | 118,360 | 80,196 |

The figures for the year 1917-18 in the above table show a large decrease in the tonnage and crews of vessels as compared with the average of the last five-year period, which is entirely due to conditions arising out of the war. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1918, steamers numbered 1,473 of the vessels entered, and 1,476 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 2,729,722 and 2,735,287 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1917-18 included 83 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 216,794, whilst the outward shipping included 333 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 478,085.

Shipping in ballast.

Shipping with
principal
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1917-18 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1917-18.

| Countries. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| Australian States | 1,355 | 1,665,921 | 1,430 | 2,031,503 |
| United Kingdom | 71 | 419,098 | 14 | 67,267 |
| New Zealand | 60 | 86,798 | 51 | 89,532 |
| Other British | 87 | 288,180 | 143 | 474,680 |
| Total British Countries | 1,553 | 2,459,997 | 1,638 | 2,662,982 |
| Japan | 38 | 103,661 | 18 | 59,633 |
| Java | 8 | 25,979 | 8 | 25,980 |
| United States | 66 | 150,869 | 31 | 68,003 |
| Other Foreign | 56 | 130,837 | 29 | 57,172 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 168 | 411,346 | 86 | 210,788 |
| Total | 1,721 | 2,871,343 | 1,724 | 2,873,770 |

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the last five years was as shown hereunder:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | NUMBER OF VESSELS. | | | | TONNAGE OF VESSELS. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. |
| Entered. | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 1,444 | 741 | 296 | 2,481 | 2,278,624 | 2,757,350 | 914,061 | 5,950,035 |
| 1914-15 | 1,480 | 709 | 135 | 2,324 | 2,294,137 | 2,633,365 | 362,561 | 5,290,063 |
| 1915-16 | 1,499 | 714 | 179 | 2,392 | 2,044,398 | 2,519,317 | 371,414 | 4,935,129 |
| 1916-17 | 1,253 | 586 | 123 | 1,962 | 1,713,714 | 2,035,346 | 293,759 | 4,042,819 |
| 1917-18 | 1,266 | 312 | 143 | 1,721 | 1,485,665 | 1,058,144 | 327,534 | 2,871,343 |
| Cleared. | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 1,447 | 731 | 291 | 2,469 | 2,276,338 | 2,722,324 | 903,615 | 5,902,277 |
| 1914-15 | 1,484 | 712 | 133 | 2,329 | 2,303,739 | 2,645,617 | 359,461 | 5,308,817 |
| 1915-16 | 1,498 | 709 | 178 | 2,385 | 2,034,655 | 2,494,320 | 373,270 | 4,902,245 |
| 1916-17 | 1,255 | 587 | 125 | 1,967 | 1,713,916 | 2,038,340 | 297,839 | 4,050,095 |
| 1917-18 | 1,272 | 309 | 143 | 1,724 | 1,481,732 | 1,063,466 | 328,572 | 2,873,770 |

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality, as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1913 to 1918 are:—Australian vessels 58, 64, 63, 64, and 74 per cent.; Australian tonnage 39, 43, 41, 43 and 52 per cent.; other British vessels 30, 30, 30, 30, and 18 per cent.; other British tonnage 46, 50, 51, 50, and 37 per cent.; foreign vessels 12, 6, 7, 6, and 8 per cent.; and foreign tonnage 15, 7, 8, 7, and 11 per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1917-18 are given.

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1917-18.

| Nationality. | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| British— | | | | |
| Australian ... | 1,266 | 1,485,665 | 1,272 | 1,481,732 |
| United Kingdom ... | 188 | 941,763 | 189 | 950,413 |
| Canadian ... | 5 | 5,127 | 4 | 4,315 |
| Indian ... | 5 | 16,361 | 5 | 16,361 |
| New Zealand... .. | 110 | 90,837 | 107 | 88,321 |
| South African ... | 4 | 4,056 | 4 | 4,056 |
| Total British ... | 1,578 | 2,543,809 | 1,581 | 2,545,198 |
| Foreign— | | | | |
| Belgian | 1 | 2,074 | 1 | 2,074 |
| Danish | 7 | 19,581 | 7 | 19,581 |
| Dutch | 18 | 51,140 | 18 | 51,241 |
| French | 28 | 63,717 | 28 | 63,717 |
| Japanese | 40 | 108,608 | 40 | 108,608 |
| Norwegian | 17 | 37,792 | 17 | 37,792 |
| Russian | 2 | 3,548 | 3 | 5,224 |
| Swedish | 6 | 15,281 | 6 | 15,281 |
| United States ... | 24 | 25,793 | 23 | 25,054 |
| Total Foreign ... | 143 | 327,534 | 143 | 328,572 |
| Total ... | 1,721 | 2,871,343 | 1,724 | 2,873,770 |

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1917, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1917.

| Port of Registration. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| Melbourne | 204 | 129,295 | 163 | 35,880 | 367 | 165,175 |
| Geelong | 3 | 449 | 5 | 360 | 8 | 809 |
| Port Fairy | 3 | 621 | ... | ... | 3 | 621 |
| Total | 210 | 130,365 | 168 | 36,240 | 378 | 166,605 |

During 1917 there were added to the register 2 steamers with net tonnage of 263, and 4 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 495; whilst 20 steamers having net tonnage of 4,714, and 32 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 3,085, were taken off the register. The large number of vessels removed from the register during the year was due to an effort to remove the names of a number of small vessels which, it was believed, did not exist, but in regard to which definite information was not available until 1917.

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' and Salvage Association of Victoria, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1918:—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1918.

| States, &c. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| Victoria | 182 | 126,565 | 186 | 35,340 | 368 | 161,905 |
| New South Wales | 523 | 99,236 | 568 | 37,454 | 1,091 | 136,690 |
| Queensland | 89 | 17,164 | 183 | 6,232 | 272 | 23,396 |
| South Australia | 112 | 50,832 | 189 | 15,614 | 301 | 66,446 |
| Western Australia | 30 | 26,928 | 395 | 12,443 | 425 | 39,371 |
| Tasmania | 56 | 11,204 | 138 | 4,917 | 194 | 16,121 |
| Total Australia | 992 | 331,929 | 1,659 | 112,000 | 2,651 | 443,929 |
| Fiji | 5 | 432 | 6 | 871 | 11 | 1,303 |
| New Guinea | ... | ... | 15 | 289 | 15 | 239 |
| New Zealand | 252 | 61,996 | 305 | 24,326 | 557 | 86,322 |
| Total | 1,249 | 394,357 | 1,985 | 137,486 | 3,234 | 531,843 |

Compared with 1917, vessels owned in Australia decreased by 158 in number, and by 23,029 in tonnage.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 10·39 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 65 acres, of which 20 acres are under sheds. An outline of some of the Trust's activities is given below.

The river has been widened from Queen's Bridge to the Bay from about 140 to 300 feet, and three swinging basins have been provided, one just below Queen's Bridge, 500 feet wide, one three-quarters of a mile further down the river which is now in process of being widened from 550 feet to 600

Works undertaken by Trust in River and Victoria Dock.

feet at the east end and 720 feet at the west end of the basin, and one at the entrance to the Victoria Dock, 500 feet wide. The depth of the river has been gradually increased, until at the present time it is 27 feet at low water for all but the upper half-mile, where the depth is from 18 feet upwards, but is being increased to 27 feet. As regards the wharfage available for shipping, there is a berthing space of 49,010 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water—7,780 feet at Williamstown, 9,150 feet at Port Melbourne, 20,320 feet in the River Yarra, and 11,760 feet in the Victoria Dock.

Victoria Dock. This dock, which is 4 miles from the river entrance, was opened in 1892, and has a free water area of 82 acres, not including the entrance, and a depth of 30 feet of water at low tide. The entrance to the dock is 160 feet wide, and on the 8,500 feet of wharfage, excluding the Central Pier, there are six closed and seven open sheds, all 53 feet in width, and two open and two closed sheds 60 feet in width, the total length of these sheds being 4,870 feet. On the pier in this dock, which is 1,631 feet in length and 250 feet in width, four new sheds have been completed, each 60 feet wide, the length of two of them being 480 feet each and of the other two 486 feet each. There is room for two other similar sheds which are to be built in the near future.

Goode Canal. This canal which was constructed across the flats below Fisherman's Bend had the effect of reducing the distance from Queen's Bridge to the river entrance from 7 miles to $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Its length is 2,002 yards, its total width 487 feet, its width at low water 430 feet, its bottom width 264 feet, and its depth at low water 27 feet.

Dredging. The material dredged and disposed of during 1917 amounted to 2,761,610 cubic yards, viz., 676,717 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, 557,160 cubic yards from outside the Harbor Trust boundary, and 1,527,733 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 33,886,818, and the Bay dredgings to 26,766,605 cubic yards, making a total of 60,653,423 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 47,297,783 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,355,640 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1917 was 6·91d. per cubic yard.

Plant. The floating plant of the Trust consists of 7 dredgers, 2 steam tugs, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron dumb hopper barges, 3 steam launches, 3 motor launches, 1 Lobnitz rock-breaker, 2 grab cranes, 3 coal hulks, 2 derrick punts, and diving equipment.

Trade of the Port. Since the inception of the Trust, in the year 1877, the trade of the port has greatly increased. In the year 1917 vessels to the number of 4,248, comprising 3,589 steamers, 16 ships, 38 barques, 23 barquentines, 315 ketches, 107 schooners, and 160 lighters, with registered gross tonnage aggregating 6,920,000, berthed within the port. The tonnage of imports in 1917 was 2,138,000, and that of exports 1,231,000.

The trade of the port for the past five years was as follows:—

| Year. | Imports. | | Exports. | | Net Registered Tonnage. |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Oversea. | Inter-State. | Oversea. | Inter-State. | |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | |
| 1913 | 1,620,000 | 1,305,000 | 665,000 | 705,000 | 7,064,000 |
| 1914 | 1,313,000 | 1,663,000 | 576,000 | 740,000 | 6,934,000 |
| 1915 | 1,299,000 | 1,683,000 | 239,000 | 730,000 | 5,994,000 |
| 1916 | 982,000 | 1,652,000 | 655,000 | 703,000 | 5,555,000 |
| 1917 | 754,000 | 1,384,000 | 638,000 | 593,000 | 6,920,000 |

The abnormal conditions arising out of the war are responsible for the decrease of vessels' tonnage in the last four years.

Coal forms a great part of the above Inter-State imports, the particulars being as follows:—

COAL IMPORTED FROM OTHER STATES.

(Exclusive of Coal transhipped.)

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1913 | 831,219 | 1916 | 809,209 |
| 1914 | 906,962 | 1917 | 771,953 |
| 1915 | 846,980 | | |

Port Improvement. A new railway pier at Port Melbourne has been completed, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet.

The total cost of the pier and superstructures is £213,916. Dredging has been completed to 37 feet, to provide for four berths for vessels drawing 35 feet. Two shelter sheds are provided, which are connected with vessels by movable gangways bridging the railway lines. Passengers are thus enabled to board and disembark from vessels clear of the railway traffic.

The construction of the new Central Pier at the Victoria Dock has been completed. A bed for the centre roadway on this pier has been formed by the insertion of reinforced concrete plates on which wood blocks have been laid. The expenditure on the pier to 31st December, 1917, including the erection of four cargo sheds, was £178,261.

A contract for reinforced concrete sheet piling with relieving platforms at the middle swinging basin has been completed, and a new timber wharf is in course of construction. The total expenditure at the end of 1917 on work connected with the enlargement of this basin was £51,281.

A new wharf at Newport in the River Yarra has been completed, the amount expended thereon having been £37,513.

The following statement shows the berthage accommodation and depth of water at the wharfs and piers within the Port of Melbourne:—

BERTHAGE ACCOMMODATION AND DEPTH OF WATER.

| Name of Wharf, Pier, &c. | Berthing Space, in Feet. | Depth, in Feet, O.L.W. |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Breakwater Pier, Williamstown | 920 | 28 to 30 |
| Railway Pier, Williamstown (old) | 2,500 | 28 to 30 |
| Railway Pier, Williamstown (new) | 1,200 | 28 to 30 |
| Graving Dock Pier, Williamstown | 860 | 25 to 28 |
| Reid-street Pier, Williamstown | 1,000 | 20 to 24 |
| Ann-street Pier, Williamstown | 800 | 17 to 22 |
| Gem Pier, Williamstown | 500 | 8 to 10 |
| New Railway Pier, Port Melbourne | 2,650 | 37 |
| Railway Pier, Port Melbourne | 3,000 | 28 to 30 |
| Town Pier, Port Melbourne | 3,500 | 27 to 30 |
| Newport Wharf (river) | 400 | 27 |
| Footscray Wharf (river) | 700 | 13 to 14 |
| Queen's Wharf (river) | 1,800 | 17 to 26 |
| Prince's Wharf (river) | 2,050 | 17 to 24 |
| Australian Wharf (river) | 7,620 | 24 to 26 |
| South Wharf (river) | 7,750 | 23 to 26 |
| Victoria Dock (river) | 11,760 | 25 to 27 |
| | 49,010 | |

NOTE.—For rise of spring tides throughout harbor, 2 ft. 8 in. to be added to all depths; for rise of neap tides, 2 feet to be added. The depth at Victoria Dock is limited by that of the river channel, which is maintained at from 26 to 27 feet.

At the various piers and wharfs are the following cranes:—

One steam crane, to lift 75 tons.

One hydraulic crane, to lift 35 tons.

One hydraulic crane, to lift 15 tons.

Seven hand cranes, to lift from 1 to 10 tons.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

The following are the principal postal charges within the Commonwealth. In addition to the charges mentioned there is a war postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each letter, letter-card, post-card, packet, and newspaper. Thus the postage on letters is

Rates of postage.

1½d. for the first half ounce and 1d. for each additional half ounce, and similarly with the other articles specified below :—

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Letters | 1d. per half ounce |
| Letter-cards | Single, 1½d. each |
| Post-cards | Single, 1d. each |
| Printed papers (other than newspapers) | ½d. per 2 ounces |
| Books printed in Australia | ¾d. per 8 ounces |
| Books printed outside Australia | ½d. per 4 ounces |
| Magazines printed and published in Australia ... each | ¾d. per 8 ounces |
| Magazines printed and published outside Australia ... each | ½d. per 4 ounces |
| Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed | 1d. per 2 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published in Australia ... each | ¾d. per 10 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published outside Australia each | ½d. per 4 ounces |

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, British colonies and protectorates, is now 1½d. for the first half ounce and 1d. for each additional half ounce, and, on letters to the A.I.F. abroad, 1d. per half ounce.

Cable rates. The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 3s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1s. 6d. per word. Deferred cablegrams are transmitted only after the despatch of non-urgent private cablegrams and press cablegrams. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s. A scheme exists under which week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday. This has, however, been temporarily suspended, as an arrangement has been made for the transmission of messages to soldiers, which are chargeable at the rate of 9d. per word without a minimum.

Postal returns. The following table shows the postal business transacted in Victoria during the last five years. Registered letters and articles, which numbered 1,659,738 in 1917-18, are included :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Posted and Received— | | | | | |
| Letters and Post-cards | 189,975,987 | 188,440,698 | 191,427,078 | 201,093,447 | 197,830,163 |
| Newspapers | 40,950,516 | 40,737,663 | 40,246,088 | 43,175,024 | 36,695,699 |
| Packets | 18,292,538 | 16,464,556 | 11,146,357 | 11,490,795 | 10,884,630 |
| Parcels | 893,934 | 961,755 | 1,163,140 | 1,283,949 | 1,363,044 |
| Total | 250,112,975 | 246,604,672 | 243,982,663 | 257,043,215 | 246,773,536 |

The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1917-18 exceeded the annual average

of the preceding five-year period by 262,343. A clear idea of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with will be obtained when it is stated that during the last year the letters posted and received represented 140 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 35 per head of the population.

The next table gives in three groups the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

**POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND
INTERNATIONAL: 1913 TO 1917-18.**

| Service. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| LETTERS AND POSTCARDS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 135,963,724 | 139,043,933 | 134,212,538 | 133,312,357 | 128,839,592 |
| " " in other States | 15,201,166 | 16,234,172 | 16,267,263 | 16,366,285 | 18,196,539 |
| " " outside the States | 7,687,758 | 6,760,903 | 13,944,397 | 15,935,748 | 13,707,895 |
| Total | 158,852,648 | 162,039,008 | 164,424,798 | 165,614,390 | 160,744,026 |
| Received from other States | 16,977,659 | 16,220,068 | 16,481,811 | 17,529,247 | 20,524,108 |
| " " outside the States | 14,145,680 | 10,181,622 | 10,520,469 | 17,949,810 | 16,561,969 |
| Total | 31,123,339 | 26,401,690 | 27,002,280 | 35,479,057 | 37,086,137 |
| NEWSPAPERS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 14,980,478 | 13,526,750 | 14,410,719 | 19,871,312 | 18,353,029 |
| " " in other States | 14,548,365 | 15,962,880 | 14,823,566 | 12,830,757 | 10,670,456 |
| " " outside the States | 3,332,069 | 2,793,660 | 8,955,133 | 2,987,080 | 3,504,111 |
| Total | 32,860,912 | 32,283,290 | 33,189,418 | 35,689,149 | 32,527,596 |
| Received from other States | 4,762,405 | 5,212,038 | 4,685,452 | 4,776,097 | 2,579,897 |
| " " outside the States | 3,327,199 | 3,242,335 | 2,371,218 | 2,709,778 | 1,588,206 |
| Total | 8,089,604 | 8,454,373 | 7,056,670 | 7,485,875 | 4,168,103 |
| PACKETS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 11,725,748 | 9,783,256 | 6,136,500 | 6,060,216 | 5,919,199 |
| " " in other States | 3,095,332 | 4,051,319 | 2,495,132 | 2,737,515 | 2,584,613 |
| " " outside the States | 1,149,648 | 750,184 | 922,389 | 881,171 | 955,558 |
| Total | 15,970,728 | 14,584,759 | 9,554,021 | 9,678,902 | 9,459,370 |
| Received from other States | 1,511,567 | 1,282,022 | 1,039,866 | 1,080,527 | 978,873 |
| " " outside the States | 810,243 | 647,775 | 552,470 | 731,366 | 446,382 |
| Total | 2,321,810 | 1,879,797 | 1,592,336 | 1,811,893 | 1,425,260 |
| PARCELS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 508,652 | 577,585 | 593,895 | 520,785 | 547,179 |
| " " in other States | 213,047 | 210,404 | 243,655 | 227,773 | 252,014 |
| " " outside the States | 23,573 | 17,658 | 145,907 | 357,689 | 357,458 |
| Total | 745,272 | 805,647 | 983,457 | 1,106,247 | 1,156,651 |
| Received from other States | 96,985 | 107,327 | 118,626 | 115,307 | 126,105 |
| " " outside the States | 51,677 | 48,781 | 61,057 | 62,395 | 80,288 |
| Total | 148,662 | 156,108 | 179,683 | 177,702 | 206,393 |

There are 539 money order offices in the State, which, in 1917-18, issued 438,897 orders for £2,297,313. Of these 383,314 (for £2,145,871) were Commonwealth, 8,435 (for £22,061) New Zealand, and 47,148 (for £129,381) international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 475,306, and were for an aggregate amount of £2,524,316, the Commonwealth being 441,766 (for £2,420,485), the New Zealand 18,748 (for £53,858), and the international 14,792 (for £49,973). The postal notes sold totalled 2,861,008 (for £896,753), the inland postal notes paid 2,080,231 (for £681,955), and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 361,835 (for £123,709). The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1912:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| — | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Money Orders Issued— | | | | | |
| Number ... | 376,961 | 381,671 | 654,324 | 420,347 | 438,897 |
| Amount ... £ | 1,673,878 | 1,714,519 | 2,646,488 | 2,046,113 | 2,297,313 |
| Money Orders Paid— | | | | | |
| Number ... | 408,988 | 405,841 | 676,062 | 461,477 | 475,306 |
| Amount ... £ | 1,922,665 | 1,928,550 | 2,800,880 | 2,213,594 | 2,524,316 |
| Postal Notes— | | | | | |
| Issued ... £ | 1,058,018 | 1,064,255 | 918,600 | 884,586 | 896,753 |
| Victorian—Paid in Victoria £ | 849,013 | 849,888 | 731,044 | 689,222 | 681,955 |
| Of Other States— Paid in Victoria £ | 177,967 | 171,414 | 132,429 | 127,684 | 123,709 |

The value of money orders issued and paid during the last year was greater than that of any former year with the exception of 1915-16, in which year the large increase was due to the system then in operation of paying military allotments by money orders.

The values of the Victorian postal notes and those of other States paid in Victoria have declined each year since 1914, but the postal notes issued in Victoria during 1917-18 exceeded those of the previous year by 28,747 in number and £12,167 in value.

Telegraphs
and
telegrams.

There are 1,695 telegraph offices in the State, 179 of which are attached to the railway service. The number of telegrams sent from Victorian offices, and the number

received from outside the State, in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Telegrams despatched— | | | | | |
| Inland | 1,969,752 | 2,217,361 | 2,189,333 | 2,258,435 | 2,296,097 |
| Inter-State | 902,969 | 948,497 | 1,012,605 | 1,038,411 | 1,098,575 |
| International | 98,320 | 101,337 | 133,088 | 132,025 | 137,758 |
| Total | 2,971,041 | 3,267,195 | 3,335,026 | 3,428,871 | 3,532,430 |
| Telegrams received— | | | | | |
| Inter-State | 1,006,618 | 1,009,362 | 1,061,206 | 1,059,334 | 1,116,361 |
| International | 92,456 | 95,489 | 150,951 | 160,497 | 169,047 |
| Total | 1,099,074 | 1,104,851 | 1,212,157 | 1,219,831 | 1,285,408 |

The total telegrams despatched show a gradual improvement annually in the five-year period, the number for 1917-18 exceeding that for the previous year by 103,559. Compared with 1913 the telegrams despatched during the last year showed an increase of 561,389, of which 326,345 were inland, 195,606 inter-state, and 39,438 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 186,334 since 1913.

Telephones. The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. There were 662 exchanges in Victoria on 30th June, 1918, and the actual number of subscribers' lines was 40,754, with 55,839 telephones connected which represented 3·9 to every 100 persons in the State. The number of calls received in the year was 2,445,245. Telephone bureaux for the use of the public are placed in prominent positions in or near public buildings, post-offices, railway stations, &c. The number of these at 30th June, 1918, was 1,321.

RAILWAYS.

Victorian Railways, length and cost. All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 566, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the motive power of which, with the exception of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway, is steam. Parliament has sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways, and it is expected that electric traction will be introduced in 1919. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·9 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years :—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1914, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| — | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Length of Lines on 30th June— | | | | | |
| Double Lines (miles) | 325·71 | 325·71 | 328·19 | 328·19 | 328·19 |
| Single Lines (miles) | 3,562·26 | 3,602·47 | 3,825·33 | 3,847·57 | 3,876·57 |
| Total ... | 3,887·97 | 3,928·18 | 4,153·52 | 4,175·76 | 4,204·76 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost of Construction | 35,792,561 | 36,411,149 | 37,906,057 | 38,305,630 | 38,652,751 |
| Average Cost per mile | 9,206 | 9,269 | 9,126 | 9,173 | 9,193 |

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1918 :—

| | | |
|--|-----|---------------|
| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. | | Miles. |
| Shelley to Cudgewa ... | ... | 19·64 |
| Cavendish to Toolondo ... | ... | 33·45 |
| Nayook to Toorongo River ... | ... | 5·98 |
| Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track ... | ... | 30·75 |
| North Geelong to Fyansford ... | ... | 2·87 |
| Nandaly to Kulwin ... | ... | 19·50 |
| | | <u>112·19</u> |
| 4-ft. 8½-in. Gauge. | | |
| Sandringham to Black Rock (electric tramway) ... | ... | 2·38 |

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced :—

| | | |
|--|-----|--------------|
| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. | | Miles. |
| Part of Woomelang to Mildura and Yelta ... | ... | 10·00 |
| Alberton to Won-Wron ... | ... | 12·25 |
| Bittern to Red Hill ... | ... | 10·00 |
| | | <u>32·25</u> |

Cost of railways and equipment. The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1914 TO 1918.

| 30th June. | £ |
|-------------|------------|
| 1914 | 49,311,907 |
| 1915 | 51,620,187 |
| 1916 | 54,560,106 |
| 1917 | 55,808,163 |
| 1918 | 56,694,141 |

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1918, £3,914,603 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£52,779,538) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £54,499,338, on which the annual interest payable is £2,092,775, or at the average rate of 3·84 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,719,800—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1918, was 3·84 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3·97 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £392,741, and for surveys of lines not constructed £365,262.

Railway traffic. The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1913, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Miles Constructed ... | 3,887·97 | 3,928·18 | 4,153·52 | 4,175·76 | 4,204·76 |
| Dismantled ... | 18·03 | 18·03 | 18·03 | 18·03 | 36·13 |
| Closed to Traffic | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 | 11·83 |
| Open for Traffic | 3,840·01 | 3,880·22 | 4,105·56 | 4,127·80 | 4,156·80 |
| Train Mileage ... | 15,570,098 | 15,830,677 | 14,424,357 | 14,594,775 | 14,147,896 |
| Passengers carried ... | 119,002,397 | 119,978,898 | 118,898,222 | 111,791,982 | 109,607,750 |
| Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ... | 5,816,088 | 5,410,045 | 5,829,835 | 5,962,602 | 6,231,093 |

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1918, was 4,515·21 miles of main tracks, and 830·86 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1917-18 was less than in any other of the last five years. In 1914-15 this traffic was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the

second heaviest year—1913-14—by 976,501, and those of 1915-16, the next in volume, by 1,080,676. Of the passenger journeys in 1917-18, 101,265,527 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 8,342,223 by country passengers, the former being a decrease of 2,323,501, and the latter an increase of 139,269, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1917-18 was the highest recorded, and exceeded that for 1916-17, which now stands second in importance, by 268,491. The items of goods carried in 1917-18 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 1,317,125 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 633,075 tons; firewood, 538,133 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 487,171 tons; flour, bran, sharps and pollard, 319,565 tons; hay, straw, and chaff, 311,443 tons; and timber, 261,676 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 451,704 tons, and comprised 46,593 horses, 482,420 cattle, 5,579,704 sheep, and 329,572 pigs. Comparing 1917-18 with 1913-14, the goods and live stock carried had increased by 415,005 tons, or by 7 per cent., whilst the passenger traffic was less by 9,394,647 passengers, or by 8 per cent., and the number of train miles run showed a reduction of 1,422,202, or of 9 per cent.

Railway
receipts and
expenditure.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Receipts— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Passenger Fares ... | 2,541,285 | 2,481,621 | 2,667,289 | 2,606,339 | 2,924,115 |
| Freight on Goods and Live Stock | 2,625,338 | 2,289,482 | 2,628,487 | 2,951,513 | 3,156,761 |
| Sundries ... | 414,851 | 412,584 | 434,967 | 422,786 | 512,997 |
| Total ... | 5,581,474 | 5,183,687 | 5,730,743 | 5,980,638 | 6,593,873 |
| Working Expenses— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Way and Works ... | 939,902 | 1,200,298 | 1,128,286 | 1,100,192 | 1,209,360 |
| Rolling-stock ... | 1,644,180 | 1,724,358 | 1,676,395 | 1,838,605 | 1,909,658 |
| Transportation ... | 1,075,021 | 1,090,796 | 1,094,877 | 1,105,741 | 1,228,950 |
| General Charges* | 227,245 | 242,864 | 242,030 | 261,420 | 255,937 |
| Total ... | 3,886,348 | 4,258,316 | 4,141,588 | 4,305,958 | 4,603,905 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,695,126 | 925,371 | 1,589,155 | 1,674,680 | 1,989,968 |
| Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts | 69·63 | 82·15 | 72·27 | 72·00 | 69·82 |

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts for 1917-18 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1916-17 by £613,235, or by more than 10 per cent. The amount received in passenger fares in 1917-18 was greater than that received in 1916-17 by £221,406 in the case of country, and £96,370 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable features in receipts from goods in 1917-18 as compared with the previous year were increases of £35,571 for the carriage of minerals, £33,418 for the carriage of flour, bran, and pollard, and £25,568 for the carriage of wool, and a decrease in the amount received for the carriage of wheat of £207,350. The freight on live stock in 1917-18 was in excess of that for the previous year by £64,568. There has been an increase in working expenses in recent years, chiefly on account of the improved train facilities, the higher cost of materials, &c., and the better conditions which have been provided for the staff. Abnormal expenditure for the purpose of meeting adverse conditions occasioned by the war, alterations connected with electrification, the relaying of lines with heavier rails, and the allowances to the staff owing to the increased cost of living, amounted to £263,046 in 1917-18 and is included in the working expenses for that year.

Railway
interest
charges
compared
with net
revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | Interest, &c. | Net Revenue. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1913-14 | 1,677,369 | 1,695,126 |
| 1914-15 | 1,767,807 | 925,371 |
| 1915-16 | 1,927,107 | 1,589,155 |
| 1916-17 | 2,012,447 | 1,674,680 |
| 1917-18 | 2,126,906 | 1,989,968 |

The figures show that only in the first of those years was there a surplus after payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The deficit in 1914-15 was largely the result of the drought of 1914, and the deficits in the last three years were due mainly to special expenditure arising from conditions created by the war, including higher average payments to the staff.

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for each of the last five years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic | 3,752 | 3,853 | 3,960 | 4,109 | 4,144 |
| Gross Earnings per Mile | £ 1,488 | £ 1,345 | £ 1,447 | £ 1,456 | £ 1,591 |
| Expenses per Mile .. | 1,036 | 1,105 | 1,046 | 1,048 | 1,111 |
| Net Profits per Mile | 452 | 240 | 401 | 408 | 480 |

This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1918, showed that there were at that time 817 locomotives, 1,641 carriages, 19,380 trucks, and 912 vans and sundry stock, of which 17 locomotives, 34 carriages, 249 trucks, and 5 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock consisted of 30 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1917-18 the following new stock built at the Newport workshops was put into service:— 12 locomotives, 29 carriages, 114 trucks, and 22 vans. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £11,044,688, of the narrow-gauge £104,701, and of the electric railway stock £49,016.

The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last four financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

| Year. | Number of Employees at end of Year. | Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year. |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | £ |
| 1914-15 | 26,577 | 3,667,251 |
| 1915-16 | 21,819 | 3,558,893 |
| 1916-17 | 19,591 | 3,228,336 |
| 1917-18 | 19,323 | 3,150,437 |

Figures relating to the Commissioners, the Railway Construction Branch, the State Coal Mine, and co-operative labour parties are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the staff on the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included. The number of employees excludes members of the staff who were absent on service in connexion with the war.

**AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON
VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1908-9 TO 1917-18.**

Railway
Accidents.

Interchange.

565

The amounts paid on account of compensation, damages, claims, costs, &c., in each of the last ten years and the number of persons killed or injured in the same years, also the yearly averages for the period are as follows:—

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, &c. | Passengers. | | | | Employees whilst in the execution of their duty. | | | | Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings; Trespassers, and Others. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------|--|----------|---|----------|--|----------|---|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. | | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. | | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. | | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | |
| | £ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 ... | 128,154* | ... | 9 | 5 | 155 | ... | 12 | 10 | 232 | 30 | 43 | 45 | 451 |
| 1910 ... | 8,528 | ... | 11 | 2 | 101 | ... | 7 | 6 | 205 | 13 | 29 | 21 | 353 |
| 1911† ... | 146,135 | 10 | 526 | 8 | 99 | ... | 31 | 5 | 148 | 26 | 25 | 49 | 829 |
| 1912 ... | 23,100 | ... | 13 | 9 | 117 | ... | 44 | 23 | 146 | 35 | 42 | 67 | 362 |
| 1913‡ ... | 66,694 | 2 | 441 | 5 | 131 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 100 | 23 | 36 | 36 | 723 |
| 1914 ... | 13,567 | ... | 33 | 8 | 199 | 1 | 61 | 11 | 142 | 25 | 38 | 45 | 473 |
| 1915 ... | 14,359 | ... | 40 | 6 | 185 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 104 | 32 | 44 | 48 | 409 |
| 1916 ... | 20,766 | ... | 29 | 11 | 198 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 68 | 31 | 37 | 54 | 360 |
| 1917 ... | 15,556 | ... | 46 | 5 | 133 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 225 | 22 | 26 | 32 | 465 |
| 1918 ... | 18,221 | ... | 33 | 4 | 197 | 2 | 46 | 9 | 246 | 29 | 39 | 44 | 561 |
| Yearly Average ... | 45,508 | 1·2 | 118·1 | 6·3 | 151·5 | ·9 | 31·5 | 9·1 | 161·6 | 26·6 | 35·9 | 44·1 | 498·6 |

* Including Sunshine accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 30th June, 1908.

† Including Richmond accident.

‡ Including West Melbourne accident.

With regard to the payments referred to in the above table, it should be pointed out that they not only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control"; but they also include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employees whilst on duty, such payments being £2,685 in 1908-9, £4,669 in 1909-10, £7,021 in 1910-11, £9,178 in 1911-12, £4,670 in 1912-13, £5,903 in 1913-14, £7,008 in 1914-15, £17,143 in 1915-16, £12,925 in 1916-17, and £11,480 in 1917-18.

**Municipal
railway.**

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length, and, up to the end of 1917, cost £39,229 for construction and equipment. For the year 1917, the gross receipts were £3,273, and the working expenses £2,721. The train mileage for the same year was 19,508 and the passengers carried numbered 12,120.

**Private
railway.**

Another railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is one of 3-ft. gauge and 12 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, it is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th September, 1917, the cost of construction was £47,080, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses were £4,098 and £3,618 respectively.

**Freights on
Victorian
Railways.**

A statement of freights, operative on 1st July, 1918, in respect of commodities affecting rural producers, has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended hereto :—

VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

| Commodities. | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles. | miles. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Rate per ton. | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Produce, in truck loads of 6 tons* | 5 10 | 9 2 | 10 10 | 12 2 | 13 2 | 14 0 | 15 0 |
| Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese, (boxed), Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton) and Eggs† | 10 0 | 18 4 | 24 10 | 31 2 | 35 8 | 40 0 | 44 4 |
| Fresh Fruit† | 6 6 | 11 10 | 15 6 | 19 0 | 21 10 | 24 6 | 27 2 |
| Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in lots of 10 tons and upwards; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 6 tons | 8 8 | 15 8 | 20 6 | 25 4 | 29 0 | 32 6 | 36 2 |
| Poultry (Living)† | 13 10 | 25 6 | 34 6 | 43 4 | 49 6 | 55 6 | 61 6 |
| Wool (greasy)† | 18 9 | 37 0 | 47 6 | 54 3 | 61 3 | 68 0 | 75 0 |
| Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine† | 19 3 | 37 6 | 56 0 | 69 9 | 83 6 | 92 9 | 102 0 |
| Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 tons | 12 3 | 23 6 | 34 3 | 42 6 | 50 9 | 54 9 | 58 9 |
| Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons | 4 6 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 10 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 18 2 |
| Manures, in 6-ton lots | 3 0 | 4 6 | 5 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 9 4 |
| Rate per truck. | | | | | | | |
| Live Stock | 44 6 | 86 0 | 100 6 | 132 0 | 164 6 | 196 6 | 229 0 |

* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Onions, Hay, Straw Chaff, compressed Fodder, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Peas, Potatoes, Sharps, Molasses and Treacle for cattle food (on declaration), Pigs' Food, unrefined Salt, and Malt, also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export.

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

Fares on
Victorian
Railways.

A summary of passenger fares, operative on 1st July, 1918, has also been obtained from the same source and is given below.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

| Distance. | Single. | | Return. | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 1st Class Holiday Excursion. | 2nd Class Holiday Excursion. |
| Miles. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 50 .. | 8 6 | 5 8 | 13 10 | 9 4 | 11 4 | 7 6 |
| 100 .. | 16 8 | 11 2 | 27 8 | 18 6 | 22 6 | 15 4 |
| 150 .. | 25 0 | 16 8 | 41 6 | 27 6 | 33 8 | 22 6 |
| 200 .. | 33 2 | 22 2 | 55 2 | 36 10 | 44 6 | 29 10 |
| 250 .. | 41 6 | 27 8 | 69 0 | 46 2 | 55 10 | 37 2 |
| 300 .. | 49 4 | 32 10 | 81 10 | 54 8 | 67 0 | 44 6 |
| 350 .. | 56 10 | 37 10 | 94 4 | 63 0 | 78 0 | 52 2 |

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2d. per mile for first class return and 1½d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th November to the 30th April each year return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous district resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise Victorian tramways. 45·927 miles of cable lines, double track; 84·242 miles of electric lines, of which 47·554 miles are double, and 36·688 miles single track; 625 of a mile of horse-line, double track; and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are:—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines; Bendigo, with 8·113 miles of electric lines; Geelong, with 4·9 miles of electric lines; and Sorrento, with 1 mile of steam tramway.

The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading "Railways."

The subjoined table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria :—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Financial Year. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Rolling Stock. | Persons Employed. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ | £ | | |
| 1913-14 | 15,225,665 | 112,814,550 | 933,979 | 624,154 | 1,191 | 2,559 |
| 1914-15 | 15,852,348 | 116,118,517 | 948,543 | 607,761 | 1,217 | 2,709 |
| 1915-16 | 16,188,674 | 127,550,994 | 1,037,681 | 626,306 | 1,247 | 2,958 |
| 1916-17 | 17,900,697 | 148,484,311 | 1,154,998 | 689,888 | 1,267 | 3,157 |
| 1917-18 | 19,057,702 | 167,462,689 | 1,272,511 | 780,461 | 1,320 | 3,367 |

Tramway Board tramways.

The sub-surface cable tramways were held by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company under lease, which expired on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust was composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways the Trust issued debentures, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company which leased the tramways were to provide its own rolling-stock, keep the tramways in repair and hand the same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. On 1st July, 1914, £1,200,000 of the Trust's debentures fell due and were redeemed, leaving a balance of £450,000, which matured and was paid off on 1st July, 1916.

Under authority of the Tramway Board Acts, the Melbourne Tramways Trust was dissolved on 1st March, 1916, and a Board created, consisting of five members nominated by the Government, to take over and operate the undertaking from 1st July, 1916 to 31st October, 1919, or such earlier date as may be proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council. The Board is authorized to borrow up to £500,000 for the purposes of the Act, and to pay for the property, car houses, cars, &c., of the Melbourne Tramway and

Omnibus Company Limited which are used in the undertaking. The amount of the compensation to be given for the assets acquired by the Board was fixed at £335,000 by His Honor Mr. Justice Cussen, who had been appointed arbitrator by the Governor-in-Council, but an appeal against this award has been made to the Privy Council. Surplus profits, which are paid to the State Savings Bank, are to be used to meet the aforementioned compensation, or to repay any moneys borrowed by the Board, or are to be applied in such other manner as is directed by any Act of Parliament hereafter enacted. The sum accumulated at 30th June, 1918, was £755,863.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Tramway Board :—

**TRAMWAYS OF THE TRAMWAY BOARD, 1908-9 TO
1917-18.**

| Year ended 30th June. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ |
| 1909 | 9,856,345 | 66,522,463 | 565,601 |
| 1910 | 10,010,975 | 68,695,853 | 581,390 |
| 1911 | 10,636,440 | 76,295,825 | 644,187 |
| 1912 | 11,313,212 | 84,926,712 | 715,524 |
| 1913 | 11,839,473 | 89,359,248 | 751,092 |
| 1914 | 12,056,510 | 91,438,777 | 766,426 |
| 1915 | 11,887,462 | 87,707,934 | 734,177 |
| 1916 | 11,977,916 | 96,290,131 | 807,356 |
| 1917 | 12,423,929 | 103,118,377 | 841,784 |
| 1918 | 12,833,029 | 113,034,157 | 901,474 |

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1918, comprised 43·677 miles of double track cable tramway, and ·625 of a mile of double track horse tramway. The cables are driven by steam power generated at eleven engine houses situated at various points upon the routes, and an average of about 5,000 horse-power is in daily use. The average speed of cars between termini, including stops, is 8·986 miles per hour and the average speed of the ropes is 11·78 miles per hour. The rolling-stock consists of 1,064 dummies and trailers, which are housed at fifteen car depôts. The traffic of 1917-18 eclipsed that of any former year and, compared with 1916-17, showed increases of

409,100 in tram mileage, 9,915,780 in number of passengers carried, and £59,690 in traffic receipts.

Other metropolitan tramways.

In addition to the lines of the Tramway Board, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 57·379 miles of electric tramways (43·569 miles being double track and 13·81 miles single track), and 2½ miles of cable tramways (double track). These tramways and their mileage are as follows:—The North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7·117 miles; the Prahran and Malvern electric lines, 32·058 miles; the Hawthorn electric lines, 11·174 miles; the Brunswick and Coburg electric lines, 7·03 miles; and the Northcote Municipal cable line, 2½ miles. Particulars of their traffic are given in the following statement:—

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

| Financial Year. | Miles of Track. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1913-14 | 33·851 | 1,839,555 | 14,414,803 | £ 101,090 |
| 1914-15 | 40·9 | 2,644,574 | 21,841,246 | 151,806 |
| 1915-16 | 51·358 | 2,993,379 | 25,222,802 | 172,399 |
| 1916-17 | 58·693 | 4,280,404 | 39,296,747 | 253,907 |
| 1917-18 | 59·629 | 5,063,363 | 48,262,747 | 311,353 |

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918.

On 7th January, 1919, the Royal Assent was given to the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act*, which is to be administered by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Chairman will hold office for a period of five years and the remaining members for a period of three years. Upon the date of the first meeting of the Board the present Tramway Board will cease to exist, and the new Board will take over the Melbourne Cable Tramways and Royal Park Horse Tramway.

At a date to be proclaimed (not later than six months from the day of the first meeting of the new Board) the following Tramway systems will also be vested in the Board:—

Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Hawthorn Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Melbourne Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Fitzroy Northcote and Preston Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Footscray Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.

Northcote Council, Cable Tramway.

Authority is also given to acquire the Electric Tramways of the North Melbourne Electric Tramway and Lighting Company Limited (Essendon), by agreement or by compulsory acquisition.

The whole of the officers and servants exclusively employed by the various undertakings and the liabilities and assets will be taken over by the new Board at the date the respective tramways are vested in the Board.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £750,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon the revenues and undertakings of the Board, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to incur an overdraft not exceeding £100,000.

As soon as practicable after its appointment, the Board shall prepare a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis. This scheme is to be reported upon by the Railways Standing Committee, and subsequently submitted to Parliament. Should it be approved by Parliament, the Board may construct any portion of the tramways included in the general scheme upon obtaining an Order-in-Council relating thereto. Authority is given the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor-in-Council without further formalities.

The Act permits the Board, subject to certain procedure, to generate electricity for use on its tramways, and to provide public parks and places of recreation.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year an amount equivalent to the Government's contributions to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Municipal Licences Equivalent, which for the year 1918 amounted to about £70,000. The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. upon the capital cost of the undertaking to Reserve Funds and carrying to the credit of the succeeding year such sum, not exceeding £10,000, as the Board thinks fit, shall be distributed amongst 28 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with any scheme of distribution from time to time adopted by the Board, but any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of

this arrangement shall be applied only to such purposes as the Governor-in-Council shall approve.

In the event of there being a deficit upon operation of the tramways, the Board may meet same from Reserve Funds or levy a rate upon the rateable property of the metropolis.

Employees have the right of appeal against fines, dismissals, &c., to an Appeal Board consisting of three members, one representative each nominated by the Board and by the employees, and a Chairman appointed by the Governor-in-Council, whose decision shall be final.

It is estimated that, when the Tramway Board formed under the Tramway Board Act 1915 ceases to exist, the available accumulated funds lodged at the State Savings Bank will amount to about £827,000, which is to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue to the credit of "The Melbourne and Metropolitan Municipal Loans Redemption Fund" and applied by the State Treasurer in reduction of the indebtedness of the various metropolitan municipalities to the Government under the Municipal Loans Extension Acts.

In 1918 there were in country towns 26·863 miles of electric tramways and 1 mile of steam tramway, the traffic particulars of which for the last five financial years are given below :—

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Financial Year. | Miles of Track. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1913-14 | 27·863 | 1,329,600 | 6,960,970 | £ 66,463 |
| 1914-15 | 27·863 | 1,320,312 | 6,569,337 | 62,560 |
| 1915-16 | 27·863 | 1,217,379 | 6,038,061 | 57,926 |
| 1916-17 | 27·863 | 1,196,364 | 6,069,187 | 59,307 |
| 1917-18 | 27·863 | 1,156,310 | 6,165,785 | 59,684 |

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

The licensing of vehicles plying, kept, or let out for hire within the city of Melbourne or for a distance of 8 miles beyond the city boundaries is controlled by the Melbourne

City Council. The appended statement gives details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1913 TO 1917.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>For Passenger Traffic.</i> | | | | | |
| Cabs (4 wheel) | 517 | 537 | 577 | 527 | 515 |
| " (Hansoms) | 237 | 231 | 211 | 178 | 173 |
| Omnibuses | 9 | 18 | 6 | 9 | ... |
| Tram Cars | 432 | 432 | 432 | 407 | 434 |
| " Dummies | 389 | 389 | 389 | 414 | 441 |
| Motor Cars | 25 | 57 | 212 | 232 | 182 |
| " Omnibuses | 43 | 63 | 69 | 33 | 19 |
| Total | 1,652 | 1,727 | 1,896 | 1,800 | 1,764 |
| <i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i> | | | | | |
| Drivers licensed | 2,534 | 2,522 | 2,199 | 2,373 | 2,755 |

Motor cars, &c. The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2702, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 31st December, 1917, the number of motor cars registered was 12,614, on which fees were fixed at the following annual rates:—117 at six guineas each, 588 at five guineas each, 7,533 at four guineas each, 3,065 at three guineas each, 1,112 at two guineas each, and 199 at one guinea each. On the same date, 8,732 motor cycles, which are subject to an annual fee of 5s. each, and 264 traction engines were registered. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 31st December, 1917, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 24,403. There were also 51 dealers registered.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1917.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

| Year. | Population on 31st December. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immigrants (by Sea). | Emigrants (by Sea). |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1836 | 224 | 186 | 38 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 1837 | 1,264 | 984 | 280 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 740 | — |
| 1838 | 3,511 | 3,080 | 431 | 28 | 20 | 15 | 1,260 | — |
| 1839 | 5,822 | 4,104 | 1,718 | 142 | 67 | 57 | 3,221 | — |
| 1840 | 10,291 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 358 | 198 | 177 | 4,080 | — |
| 1841 | 20,416 | 14,391 | 6,025 | 618 | 319 | 406 | 6,908 | 939 |
| 1842 | 23,799 | 15,691 | 8,108 | 1,025 | 413 | 514 | 4,136 | 1,964 |
| 1843 | 24,103 | 15,892 | 8,211 | 1,317 | 313 | 364 | 1,264 | 2,000 |
| 1844 | 26,734 | 17,626 | 9,108 | 1,336 | 240 | 328 | 2,648 | 1,423 |
| 1845 | 31,280 | 20,624 | 10,656 | 1,521 | 327 | 316 | 4,335 | 1,519 |
| 1846 | 38,334 | 23,531 | 14,803 | 1,596 | 328 | 301 | 3,676 | 1,775 |
| 1847 | 42,936 | 26,004 | 16,932 | 1,661 | 361 | 337 | 4,568 | 1,540 |
| 1848 | 51,390 | 30,897 | 20,693 | 1,789 | 405 | 351 | 8,235 | 1,669 |
| 1849 | 66,220 | 39,556 | 26,664 | 1,913 | 593 | 593 | 14,618 | 1,992 |
| 1850 | 76,162 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 2,673 | 780 | 969 | 10,760 | 3,304 |
| 1851 | 97,489 | 58,235 | 39,254 | 3,049 | 1,165 | 1,023 | 15,433 | 3,706 |
| 1852 | 168,321 | 110,825 | 57,496 | 3,756 | 2,105 | 1,958 | 94,664 | 31,038 |
| 1853 | 222,436 | 146,456 | 75,980 | 3,025* | 3,213* | 2,703 | 92,312 | 42,443 |
| 1854 | 312,307 | 205,629 | 106,678 | 7,542 | 6,261 | 3,765 | 83,410 | 34,975 |
| 1855 | 364,324 | 234,450 | 129,874 | 11,941 | 6,603 | 3,847 | 66,571 | 26,395 |
| 1856 | 397,560 | 255,827 | 141,733 | 14,420 | 5,728 | 4,116 | 41,594 | 21,187 |
| 1857 | 463,135 | 297,547 | 165,588 | 17,384 | 7,449 | 4,524 | 74,255 | 20,471 |
| 1858 | 504,519 | 323,576 | 180,943 | 19,929 | 9,015 | 4,552 | 56,168 | 25,882 |
| 1859 | 530,262 | 335,708 | 194,554 | 22,092 | 9,469 | 4,769 | 32,735 | 19,615 |
| 1860 | 537,847 | 328,251 | 209,596 | 22,863 | 12,061 | 4,351 | 29,037 | 21,689 |
| 1861 | 541,900 | 321,724 | 220,076 | 23,461 | 10,522 | 4,434 | 26,912 | 35,898 |
| 1862 | 554,358 | 324,107 | 230,251 | 24,391 | 10,080 | 4,525 | 37,836 | 38,203 |
| 1863 | 571,559 | 327,249 | 244,310 | 23,906 | 9,502 | 4,227 | 38,983 | 34,800 |
| 1864 | 601,343 | 343,296 | 258,047 | 25,680 | 8,887 | 4,554 | 36,156 | 21,779 |
| 1865 | 621,095 | 350,871 | 270,224 | 25,915 | 10,461 | 4,497 | 30,976 | 25,292 |
| 1866 | 636,982 | 357,012 | 279,970 | 25,010 | 12,286 | 4,253 | 32,178 | 27,629 |
| 1867 | 651,571 | 362,273 | 289,298 | 25,608 | 11,733 | 4,490 | 27,242 | 25,142 |
| 1868 | 674,614 | 373,232 | 301,382 | 27,243 | 10,067 | 4,692 | 32,805 | 25,552 |
| 1869 | 699,790 | 385,561 | 314,229 | 26,040 | 10,630 | 4,735 | 33,570 | 22,418 |
| 1870 | 726,599 | 398,755 | 327,844 | 27,151 | 10,420 | 4,732 | 32,554 | 21,087 |

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. It is known that, in consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, many children born were neither registered nor baptized, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

| Year. | Population on 31st December. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immigrants (by Sea). | Emigrants (by Sea). |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1871 | 747,412 | 407,884 | 339,528 | 27,382 | 9,918 | 4,693 | 28,333 | 19,951 |
| 1872 | 758,984 | 410,278 | 348,706 | 27,361 | 10,831 | 4,791 | 27,047 | 25,295 |
| 1873 | 772,039 | 414,917 | 357,122 | 28,100 | 11,501 | 4,974 | 29,460 | 26,294 |
| 1874 | 783,274 | 418,534 | 364,740 | 26,800 | 12,222 | 4,925 | 30,732 | 27,365 |
| 1875 | 791,399 | 421,023 | 370,376 | 26,720 | 15,287 | 4,985 | 32,744 | 29,342 |
| 1876 | 801,717 | 424,838 | 376,879 | 26,769 | 13,561 | 4,949 | 35,797 | 31,977 |
| 1877 | 815,494 | 430,616 | 384,878 | 26,010 | 12,776 | 5,103 | 41,196 | 33,943 |
| 1878 | 827,439 | 435,691 | 391,748 | 26,581 | 12,702 | 5,092 | 42,268 | 37,492 |
| 1879 | 840,620 | 441,434 | 399,186 | 26,839 | 12,120 | 4,986 | 44,384 | 39,212 |
| 1880 | 860,067 | 451,456 | 408,611 | 26,148 | 11,652 | 5,286 | 56,955 | 45,294 |
| 1881 | 879,886 | 462,159 | 417,727 | 27,145 | 12,302 | 5,896 | 59,066 | 51,744 |
| 1882 | 899,562 | 472,110 | 427,452 | 26,747 | 13,634 | 6,309 | 59,404 | 48,524 |
| 1883 | 920,694 | 483,912 | 436,782 | 27,541 | 13,006 | 6,771 | 66,592 | 55,562 |
| 1884 | 944,564 | 496,998 | 447,566 | 28,850 | 13,505 | 7,218 | 72,202 | 58,061 |
| 1885 | 969,202 | 511,010 | 458,192 | 29,975 | 14,364 | 7,395 | 76,976 | 61,994 |
| 1886 | 1,000,510 | 528,919 | 471,591 | 30,824 | 14,952 | 7,737 | 93,404 | 68,102 |
| 1887 | 1,032,993 | 546,918 | 486,075 | 33,043 | 16,005 | 7,768 | 90,147 | 68,121 |
| 1888 | 1,076,966 | 570,480 | 506,486 | 34,503 | 16,287 | 8,946 | 102,032 | 60,229 |
| 1889 | 1,103,727 | 582,547 | 521,180 | 36,359 | 19,392 | 9,194 | 84,582 | 68,418 |
| 1890 | 1,133,266 | 596,064 | 537,202 | 37,578 | 18,012 | 9,187 | 79,777 | 63,820 |
| 1891 | 1,157,678 | 606,035 | 551,643 | 38,505 | 18,631 | 8,780 | 62,448 | 53,172 |
| 1892 | 1,163,600 | 608,700 | 559,900 | 37,831 | 15,851 | 7,723 | 62,951 | 69,214 |
| 1893 | 1,176,160 | 609,620 | 566,540 | 36,552 | 16,508 | 7,004 | 74,047 | 80,460 |
| 1894 | 1,182,290 | 609,595 | 572,695 | 34,258 | 15,430 | 7,029 | 84,261 | 90,110 |
| 1895 | 1,186,950 | 608,240 | 577,710 | 33,706 | 15,636 | 7,181 | 81,199 | 88,886 |
| 1896 | 1,180,280 | 599,890 | 580,390 | 32,178 | 15,714 | 7,625 | 84,872 | 99,419 |
| 1897 | 1,182,710 | 600,120 | 582,590 | 31,310 | 15,126 | 7,568 | 90,847 | 97,301 |
| 1898 | 1,183,060 | 598,950 | 584,110 | 30,172 | 13,695 | 7,620 | 94,436 | 98,225 |
| 1899 | 1,189,470 | 600,480 | 588,990 | 31,008 | 16,578 | 8,140 | 85,384 | 86,947 |
| 1900 | 1,197,206 | 602,487 | 594,719 | 30,779 | 15,215 | 8,308 | 82,157 | 83,684 |
| 1901 | 1,212,613 | 610,005 | 602,608 | 31,008 | 15,904 | 8,406 | 93,107 | 90,126 |
| 1902 | 1,215,840 | 609,246 | 606,594 | 30,461 | 16,177 | 8,477 | 87,557 | 97,923 |
| 1903 | 1,215,202 | 607,092 | 608,110 | 29,569 | 15,595 | 7,605 | 52,756 | 66,159 |
| 1904 | 1,218,608 | 607,285 | 611,323 | 29,763 | 14,393 | 8,210 | 55,049 | 65,831 |
| 1905 | 1,223,985 | 612,488 | 616,497 | 30,107 | 14,676 | 8,774 | 62,798 | 65,404 |
| 1906 | 1,244,474 | 620,125 | 624,349 | 30,844 | 15,237 | 8,930 | 69,282 | 67,348 |
| 1907 | 1,260,468 | 627,631 | 632,837 | 31,369 | 14,542 | 9,575 | 75,784 | 73,045 |
| 1908 | 1,271,097 | 633,104 | 637,993 | 31,101 | 15,767 | 9,334 | 76,863 | 78,614 |
| 1909 | 1,291,019 | 643,642 | 647,377 | 31,549 | 14,436 | 9,431 | 78,744 | 73,768 |
| 1910 | 1,308,111 | 652,285 | 655,826 | 31,437 | 14,736 | 10,240 | 82,594 | 77,951 |
| 1911 | 1,339,102 | 668,759 | 670,343 | 33,044 | 15,217 | 11,088 | 106,349 | 93,246 |
| 1912 | 1,380,561 | 689,825 | 690,736 | 35,817 | 16,595 | 11,738 | 124,527 | 99,933 |
| 1913 | 1,412,119 | 706,948 | 705,171 | 35,978 | 15,475 | 11,324 | 114,586 | 101,718 |
| 1914 | 1,430,667 | 712,594 | 718,073 | 36,225 | 16,503 | 11,830 | 109,149 | 99,043* |
| 1915 | 1,419,176 | 693,650 | 725,526 | 35,010 | 15,823 | 12,832 | 85,977* | 82,189* |
| 1916 | 1,398,884 | 666,036 | 732,848 | 34,239 | 16,489 | 11,341 | 80,458* | 76,687* |
| 1917 | 1,411,004 | 671,382 | 739,622 | 33,035 | 14,555 | 9,506 | 58,976* | 58,774* |

* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

STATE FINANCE.

| Year. | General Revenue. | General Expenditure. | Loan Expenditure by Government. | Government Expenditure on— | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Railways. | Roads and Bridges. | Country Water Works. | Other Public Works. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1836 | .. | 2,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 6,071 | 5,872 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 40,020 | 16,874 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 74,698 | 35,849 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 255,984 | 70,129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 152,826 | 201,363 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 87,296 | 124,631 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 73,565 | 57,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 69,913 | 63,048 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 98,539 | 43,241 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 96,347 | 51,095 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 138,293 | 73,460 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 144,761 | 140,260 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 229,388 | 140,259 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 259,433 | 196,440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 392,455 | 410,864 | .. | .. | 11,113 | .. | 17,462 |
| 1852 | 1,634,448 | 978,922 | .. | .. | 35,249 | .. | 122,099 |
| 1853 | 3,235,646 | 3,216,609 | .. | .. | 522,693 | .. | 356,268 |
| 1854 | 3,087,986 | 4,185,708 | 403,900 | .. | 517,082 | .. | 482,401 |
| 1855 | 2,728,656 | 2,612,807 | 117,500 | .. | 576,588 | .. | 210,062 |
| 1856 | 2,972,496 | 2,668,834 | 339,485 | .. | 506,679 | .. | 368,511 |
| 1857 | 3,328,303 | 2,968,658 | 507,201 | .. | 736,050 | .. | 476,136 |
| 1858 | 2,973,383 | 3,092,720 | 561,545 | .. | 645,239 | .. | 466,047 |
| 1859 | 3,261,104 | 3,393,946 | 1,479,618 | 4,832,369 | 601,187 | .. | 537,252 |
| 1860 | 3,082,461 | 3,315,307 | 2,207,976 | .. | 621,554 | .. | 419,905 |
| 1861 | 2,952,101 | 3,092,021 | 942,171 | .. | 518,329 | .. | 283,341 |
| 1862 | 3,269,079 | 3,039,497 | 1,246,764 | 2,798,692 | 407,758 | .. | 284,906 |
| 1863 | 2,774,686 | 2,882,937 | 857,381 | 762,303 | 171,271 | .. | 257,388 |
| 1864 | 2,955,338 | 2,928,903 | 530,416 | 415,484 | 89,376 | .. | 281,377 |
| 1865 | 3,076,885 | 2,983,777 | 190,043 | 184,262 | 113,244 | 1,103 | 231,919 |
| 1866 | 3,079,160 | 3,222,025 | 162,740 | 135,712 | 96,898 | 72,156 | 277,062 |
| 1867 | 3,216,317 | 3,241,818 | 391,166 | 247,970 | 47,374 | 313,103 | 241,449 |
| 1868 | 3,230,754 | 3,189,321 | 487,962 | 103,076 | 110,548 | 144,216 | 182,476 |
| 1869 | 3,383,984 | 3,226,165 | 215,023 | 104,612 | 90,735 | 152,775 | 267,603 |
| 1870 | 3,261,883 | 3,428,382 | 236,643 | 192,420 | 36,832 | 93,553 | 191,573 |
| 1871 | 1,691,266 | 1,754,251 | 263,371 | 242,508* | 35,328* | 97,176* | 97,088* |
| 1872 | 3,734,422 | 3,659,534 | 655,641 | 566,831 | 42,192 | 17,945 | 264,761 |
| 1873 | 3,644,135 | 3,504,953 | 885,388 | 853,179 | 38,126 | 227,427 | 186,464 |
| 1874 | 4,106,790 | 4,177,338 | 723,974 | 816,616 | 102,922 | 212,378 | 390,955 |
| 1875 | 4,236,423 | 4,318,121 | 897,123 | 984,624 | 99,451 | 95,672 | 350,159 |

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government," a sum of £18,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure is for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871, except in the case of Country Waterworks, relate to the first six months only. Subsequent figures relate to the year ended 30th June, except as regards the Railway expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for each of the years 1877 to 1884, which is for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the year ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

STATE FINANCE—continued.

| Year. | General Revenue. | General Expenditure. | Loan Expenditure by Government. | Government Expenditure on— | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Railways. | Roads and Bridges. | Country Water Works. | Other Public Works. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876 | 4,325,156 | 4,572,844 | 1,093,959 | 1,481,800* | 66,690 | 142,483 | 348,596 |
| 1877 | 4,723,877 | 4,358,096 | 576,166 | 1,019,201 | 16,759 | 171,551 | 258,638 |
| 1878 | 4,504,413 | 4,634,349 | 801,731 | 935,666 | 11,888 | 37,947 | 313,039 |
| 1879 | 4,621,520 | 4,833,379 | 1,337,052 | 1,061,694 | 36,884 | 12,327 | 356,547 |
| 1880 | 4,621,282 | 4,875,029 | 1,477,002 | 1,988,916† | 24,945 | 84,413 | 383,751 |
| 1881 | 5,186,011 | 5,108,642 | 819,575 | 782,134 | 31,631 | 40,267 | 317,352 |
| 1882 | 5,592,362 | 5,145,764 | 1,064,516 | 1,387,711 | 53,017 | 120,244 | 265,836 |
| 1883 | 5,611,253 | 5,651,885 | 2,656,810 | 2,117,336 | 62,376 | 204,325 | 422,764 |
| 1884 | 5,934,687 | 5,715,293 | 1,600,233 | 1,399,148 | 55,879 | 192,059 | 454,121 |
| 1885 | 6,290,361 | 6,140,356 | 1,134,574 | 1,302,538 | 40,878 | 139,982 | 400,679 |
| 1886 | 6,481,021 | 6,513,540 | 1,730,980 | 1,719,063 | 41,061 | 144,875 | 505,445 |
| 1887 | 6,733,826 | 6,561,251 | 2,068,282 | 2,117,945 | 40,430 | 225,638 | 565,086 |
| 1888 | 7,607,598 | 7,287,151 | 2,328,400 | 2,389,797 | 53,214 | 220,140 | 430,072 |
| 1889 | 8,675,990 | 7,919,902 | 3,675,955 | 3,384,977 | 80,202 | 289,226 | 356,571 |
| 1890 | 8,519,159 | 9,645,737 | 4,134,106 | 3,613,782 | 99,372 | 420,457 | 564,418 |
| 1891 | 8,343,588 | 9,128,699 | 2,341,651 | 2,399,921 | 26,934 | 525,799 | 644,280 |
| 1892 | 7,729,572 | 8,482,917 | 1,324,553 | 1,156,020 | 38,576 | 365,463 | 382,279 |
| 1893 | 6,959,229 | 7,989,757 | 812,057 | 705,022 | 28,498 | 271,427 | 212,601 |
| 1894 | 6,716,814 | 7,310,246 | 405,528 | 607,172 | 22,204 | 126,190 | 172,795 |
| 1895 | 6,712,152 | 6,760,439 | 223,974 | 504,842 | 11,578 | 51,661 | 101,956 |
| 1896 | 6,458,682 | 6,540,182 | 219,106 | 551,793 | 12,965 | 54,754 | 104,950 |
| 1897 | 6,630,217 | 6,568,932 | 182,850 | 602,543 | 21,538 | 28,311 | 111,760 |
| 1898 | 6,898,240 | 6,692,444 | 334,011 | 681,740 | 20,266 | 40,702 | 120,679 |
| 1899 | 7,389,444 | 7,107,206 | 712,093 | 934,939 | 32,691 | 102,566 | 172,936 |
| 1900 | 7,453,355 | 7,285,636 | 1,005,889 | 1,101,098 | 52,051 | 151,035 | 226,744 |
| 1901 | 7,712,099 | 7,672,780 | 932,265 | 1,005,073 | 72,890 | 134,064 | 286,228 |
| 1902 | 6,997,792 | 7,398,832 | 910,833 | 970,318 | 75,855 | 93,471 | 307,260 |
| 1903 | 6,954,619 | 6,759,960 | 756,404 | 888,962 | 69,200 | 111,643 | 182,612 |
| 1904 | 7,319,949 | 7,339,608 | 447,244 | 787,223 | 42,114 | 151,126 | 111,418 |
| 1905 | 7,628,655 | 7,456,655 | 373,191 | 633,490 | 30,393 | 176,790 | 171,084 |
| 1906 | 7,921,668 | 7,371,668 | 932,966 | 735,518 | 56,145 | 125,426 | 206,315 |
| 1907 | 8,459,203 | 7,792,812 | 595,658 | 758,880 | 43,119 | 232,124 | 305,483 |
| 1908 | 8,478,710 | 8,026,476 | 783,538 | 1,057,577 | 72,246 | 349,402 | 338,901 |
| 1909 | 8,409,543 | 8,402,036 | 1,098,360 | 1,183,888 | 99,572 | 394,262 | 419,816 |
| 1910 | 8,760,305 | 8,742,293 | 1,209,505 | 1,300,477 | 102,309 | 369,368 | 338,121 |
| 1911 | 9,372,637 | 9,362,291 | 2,657,271 | 1,783,491 | 67,001 | 399,510 | 387,224 |
| 1912 | 10,181,840 | 10,171,386 | 2,974,149 | 2,609,739 | 58,917 | 365,186 | 460,750 |
| 1913 | 10,508,945 | 10,479,741 | 2,693,844 | 2,689,672 | 73,374 | 385,192 | 431,949 |
| 1914 | 10,958,037 | 10,944,718 | 3,276,994 | 3,003,739 | 56,649 | 344,651 | 477,849 |
| 1915 | 10,529,017 | 11,706,968 | 4,451,830 | 3,821,955 | 47,898 | 437,825 | 654,702 |
| 1916 | 11,470,875 | 11,683,363 | 4,028,099 | 3,292,646 | 25,651 | 472,709 | 413,402 |
| 1917 | 11,813,879 | 11,795,295 | 2,440,966 | 2,152,356 | 16,514 | 413,945 | 248,187 |

* See note (*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of General Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June. See also note on preceding page relating to Railways and Country Waterworks.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

| Year. | Public Debt at end of Financial Year. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | Shires and Road Districts. | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 480,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 648,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 828,700 | 19 | 16,520,160 | 219,960 | 16 | 2,890,550 | 58,113 |
| 1858 | 808,100 | 29 | 17,460,927 | 314,316 | 24 | 4,971,742 | 98,780 |
| 1859 | 2,089,500 | 37 | 17,741,024 | 318,624 | 30 | 6,336,075 | 118,620 |
| 1860 | 5,118,100 | 41 | 19,512,925 | 324,728 | 42 | 8,242,199 | 122,470 |
| 1861 | 6,345,060 | 48 | 19,721,780 | 284,178 | 60 | 9,916,311 | 146,129 |
| 1862 | 7,992,740 | 53 | 20,013,801 | 262,179 | 84 | 10,045,091 | 226,833 |
| 1863 | 8,237,520 | 58 | 20,075,272 | 257,642 | 98 | 12,487,403 | 200,522 |
| 1864 | 8,443,970 | 61 | 20,234,734 | 336,666 | 99 | 13,500,916 | 349,340 |
| 1865 | 8,622,245 | 62 | 20,476,266 | 308,620 | 98 | 16,364,788 | 370,811 |
| 1866 | 8,844,855 | 62 | 20,241,073 | 341,429 | 98 | 19,079,270 | 403,024 |
| 1867 | 9,480,800 | 62 | 20,394,918 | 335,666 | 99 | 21,535,297 | 389,621 |
| 1868 | 9,417,600 | 62 | 21,503,942 | 500,324 | 101 | 22,628,604 | 371,368 |
| 1869 | 10,385,900 | 63 | 21,630,909 | 423,984 | 108 | 24,429,873 | 534,123 |
| 1870 | 11,924,800 | 65 | 22,607,630 | 386,676 | 108 | 25,322,054 | 528,881 |
| 1871 | 11,994,800 | 63 | 23,268,410 | 406,101 | 108 | 26,897,668 | 522,033 |
| 1872 | 11,984,800 | 60 | 23,929,035 | 391,936 | 110 | 29,105,169 | 541,817 |
| 1873 | 12,445,722 | 60 | 25,391,990 | 410,508 | 110 | 31,415,663 | 529,426 |
| 1874 | 13,960,553 | 60 | 27,324,605 | 449,574 | 110 | 34,897,034 | 535,440 |
| 1875 | 13,905,093 | 60 | 28,123,803 | 462,323 | 108 | 39,803,055 | 638,962 |
| 1876 | 17,011,382 | 59 | 29,638,515 | 446,256 | 110 | 46,143,622 | 595,146 |
| 1877 | 17,018,913 | 59 | 29,332,030 | 459,198 | 111 | 48,282,719 | 535,496 |
| 1878 | 17,022,065 | 59 | 31,887,816 | 453,665 | 114 | 52,545,666 | 455,593 |
| 1879 | 20,060,753 | 57 | 31,352,880 | 447,712 | 115 | 51,891,236 | 605,576 |
| 1880 | 22,000,749 | 57 | 31,199,483 | 416,765 | 117 | 52,647,936 | 405,187 |
| 1881 | 22,426,502 | 57 | 32,308,794 | 457,462 | 117 | 55,333,665 | 557,498 |
| 1882 | 22,103,202 | 58 | 34,559,353 | 458,761 | 119 | 57,233,194 | 652,409 |
| 1883 | 24,308,175 | 60 | 37,255,371 | 486,329 | 119 | 58,255,568 | 600,173 |
| 1884 | 27,526,667 | 60 | 41,261,664 | 535,919 | 120 | 62,534,166 | 593,249 |
| 1885 | 28,628,588 | 60 | 47,344,600 | 557,184 | 123 | 66,938,970 | 595,745 |
| 1886 | 30,114,208 | 59 | 53,905,592 | 615,612 | 125 | 71,973,156 | 615,125 |
| 1887 | 33,127,382 | 59 | 60,947,527 | 662,890 | 126 | 76,938,174 | 628,368 |
| 1888 | 34,627,382 | 59 | 76,951,240 | 752,906 | 128 | 90,433,970 | 674,040 |
| 1889 | 37,367,027 | 59 | 86,211,658 | 861,420 | 130 | 102,246,953 | 754,969 |
| 1890 | 41,443,216 | 59 | 86,326,266 | 925,626 | 133 | 108,066,680 | 925,673 |

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—continued.

| Year. | Public Debt at end of Financial Year. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | Shires and Road Districts. | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1891 | 43,638,897 | 60 | 91,276,090 | 963,257 | 137 | 112,075,270 | 916,604 |
| 1892 | 46,774,125 | 59 | 88,138,720 | 882,795 | 139 | 109,228,220 | 884,157 |
| 1893 | 46,064,004* | 59 | 79,606,270 | 797,302 | 142 | 109,865,080 | 643,932 |
| 1894 | 46,804,382 | 58 | 70,423,015 | 743,745 | 145 | 104,561,836 | 692,783 |
| 1895 | 46,828,517 | 58 | 65,700,580 | 676,026 | 149 | 101,497,200 | 516,697 |
| 1896 | 46,854,311 | 58 | 65,626,300 | 674,110 | 150 | 102,801,400 | 481,938 |
| 1897 | 46,929,321 | 58 | 68,255,714 | 658,374 | 150 | 102,998,270 | 472,127 |
| 1898 | 47,058,088 | 58 | 66,983,137 | 637,155 | 150 | 101,473,386 | 464,410 |
| 1899 | 48,354,277 | 58 | 67,113,600 | 654,858 | 150 | 102,798,300 | 538,905 |
| 1900 | 48,774,885 | 58 | 67,302,423 | 657,775 | 150 | 106,839,331 | 531,102 |
| 1901 | 49,546,275 | 60 | 77,289,493 | 736,240 | 148 | 107,812,500 | 544,994 |
| 1902 | 50,408,957 | 60 | 92,099,451 | 809,325 | 148 | 111,803,468 | 491,209 |
| 1903 | 51,097,900 | 60 | 93,376,880 | 779,950 | 148 | 115,766,850 | 499,112 |
| 1904 | 51,519,962 | 60 | 94,583,732 | 789,596 | 148 | 116,336,442 | 520,794 |
| 1905 | 51,513,767 | 60 | 99,354,665 | 824,392 | 146 | 117,260,959 | 520,829 |
| 1906 | 52,904,800 | 60 | 100,801,295 | 847,104 | 146 | 121,797,646 | 541,188 |
| 1907 | 52,954,989 | 60 | 103,666,178 | 903,120 | 146 | 129,059,488 | 601,311 |
| 1908 | 53,180,487 | 60 | 106,149,960 | 961,530 | 146 | 136,538,811 | 663,739 |
| 1909 | 54,567,197 | 60 | 108,863,963 | 973,191 | 146 | 143,142,655 | 698,625 |
| 1910 | 55,501,725 | 60 | 114,113,507 | 1,015,028 | 146 | 150,970,220 | 754,586 |
| 1911 | 57,933,764 | 61 | 119,400,893 | 1,056,575 | 146 | 155,677,624 | 761,353 |
| 1912 | 60,712,216 | 61 | 127,743,501 | 1,149,044 | 147 | 160,128,933 | 796,472 |
| 1913 | 62,776,724 | 61 | 137,649,219 | 1,259,569 | 147 | 164,268,467 | 840,080 |
| 1914 | 66,130,726 | 61 | 147,205,224 | 1,320,545 | 147 | 167,405,523 | 854,453 |
| 1915 | 72,183,927 | 52 | 149,235,137 | 1,378,006 | 141 | 169,724,979 | 827,466 |
| 1916 | 75,504,562 | 51 | 154,105,571 | 1,407,021 | 139 | 172,309,539 | 847,206 |
| 1917 | 76,822,110 | 52 | 158,777,843 | 1,487,426 | 139 | 172,558,872 | 875,940 |

* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,389,123 available in 1893 for redemption of loans about to fall due.

BANKING.

| Year. | Ordinary Banks. | | | | | Savings Banks.* | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Banks. | Paid-up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Deposits. | No. of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Balances. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1,426 | 52,697 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2,576 | 150,161 |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2,549 | 142,655 |
| 1854 | 6 | 3,367,560 | 10,536,528 | 7,494,090 | 5,068,792 | 4 | 2,761 | 180,020 |
| 1855 | 7 | 4,739,765 | 9,653,825 | 7,435,094 | 4,869,245 | 4 | 2,502 | 173,090 |
| 1856 | 8 | 5,068,373 | 11,944,545 | 9,435,986 | 5,967,330 | 6 | 3,620 | 245,923 |
| 1857 | 8 | 5,421,243 | 11,862,412 | 8,729,935 | 6,103,249 | 7 | 5,682 | 374,868 |
| 1858 | 9 | 5,692,594 | 11,861,358 | 8,211,651 | 5,908,116 | 7 | 7,232 | 432,250 |
| 1859 | 9 | 6,074,539 | 12,746,286 | 8,867,298 | 6,611,122 | 7 | 8,854 | 468,779 |
| 1860 | 9 | 6,134,657 | 12,693,727 | 9,233,731 | 7,225,728 | 9 | 10,135 | 484,501 |
| 1861 | 9 | 6,429,025 | 12,857,879 | 8,859,374 | 6,992,610 | 10 | 12,001 | 582,796 |
| 1862 | 9 | 6,623,460 | 13,369,102 | 9,927,079 | 8,119,594 | 10 | 13,309 | 634,884 |
| 1863 | 9 | 6,827,085 | 13,202,317 | 8,887,093 | 7,346,767 | 11 | 14,920 | 701,425 |
| 1864 | 9 | 7,618,960 | 13,433,410 | 9,485,163 | 8,018,452 | 11 | 17,201 | 769,681 |
| 1865 | 9 | 8,007,500 | 14,755,518 | 9,948,064 | 8,415,395 | 42 | 20,074 | 734,568 |
| 1866 | 10 | 8,092,555 | 14,885,355 | 9,746,575 | 8,288,771 | 61 | 23,759 | 700,720 |
| 1867 | 10 | 8,136,325 | 15,777,891 | 10,890,291 | 9,459,964 | 77 | 28,376 | 709,514 |
| 1868 | 10 | 8,320,624 | 16,252,007 | 11,679,164 | 10,216,240 | 84 | 32,506 | 805,830 |
| 1869 | 10 | 8,347,500 | 17,665,861 | 11,956,575 | 10,350,335 | 110 | 37,494 | 978,619 |
| 1870 | 10 | 8,305,224 | 16,866,405 | 12,357,571 | 10,899,026 | 123 | 41,738 | 1,047,147 |
| 1871 | 10 | 8,276,250 | 17,222,093 | 12,862,650 | 11,358,916 | 134 | 45,819 | 1,117,761 |
| 1872 | 10 | 8,276,250 | 18,125,902 | 13,935,047 | 12,297,927 | 141 | 52,749 | 1,405,738 |
| 1873 | 10 | 8,366,250 | 19,943,959 | 14,092,995 | 12,280,551 | 151 | 58,547 | 1,498,618 |
| 1874 | 11 | 8,503,033 | 20,456,852 | 14,105,460 | 12,438,586 | 157 | 64,014 | 1,617,301 |
| 1875 | 12 | 8,572,120 | 22,279,482 | 15,483,172 | 13,734,968 | 162 | 65,837 | 1,469,849 |
| 1876 | 12 | 8,630,745 | 23,918,123 | 16,527,277 | 14,850,148 | 170 | 69,027 | 1,507,235 |
| 1877 | 13 | 8,756,894 | 26,258,439 | 18,183,119 | 16,503,528 | 177 | 73,245 | 1,575,305 |
| 1878 | 13 | 9,188,653 | 26,096,185 | 17,715,867 | 16,106,581 | 184 | 76,697 | 1,510,273 |
| 1879 | 11 | 9,026,250 | 25,339,843 | 17,818,225 | 16,426,165 | 196 | 82,941 | 1,520,296 |
| 1880 | 11 | 9,126,250 | 23,284,822 | 19,488,512 | 17,972,703 | 202 | 92,115 | 1,661,409 |
| 1881 | 11 | 9,143,122 | 27,173,809 | 22,902,017 | 21,151,910 | 212 | 107,282 | 2,569,438 |
| 1882 | 12 | 9,432,250 | 31,248,586 | 25,496,305 | 23,625,093 | 222 | 122,584 | 3,121,246 |
| 1883 | 12 | 9,597,750 | 31,742,507 | 25,856,709 | 24,059,169 | 230 | 136,089 | 2,818,122 |
| 1884 | 11 | 8,663,184 | 36,018,866 | 30,186,336 | 28,417,044 | 243 | 152,344 | 2,981,083 |
| 1885 | 11 | 8,901,250 | 39,174,126 | 32,517,645 | 30,593,564 | 269 | 170,014 | 3,337,018 |
| 1886 | 11 | 9,568,418 | 41,170,989 | 33,085,989 | 31,239,472 | 279 | 189,359 | 3,589,916 |
| 1887 | 12 | 10,109,742 | 46,733,325 | 37,192,949 | 35,215,547 | 296 | 206,596 | 3,696,699 |
| 1888 | 13 | 10,461,850 | 53,111,387 | 39,749,590 | 37,570,338 | 316 | 237,433 | 4,669,541 |
| 1889 | 16 | 13,389,662 | 67,625,653 | 40,810,770 | 38,768,936 | 330 | 261,067 | 5,021,522 |
| 1890 | 16 | 13,281,790 | 60,937,955 | 42,224,084 | 40,292,065 | 360 | 281,509 | 5,262,105 |

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

Statistical Summary.

5

BANKING—continued.

| Year. | Ordinary Banks. | | | | | Savings Banks.* | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Banks. | Paid up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Deposits. | No. of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Balances. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1891 | 17 | 13,563,255 | 63,720,546 | 42,244,217 | 40,416,067 | 388 | 300,781 | 5,715,687 |
| 1892 | 13 | 11,556,250 | 63,169,942 | 41,541,161 | 40,028,170 | 388 | 313,493 | 5,983,648 |
| 1893 | 12 | 14,979,558 | 56,644,511 | 33,639,619 | 32,027,354 | 399 | 323,274 | 6,707,891 |
| 1894 | 12 | 16,440,266 | 55,277,834 | 34,727,373 | 33,284,271 | 402 | 329,965 | 6,977,878 |
| 1895 | 11 | 16,719,078 | 49,618,627 | 33,127,299 | 31,785,925 | 396 | 338,480 | 7,316,129 |
| 1896 | 11 | 17,119,625 | 49,130,925 | 32,681,831 | 31,217,091 | 396 | 345,474 | 7,519,324 |
| 1897 | 11 | 15,238,763 | 45,560,432 | 31,650,631 | 30,209,638 | 398 | 353,963 | 7,781,048 |
| 1898 | 11 | 15,396,755 | 42,032,701 | 29,412,293 | 28,027,140 | 379 | 338,149 | 8,096,874 |
| 1899 | 11 | 14,589,656 | 40,522,115 | 31,274,374 | 30,050,429 | 374 | 356,074 | 8,517,006 |
| 1900 | 11 | 13,746,458 | 41,755,928 | 31,895,571 | 30,638,285 | 371 | 375,070 | 9,110,793 |
| 1901 | 11 | 13,827,886 | 41,460,634 | 31,856,497 | 30,618,062 | 374 | 393,026 | 9,662,006 |
| 1902 | 11 | 12,760,316 | 39,795,793 | 32,225,630 | 30,960,224 | 375 | 410,126 | 10,131,604 |
| 1903 | 11 | 12,392,320 | 39,291,125 | 31,553,334 | 30,429,303 | 378 | 418,511 | 10,341,857 |
| 1904 | 11 | 12,412,175 | 38,127,592 | 32,753,343 | 31,674,797 | 381 | 432,867 | 10,582,808 |
| 1905 | 11 | 12,961,695 | 40,511,335 | 36,422,844 | 35,123,896 | 382 | 447,382 | 10,896,741 |
| 1906 | 11 | 12,965,593 | 40,949,484 | 38,877,692 | 37,623,820 | 382 | 466,752 | 11,764,179 |
| 1907 | 11 | 13,441,231 | 43,732,080 | 39,616,692 | 38,247,289 | 385 | 491,318 | 12,792,590 |
| 1908 | 11 | 13,610,852 | 43,412,999 | 37,809,064 | 36,634,993 | 389 | 511,581 | 13,428,676 |
| 1909 | 11 | 13,615,937 | 43,950,648 | 40,899,719 | 39,660,726 | 401 | 532,425 | 14,101,710 |
| 1910 | 11 | 13,933,729 | 47,341,431 | 44,746,441 | 43,188,975 | 416 | 560,515 | 15,417,887 |
| 1911 | 12 | 14,529,658 | 49,343,205 | 48,158,503 | 47,485,600 | 423 | 595,424 | 17,274,423 |
| 1912 | 12 | 14,529,735 | 49,543,884 | 47,836,052 | 47,258,048 | 422 | 641,736 | 19,662,465 |
| 1913 | 16 | 23,677,252 | 60,335,420 | 49,255,216 | 48,686,121 | 433 | 674,542 | 21,508,125 |
| 1914 | 16 | 25,074,076 | 51,996,067 | 51,819,656 | 50,896,536 | 445 | 705,029 | 23,258,775 |
| 1915 | 16 | 25,112,160 | 59,449,407 | 55,813,235 | 54,040,102 | 451 | 721,936 | 24,874,811 |
| 1916 | 17 | 26,519,044 | 63,435,125 | 60,195,632 | 59,202,831 | 461 | 746,597 | 26,143,908 |
| 1917 | 17 | 27,006,166 | 59,737,528 | 65,329,672 | 64,042,657 | 459 | 780,139 | 28,344,042 |

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

| Year. | Crown Land Sales. | | Imports. | Exports. | Total Exports of Victorian Produce. | Exports Oversea of— | |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | Total Value. | Total Value. | | Butter. | |
| | | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | acres. | £ | £ | £ | | lbs. | £ |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 88 | 7,116 | 115,379 | 12,178 | * | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 38,694 | 33,977 | 73,230 | 27,998 | * | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 38,280 | 70,236 | 204,722 | 77,684 | * | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 83,561 | 219,300 | 435,357 | 128,860 | * | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 49,311 | 49,311 | 364,399 | 200,305 | * | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 16,698 | 21,085 | 277,427 | 198,733 | * | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 7,338 | 8,296 | 188,036 | 254,482 | * | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 181 | 985 | 151,062 | 256,847 | * | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 3,685 | 8,718 | 248,293 | 463,697 | * | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 4,601 | 19,194 | 315,561 | 425,201 | * | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 27,337 | 69,122 | 437,696 | 668,511 | * | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 17,345 | 31,716 | 373,676 | 675,359 | * | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 27,610 | 70,146 | 479,831 | 755,326 | * | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 40,042 | 97,970 | 744,925 | 1,041,796 | * | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 93,707 | 201,840 | 1,056,437 | 1,422,909 | * | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 231,297 | 671,033 | 4,069,742 | 7,451,549 | * | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 283,928 | 1,548,441 | 15,842,637 | 11,061,544 | * | .. | 100 |
| 1854 | 405,679 | 1,357,965 | 17,659,051 | 11,775,204 | * | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 438,972 | 763,554 | 12,007,939 | 13,493,338 | * | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 437,562 | 749,318 | 14,962,269 | 15,489,760 | * | 3,386 | 150 |
| 1857 | 500,383 | 1,067,450 | 17,256,209 | 15,079,512 | * | 572,770 | 16,240 |
| 1858 | 255,724 | 638,650 | 15,108,249 | 13,989,209 | 12,237,086 | 39,297 | 1,130 |
| 1859 | 459,082 | 814,164 | 15,622,891 | 13,867,859 | 11,282,319 | 896 | 25 |
| 1860 | 492,248 | 663,238 | 15,093,730 | 12,962,704 | 11,061,076 | 705,040 | 27,974 |
| 1861 | 514,745 | 623,588 | 13,532,452 | 13,828,606 | 10,596,368 | 560,224 | 15,502 |
| 1862 | 844,969 | 910,862 | 13,487,787 | 13,039,422 | 9,800,655 | 375,760 | 14,625 |
| 1863 | 295,180 | 450,646 | 14,118,727 | 13,566,296 | 9,537,400 | 978,208 | 44,125 |
| 1864 | 260,169 | 522,602 | 14,974,815 | 13,898,384 | 10,211,564 | 484,288 | 20,037 |
| 1865 | 139,776 | 295,456 | 13,257,537 | 13,150,748 | 10,048,236 | 128,537 | 8,532 |
| 1866 | 221,582 | 380,240 | 14,771,711 | 12,889,546 | 9,433,473 | 124,026 | 7,624 |
| 1867 | 129,333 | 214,077 | 11,674,080 | 12,724,427 | 9,972,333 | 160,492 | 6,456 |
| 1868 | 275,649 | 359,703 | 13,320,662 | 15,593,990 | 11,697,893 | * | * |
| 1869 | 725,110 | 794,543 | 13,908,990 | 13,464,354 | 9,539,816 | 37,860 | 1,442 |
| 1870 | 337,507 | 463,821 | 12,455,758 | 12,470,014 | 9,103,323 | 137,475 | 4,704 |
| 1871 | 378,516 | 528,119 | 12,341,995 | 14,557,820 | 11,151,622 | 606,563 | 17,052 |
| 1872 | 752,161 | 859,142 | 13,691,322 | 13,871,195 | 10,758,658 | 259,853 | 6,919 |
| 1873 | 529,309 | 621,472 | 16,533,856 | 15,202,454 | 11,876,707 | 109,551 | 3,230 |
| 1874 | 531,538 | 579,051 | 16,953,985 | 15,441,109 | 11,352,515 | 117,079 | 4,272 |
| 1875 | 418,561 | 630,054 | 16,685,874 | 14,766,974 | 10,571,806 | 49,377 | 1,876 |
| 1876 | 476,038 | 584,913 | 15,705,354 | 14,196,487 | 10,155,916 | 4,120 | 236 |
| 1877 | 323,082 | 375,494 | 16,362,304 | 15,157,687 | 11,269,086 | 32,227 | 1,370 |
| 1878 | 307,457 | 375,535 | 16,161,880 | 14,925,707 | 10,676,499 | 212,812 | 6,909 |
| 1879 | 283,191 | 384,432 | 15,035,538 | 12,454,170 | 8,069,857 | 158,425 | 6,091 |
| 1880 | 409,738 | 471,824 | 14,556,894 | 15,954,559 | 11,220,467 | 1,096,401 | 29,996 |

* Information not available.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Crown Land Sales. | | Imports. | Exports. | Total Exports of Victorian Produce. | Exports Oversea of— | |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | Total Value. | Total Value. | | Butter. | |
| | | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | acres. | £ | £ | £ | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1881 | 458,636 | 574,382 | 16,718,521 | 16,252,103 | 12,480,567 | 751,060 | 21,953 |
| 1882 | 441,433 | 598,079 | 18,748,081 | 16,193,579 | 12,570,788 | 98,656 | 4,837 |
| 1883 | 472,378 | 564,504 | 17,743,846 | 16,398,863 | 13,292,294 | 114,375 | 4,709 |
| 1884 | 469,408 | 585,099 | 19,201,633 | 16,050,465 | 13,155,484 | 58,801 | 2,483 |
| 1885 | 423,994 | 519,422 | 18,044,604 | 15,551,758 | 12,452,245 | 14,771 | 896 |
| 1886 | 353,467 | 445,441 | 18,530,575 | 11,795,321 | 9,054,687 | 19,374 | 957 |
| 1887 | 363,905 | 442,095 | 19,022,151 | 11,351,145 | 8,502,979 | 281,908 | 7,859 |
| 1888 | 438,968 | 644,112 | 23,972,134 | 13,853,763 | 10,358,633 | 39,410 | 1,244 |
| 1889 | 257,702 | 330,054 | 24,402,760 | 12,734,734 | 9,776,670 | 509,144 | 16,920 |
| 1890 | 249,373 | 322,946 | 22,954,015 | 13,266,222 | 10,291,821 | 1,297,777 | 47,972 |
| 1891 | 234,264 | 316,593 | 21,711,608 | 16,006,743 | 13,026,426 | 3,800,153 | 187,363 |
| 1892 | 245,101 | 303,077 | 17,174,545 | 14,214,546 | 11,410,808 | 6,459,825 | 322,766 |
| 1893 | 321,061 | 354,840 | 13,283,814 | 13,308,551 | 10,293,926 | 13,207,374 | 537,984 |
| 1894 | 334,397 | 360,027 | 12,470,599 | 14,026,546 | 11,553,617 | 22,334,698 | 842,244 |
| 1895 | 340,628 | 356,383 | 12,472,344 | 14,547,732 | 11,615,493 | 21,714,226 | 816,173 |
| 1896 | 274,482 | 287,406 | 14,554,837 | 14,198,518 | 11,054,824 | 17,593,510 | 668,898 |
| 1897 | 289,480 | 304,350 | 15,454,482 | 16,739,670 | 12,829,394 | 17,211,256 | 654,478 |
| 1898 | 305,543 | 318,474 | 16,768,904 | 15,872,246 | 11,778,883 | 15,823,852 | 607,642 |
| 1899 | 694,391 | 727,493 | 17,952,894 | 18,567,780 | 14,038,600 | 30,531,554 | 1,164,835 |
| 1900 | 494,694 | 526,650 | 18,301,811 | 17,422,552 | 13,918,556 | 32,087,739 | 1,243,260 |
| 1901 | 406,138 | 438,363 | 18,927,340 | 18,646,097 | 14,134,028 | 24,696,147 | 1,018,309 |
| 1902 | 523,477 | 555,538 | 18,270,245 | 18,210,523 | 13,823,939 | 7,735,007 | 376,880 |
| 1903 | 507,927 | 542,011 | 17,859,171 | 19,707,068 | 14,940,024 | 21,706,070 | 859,116 |
| 1904 | 584,010 | 613,511 | 20,096,442 | 24,404,917 | 17,369,609 | 34,554,599 | 1,313,948 |
| 1905 | 907,213 | 934,386 | 22,337,886 | 22,758,828 | 14,276,961 | 30,668,120 | 1,277,602 |
| 1906 | 339,897 | 375,296 | 25,234,402 | 28,917,992 | 19,881,233 | 37,690,062 | 1,635,273 |
| 1907 | 180,189 | 208,619 | 28,198,257 | 23,735,004 | 19,485,444 | 34,696,538 | 1,544,836 |
| 1908 | 136,854 | 176,335 | 27,197,696 | 27,196,201 | 19,708,845 | 21,964,293 | 1,037,628 |
| 1909 | 150,783 | 188,017 | 28,150,198 | 29,896,275 | 20,777,888 | 25,699,362 | 1,100,459 |
| 1910 | 127,890 | 171,904 | * | * | * | 39,698,122 | 1,780,044 |
| 1911 | 121,062 | 136,277 | * | * | * | 51,304,010 | 2,361,587 |
| 1912 | 128,069 | 165,854 | * | * | * | 31,451,378 | 1,545,771 |
| 1913 | 152,989 | 164,065 | * | * | * | 34,542,925 | 1,681,987 |
| 1914 | 129,235 | 145,003 | * | * | * | †9,373,252 | †475,898 |
| 1915 | 117,161 | 113,167 | * | * | * | †11,417,311 | †719,653 |
| 1916 | 89,177 | 80,238 | * | * | * | †30,706,719 | †2,189,052 |
| 1917 | 81,991 | 79,992 | * | * | * | †24,323,648 | †1,664,299 |

* Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

† To 30th June. ‡ For year ended 30th June.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land sold and the amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1863 the total extent of, and the amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amount, at the end of 1917, to 7,559,809 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years for 21 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers; but, except for this, lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1917, to 126,865 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

| Year. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea. | Value of Oversea Imports. | Value of Oversea Exports. | Value of Total Oversea Trade. |
|---------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | † | † | † | † |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1859 .. | * | 12,873,360 | 12,558,129 | 25,431,489 |
| 1860 .. | * | 12,736,535 | 11,390,445 | 24,126,980 |
| 1861 .. | * | 10,991,377 | 12,209,794 | 23,201,171 |
| 1862 .. | * | 11,045,405 | 11,478,450 | 22,523,855 |
| 1863 .. | * | 12,397,570 | 11,982,625 | 24,380,195 |
| 1864 .. | * | 11,691,012 | 11,061,413 | 22,752,425 |
| 1865 .. | * | 10,094,666 | 11,195,283 | 21,289,949 |
| 1866 .. | * | 11,411,529 | 10,921,617 | 22,333,146 |
| 1867 .. | * | 9,091,771 | 11,109,266 | 20,201,037 |
| 1868 .. | * | 10,905,514 | 13,826,687 | 24,732,201 |
| 1869 .. | * | 11,661,895 | 12,337,944 | 23,999,839 |
| 1870 .. | * | 10,608,267 | 11,236,300 | 21,844,567 |
| 1871 .. | * | 9,201,942 | 12,843,451 | 22,045,393 |
| 1872 .. | * | 10,375,896 | 12,137,798 | 22,513,694 |
| 1873 .. | * | 12,717,414 | 13,688,241 | 26,405,655 |
| 1874 .. | * | 12,445,203 | 13,481,047 | 25,926,250 |
| 1875 .. | * | 11,858,513 | 12,192,652 | 24,051,165 |
| 1876 .. | * | 10,924,055 | 11,223,653 | 22,147,708 |
| 1877 .. | * | 11,747,201 | 11,812,808 | 23,560,009 |
| 1878 .. | 8,918,756 | 11,365,537 | 11,114,578 | 22,480,115 |
| 1879 .. | 6,028,028 | 10,006,199 | 9,184,147 | 19,190,346 |
| 1880 .. | 9,221,013 | 9,034,538 | 12,151,798 | 21,186,336 |
| 1881 .. | 10,324,485 | 11,481,567 | 12,318,128 | 23,799,695 |
| 1882 .. | 9,982,574 | 13,574,227 | 11,715,800 | 25,290,027 |
| 1883 .. | 10,043,035 | 12,756,520 | 11,391,537 | 24,148,057 |
| 1884 .. | 9,863,925 | 13,534,467 | 10,915,810 | 24,450,277 |
| 1885 .. | 9,315,087 | 12,844,267 | 10,289,923 | 23,134,190 |
| 1886 .. | 6,954,550 | 13,021,310 | 7,967,873 | 20,989,183 |
| 1887 .. | 6,260,207 | 12,401,189 | 7,147,370 | 19,548,559 |
| 1888 .. | 8,171,884 | 16,198,318 | 9,861,965 | 26,060,283 |
| 1889 .. | 8,013,270 | 16,745,506 | 9,068,892 | 25,814,398 |
| 1890 .. | 8,430,059 | 15,161,356 | 9,553,031 | 24,714,387 |
| 1891 .. | 10,501,562 | 13,802,598 | 11,403,922 | 25,206,520 |
| 1892 .. | 9,325,696 | 10,653,329 | 10,562,341 | 21,215,670 |
| 1893 .. | 8,285,045 | 7,909,006 | 10,022,076 | 17,931,082 |
| 1894 .. | 9,811,300 | 7,090,712 | 10,974,063 | 18,064,775 |
| 1895 .. | 8,883,838 | 7,009,822 | 10,423,576 | 17,433,398 |

* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea. | Value of Oversea Imports. | Value of Oversea Exports. | Value of Total Oversea Trade. |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | † | † | † | † |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1896 .. | 7,756,712 | 8,739,060 | 9,120,854 | 17,859,914 |
| 1897 .. | 9,942,973 | 9,033,693 | 11,997,540 | 21,031,233 |
| 1898 .. | 7,071,094 | 9,509,952 | 9,502,146 | 19,012,098 |
| 1899 .. | 10,941,164 | 9,902,375 | 13,729,595 | 23,631,970 |
| 1900 .. | 10,485,209 | 11,937,644 | 12,165,364 | 24,103,008 |
| 1901 .. | 10,484,890 | 12,686,880 | 13,075,259 | 25,762,139 |
| 1902 .. | 7,703,089 | 12,857,725 | 10,369,335 | 23,227,060 |
| 1903 .. | 8,846,091 | 12,339,615 | 11,185,012 | 23,524,627 |
| 1904 .. | 11,890,614 | 12,743,375 | 16,172,694 | 28,916,069 |
| 1905 .. | 8,375,614 | 12,957,855 | 14,028,641 | 26,986,496 |
| 1906 .. | 12,312,791 | 14,855,163 | 18,110,020 | 32,965,183 |
| 1907 .. | 11,686,261 | 17,101,022 | 17,112,298 | 34,213,320 |
| 1908 .. | 11,499,876 | 16,433,382 | 15,165,031 | 31,598,413 |
| 1909 .. | 12,616,884 | 16,531,981 | 17,842,876 | 34,374,857 |
| 1910 .. | 12,811,196 | 20,002,606 | 18,188,236 | 38,190,842 |
| 1911 .. | * | 21,850,963 | 18,915,716 | 40,766,679 |
| 1912 .. | * | 25,081,074 | 19,113,121 | 44,194,195 |
| 1913 .. | * | 24,387,073 | 17,835,395 | 42,222,468 |
| 1914 (to 30th June) | * | 12,715,887 | 9,000,100 | 21,715,987 |
| 1914-15 .. | * | 20,997,294 | 12,335,779 | 33,333,073 |
| 1915-16 .. | * | 26,782,893 | 14,744,135 | 41,527,028 |
| 1916-17 .. | * | 25,465,464 | 19,029,502 | 44,494,966 |
| 1917-18 .. | * | 20,656,786† | 18,713,776† | 39,370,562† |

* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

‡ Excluding bullion and specie.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | Wool. | | Tallow. | | Wheat. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | cwt. | £ | bushels. | £ |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 17,780,000 | 815,892 | 87,763 | 130,397 | 85 | 21 |
| 1851 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 1852 | 19,410,000 | 1,031,685 | 37,243 | 56,190 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 20,593,000 | 1,620,030 | 6,462 | 10,239 | 132 | 65 |
| 1854 | 22,206,000 | 1,572,955 | 10,900 | 21,747 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 22,534,000 | 1,389,107 | 12,317 | 23,101 | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 21,764,090 | 1,493,255 | 17,100 | 34,885 | 50 | 26 |
| 1857 | 17,061,207 | 1,326,728 | 42,815 | 61,755 | 279 | 91 |
| 1858 | 21,512,112 | 1,677,950 | 18,466 | 40,184 | 527 | 192 |
| 1859 | 21,427,836 | 1,743,402 | 1,603 | 3,430 | 1,702 | 692 |
| 1860 | 24,216,847 | 2,021,396 | 6,029 | 15,687 | 328 | 165 |
| 1861 | 23,846,536 | 2,089,454 | 35,652 | 74,025 | 12,895 | 3,715 |
| 1862 | 25,193,778 | 2,347,256 | 35,040 | 65,191 | 114,036 | 31,491 |
| 1863 | 25,579,596 | 2,049,474 | 14,774 | 28,664 | 3,167 | 922 |
| 1864 | 39,463,204 | 3,244,298 | 33,408 | 53,091 | 1,089 | 676 |
| 1865 | 44,049,533 | 3,303,525 | 11,728 | 14,380 | 256 | 127 |
| 1866 | 42,224,950 | 3,188,176 | 2,621 | 5,975 | 859 | 402 |
| 1867 | 51,135,939 | 3,816,667 | 18,126 | 33,909 | 127,896 | 30,146 |
| 1868 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 1869 | 54,256,581 | 3,355,204 | 126,250 | 234,971 | 105 | 32 |
| 1870 | 51,830,526 | 3,199,309 | 197,420 | 358,092 | 5,294 | 1,458 |
| 1871 | 76,070,663 | 4,687,271 | 270,794 | 467,639 | 22,352 | 5,850 |
| 1872 | 58,050,360 | 4,636,405 | 200,941 | 351,301 | 84,417 | 23,162 |
| 1873 | 74,573,097 | 5,723,337 | 135,080 | 229,854 | 22,153 | 6,797 |
| 1874 | 88,560,320 | 6,368,475 | 119,344 | 196,618 | 1,704 | 518 |
| 1875 | 84,492,492 | 6,068,671 | 121,005 | 197,359 | .. | .. |

* Information not available.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| | Frozen Meats. | Wool. | | Tallow. | | Wheat. | |
| | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | lbs. | £ | ewt. | £ | bushels. | £ |
| 1876 | .. | 106,125,503 | 6,406,133 | 98,389 | 168,362 | 30 | 11 |
| 1877 | .. | 98,157,084 | 5,658,001 | 52,544 | 88,123 | 24,219 | 8,673 |
| 1878 | .. | 100,905,105 | 5,772,497 | 62,336 | 98,360 | 131,554 | 38,309 |
| 1879 | .. | 94,619,879 | 5,236,240 | 103,770 | 148,911 | 495,297 | 120,928 |
| 1880 | .. | 111,509,915 | 6,372,306 | 134,022 | 191,531 | 2,378,097 | 539,421 |
| 1881 | .. | 100,822,535 | 5,327,971 | 175,940 | 246,544 | 2,981,852 | 666,129 |
| 1882 | .. | 106,478,094 | 5,829,690 | 122,380 | 189,052 | 2,180,410 | 594,853 |
| 1883 | .. | 108,289,348 | 5,981,149 | 132,640 | 230,887 | 1,079,945 | 291,326 |
| 1884 | .. | 118,878,172 | 6,308,567 | 151,200 | 255,366 | 6,499,237 | 1,361,594 |
| 1885 | .. | 105,286,578 | 4,987,047 | 117,640 | 150,596 | 1,838,633 | 361,648 |
| 1886 | .. | 107,342,816 | 4,975,046 | 113,360 | 117,024 | 426,833 | 90,901 |
| 1887 | .. | 114,513,950 | 5,037,021 | 83,980 | 80,789 | 1,673,565 | 332,936 |
| 1888 | .. | 117,068,238 | 5,101,698 | 155,020 | 154,948 | 2,197,718 | 427,073 |
| 1889 | .. | 134,701,877 | 5,886,149 | 149,140 | 148,793 | 46,267 | 10,271 |
| 1890 | .. | 131,941,074 | 5,862,011 | 162,140 | 156,535 | 505,025 | 95,930 |
| 1891 | .. | 162,601,864 | 7,070,661 | 155,660 | 160,414 | 4,040,770 | 781,523 |
| 1892 | 12,403 | 163,955,532 | 6,561,529 | 163,240 | 163,242 | 1,950,206 | 428,527 |
| 1893 | 74,732 | 149,504,691 | 5,066,636 | 219,800 | 227,715 | 3,542,031 | 553,878 |
| 1894 | 127,511 | 152,935,879 | 4,703,055 | 273,540 | 281,304 | 4,571,962 | 543,403 |
| 1895 | 209,179 | 160,996,936 | 5,059,804 | 243,360 | 243,215 | 2,656,833 | 301,601 |
| 1896 | 212,363 | 145,308,008 | 4,929,171 | 196,900 | 175,491 | 31 | 13 |
| 1897 | 174,024 | 122,320,906 | 3,967,098 | 179,280 | 160,299 | .. | .. |
| 1898 | 173,572 | 130,195,494 | 3,988,548 | 96,220 | 92,374 | 909,915 | 170,792 |
| 1899 | 359,759 | 119,659,672 | 5,614,118 | 143,240 | 137,198 | 7,873,918 | 1,088,001 |
| 1900 | 432,120 | 100,743,853 | 4,164,656 | 153,340 | 171,327 | 6,246,645 | 874,323 |
| 1901 | 406,913 | 131,037,619 | 4,333,526 | 87,780 | 98,599 | 10,356,095 | 1,418,232 |
| 1902 | 351,797 | 99,836,900 | 3,450,825 | 52,560 | 77,735 | 3,365,635 | 533,578 |
| 1903 | 342,133 | 83,341,449 | 3,147,829 | 37,798 | 46,499 | 459,741 | 72,303 |
| 1904 | 355,000 | 120,465,337 | 5,347,607 | 87,337 | 93,177 | 17,282,169 | 2,740,134 |
| 1905 | 518,543 | 122,411,706 | 5,314,316 | 122,757 | 137,656 | 12,422,755 | 2,089,223 |
| 1906 | 632,548 | 138,654,818 | 6,026,940 | 158,690 | 204,776 | 14,017,255 | 2,255,331 |
| 1907 | 660,486 | 164,348,150 | 7,237,716 | 137,660 | 205,758 | 10,663,603 | 1,761,236 |
| 1908 | 516,340 | 135,366,732 | 6,009,568 | 104,206 | 133,644 | 2,815,015 | 586,796 |
| 1909 | 503,027 | 162,578,874 | 7,004,623 | 160,927 | 214,080 | 13,657,928 | 2,798,269 |
| 1910 | 888,001 | 164,213,073 | 7,190,789 | 248,735 | 378,924 | 15,319,971 | 3,091,079 |
| 1911 | 941,406 | 159,955,473 | 6,255,599 | 334,937 | 480,256 | 20,351,479 | 3,592,534 |
| 1912 | 889,297 | 166,859,531 | 6,990,918 | 229,638 | 324,497 | 9,183,280 | 1,836,387 |
| 1913 | 1,565,061 | 143,391,292 | 6,282,291 | 258,969 | 371,316 | 11,220,525 | 2,053,454 |
| 1914* | 710,018 | 44,626,388 | 1,979,174 | 156,470 | 227,759 | 17,579,763 | 3,260,551 |
| 1914-15 | 1,779,952 | 115,324,566 | 5,237,304 | 143,695 | 192,400 | 786,432 | 160,642 |
| 1915-16 | 140,973 | 100,526,942 | 6,203,565 | 24,831 | 45,214 | 9,974,218 | 2,767,099 |
| 1916-17 | 630,494 | 84,127,550 | 6,149,212 | 106,260 | 246,091 | 18,089,912 | 4,177,726 |
| 1917-18 | 478,921 | 87,681,189 | 6,820,006 | 44,819 | 133,577 | 10,050,700 | 2,776,635 |

* To 30th June.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | Shipping. | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Flour. | | Hides and Skins. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| | tons. | £ | £ | | | | |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 12,754 | 140 | 13,424 |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 11,717 | 136 | 11,679 |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 | 20,352 |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | 262 | 43,416 | 232 | 34,334 |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 272 | 52,500 | 228 | 34,156 |
| 1842 | .. | .. | .. | 237 | 43,760 | 225 | 34,265 |
| 1843 | .. | .. | .. | 288 | 43,605 | 230 | 27,602 |
| 1844 | .. | .. | .. | 229 | 29,966 | 247 | 34,596 |
| 1845 | .. | .. | .. | 273 | 31,337 | 291 | 31,114 |
| 1846 | .. | .. | .. | 349 | 40,569 | 340 | 35,717 |
| 1847 | .. | .. | .. | 423 | 47,885 | 425 | 48,634 |
| 1848 | .. | .. | .. | 469 | 67,618 | 446 | 55,094 |
| 1849 | .. | .. | .. | 484 | 97,003 | 460 | 82,909 |
| 1850 | .. | .. | 1,245 | 555 | 108,030 | 508 | 87,087 |
| 1851 | ..* | ..* | .. | 712 | 129,426 | 658 | 111,005 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | 4,490 | 1,657 | 408,216 | 1,475 | 350,296 |
| 1853 | 289 | 6,350 | 4,289 | 2,594 | 721,473 | 2,268 | 664,867 |
| 1854 | 3,000 | 59,614 | 25,507 | 2,596 | 794,604 | 2,607 | 798,837 |
| 1855 | .. | .. | 35,597 | 1,907 | 551,726 | 1,995 | 581,557 |
| 1856 | 13 | 340 | 63,880 | 1,920 | 538,609 | 1,959 | 538,362 |
| 1857 | 52 | 1,780 | 188,170 | 2,190 | 694,584 | 2,207 | 684,526 |
| 1858 | 301 | 4,620 | 104,577 | 2,034 | 648,103 | 2,015 | 641,254 |
| 1859 | 367 | 6,989 | 157,006 | 2,026 | 634,131 | 2,056 | 661,518 |
| 1860 | 995 | 17,713 | 141,194 | 1,814 | 581,642 | 1,841 | 599,137 |
| 1861 | 3,566 | 53,428 | 93,156 | 1,778 | 549,195 | 1,820 | 540,807 |
| 1862 | 4,567 | 57,657 | 127,978 | 1,715 | 556,188 | 1,766 | 581,892 |
| 1863 | 3,994 | 52,292 | 103,731 | 1,739 | 624,061 | 1,782 | 618,052 |
| 1864 | 2,618 | 62,280 | 98,503 | 1,816 | 620,200 | 1,896 | 641,614 |
| 1865 | 1,377 | 30,280 | 79,312 | 1,743 | 580,973 | 1,823 | 599,351 |
| 1866 | 2,240 | 36,299 | 49,983 | 1,828 | 629,561 | 1,902 | 650,476 |
| 1867 | 4,759 | 61,002 | 29,565 | 1,631 | 574,222 | 1,720 | 597,219 |
| 1868 | ..* | ..* | ..* | 1,816 | 630,979 | 1,929 | 663,246 |
| 1869 | 1,551 | 20,787 | 48,636 | 1,965 | 684,576 | 1,970 | 693,188 |
| 1870 | 1,077 | 13,423 | 23,141 | 1,759 | 630,474 | 1,834 | 645,571 |
| 1871 | 1,512 | 22,849 | 34,452 | 1,763 | 626,258 | 1,854 | 651,824 |
| 1872 | 843 | 11,289 | 44,453 | 1,733 | 623,326 | 1,839 | 647,753 |
| 1873 | 3,284 | 42,902 | 45,760 | 1,818 | 710,782 | 1,854 | 716,839 |
| 1874 | 2,113 | 27,587 | 48,860 | 1,742 | 722,336 | 1,769 | 738,506 |
| 1875 | 189 | 2,042 | 40,505 | 1,846 | 794,459 | 1,871 | 782,223 |

* Information not available.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | Shipping. | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Flour. | | Hides and Skins. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | | Value. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| | tons. | £ | £ | | | | |
| 1876 | 172 | 2,307 | 54,429 | 1,773 | 773,087 | 1,832 | 807,407 |
| 1877 | 3,092 | 43,414 | 32,771 | 1,893 | 898,778 | 1,921 | 891,253 |
| 1878 | 2,588 | 30,290 | 18,577 | 1,784 | 894,725 | 1,825 | 901,633 |
| 1879 | 2,950 | 31,663 | 45,968 | 1,706 | 899,085 | 1,718 | 914,219 |
| 1880 | 11,742 | 113,404 | 86,127 | 1,648 | 1,006,478 | 1,688 | 1,028,721 |
| 1881 | 8,959 | 90,363 | 105,351 | 1,788 | 1,155,746 | 1,775 | 1,131,917 |
| 1882 | 9,258 | 104,190 | 129,881 | 1,767 | 1,288,021 | 1,754 | 1,279,641 |
| 1883 | 3,141 | 35,746 | 115,880 | 1,695 | 1,399,465 | 1,738 | 1,427,757 |
| 1884 | 7,877 | 67,580 | 134,042 | 1,718 | 1,523,702 | 1,733 | 1,539,413 |
| 1885 | 6,315 | 50,204 | 88,675 | 1,860 | 1,582,647 | 1,832 | 1,582,867 |
| 1886 | 1,264 | 12,572 | 99,449 | 2,046 | 1,804,395 | 2,073 | 1,846,141 |
| 1887 | 1,722 | 16,440 | 101,909 | 2,057 | 1,864,211 | 2,044 | 1,881,043 |
| 1888 | 4,319 | 39,078 | 178,539 | 2,295 | 2,118,521 | 2,230 | 2,069,329 |
| 1889 | 800 | 9,322 | 210,212 | 2,322 | 2,206,715 | 2,364 | 2,267,315 |
| 1890 | 7,323 | 68,036 | 163,258 | 2,076 | 2,119,171 | 2,078 | 2,128,895 |
| 1891 | 9,073 | 83,087 | 209,909 | 2,102 | 2,269,708 | 2,127 | 2,307,407 |
| 1892 | 2,759 | 26,467 | 295,401 | 1,890 | 2,164,425 | 1,890 | 2,169,865 |
| 1893 | 3,469 | 26,927 | 377,832 | 1,657 | 1,969,956 | 1,666 | 1,985,500 |
| 1894 | 4,948 | 28,761 | 248,227 | 1,838 | 2,124,311 | 1,817 | 2,093,470 |
| 1895 | 4,374 | 27,207 | 279,510 | 1,706 | 2,141,400 | 1,689 | 2,133,775 |
| 1896 | 119 | 1,305 | 287,861 | 1,693 | 2,247,741 | 1,716 | 2,264,274 |
| 1897 | 57 | 794 | 316,179 | 1,705 | 2,404,859 | 1,712 | 2,399,868 |
| 1898 | 3,228 | 29,066 | 348,554 | 1,773 | 2,434,600 | 1,782 | 2,441,469 |
| 1899 | 6,629 | 51,679 | 442,667 | 1,787 | 2,624,507 | 1,782 | 2,638,867 |
| 1900 | 21,672 | 132,398 | 271,691 | 1,928 | 2,901,619 | 1,935 | 2,912,696 |
| 1901 | 23,639 | 144,007 | 330,355 | 2,175 | 3,357,008 | 2,123 | 3,288,942 |
| 1902 | 8,839 | 68,086 | 479,735 | 2,187 | 3,352,738 | 2,174 | 3,355,989 |
| 1903 | 255 | 2,439 | 607,244 | 2,061 | 3,389,881 | 2,066 | 3,422,565 |
| 1904 | 41,491 | 310,574 | 480,523 | 2,267 | 3,897,251 | 2,262 | 3,873,616 |
| 1905 | 72,567 | 539,041 | 729,282 | 2,170 | 3,962,493 | 2,112 | 3,835,369 |
| 1906 | 69,792 | 508,656 | 928,767 | 2,163 | 4,037,349 | 2,160 | 4,041,400 |
| 1907 | 70,508 | 534,467 | 1,009,181 | 2,219 | 4,203,614 | 2,216 | 4,192,360 |
| 1908 | 53,458 | 461,534 | 835,225 | 2,293 | 4,488,768 | 2,290 | 4,472,302 |
| 1909 | 71,494 | 642,508 | 1,088,384 | 2,174 | 4,506,973 | 2,157 | 4,514,298 |
| 1910 | 68,766 | 609,960 | 1,296,516 | 2,308 | 4,952,273 | 2,312 | 4,954,773 |
| 1911 | 79,684 | 629,427 | 1,089,451 | 2,335 | 5,148,184 | 2,347 | 5,156,952 |
| 1912 | 68,782 | 600,267 | 1,329,400 | 2,399 | 5,426,146 | 2,385 | 5,410,801 |
| 1913 | 84,689 | 710,416 | 1,688,409 | 2,481 | 5,950,035 | 2,469 | 5,902,277 |
| 1914* | 48,113 | 398,442 | 552,211 | 1,281 | 3,150,689 | 1,297 | 3,208,400 |
| 1914-15 | 21,058 | 191,214 | 885,075 | 2,324 | 5,290,063 | 2,329 | 5,308,817 |
| 1915-16 | 55,600 | 653,490 | 534,440 | 2,392 | 4,935,129 | 2,385 | 4,902,245 |
| 1916-17 | 101,991 | 1,213,751 | 548,736 | 1,962 | 4,042,819 | 1,967 | 4,050,095 |
| 1917-18 | 138,180 | 1,529,789 | 478,236 | 1,721 | 2,871,343 | 1,724 | 2,873,770 |

* To 30th June.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

| Year. | Postage. | | | Electric Telegraphs. | | | Tele- phones. |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of Wire. | Number of Telegrams. | Number of Subscribers. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 1 | 1,050 | 1,355 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 1 | 7,424 | 2,795 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 1 | 16,418 | 22,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 2 | 32,163 | 70,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 3 | 56,704 | 120,227 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 3 | 97,490 | 147,160 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 8 | 129,476 | 155,497 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 13 | 117,072 | 134,124 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 14 | 127,168 | 150,602 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 14 | 139,402 | 204,620 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 16 | 177,821 | 249,651 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 27 | 209,798 | 310,004 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 36 | 261,556 | 322,768 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 40 | 381,651 | 381,158 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 44 | 504,425 | 456,741 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 46 | 972,176 | 709,837 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 62 | 2,038,999 | 1,618,789 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854 | 95 | 2,674,384 | 2,394,941 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 89 | 2,990,992 | 2,349,656 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 125 | 3,220,614 | 2,906,141 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 152 | 3,899,981 | 2,981,970 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1858 | 232 | 5,025,820 | 4,264,691 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 263 | 6,649,288 | 5,051,402 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1860 | 311 | 8,116,302 | 5,683,023 | 33 | .. | 166,803 | .. |
| 1861 | 369 | 6,109,929 | 4,277,179 | 47 | .. | 184,688 | .. |
| 1862 | 408 | 6,276,623 | 4,909,219 | 57 | .. | 211,685 | .. |
| 1863 | 437 | 6,636,291 | 4,930,646 | 66 | 2,586 | 234,520 | .. |
| 1864 | 475 | 6,790,244 | 5,671,545 | 70 | 2,626 | 256,380 | .. |
| 1865 | 525 | 7,485,808 | 6,037,529 | 79 | 3,111 | 279,741 | .. |
| 1866 | 555 | 8,631,133 | 5,438,338 | 78 | 3,111 | 277,788 | .. |
| 1867 | 583 | 9,567,990 | 4,907,819 | 83 | 3,171 | 235,648 | .. |
| 1868 | 633 | 9,749,716 | 4,974,102 | 86 | 3,171 | 254,288 | .. |
| 1869 | 651 | 10,582,711 | 5,251,327 | 91 | 3,368 | 276,742 | .. |
| 1870 | 677 | 11,133,283 | 5,287,482 | 95 | 3,371 | 454,598* | .. |
| 1871 | 706 | 11,716,166 | 5,172,970 | 96 | 3,472 | 537,398 | .. |
| 1872 | 733 | 12,941,095 | 5,490,772 | 117 | 3,634 | 639,960 | .. |
| 1873 | 764 | 14,475,085 | 6,080,007 | 135 | 3,928 | 718,167 | .. |
| 1874 | 802 | 15,738,888 | 6,866,918 | 148 | 4,293 | 701,080 | .. |
| 1875 | 855 | 17,134,101 | 7,552,912 | 164 | 4,510 | 732,869 | .. |

* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—continued.

| Year. | Postage. | | | Electric Telegraphs. | | | Tele- phones. |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of Wire. | Number of Telegrams. | Number of Sub- scribers. |
| 1876 | 886 | 18,963,503* | 9,010,147 | 181 | 4,745 | 801,946 | ... |
| 1877 | 948 | 20,910,958 | 9,809,064 | 206 | 5,200 | 919,985 | ... |
| 1878 | 1,007 | 22,324,931 | 10,697,331 | 233 | 5,404 | 1,003,654 | ... |
| 1879 | 1,069 | 23,215,648 | 10,075,407 | 257 | 5,736 | 1,010,116 | ... |
| 1880 | 1,100 | 24,195,149 | 10,640,540 | 284 | 6,019 | 1,160,912 | ... |
| 1881 | 1,158 | 26,308,347 | 11,440,732 | 302 | 6,626 | 1,281,749 | ... |
| 1882 | 1,218 | 28,877,977 | 12,383,928 | 337 | 6,922 | 1,418,769 | ... |
| 1883 | 1,295 | 30,962,167 | 13,982,222 | 365 | 7,271 | 1,474,972 | ... |
| 1884 | 1,342 | 33,403,884 | 15,143,067 | 401 | 8,850 | 1,181,433† | ... |
| 1885 | 1,384 | 36,061,880 | 16,277,108 | 411 | 9,617 | 1,624,666‡ | ... |
| 1886 | 1,429 | 38,392,414 | 17,482,490 | 420 | 10,111 | 2,023,858 | ... |
| 1887 | 1,492 | 41,287,972 | 18,869,055 | 515 | 10,175 | 2,260,480 | 1,121 § |
| 1888 | 1,544 | 47,700,776 | 21,702,876 | 601 | 10,360 | 2,743,938 | 1,637 |
| 1889 | 1,592 | 48,097,268 | 20,662,732 | 656 | 12,880 | 2,885,919 | 1,988 |
| 1890 | 1,671 | 62,526,448 | 22,729,005 | 748 | 13,499 | 3,114,783 | 2,307 |
| 1891 | 1,729 | \|\| | \|\| | 787 | 13,989 | 3,065,351 | 2,439 |
| 1892 | 1,766 | \|\| | \|\| | 780 | 14,038 | 2,725,860 | 2,414 |
| 1893 | 1,733 | \|\| | \|\| | 777 | 14,220 | 2,478,151 | 2,308 |
| 1894 | 1,719 | \|\| | \|\| | 793 | 14,420 | 2,366,365 | 2,398 |
| 1895 | 1,560 | \|\| | \|\| | 772 | 14,409 | 2,036,449 | 2,609 |
| 1896 | 1,551 | \|\| | \|\| | 791 | 14,389 | 1,872,615 | 2,754 |
| 1897 | 1,572 | \|\| | \|\| | 778 | 14,374 | 1,821,634 | 3,088 |
| 1898 | 1,581 | \|\| | \|\| | 782 | 14,536 | 1,806,184 | 3,630 |
| 1899 | 1,593 | \|\| | \|\| | 830 | 14,922 | 1,889,488 | 4,407 |
| 1900 | 1,615 | 74,291,204 | 25,466,342 | 824 | 15,198 | 1,993,009 | 5,136 |
| 1901 | 1,637 | 83,273,826 | 27,104,344 | 843 | 15,356 | 2,057,680 | 6,049 |
| 1902 | 1,645 | 97,657,473 | 28,191,214 | 875 | 15,611 | 2,094,757 | 6,847 |
| 1903 | 1,646 | 99,502,211 | 31,647,278 | 878 | 15,883 | 2,233,698 | 7,610 |
| 1904 | 1,652 | 103,215,210 | 32,446,066 | 881 | 16,240 | 2,201,310 | 8,429 |
| 1905 | 1,655 | 111,180,179 | 29,908,196 | 969 | 16,082 | 2,256,482 | 9,259 |
| 1906 | 1,659 | 116,459,106 | 29,936,787 | 1,055 | 14,950 | 2,488,719 | 10,424 |
| 1907 | 1,656 | 122,508,040 | 27,959,631 | 1,115 | 15,326 | 2,567,289 | 12,935 |
| 1908 | 1,633 | 128,985,872 | 33,187,382 | 1,212 | 15,516 | 2,580,118 | 14,868 |
| 1909 | 1,642 | 133,601,053 | 32,294,427 | 1,258 | 16,386 | 2,556,600 | 16,673 |
| 1910 | 1,657 | 143,483,191 | \|\| | 1,374 | 16,405 | 2,757,737 | 20,236 |
| 1911 | 1,720 | 159,092,001 | 36,125,728 | 1,455 | 17,403 | 2,894,664 | 22,859 |
| 1912 | 1,730 | 175,588,805 | 37,826,929 | 1,538 | 18,649 | 2,969,237 | 26,562 |
| 1913 | 1,749 | 189,975,987 | 40,950,516 | 1,648 | 19,403 | 2,971,041 | 30,640 |
| 1914 | 1,816 | 188,440,698 | 40,737,663 | 1,748 | 26,146 | 3,267,195 | 34,071 |
| 1915-16 | 1,787 | 191,427,078 | 40,246,088 | 1,796 | 28,906 | 3,335,026 | 36,372 |
| 1916-17 | 1,782 | 201,093,447 | 43,175,024 | 1,711 | 29,446 | 3,428,871 | 38,025 |
| 1917-18 | 1,726 | 197,830,163 | 36,695,699 | 1,695 | 29,606 | 3,532,430 | 40,754 |

* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.
† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.
‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.
§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.
|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

| Year. | Railways. | | | | | Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship. |
|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Miles Opened. | Capital Cost. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Train Miles Travelled. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128 |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187 |
| 1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 349 |
| 1856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 473 |
| 1857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 587 |
| 1858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 645 |
| 1859 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 |
| 1860 | * | * | 211,557 | * | * | 874 |
| 1861 | * | * | 291,382 | * | * | 989 |
| 1862 | 214 | * | 435,740 | * | 936,404 | 1,137 |
| 1863 | 214 | * | 579,920 | * | 1,198,524 | 1,352 |
| 1864 | 272 | * | 646,539 | * | 1,587,842 | 1,531 |
| 1865 | 271 | * | 717,161 | * | 1,477,323 | 1,695 |
| 1866 | 271 | * | 724,186 | * | 1,543,702 | 1,766 |
| 1867 | 271 | * | 678,179 | * | 1,488,737 | 1,874 |
| 1868 | 271 | 10,116,785 | 712,766 | * | 1,538,964 | 1,870 |
| 1869 | 271 | 10,164,618 | 758,470 | * | 1,563,274 | 1,967 |
| 1870 | 274 | } 10,327,403 { | 699,273 | * | 1,495,719 | 2,134 |
| 1871 | 276† | | 401,389† | * | 917,960† | 2,210 |
| 1872 | 329 | 11,108,950 | 771,638 | * | 1,571,682 | 2,295 |
| 1873 | 377 | 11,671,870 | 857,745 | 407,814 | 1,766,717 | 2,284 |
| 1874 | 457 | 12,557,618 | 1,016,925 | 466,516 | 2,109,227 | 2,455 |
| 1875 | 603 | 14,106,068 | 1,091,937 | 571,478 | 2,502,838 | 2,519 |
| 1876 | 719† | 15,063,430 | 1,730,034† | 843,508† | 4,015,197† | 2,602 |
| 1877 | 950 | 16,608,734 | 1,319,638 | 685,696 | 3,271,007 | 2,715 |
| 1878 | 1,052 | 17,544,482 | 1,391,701 | 729,043 | 3,633,190 | 2,815 |
| 1879 | 1,125 | 17,793,000 | 1,383,650 | 742,617 | 4,002,624 | 2,890 |
| 1880 | 1,199 | 18,041,295 | 1,492,917 | 814,075 | 4,380,802 | 3,307 |
| 1881 | 1,247 | 18,603,830 | 1,665,209 | 913,572 | 4,633,267 | 3,439 |
| 1882 | 1,355 | 19,797,975 | 1,781,078 | 1,098,599 | 5,069,339 | 3,518 |
| 1883 | 1,562 | 21,602,922 | 1,898,311 | 1,273,922 | 5,701,513 | 3,698 |
| 1884 | 1,663 | 22,070,300 | 2,196,149 | 1,335,800 | 6,947,876 | 3,735 |
| 1885 | 1,676 | 22,851,141 | 2,181,932 | 1,277,425 | 6,849,818 | 4,131 |

* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—continued.

| Year. | Railways. | | | | | Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship. |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Miles Opened. | Capital Cost. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Train Miles Travelled. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1886 | 1,743 | 23,903,893 | 2,329,126 | 1,310,538 | 7,256,703 | 4,098 |
| 1887 | 1,880 | 25,297,524 | 2,453,078 | 1,427,116 | 7,991,378 | 4,223 |
| 1888 | 2,018 | 27,468,258 | 2,756,049 | 1,753,019 | 9,082,312 | 4,295 |
| 1889 | 2,199 | 29,125,280 | 3,110,140 | 1,945,837 | 10,680,743 | 4,592 |
| 1890 | 2,471 | 32,588,375 | 3,131,866 | 2,132,158 | 11,773,152 | 4,583 |
| 1891 | 2,764 | 35,518,871 | 3,298,567 | 2,310,645 | 12,249,747 | 4,733 |
| 1892 | 2,904 | 37,048,300 | 3,095,122 | 2,138,139 | 11,807,677 | 4,591 |
| 1893 | 2,959 | 37,451,487 | 2,925,948 | 1,850,291 | 10,775,134 | 4,760 |
| 1894 | 3,004 | 37,660,304 | 2,726,159 | 1,635,419 | 10,145,307 | 4,828 |
| 1895 | 3,104 | 37,909,626 | 2,581,591 | 1,543,393 | 9,567,453 | 4,809 |
| 1896 | 3,106 | 38,102,855 | 2,401,392 | 1,546,475 | 8,989,391 | 4,893 |
| 1897 | 3,113 | 38,325,517 | 2,615,935 | 1,563,805 | 9,228,687 | 4,872 |
| 1898 | 3,113 | 38,593,205 | 2,608,896 | 1,646,054 | 9,239,657 | 5,022 |
| 1899 | 3,122 | 38,974,410 | 2,873,729 | 1,797,726 | 9,714,298 | 4,893 |
| 1900 | 3,186 | 39,496,247 | 3,025,162 | 1,902,540 | 10,107,549 | 5,037 |
| 1901 | 3,229 | 39,845,667 | 3,337,797 | 2,075,239 | 11,066,016 | 5,093 |
| 1902 | 3,266 | 40,570,204 | 3,367,843 | 2,166,119 | 11,284,944 | * |
| 1903 | 3,401 | 40,965,849 | 3,046,858 | 2,032,087 | 10,286,272 | 4,543 |
| 1904 | 3,429 | 41,216,026 | 3,438,141 | 2,022,403 | 9,172,644 | 4,564 |
| 1905 | 3,442 | 41,259,387 | 3,582,266 | 2,222,279 | 9,023,365 | 4,465 |
| 1906 | 3,446 | 41,404,947 | 3,789,068 | 2,217,343 | 9,392,069 | 4,605 |
| 1907 | 3,447 | 41,547,223 | 4,022,231 | 2,370,695 | 10,339,691 | 4,787 |
| 1908 | 3,447 | 41,919,376 | 3,883,742 | 2,450,318 | 10,718,415 | 4,746 |
| 1909 | 3,463 | 42,392,007 | 4,189,065 | 2,523,929 | 11,628,792 | 4,857 |
| 1910 | 3,544 | 43,091,478 | 4,455,748 | 2,827,735 | 12,045,866 | 4,748 |
| 1911 | 3,576 | 44,021,212 | 4,909,062 | 3,109,323 | 13,319,572 | 4,887 |
| 1912 | 3,675 | 45,603,114 | 5,233,979 | 3,455,086 | 14,203,681 | 4,946 |
| 1913 | 3,700 | 47,076,911 | 5,222,271 | 3,605,001 | 14,648,489 | 4,993 |
| 1914 | 3,888 | 49,311,907 | 5,581,474 | 3,886,348 | 15,570,098 | 5,173 |
| 1915 | 3,928 | 51,620,187 | 5,183,687 | 4,258,316 | 15,880,677 | 5,134 |
| 1916 | 4,153 | 54,560,106 | 5,730,743 | 4,141,588 | 14,424,357 | 5,059 |
| 1917 | 4,176 | 55,808,163 | 5,980,638 | 4,305,958 | 14,594,775 | 5,042 |
| 1918 | 4,205 | 56,694,141 | 6,593,873 | 4,603,905 | 14,147,896 | .. |

* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars on Rolls. | | | Melbourne University. | |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | State. | Private. | Total. | State. | Private. | Total. | Number Matriculated. | Number of Direct Graduates. |
| 1851 | * | * | 129 | * | * | 7,060 | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 98 | 17 | 115 | 7,369 | 472 | 7,841 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 152 | 54 | 206 | 11,270 | 1,763 | 13,033 | .. | .. |
| 1854 | 259 | 132 | 391 | 17,378 | 2,729 | 20,107 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | * | * | 438 | * | * | 24,478 | 16 | .. |
| 1856 | * | * | 455 | * | * | 26,323 | 7 | 3 |
| 1857 | 540 | 135 | 675 | * | * | 36,671 | 9 | .. |
| 1858 | 595 | 145 | 740 | 38,887 | 3,545 | 42,432 | 2 | 9 |
| 1859 | 605 | 167 | 772 | 42,361 | 3,904 | 46,265 | 15 | 2 |
| 1860 | 665 | 221 | 886 | 46,687 | 4,981 | 51,668 | 10 | 6 |
| 1861 | 671 | 211 | 882 | 51,345 | 5,128 | 56,473 | 14 | 5 |
| 1862 | 673 | 316 | 989 | 57,151 | 8,390 | 65,541 | 23 | 12 |
| 1863 | 648 | 371 | 1,019 | 58,519 | 11,100 | 69,619 | 28 | 8 |
| 1864 | 647 | 300 | 947 | 56,982 | 9,163 | 66,145 | 31 | 12 |
| 1865 | 694 | 386 | 1,080 | 62,215 | 11,384 | 73,599 | 27 | 8 |
| 1866 | 730 | 476 | 1,206 | 66,037 | 15,192 | 81,229 | 35 | 11 |
| 1867 | 780 | 605 | 1,385 | 71,795 | 19,541 | 91,336 | 34 | 10 |
| 1868 | 802 | 628 | 1,430 | 77,245 | 20,639 | 97,884 | 47 | 13 |
| 1869 | 839 | 883 | 1,722 | 121,764 | 30,080 | 151,844 | 53 | 17 |
| 1870 | 908 | 959 | 1,867 | 123,385 | 30,968 | 154,353 | 82 | 10 |
| 1871 | 988 | 1,062 | 2,050 | 131,145 | 34,131 | 165,276 | 93 | 19 |
| 1872 | 1,048 | 888 | 1,936 | 135,962 | 24,781 | 160,743 | 88 | 14 |
| 1873 | 1,078 | 653 | 1,731 | 207,826 | 18,428 | 226,254 | 98 | 21 |
| 1874 | 1,111 | 610 | 1,721 | 216,144 | 22,448 | 238,592 | 118 | 24 |
| 1875 | 1,320 | 565 | 1,885 | 220,533 | 27,481 | 248,014 | 93 | 29 |
| 1876 | 1,498 | 645 | 2,143 | 231,560 | 28,847 | 260,407 | 73 | 28 |
| 1877 | 1,626 | 530 | 2,156 | 234,519 | 28,422 | 262,941 | 103 | 26 |
| 1878 | 1,664 | 585 | 2,249 | 231,169 | 35,873 | 267,042 | 114 | 24 |
| 1879 | 1,713 | 568 | 2,281 | 227,775 | 34,824 | 262,599 | 112 | 56 |
| 1880 | 1,810 | 643 | 2,453 | 229,723 | 28,134 | 257,857 | 151 | 49 |
| 1881 | 1,757 | 645 | 2,402 | 231,423 | 34,062 | 265,485 | 172 | 55 |
| 1882 | 1,762 | 655 | 2,417 | 222,945 | 34,443 | 257,388 | 135 | 73 |
| 1883 | 1,777 | 670 | 2,447 | 222,428 | 35,773 | 258,201 | 128 | 64 |
| 1884 | 1,803 | 655 | 2,458 | 222,054 | 35,115 | 257,169 | 173 | 80 |
| 1885 | 1,826 | 665 | 2,491 | 224,685 | 34,787 | 259,472 | 154 | 77 |
| 1886 | 1,870 | 691 | 2,561 | 230,576 | 35,811 | 266,387 | 154 | 102 |
| 1887 | 1,911 | 749 | 2,660 | 230,882 | 37,823 | 268,705 | 178 | 115 |
| 1888 | 1,933 | 753 | 2,686 | 242,046 | 40,291 | 282,337 | 146 | 117 |
| 1889 | 2,062 | 782 | 2,844 | 250,429 | 40,181 | 290,610 | 192 | 129 |
| 1890 | 2,170 | 791 | 2,961 | 250,097 | 40,181 | 290,278 | 154 | 99 |

* Information not available.

EDUCATION—continued.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars on Rolls. | | | Melbourne University. | |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | State. | Private. | Total. | State. | Private. | Total. | Number Matriculated. | Number of Direct Graduates. |
| 1891 | 2,233 | 759 | 2,992 | 253,469 | 37,203 | 290,672 | 209 | 122 |
| 1892 | 2,140 | 745 | 2,885 | 249,786 | 36,344 | 286,130 | 220 | 127 |
| 1893 | 2,038 | 826 | 2,864 | 236,508 | 35,742 | 272,250 | 134 | 116 |
| 1894 | 1,956 | 807 | 2,823 | 231,321 | 38,062 | 269,383 | 145 | 105 |
| 1895 | 1,922 | 938 | 2,860 | 232,052 | 40,193 | 272,245 | 141 | 141 |
| 1896 | 1,886 | 930 | 2,816 | 235,617 | 42,044 | 277,661 | 129 | 122 |
| 1897 | 1,877 | 929 | 2,806 | 238,308 | 42,899 | 281,207 | 152 | 145 |
| 1898 | 1,877 | 945 | 2,822 | 238,357 | 43,926 | 282,283 | 117 | 147 |
| 1899 | 1,892 | 901 | 2,793 | 239,732 | 52,318 | 292,050 | 108 | 131 |
| 1900 | 1,948 | 884 | 2,832 | 243,667 | 48,483 | 292,150 | 101 | 124 |
| 1901 | 1,967 | 862 | 2,829 | * | * | * | 137 | 200 |
| 1902 | 2,041 | 872 | 2,913 | 257,355 | 43,182 | 300,537 | 124 | 122 |
| 1903 | 1,988 | 798 | 2,786 | 251,655 | 45,650 | 297,305 | 111 | 136 |
| 1904 | 1,928 | 787 | 2,715 | 241,145 | 45,077 | 286,222 | 131 | 152 |
| 1905 | 1,935 | 771 | 2,706 | 234,614 | 45,936 | 280,550 | 195 | 112 |
| 1906 | 1,953 | 757 | 2,710 | 229,179 | 52,193 | 281,372 | 197 | 166 |
| 1907 | 1,974 | 751 | 2,725 | 231,759 | 53,371 | 285,130 | 227 | 146 |
| 1908 | 2,017 | 696 | 2,713 | 233,893 | 54,036 | 287,929 | 202 | 167 |
| 1909 | 2,035 | 678 | 2,713 | 233,337 | 53,821 | 287,158 | 230 | 199 |
| 1910 | 2,036 | 641 | 2,677 | 235,042 | 54,740 | 289,782 | 287 | 201 |
| 1911 | 2,059 | 587 | 2,646 | 234,766 | 55,893 | 290,659 | 283 | 243 |
| 1912 | 2,093 | 548 | 2,641 | 238,111 | 56,035 | 294,146 | 315 | 184 |
| 1913 | 2,127 | 519 | 2,646 | 241,042 | 57,698 | 298,740 | 287 | 260 |
| 1914 | 2,175 | 512 | 2,687 | 246,447 | 58,886 | 305,333 | 364 | 305 |
| 1915 | 2,227 | 509 | 2,736 | 250,264 | 60,865 | 311,129 | 316 | 347 |
| 1916 | 2,225 | 495 | 2,720 | 257,726 | 64,830 | 322,556 | 364 | 302 |
| 1917 | 2,202 | 495 | 2,697 | 254,033 | 64,369 | 318,402 | 373 | 241 |

* Information not available.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

| Year. | Friendly Societies. | | | | Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries). | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Branches. | Average Number of Members. | Receipts. | Amount of Funds. | Number. | Number of Hands Employed. | Value of Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1851 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 83 | .. | .. |
| 1852 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 228 | .. | .. |
| 1854 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 192 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 278 | .. | .. |
| 1856 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 290 | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 21 | 1,698 | 4,948 | 8,210 | 474 | .. | .. |
| 1858 | 29 | 2,272 | 7,107 | 13,405 | 507 | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 53 | 3,876 | 13,139 | 16,755 | 500 | .. | .. |
| 1860 | 61 | 5,028 | 20,084 | 26,421 | 566 | 5,467 | .. |
| 1861 | 87 | 7,166 | 30,452 | 36,665 | 531 | .. | .. |
| 1862 | 124 | 9,995 | 28,446 | 54,038 | 703 | .. | .. |
| 1863 | 157 | 13,085 | 45,837 | 78,197 | 823 | 7,369 | .. |
| 1864 | 186 | 13,906 | 48,655 | 84,803 | 704 | 7,046 | .. |
| 1865 | 313 | 22,796 | 81,083 | 116,418 | 900 | 10,059 | .. |
| 1866 | 362 | 24,752 | 86,797 | 135,480 | 983 | 11,488 | .. |
| 1867 | 401 | 26,181 | 91,420 | 154,226 | 1,104 | 14,230 | .. |
| 1868 | 441 | 28,596 | 102,854 | 163,949 | 1,316 | 16,612 | .. |
| 1869 | 507 | 32,091 | 112,589 | 182,286 | 1,530 | 18,720 | .. |
| 1870 | 592 | 34,224 | 117,295 | 186,384 | 1,579 | 17,630 | .. |
| 1871 | 590 | 35,706 | 123,070 | 213,004 | 1,740 | 19,468 | .. |
| 1872 | 683 | 42,401 | 142,015 | 240,593 | 1,770 | 21,493 | .. |
| 1873 | 720 | 44,602 | 151,603 | 261,630 | 1,803 | 24,411 | .. |
| 1874 | 710 | 42,664 | 138,034 | 266,073 | 2,104 | 27,959 | .. |
| 1875 | 757 | 45,920 | 161,653 | 333,057 | 2,241 | 29,821 | .. |
| 1876 | 761 | 45,957 | 163,593 | 351,284 | 2,302 | 31,478 | .. |
| 1877 | 703 | 43,330 | 152,508 | 360,269 | 2,370 | 32,688 | .. |
| 1878 | 756 | 45,552 | 163,192 | 398,624 | 2,343 | 33,278 | .. |
| 1879 | 766 | 45,521 | 170,835 | 423,238 | 2,239 | 33,247 | .. |
| 1880 | 748 | 45,876 | 171,987 | 450,719 | 2,468 | 38,178 | 13,370,836 |
| 1881 | 759 | 47,908 | 180,460 | 475,954 | 2,488 | 43,209 | .. |
| 1882 | 762 | 51,045 | 194,835 | 505,001 | 2,612 | 45,698 | .. |
| 1883 | 776 | 55,081 | 211,623 | 544,076 | 2,777 | 46,857 | .. |
| 1884 | 788 | 58,859 | 228,509 | 589,211 | 2,856 | 49,393 | .. |
| 1885 | 817 | 62,173 | 236,432 | 633,696 | 2,813 | 49,297 | .. |
| 1886 | 856 | 66,805 | 261,144 | 686,858 | 2,770 | 45,773 | .. |
| 1887 | 891 | 70,998 | 268,724 | 730,174 | 2,854 | 49,084 | .. |
| 1888 | 930 | 75,586 | 282,622 | 776,329 | 2,975 | 54,488 | .. |
| 1889 | 969 | 81,710 | 303,894 | 846,486 | 3,137 | 57,432 | .. |
| 1890 | 1,003 | 86,450 | 322,747 | 909,504 | 3,104 | 56,369 | 22,390,251 |

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

| Year. | Friendly Societies. | | | | Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries). | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Branches. | Average Number of Members. | Receipts. | Amount of Funds. | Number. | Number of Hands Employed. | Value of Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1891 | 1,048 | 89,269 | 340,173 | 961,933 | 3,141 | 52,225 | .. |
| 1892 | 1,061 | 88,703 | 321,567 | 1,011,327 | 2,952 | 43,192 | .. |
| 1893 | 1,064 | 84,504 | 307,009 | 1,048,744 | 2,677 | 39,473 | .. |
| 1894 | 1,075 | 80,604 | 305,286 | 1,080,028 | 2,632 | 41,000 | .. |
| 1895 | 1,069 | 79,258 | 313,370 | 1,117,318 | 2,804 | 46,095 | .. |
| 1896 | 1,074 | 80,001 | 309,506 | 1,155,408 | 2,810 | 50,448 | .. |
| 1897 | 1,090 | 82,629 | 313,202 | 1,190,533 | 2,760 | 52,701 | .. |
| 1898 | 1,102 | 87,018 | 327,555 | 1,221,210 | 2,869 | 54,778 | .. |
| 1899 | 1,124 | 92,044 | 350,423 | 1,258,699 | 3,027 | 60,070 | .. |
| 1900 | 1,132 | 96,802 | 372,631 | 1,318,165 | 3,097 | 64,207 | 19,478,780 |
| 1901 | 1,176 | 101,045 | 378,040 | 1,370,604 | 3,249 | 66,529 | .. |
| 1902 | 1,209 | 104,410 | 377,931 | 1,420,257 | 4,003 | 73,063 | .. |
| 1903 | 1,236 | 105,784 | 389,679 | 1,481,730 | 4,151 | 73,229 | .. |
| 1904 | 1,266 | 107,213 | 406,847 | 1,549,919 | 4,208 | 76,287 | 23,126,180 |
| 1905 | 1,306 | 110,063 | 413,381 | 1,626,555 | 4,264 | 80,235 | 25,200,648 |
| 1906 | 1,351 | 114,059 | 436,161 | 1,708,346 | 4,360 | 85,229 | 28,102,480 |
| 1907 | 1,376 | 120,002 | 452,323 | 1,793,186 | 4,530 | 90,903 | 30,399,945 |
| 1908 | 1,422 | 126,746 | 481,197 | 1,887,891 | 4,608 | 93,808 | 30,787,760 |
| 1909 | 1,441 | 133,194 | 523,871 | 2,012,417 | 4,755 | 97,355 | 32,898,235 |
| 1910 | 1,475 | 139,308 | 534,616 | 2,122,602 | 4,873 | 102,176 | 36,660,854 |
| 1911 | 1,498 | 145,439 | 559,585 | 2,246,396 | 5,126 | 111,948 | 41,747,863 |
| 1912 | 1,505 | 151,262 | 580,371 | 2,361,464 | 5,263 | 116,108 | 45,410,773 |
| 1913 | 1,501 | 155,601 | 606,785 | 2,490,957 | 5,613 | 118,744 | 47,936,647 |
| 1914 | 1,524 | 158,511 | 620,765 | 2,644,216 | 5,650 | 118,399 | 49,439,985 |
| 1915 | 1,533 | 158,746 | 634,649 | 2,775,787 | 5,413 | 113,834 | 51,466,093 |
| 1916 | 1,522 | 157,819 | 672,650 | 2,912,178 | 5,445 | 116,970 | 60,047,284 |
| 1917 | 1,516 | 158,035 | 653,055 | 3,017,503 | 5,627 | 118,241 | 67,066,715 |

NOTE.—Until 1879 the figures given do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Crime.—Number of Persons— | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Taken into Custody. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. | Executed. |
| 1836 | 75 | 155 | 41,332 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 524 | 13,272 | 310,946 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 2,372 | 50,837 | 782,283 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 4,065 | 100,792 | 1,404,333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1843 | 6,278 | 167,156 | 1,602,798 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 7,076 | 187,873 | 1,860,912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 9,289 | 231,602 | 1,792,527 | 3,986 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 11,400 | 290,439 | 2,996,992 | 5,501 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 13,292 | 322,824 | 4,164,203 | 5,015 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1848 | 16,495 | 386,688 | 5,130,277 | 5,659 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1849 | 16,733 | 346,562 | 5,318,046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 21,219 | 378,806 | 6,032,783 | 9,260 | .. | .. | 111 | .. |
| 1851 | 22,086 | 390,923 | 6,589,923 | 7,372 | .. | .. | 170 | 1 |
| 1852 | 34,021 | 431,380 | 6,551,506 | 8,996 | .. | .. | 471 | 2 |
| 1853 | 15,166 | 410,139 | 5,594,220 | .. | .. | .. | 678 | 13 |
| 1854 | 27,038 | 481,640 | 5,332,007 | 9,278 | .. | .. | 631 | 7 |
| 1855 | 33,430 | 534,113 | 4,577,872 | 20,686 | .. | .. | 595 | 4 |
| 1856 | 47,832 | 646,613 | 4,641,548 | 52,227 | .. | .. | 480 | 1 |
| 1857 | 55,683 | 614,537 | 4,766,022 | 43,632 | .. | .. | 662 | 15 |
| 1858 | 68,323 | 699,330 | 5,578,413 | 37,756 | .. | .. | 740 | 9 |
| 1859 | 69,288 | 683,534 | 5,794,127 | 50,965 | 30,357 | 1,428 | 852 | 6 |
| 1860 | 76,536 | 722,332 | 5,780,896 | 61,259 | 29,030 | 1,329 | 796 | 3 |
| 1861 | 84,057 | 628,092 | 6,239,258 | 43,480 | 25,766 | 1,283 | 846 | 5 |
| 1862 | 86,067 | 576,601 | 6,764,851 | 52,991 | 23,464 | 1,144 | 769 | 1 |
| 1863 | 103,328 | 675,272 | 7,115,943 | 79,655 | 21,730 | 1,081 | 684 | 6 |
| 1864 | 117,182 | 640,625 | 8,406,234 | 113,530 | 22,601 | 1,031 | 567 | 4 |
| 1865 | 121,051 | 621,337 | 8,835,380 | 75,869 | 23,818 | 1,167 | 675 | 6 |
| 1866 | 121,381 | 598,968 | 8,833,139 | 74,708 | 23,305 | 1,040 | 639 | 3 |
| 1867 | 131,148 | 650,592 | 9,532,811 | 141,522 | 22,388 | 957 | 566 | 5 |
| 1868 | 143,934 | 693,682 | 9,756,819 | 136,206 | 22,883 | 901 | 526 | 3 |
| 1869 | 161,830 | 692,518 | 9,923,663 | 111,464 | 23,492 | 842 | 486 | 3 |
| 1870 | 167,220 | 721,096 | 10,761,887 | 130,946 | 22,527 | 908 | 573 | 5 |
| 1871 | 181,643 | 799,509 | 10,002,381 | 177,447 | 21,491 | 781 | 511 | 2 |
| 1872 | 185,796 | 812,289 | 10,575,219 | 193,722 | 22,453 | 688 | 430 | 2 |
| 1873 | 180,342 | 883,763 | 11,323,080 | 160,336 | 23,630 | 729 | 450 | 5 |
| 1874 | 180,254 | 958,658 | 11,221,036 | 137,941 | 22,516 | 694 | 436 | .. |
| 1875 | 196,184 | 1,054,598 | 11,749,532 | 140,765 | 23,956 | 744 | 427 | 4 |

LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Crime.—Number of Persons— | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Hogs. | Taken into Custody.† | Committed for Trial.‡ | Convicted after Commitment.‡ | Executed. |
| 1876 | 194,768 | 1,128,265 | 11,278,893 | 175,578 | 23,971 | 680 | 384 | 3 |
| 1877 | 203,150 | 1,169,576 | 10,117,867 | 183,391 | 25,247 | 594 | 340 | 1 |
| 1878 | 210,105 | 1,184,843 | 9,379,276 | 177,373 | 24,319 | 658 | 458 | .. |
| 1879 | 216,710 | 1,129,358 | 8,651,775 | 144,733 | 23,410 | 628 | 397 | 1 |
| 1880 | 275,516 | 1,286,267 | 10,360,285 | 241,936 | 22,843 | 680 | 398 | 1 |
| 1881 | 278,195 | 1,286,677 | 10,267,265 | 239,926 | 24,195 | 591 | 332 | 1 |
| 1882 | 280,874 | 1,287,088 | 10,174,246 | 237,917 | 25,294 | 616 | 402 | .. |
| 1883 | 286,779 | 1,297,546 | 10,739,021 | 233,525 | 25,995 | 606 | 350 | 1 |
| 1884 | 293,846 | 1,287,945 | 10,637,412 | 234,347 | 26,414 | 695 | 407 | 3 |
| 1885 | 304,098 | 1,290,790 | 10,681,837 | 239,837 | 27,978 | 768 | 444 | 3 |
| 1886 | 308,553 | 1,303,265 | 10,700,403 | 240,957 | 30,866 | 756 | 492 | 1 |
| 1887 | 315,000 | 1,333,873 | 10,623,985 | 243,461 | 33,177 | 820 | 506 | .. |
| 1888 | 323,115 | 1,370,660 | 10,818,575 | 245,818 | 36,165 | 873 | 557 | 1 |
| 1889 | 329,335 | 1,394,209 | 10,882,231 | 249,673 | 36,005 | 1,023 | 680 | 3 |
| 1890 | 436,469 | 1,782,881 | 12,692,843 | 282,457 | 37,339 | 1,129 | 662 | .. |
| 1891 | 440,696 | 1,812,104 | 12,928,148 | 286,780 | 34,161 | 1,142 | 729 | 7 |
| 1892 | 439,596 | 1,824,704 | 12,965,306 | 290,339 | 32,049 | 1,142 | 759 | 1 |
| 1893 | 436,903 | 1,817,291 | 13,098,725 | 328,162 | 27,439 | 850 | 537 | 1 |
| 1894 | 431,647 | 1,833,900 | 13,180,943 | 337,588 | 23,631 | 656 | 435 | 5 |
| 1895 | * | * | * | * | 21,957 | 675 | 403 | 2 |
| 1896 | * | * | * | * | 21,547 | 675 | 424 | 1 |
| 1897 | * | * | * | * | 18,891 | 504 | 332 | 1 |
| 1898 | * | * | 12,300,000† | * | 24,894 | 667 | 402 | 1 |
| 1899 | * | * | * | * | 22,087 | 566 | 367 | .. |
| 1900 | 392,237 | 1,602,384 | 10,841,790 | 350,370 | 26,104 | 575 | 374 | 1 |
| 1901 | * | * | * | * | 27,855 | 624 | 393 | .. |
| 1902 | * | * | * | * | 23,761 | 590 | 381 | 2 |
| 1903 | * | * | * | * | 21,918 | 572 | 371 | .. |
| 1904 | 372,397 | 1,685,976 | 10,167,691 | 286,070 | 23,596 | 521 | 338 | 1 |
| 1905 | 385,513 | 1,737,690 | 11,455,115 | 273,682 | 23,194 | 599 | 382 | .. |
| 1906 | 406,840 | 1,804,323 | 12,937,440 | 220,452 | 22,814 | 528 | 339 | .. |
| 1907 | 424,648 | 1,842,807 | 14,146,734 | 211,002 | 22,679 | 517 | 368 | .. |
| 1908 | 424,903 | 1,574,162 | 12,545,742 | 179,358 | 20,182 | 533 | 365 | 1 |
| 1909 | 442,829 | 1,549,640 | 12,937,983 | 217,921 | 19,309 | 534 | 352 | .. |
| 1910 | 472,080 | 1,547,569 | 12,882,665 | 333,281 | 19,070 | 503 | 354 | .. |
| 1911 | 507,813 | 1,647,127 | 13,857,804 | 348,069 | 19,398 | 522 | 334 | .. |
| 1912 | 530,494 | 1,508,089 | 11,892,224 | 240,072 | 19,814 | 518 | 352 | 1 |
| 1913 | 562,331 | 1,528,553 | 12,113,682 | 221,277 | 21,554 | 568 | 352 | .. |
| 1914 | 552,053 | 1,362,542 | 12,051,685 | 243,196 | 21,084 | 518 | 342 | .. |
| 1915 | 493,779 | 1,043,604 | 10,545,632 | 192,002 | 20,276 | 561 | 391 | .. |
| 1916 | 514,403 | 1,175,098 | 12,576,587 | 254,436 | 17,599 | 509 | 343 | 2 |
| 1917 | 514,061 | 1,371,049 | 14,760,013 | 323,159 | 12,689 | 440 | 276 | .. |

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged, those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Gold Raised. | | Black Coal Produced. | | Other Minerals. | Total. |
|-------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| | ozs. gross. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1851 | 212,899 | 851,596 | | | | 866,102 |
| 1852 | 2,286,535 | 9,146,140 | | | | 9,160,646 |
| 1853 | 2,744,098 | 10,976,392 | | | | 10,990,898 |
| 1854 | 2,218,483 | 8,873,932 | | | | 8,888,438 |
| 1855 | 2,819,288 | 11,277,152 | | | | 11,291,658 |
| 1856 | 3,053,744 | 12,214,976 | | | | 12,229,482 |
| 1857 | 2,830,213 | 11,320,852 | | | | 11,335,358 |
| 1858 | 2,596,231 | 10,384,924 | 2,111 | 2,111 | 190,973 | 10,399,430 |
| 1859 | 2,348,703 | 9,394,812 | | | | 9,409,318 |
| 1860 | 2,224,069 | 8,896,276 | | | | 8,900,782 |
| 1861 | 2,035,173 | 8,140,692 | | | | 8,155,198 |
| 1862 | 1,730,201 | 6,920,804 | | | | 6,935,310 |
| 1863 | 1,694,819 | 6,779,276 | | | | 6,793,782 |
| 1864 | 1,622,447 | 6,489,788 | | | | 6,504,294 |
| 1865 | 1,611,554 | 6,446,216 | 197 | 197 | 14,309 | 6,460,722 |
| 1866 | 1,546,948 | 6,187,792 | .. | .. | 23,233 | 6,211,025 |
| 1867 | 1,501,446 | 6,005,784 | .. | .. | 13,157 | 6,018,941 |
| 1868 | 1,684,918 | 6,739,672 | .. | .. | 24,366 | 6,764,038 |
| 1869 | 1,544,756 | 6,179,024 | .. | .. | 22,219 | 6,201,243 |
| 1870 | 1,304,304 | 5,217,216 | 100 | 100 | 24,421 | 5,241,737 |
| 1871 | 1,368,942 | 5,475,768 | .. | .. | 32,628 | 5,508,396 |
| 1872 | 1,331,377 | 5,325,508 | 10 | 10 | 36,513 | 5,362,031 |
| 1873 | 1,170,397 | 4,681,588 | 504 | 504 | 36,509 | 4,718,601 |
| 1874 | 1,097,643 | 4,390,572 | 2,909 | 2,909 | 31,090 | 4,424,571 |
| 1875 | 1,068,417 | 4,273,668 | .. | .. | 35,452 | 4,309,120 |
| 1876 | 963,760 | 3,855,040 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 29,736 | 3,885,871 |
| 1877 | 809,653 | 3,238,612 | 2,420 | 2,420 | 32,007 | 3,273,039 |
| 1878 | 758,040 | 3,032,160 | .. | .. | 63,914 | 3,096,074 |
| 1879 | 758,947 | 3,035,788 | .. | .. | 43,487 | 3,079,275 |
| 1880 | 829,121 | 3,316,484 | .. | .. | 30,936 | 3,347,420 |
| 1881 | 833,378 | 3,333,512 | .. | .. | 31,842 | 3,365,354 |
| 1882 | 864,610 | 3,458,440 | .. | .. | 21,518 | 3,479,958 |
| 1883 | 780,253 | 3,121,012 | .. | .. | 21,735 | 3,142,747 |
| 1884 | 778,618 | 3,114,472 | 3,280 | 3,280 | 18,681 | 3,136,433 |
| 1885 | 735,218 | 2,940,872 | .. | .. | 9,648 | 2,950,520 |
| 1886 | 665,196 | 2,660,784 | 86 | 107 | 11,019 | 2,671,910 |
| 1887 | 617,751 | 2,471,004 | 3,357 | 4,199 | 11,552 | 2,486,755 |
| 1888 | 625,026 | 2,500,104 | 8,573 | 7,029 | 7,871 | 2,515,004 |
| 1889 | 614,838 | 2,459,352 | 14,596 | 10,991 | 8,341 | 2,478,684 |
| 1890 | 588,560 | 2,354,240 | 14,601 | 13,899 | 16,311 | 2,384,450 |

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

| Year. | Gold Raised. | | Black Coal Produced. | | Other Minerals. | Total. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| | ozs. gross. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1891 | 576,399 | 2,305,596 | 22,834 | 19,731 | 14,726 | 2,340,053 |
| 1892 | 654,456 | 2,617,824 | 23,363 | 20,044 | 13,198 | 2,651,066 |
| 1893 | 671,126 | 2,684,504 | 91,726 | 49,167 | 11,228 | 2,744,899 |
| 1894 | 716,954 | 2,867,816 | 171,660 | 94,999 | 37,733* | 3,000,548 |
| 1895 | 740,086 | 2,960,344 | 194,227 | 118,400 | 22,628 | 3,101,372 |
| 1896 | 805,087 | 3,220,348 | 226,562 | 113,012 | 27,363 | 3,360,723 |
| 1897 | 812,766 | 3,251,064 | 236,277 | 108,640 | 40,744 | 3,400,448 |
| 1898 | 837,257 | 3,349,028 | 242,860 | 103,099 | 39,510 | 3,491,637 |
| 1899 | 854,500 | 3,418,000 | 262,380 | 113,522 | 48,496 | 3,580,018 |
| 1900 | 807,407 | 3,229,628 | 211,596 | 101,599 | 49,017 | 3,380,244 |
| 1901 | 789,562 | 3,102,753 | 209,329 | 147,191 | 68,768 | 3,318,712 |
| 1902 | 777,738 | 3,062,028 | 225,164 | 155,850 | 77,425 | 3,295,303 |
| 1903 | 822,424 | 3,259,482 | 64,200 | 40,818 | 71,386 | 3,371,686 |
| 1904 | 821,017 | 3,252,045 | 121,741 | 70,208 | 97,883 | 3,420,136 |
| 1905 | 810,050 | 3,173,744 | 155,135 | 79,035 | 108,676 | 3,361,455 |
| 1906 | 834,775 | 3,280,478 | 160,631 | 80,283 | 94,095 | 3,454,856 |
| 1907 | 754,270 | 2,954,617 | 138,584 | 79,681 | 112,761 | 3,147,059 |
| 1908 | 721,220 | 2,849,838 | 113,462 | 64,653 | 116,554 | 3,031,045 |
| 1909 | 702,221 | 2,778,956 | 128,173 | 76,870 | 114,942 | 2,970,768 |
| 1910 | 609,998 | 2,422,745 | 369,059 | 188,977 | 139,434 | 2,751,156 |
| 1911 | 542,074 | 2,140,855 | 653,864 | 298,829 | 178,107 | 2,617,791 |
| 1912 | 516,255 | 2,039,464 | 589,143 | 258,455 | 201,796 | 2,499,715 |
| 1913 | 467,052 | 1,847,475 | 593,912 | 274,371 | 222,898 | 2,344,744 |
| 1914 | 443,347 | 1,755,236 | 617,536 | 288,535 | 235,238 | 2,279,009 |
| 1915 | 352,272 | 1,397,793 | 588,104 | 274,770 | 282,884 | 1,955,447 |
| 1916 | 276,188 | 1,090,194 | 417,183 | 216,292 | 229,901 | 1,536,387 |
| 1917 | 217,092 | 857,500 | 466,220 | 335,259 | 307,473 | 1,500,232 |

* From the beginning of 1894 the produce of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production.

AGRICULTURE.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---|----------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1836 | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 149½ | 82½ | 22½ | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 2,069 | 1,302 | 252 | 161 | 140 | 22 | .. |
| 1840 | 3,210 | 1,940 | 820 | 300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 4,881 | 1,702 | 1,285 | 353 | 82 | 5 | .. |
| 1842 | 8,124½ | 2,432 | 2,410 | 761 | 68 | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 12,072½ | 4,674 | 2,560 | 1,063 | 77½ | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 16,529½ | 6,919½ | 3,082½ | 1,636½ | 106½ | .. | 2 |
| 1845 | 25,133½ | 11,466½ | 4,817 | 749 | 76½ | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | 31,578½ | 15,802 | 6,099 | 1,691½ | 121½ | .. | 1 |
| 1847-8 | 36,289½ | 17,679½ | 7,173 | 2,161½ | 130½ | .. | 1 |
| 1848-9 | 40,279½ | 19,387½ | 8,289 | 2,579½ | 148 | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | 45,975½ | 24,247 | 5,379½ | 2,303½ | 28½ | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | 52,340½ | 28,510½ | 5,007½ | 2,101½ | 24½ | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | 57,472 | 29,623½ | 6,426½ | 1,327½ | 11 | 4 | .. |
| 1852-3 | 36,771½ | 16,823 | 2,947½ | 411½ | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | 34,816½ | 7,553½ | 2,289 | 411 | 19½ | 13 | .. |
| 1854-5 | 54,905 | 12,827 | 5,341 | 691 | 35½ | 18 | 5 |
| 1855-6 | 115,059½ | 42,686 | 17,800 | 1,548½ | 121½ | .. | 84½ |
| 1856-7 | 179,875½ | 80,154½ | 25,024½ | 2,233½ | 326½ | .. | .. |
| 1857-8 | 237,288½ | 87,230 | 40,222½ | 5,409 | 445½ | .. | 132½ |
| 1858-9 | 298,357½ | 78,234 | 77,526½ | 5,322 | 480 | 57½ | 264½ |
| 1859-60 | 352,863½ | 107,092½ | 90,167½ | 4,101½ | 738 | 149 | 395½ |
| 1860-61 | 407,740½ | 161,251½ | 86,337½ | 4,123½ | 1,650 | 111½ | 662 |
| 1861-2 | 427,241 | 196,922 | 91,061 | 3,419 | 1,714 | 66 | 696 |
| 1862-3 | 441,939 | 162,008½ | 108,195½ | 6,829½ | 1,249½ | 148½ | 1,261½ |
| 1863-4 | 475,321 | 149,392 | 152,326 | 7,795 | 1,711 | 207 | 975 |
| 1864-5 | 442,538 | 125,040 | 144,303 | 7,648 | 597 | 419 | 2,783 |
| 1865-6 | 481,236 | 178,628 | 102,817 | 6,887 | 326 | 551 | 4,253 |
| 1866-7 | 534,444 | 208,588 | 129,284 | 9,915 | 1,627 | 1,973 | 4,084 |
| 1867-8 | 567,100 | 216,989 | 125,345 | 15,982 | 579 | 1,376 | 3,658 |
| 1868-9 | 635,165 | 259,804 | 114,936 | 19,222 | 863 | 2,386 | 3,719 |
| 1869-70 | 730,279 | 288,514 | 144,791 | 28,115 | 1,080 | 4,275 | 3,989 |
| 1870-71 | 762,031 | 284,167 | 149,309 | 19,646 | 1,014 | 1,168 | 4,366 |
| 1871-2 | 793,918 | 334,609 | 175,944 | 16,772 | 1,709 | 663 | 8,832 |
| 1872-3 | 765,250 | 326,564 | 125,505 | 21,251 | 1,910 | 712 | 13,368 |
| 1873-4 | 773,352 | 349,976 | 110,991 | 25,333 | 1,959 | 722 | 14,229 |
| 1874-5 | 773,733 | 332,936 | 114,921 | 29,505 | 1,523 | 1,096 | 16,170 |
| 1875-6 | 833,653 | 321,401 | 124,100 | 31,568 | 2,346 | 1,292 | 18,854 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. | Potatoes. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 12,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 50,420 | 26,950 | 9,000 | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| 1841 | 47,840 | 37,325 | 9,385 | 1,200 | .. | .. | 3,734 |
| 1842 | 55,360 | 66,100 | 20,025 | 1,360 | .. | .. | 5,996 |
| 1843 | 104,040 | 70,789 | 25,156 | .. | .. | .. | 6,933 |
| 1844 | 138,436 | 43,361 | 40,080 | 3,290 | .. | 34 | 12,418 |
| 1845 | 234,734 | 71,368 | 39,289 | 1,980 | .. | .. | 11,138 |
| 1846-7 | 345,946 | 185,856 | 47,737 | 3,330 | .. | 20 | 9,024 |
| 1847-8 | 349,730 | 207,385 | 29,115 | 3,630 | .. | 20 | 7,255 |
| 1848-9 | 410,220 | 78,877 | 36,403 | 3,928 | .. | .. | 11,988 |
| 1849-50 | 525,190 | 129,602 | 53,913 | 235 | .. | .. | 5,920 |
| 1850-51 | 556,167 | 99,535 | 40,144 | 4 | .. | .. | 5,613 |
| 1851-2 | 733,321 | 132,311 | 34,331 | 586 | 5 | .. | 5,988 |
| 1852-3 | 498,704 | 96,980 | 9,431 | 61 | .. | .. | 4,512 |
| 1853-4 | 154,202 | 50,787 | 10,269 | 60 | 200 | .. | 2,752 |
| 1854-5 | 250,091 | 130,746 | 14,339 | 387 | .. | 100 | 8,383 |
| 1855-6 | 1,148,011 | 614,614 | 45,151 | 3,142 | .. | 2,377 | 59,797 |
| 1856-7 | 1,858,756 | 641,679 | 69,548 | 8,308 | .. | .. | 36,895 |
| 1857-8 | 1,808,439 | 1,249,800 | 156,459 | 6,558 | .. | 2,797 | 51,116 |
| 1858-9 | 1,563,113 | 2,160,358 | 115,619 | 9,698 | 651 | 4,833 | 108,467 |
| 1859-60 | 2,296,157 | 2,553,637 | 98,433 | 7,375 | 2,692 | 5,590 | 48,967 |
| 1860-61 | 3,459,914 | 2,633,693 | 83,854 | 25,045 | 1,720 | 11,973 | 77,258 |
| 1861-2 | 3,607,727 | 2,136,430 | 68,118 | 20,788 | 1,245 | 11,050 | 59,364 |
| 1862-3 | 3,008,487 | 2,504,301 | 143,056 | 19,720 | 1,853 | 17,404 | 50,597 |
| 1863-4 | 1,338,762* | 3,497,520 | 130,664 | 33,534 | 3,408 | 16,471 | 74,947 |
| 1864-5 | 1,899,378* | 2,694,445 | 124,849 | 3,980 | 5,549 | 41,139 | 59,828 |
| 1865-6 | 3,514,227 | 2,279,468 | 153,490 | 4,767 | 8,555 | 60,068 | 83,196 |
| 1866-7 | 4,641,205 | 3,880,406 | 299,217 | 27,520 | 36,155 | 59,941 | 88,880 |
| 1867-8 | 3,411,663 | 2,333,472 | 324,706 | 11,345 | 19,241 | 51,591 | 117,787 |
| 1868-9 | 4,229,228 | 2,258,523 | 292,665 | 17,048 | 29,539 | 42,333 | 79,944 |
| 1869-70 | 5,697,056 | 3,761,408 | 691,248 | 22,141 | 65,822 | 67,624 | 127,645 |
| 1870-71 | 2,870,409 | 2,237,010 | 240,825 | 20,028 | 14,856 | 73,449 | 127,579 |
| 1871-2 | 4,500,795 | 3,299,889 | 335,506 | 30,833 | 8,496 | 173,217 | 125,841 |
| 1872-3 | 5,391,104 | 2,454,225 | 443,221 | 37,703 | 9,350 | 236,582 | 132,997 |
| 1873-4 | 4,752,289 | 1,741,451 | 502,601 | 40,347 | 7,979 | 199,041 | 109,822 |
| 1874-5 | 4,850,165 | 2,121,612 | 619,896 | 24,263 | 15,620 | 317,382 | 124,310 |
| 1875-6 | 4,978,914 | 2,719,795 | 700,665 | 37,177 | 19,356 | 450,948 | 124,377 |

* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1876-7 | 897,354 | 401,417 | 115,209 | 25,034 | 1,609 | 1,153 | 21,235 |
| 1877-8 | 1,102,205 | 564,564 | 105,234 | 19,116 | 1,215 | 1,075 | 17,286 |
| 1878-9 | 1,211,884 | 691,622 | 134,428 | 22,871 | 1,939 | 1,779 | 15,153 |
| 1879-80 | 1,386,798 | 707,188 | 167,615 | 43,182 | 2,447 | 1,236 | 21,462 |
| 1880-81 | 1,742,949 | 977,285 | 134,089 | 68,630 | 1,769 | 1,569 | 23,378 |
| 1881-2 | 1,582,998 | 926,729 | 146,995 | 48,652 | 1,783 | 972 | 25,937 |
| 1882-3 | 1,756,271 | 969,362 | 169,892 | 43,721 | 2,702 | 1,137 | 26,832 |
| 1883-4 | 1,934,020 | 1,104,392 | 188,161 | 46,832 | 2,570 | 1,260 | 30,443 |
| 1884-5 | 1,996,430 | 1,096,354 | 187,710 | 62,273 | 3,854 | 939 | 35,288 |
| 1885-6 | 2,077,947 | 1,020,082 | 215,994 | 74,112 | 4,530 | 654 | 35,460 |
| 1886-7 | 2,141,291 | 1,052,685 | 185,765 | 37,031 | 4,901 | 762 | 28,672 |
| 1887-8 | 2,418,358 | 1,232,943 | 199,036 | 40,983 | 6,031 | 1,069 | 26,692 |
| 1888-9 | 2,379,776 | 1,217,191 | 197,518 | 83,483 | 5,789 | 1,109 | 31,222 |
| 1889-90 | 2,477,646 | 1,178,735 | 236,496 | 90,724 | 8,447 | 1,089 | 22,784 |
| 1890-91 | 2,417,527 | 1,145,163 | 221,048 | 87,751 | 10,357 | 948 | 25,992 |
| 1891-2 | 2,512,593 | 1,332,683 | 190,157 | 45,021 | 8,230 | 561 | 31,053 |
| 1892-3 | 2,737,001 | 1,342,504 | 177,645 | 37,533 | 6,667 | 483 | 32,488 |
| 1893-4 | 2,794,703 | 1,469,359 | 218,904 | 49,105 | 6,485 | 520 | 42,352 |
| 1894-5 | 2,779,243 | 1,373,668 | 266,444 | 97,360 | 5,675 | 1,207 | 37,045 |
| 1895-6 | 2,704,263 | 1,412,736 | 255,503 | 78,438 | 7,186 | 947 | 32,766 |
| 1896-7 | 2,925,416 | 1,580,613 | 419,460 | 62,373 | 9,752 | 1,031 | 21,612 |
| 1897-8 | 3,144,574 | 1,657,450 | 294,183 | 37,205 | 10,847 | 1,859 | 11,959 |
| 1898-9 | 3,727,765 | 2,154,163 | 266,159 | 47,859 | 10,647 | 2,131 | 11,115 |
| 1899-00 | 3,668,556 | 2,165,693 | 271,280 | 79,573 | 11,037 | 1,050 | 12,243 |
| 1900-01 | 3,717,002 | 2,017,321 | 362,689 | 58,853 | 9,389 | 823 | 7,812 |
| 1901-2 | 3,647,459 | 1,754,417 | 329,150 | 32,423 | 10,020 | 828 | 8,297 |
| 1902-3 | 3,738,873 | 1,994,271 | 433,489 | 37,716 | 10,906 | 1,487 | 8,085 |
| 1903-4 | 4,021,590 | 1,968,599 | 433,638 | 47,760 | 11,810 | 2,021 | 8,960 |
| 1904-5 | 4,175,614 | 2,277,537 | 344,019 | 46,089 | 11,394 | 2,267 | 11,523 |
| 1905-6 | 4,269,877 | 2,070,517 | 312,052 | 40,938 | 11,785 | 1,959 | 12,253 |
| 1906-7 | 4,294,553 | 2,031,893 | 380,493 | 52,816 | 11,559 | 1,571 | 12,012 |
| 1907-8 | 4,126,823 | 1,847,121 | 398,749 | 63,074 | 10,844 | 1,441 | 13,613 |
| 1908-9 | 4,496,183 | 1,779,905 | 419,869 | 64,648 | 14,004 | 2,024 | 11,153 |
| 1909-10 | 4,834,285 | 2,097,162 | 384,226 | 58,603 | 19,112 | 2,399 | 9,824 |
| 1910-11 | 5,386,247 | 2,398,089 | 392,681 | 52,687 | 20,151 | 2,640 | 11,068 |
| 1911-12 | 5,109,849 | 2,164,066 | 302,238 | 53,541 | 18,223 | 1,098 | 11,535 |
| 1912-13 | 5,706,579 | 2,085,216 | 439,242 | 71,631 | 19,986 | 1,428 | 11,875 |
| 1913-14 | 6,129,893 | 2,565,861 | 442,060 | 83,351 | 17,962 | 1,779 | 11,774 |
| 1914-15 | 5,969,304 | 2,863,535 | 434,815 | 62,492 | 19,433 | 1,955 | 12,159 |
| 1915-16 | 7,069,608 | 3,679,971 | 353,932 | 61,400 | 22,258 | 3,137 | 8,221 |
| 1916-17 | 6,750,894 | 3,125,692 | 441,598 | 93,015 | 23,676 | 3,481 | 9,642 |
| 1917-18 | 5,782,954 | 2,690,216 | 293,214 | 84,931 | 20,387 | 1,597 | 11,058 |

*AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. | Potatoes. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. |
| 1876-7 | 5,279,730 | 2,294,225 | 530,323 | 25,909 | 15,277 | 373,857 | 134,082 |
| 1877-8 | 7,018,257 | 2,040,486 | 378,706 | 22,050 | 9,852 | 241,007 | 115,419 |
| 1878-9 | 6,060,737* | 2,366,026 | 417,157 | 40,754 | 20,816 | 248,436 | 98,958 |
| 1879-80 | 9,398,858 | 4,023,271 | 1,065,430 | 61,887 | 18,407 | 574,954 | 167,943 |
| 1880-81 | 9,727,369 | 2,362,425 | 1,068,830 | 49,299 | 13,978 | 403,321 | 129,262 |
| 1881-2 | 8,714,377 | 3,612,111 | 927,566 | 81,007 | 12,653 | 621,768 | 134,290 |
| 1882-3 | 8,751,454 | 4,446,027 | 758,477 | 131,620 | 23,244 | 689,507 | 129,605 |
| 1883-4 | 15,570,245 | 4,717,624 | 1,069,803 | 117,294 | 16,727 | 791,093 | 161,088 |
| 1884-5 | 10,433,146 | 4,392,695 | 1,082,430 | 176,388 | 15,505 | 846,859 | 161,119 |
| 1885-6 | 9,170,538 | 4,692,303 | 1,302,854 | 181,240 | 8,278 | 761,351 | 163,202 |
| 1886-7 | 12,100,036 | 4,256,079 | 827,852 | 231,447 | 11,286 | 583,269 | 170,661 |
| 1887-8 | 13,328,765 | 4,562,530 | 956,476 | 318,551 | 14,900 | 732,060 | 198,225 |
| 1889-9 | 8,647,709 | 2,803,800 | 1,131,427 | 267,155 | 10,744 | 361,724 | 131,149 |
| 1889-90 | 11,495,720 | 5,644,867 | 1,831,132 | 357,047 | 16,707 | 528,074 | 157,104 |
| 1890-91 | 12,751,295 | 4,919,325 | 1,571,599 | 574,083 | 17,583 | 739,310 | 204,155 |
| 1891-2 | 13,679,268 | 4,455,551 | 844,198 | 461,957 | 7,495 | 769,196 | 200,523 |
| 1892-3 | 14,814,645 | 4,574,816 | 774,207 | 373,183 | 8,092 | 981,411 | 142,623 |
| 1893-4 | 15,255,200 | 4,951,371 | 1,033,861 | 180,442 | 9,005 | 1,050,082 | 144,708 |
| 1894-5 | 11,445,878 | 5,633,286 | 1,596,463 | 294,555 | 18,378 | 716,193 | 196,706 |
| 1895-6 | 5,669,174 | 2,880,045 | 715,592 | 351,891 | 8,524 | 287,200 | 117,238 |
| 1896-7 | 7,091,029 | 6,816,951 | 815,605 | 566,027 | 14,392 | 148,956 | 146,555 |
| 1897-8 | 10,580,217 | 4,809,479 | 758,454 | 515,025 | 23,785 | 137,452 | 67,296 |
| 1898-9 | 19,581,304 | 5,523,419 | 1,112,567 | 587,064 | 31,196 | 206,165 | 161,142 |
| 1899-00 | 15,237,948 | 6,116,046 | 1,466,088 | 624,844 | 13,896 | 164,414 | 173,381 |
| 1900-01 | 17,847,321 | 9,582,332 | 1,215,478 | 604,180 | 11,989 | 146,357 | 123,126 |
| 1901-2 | 12,127,382 | 6,724,900 | 693,851 | 615,472 | 14,418 | 169,971 | 125,474 |
| 1902-3 | 2,569,364* | 4,402,982 | 561,144 | 750,524 | 21,179 | 141,888 | 168,759 |
| 1903-4 | 28,525,579 | 13,434,952 | 1,202,923 | 904,239 | 29,586 | 213,735 | 167,736 |
| 1904-5 | 21,092,139 | 6,203,429 | 874,099 | 623,736 | 30,578 | 201,145 | 92,872 |
| 1905-6 | 23,417,670 | 7,232,425 | 1,062,139 | 641,216 | 28,893 | 265,206 | 115,352 |
| 1906-7 | 22,618,043 | 8,845,654 | 1,255,442 | 704,961 | 20,770 | 286,636 | 166,839 |
| 1907-8 | 12,100,780 | 5,201,408 | 1,059,295 | 508,761 | 21,966 | 213,818 | 135,110 |
| 1908-9 | 23,345,649 | 11,124,940 | 1,511,181 | 650,462 | 32,504 | 197,807 | 152,840 |
| 1909-10 | 28,780,100 | 7,913,423 | 1,023,384 | 1,158,031 | 26,070 | 145,742 | 174,970 |
| 1910-11 | 34,813,019 | 9,699,127 | 1,340,387 | 982,103 | 32,647 | 223,284 | 163,312 |
| 1911-12 | 20,891,877 | 4,585,326 | 1,024,584 | 792,660 | 9,981 | 181,113 | 119,092 |
| 1912-13 | 26,223,104 | 8,323,639 | 1,744,527 | 715,299 | 17,141 | 232,856 | 191,112 |
| 1913-14 | 32,936,245 | 8,890,321 | 1,812,890 | 800,529 | 19,029 | 206,346 | 176,602 |
| 1914-15 | 3,940,947* | 1,608,419 | 600,599 | 1,018,419 | 13,415 | 114,493 | 189,225 |
| 1915-16 | 58,521,706 | 9,328,894 | 1,734,511 | 999,886 | 42,857 | 147,488 | 173,821 |
| 1916-17 | 51,162,438 | 8,289,289 | 1,799,784 | 1,172,330 | 42,953 | 154,964 | 187,992 |
| 1917-18 | 37,737,552 | 6,141,287 | 1,970,650 | 1,152,787 | 17,021 | 191,856 | 182,195 |

* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 and 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|---|---------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Potatoes. | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Chicory. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 192 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 932 | .. | .. | .. | 450 | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 1,419 | .. | .. | .. | 850 | 171 | .. |
| 1843 | 2,069 | .. | .. | .. | 1,622 | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 2,487 | .. | .. | .. | 1,772½ | 509½ | .. |
| 1845 | 2,041½ | .. | .. | .. | 5,000 | 945 | .. |
| 1846-7 | 2,140½ | .. | .. | .. | 4,547 | 1,098 | .. |
| 1847-8 | 2,638½ | .. | .. | .. | 5,073½ | 1,330½ | .. |
| 1848-9 | 2,577½ | .. | .. | .. | 5,903 | 1,287 | .. |
| 1849-50 | 2,151 | .. | .. | .. | 11,180½ | 519½ | .. |
| 1850-51 | 2,837½ | .. | .. | .. | 13,567 | 130 | .. |
| 1851-2 | 2,375½ | .. | .. | .. | 16,822 | 708½ | .. |
| 1852-3 | 1,978½ | .. | .. | .. | 14,101½ | 401½ | .. |
| 1853-4 | 1,636½ | .. | .. | .. | 21,829½ | 891 | .. |
| 1854-5 | 3,297½ | .. | .. | .. | 31,514 | 958½ | .. |
| 1855-6 | 11,017½ | 17½ | 377½ | 38½ | 40,188½ | 1,949 | .. |
| 1856-7 | 16,281½ | 108½ | 576½ | 24½ | 51,987 | 862½ | .. |
| 1857-8 | 20,697½ | 119 | 418½ | .. | 75,536 | 1,634½ | .. |
| 1858-9 | 30,026½ | 185½ | 507½ | .. | 86,162½ | 6,807 | .. |
| 1859-60 | 27,622 | 382½ | 516½ | .. | 98,570½ | 4,486½ | .. |
| 1860-61 | 24,841½ | 1,029 | 1,228½ | .. | 90,920½ | 6,020½ | .. |
| 1861-2 | 27,174 | 806 | 617 | 249 | 74,681 | 4,038 | .. |
| 1862-3 | 24,820½ | 806½ | 787½ | 142½ | 101,639½ | 5,221½ | .. |
| 1863-4 | 27,584 | 836 | 535 | 157 | 96,350 | 2,865 | .. |
| 1864-5 | 31,172 | 849 | 566 | 120 | 85,146 | 3,136 | .. |
| 1865-6 | 31,644 | 1,249 | 601 | 183 | 97,902 | 6,870 | .. |
| 1866-7 | 32,403 | 1,924 | 966 | 340 | 92,472 | 5,703 | .. |
| 1867-8 | 35,831 | 1,269 | 809 | 245 | 108,373 | 5,265 | 145 |
| 1868-9 | 36,204 | 1,321 | 1,554 | 240 | 112,282 | 9,703 | 99 |
| 1869-70 | 41,216 | 1,526 | 2,326 | 329 | 140,435 | 5,275 | 199 |
| 1870-71 | 39,026 | 957 | 1,886 | 287 | 163,181 | 6,868 | 220 |
| 1871-2 | 39,064 | 1,396 | 1,786 | 461 | 103,206 | 7,473 | 198 |
| 1872-3 | 38,517 | 1,739 | 2,522 | 417 | 121,375 | 11,448 | 60 |
| 1873-4 | 38,349 | 1,252 | 1,318 | 270 | 115,672 | 21,425 | 43 |
| 1874-5 | 35,183 | 1,281 | 962 | 347 | 119,031 | 16,286 | 109 |
| 1875-6 | 36,901 | 1,223 | 1,091 | 552 | 155,274 | 15,227 | 177 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|---|---------|-----------|------------------|----------|
| | Potatoes. | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Chicory. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1876-7 | 40,450 | 1,285 | 795 | 720 | 147,408 | 28,803 | 225 |
| 1877-8 | 37,107 | 1,320 | 785 | 816 | 176,951 | 72,033 | 256 |
| 1878-9 | 36,527 | 888 | 712 | 1,069 | 172,799 | 4,033 | 155 |
| 1879-80 | 41,600 | 1,027 | 566 | 1,040 | 201,451 | 4,313 | 392 |
| 1880-81 | 45,951 | 1,284 | 808 | 1,056 | 249,656 | 9,617 | 230 |
| 1881-2 | 39,129 | 1,044 | 437 | 1,134 | 212,150 | 3,226 | 207 |
| 1882-3 | 34,267 | 1,087 | 558 | 1,341 | 309,382 | 5,793 | 283 |
| 1883-4 | 40,195 | 1,056 | 572 | 1,235 | 302,957 | 4,963 | 283 |
| 1884-5 | 38,763 | 1,413 | 664 | 1,750 | 339,725 | 5,796 | 219 |
| 1885-6 | 42,602 | 1,346 | 639 | 1,740 | 421,036 | 7,189 | 216 |
| 1886-7 | 49,974 | 1,257 | 910 | 1,996 | 445,150 | 7,895 | 204 |
| 1887-8 | 48,263 | 1,191 | 788 | 2,437 | 441,812 | 6,410 | 249 |
| 1888-9 | 43,074 | 897 | 648 | 1,768 | 411,332 | 7,549 | 148 |
| 1889-90 | 47,139 | 984 | 820 | 1,957 | 451,546 | 5,980 | 229 |
| 1890-91 | 53,818 | 892 | 708 | 2,238 | 413,052 | 10,091 | 258 |
| 1891-2 | 57,334 | 922 | 731 | 2,661 | 369,498 | 9,202 | 215 |
| 1892-3 | 40,594 | 1,138 | 764 | 1,973 | 512,648 | 16,605 | 43 |
| 1893-4 | 40,909 | 1,162 | 695 | 2,045 | 412,223 | 16,529 | 54 |
| 1894-5 | 56,383 | 1,236 | 722 | 3,178 | 492,578 | 16,791 | 129 |
| 1895-6 | 43,895 | 1,067 | 645 | 3,780 | 464,482 | 25,939 | 69 |
| 1896-7 | 43,532 | 823 | 656 | 3,735 | 416,667 | 23,043 | 120 |
| 1897-8 | 44,197 | 876 | 2,111 | 3,751 | 580,000 | 22,687 | 117 |
| 1898-9 | 41,252 | 1,008 | 2,122 | 4,472 | 565,345 | 19,805 | 159 |
| 1899-00 | 55,469 | 788 | 584 | 4,436 | 450,189 | 18,574 | 155 |
| 1900-01 | 38,477 | 636 | 507 | 2,815 | 502,105 | 18,975 | 184 |
| 1901-2 | 40,058 | 865 | 561 | 4,151 | 659,239 | 32,795 | 170 |
| 1902-3 | 49,706 | 1,392 | 747 | 5,565 | 580,884 | 31,145 | 340 |
| 1903-4 | 48,930 | 1,564 | 1,014 | 4,176 | 733,353 | 33,165 | 477 |
| 1904-5 | 46,912 | 1,441 | 823 | 2,862 | 452,459 | 29,902 | 287 |
| 1905-6 | 44,670 | 1,657 | 909 | 4,889 | 591,771 | 34,041 | 244 |
| 1906-7 | 55,372 | 1,360 | 713 | 4,705 | 621,139 | 36,502 | 191 |
| 1907-8 | 54,149 | 1,184 | 496 | 4,249 | 682,194 | 59,897 | 283 |
| 1908-9 | 47,903 | 1,370 | 702 | 5,340 | 956,371 | 63,066 | 453 |
| 1909-10 | 62,390 | 1,119 | 573 | 6,434 | 864,359 | 56,586 | 522 |
| 1910-11 | 62,904 | 1,254 | 872 | 6,161 | 832,669 | 71,826 | 467 |
| 1911-12 | 47,692 | 797 | 658 | 3,652 | 860,205 | 75,177 | 399 |
| 1912-13 | 47,575 | 1,121 | 627 | 4,977 | 1,203,728 | 84,460 | 506 |
| 1913-14 | 74,574 | 952 | 470 | 6,121 | 977,684 | 98,963 | 531 |
| 1914-15 | 65,495 | 893 | 563 | 8,937 | 895,755 | 139,654 | 595 |
| 1915-16 | 56,910 | 1,091 | 758 | 9,294 | 1,330,455 | 60,426 | 805 |
| 1916-17 | 73,618 | 860 | 524 | 6,324 | 897,186 | 49,667 | 658 |
| 1917-18 | 66,966 | 690 | 500 | 5,134 | 748,808 | 55,903 | 664 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | | Artificial Grass.* |
|---------|---|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. | To-bacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | |
| 1836 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 .. | .. | .. | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 .. | .. | .. | 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{8}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | .. | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | .. | .. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | .. | .. | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854-5 | .. | .. | 37 | 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855-6 | .. | .. | 23 | 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 76 |
| 1856-7 | .. | .. | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 279 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 1,939 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 107 |
| 1857-8 | .. | .. | 71 | 401 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 4 | 4,967 $\frac{3}{8}$ | .. | 440 |
| 1858-9 | .. | .. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 547 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 288 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,883 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,998 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 602 |
| 1859-60 | .. | .. | 50 | 811 | 369 | 6,186 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,224 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,864 |
| 1860-61 | .. | .. | 91 | 1,138 | 579 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7,298 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,640 |
| 1861-2 | .. | .. | 220 | 1,464 | 333 | 6,946 | 16,835 | 12,654 |
| 1862-3 | .. | .. | 508 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 2,006 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7,724 | 18,341 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23,491 |
| 1863-4 | .. | .. | 623 | 3,076 | 389 | 8,282 | 22,218 | 32,477 |
| 1864-5 | .. | .. | 524 | 3,594 | 1,264 | 8,988 | 26,389 | 36,925 |
| 1865-6 | .. | .. | 397 | 4,078 | 1,705 | 10,103 | 33,042 | 48,960 |
| 1866-7 | .. | .. | 243 | 4,111 | 156 | 9,655 | 31,000 | 58,471 |
| 1867-8 | 454 | 9 | 229 | 4,340 | 147 | 12,603 | 33,452 | 64,107 |
| 1868-9 | 42 | 3 | 138 | 4,046 | 149 | 11,856 | 56,598 | 77,700 |
| 1869-70 | 146 | 78 | 144 | 4,950 | 87 | 13,432 | 49,372 | 97,255 |
| 1870-71 | 242 | 64 | 93 | 5,466 | 24 | 14,856 | 69,191 | 146,984 |
| 1871-2 | 308 | 61 | 299 | 5,523 | 397 | 15,633 | 79,584 | 143,302 |
| 1872-3 | 2,359 | 107 | 423 | 5,485 | 102 | 15,785 | 75,601 | 197,841 |
| 1873-4 | 2,717 | 131 | 583 | 5,222 | 111 | 16,060 | 66,989 | 191,644 |
| 1874-5 | 3,082 | 126 | 733 | 4,937 | 193 | 17,400 | 77,912 | 238,043 |
| 1875-6 | 2,234 | 145 | 782 | 5,081 | 511 | 17,761 | 97,133 | 293,178 |

* Not included in land under cultivation.

Statistical Summary.

609

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | | Artificial Grass.* |
|---------|---|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. | To-bacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1876-7 | 1,993 | 225 | 1,479 | 4,765 | 749 | 18,641 | 84,159 | 333,751 |
| 1877-8 | 1,846 | 274 | 2,327 | 4,419 | 336 | 19,570 | 75,675 | 318,297 |
| 1878-9 | 2,824 | 203 | 1,936 | 4,434 | 443 | 20,400 | 97,669 | 397,394 |
| 1879-80 | 2,237 | 267 | 531 | 4,284 | 507 | 20,299 | 165,154 | 301,477 |
| 1880-81 | 2,817 | 428 | 1,990 | 4,980 | 984 | 22,288 | 194,140 | 254,994 |
| 1881-2 | 2,061 | 564 | 1,461 | 4,923 | 638 | 20,630 | 144,326 | 238,721 |
| 1882-3 | 2,290 | 1,034 | 1,313 | 5,732 | 518 | 19,725 | 159,302 | 284,645 |
| 1883-4 | 2,686 | 1,758 | 1,325 | 7,326 | 645 | 20,754 | 174,607 | 281,903 |
| 1884-5 | 2,329 | 1,737 | 1,402 | 9,042 | 960 | 23,015 | 183,197 | 327,063 |
| 1885-6 | 2,942 | 896 | 1,866 | 9,775 | 1,022 | 25,395 | 210,451 | 327,210 |
| 1886-7 | 4,667 | 730 | 2,031 | 10,310 | 970 | 27,593 | 277,788 | 276,291 |
| 1887-8 | 4,638 | 685 | 1,966 | 11,195 | 1,291 | 26,325 | 364,354 | 158,047 |
| 1888-9 | 1,541 | 761 | 1,685 | 12,886 | 1,056 | 27,533 | 332,586 | 184,966 |
| 1889-90 | 3,390 | 829 | 955 | 15,662 | 936 | 29,243 | 379,701 | 149,616 |
| 1890-91 | 2,587 | 789 | 618 | 20,686 | 1,095 | 33,864 | 385,572 | 235,241 |
| 1891-2 | 2,861 | 771 | 545 | 25,295 | 1,426 | 38,238 | 395,189 | 174,982 |
| 1892-3 | 2,264 | 806 | 477 | 28,052 | 647 | 39,926 | 493,744 | 233,114 |
| 1893-4 | 1,927 | 693 | 1,057 | 30,275 | 769 | 42,463 | 457,177 | 224,306 |
| 1894-5 | 2,198 | 668 | 1,412 | 30,307 | 1,757 | 44,235 | 346,259 | 201,056 |
| 1895-6 | 2,899 | 791 | 2,029 | 30,275 | 4,369 | 45,419 | 291,028 | 180,251 |
| 1896-7 | 2,906 | 945 | 1,264 | 27,934 | 1,597 | 45,734 | 261,619 | 172,582 |
| 1897-8 | 3,301 | 918 | 522 | 27,701 | 1,592 | 43,763 | 399,535 | 115,738 |
| 1898-9 | 2,220 | 847 | 78 | 27,568 | 3,052 | 50,521 | 517,242 | 150,157 |
| 1899-00 | 2,283 | 713 | 155 | 27,550 | 2,967 | 54,573 | 509,244 | 151,949 |
| 1900-01 | 2,235 | 401 | 109 | 30,634 | 2,671 | 57,496 | 602,870 | 207,896 |
| 1901-2 | 1,877 | 307 | 103 | 28,592 | 3,021 | 58,807 | 681,778 | 162,954 |
| 1902-3 | 1,568 | 213 | 171 | 28,374 | 2,094 | 58,415 | 492,305 | 565,635 |
| 1903-4 | 2,749 | 214 | 129 | 28,513 | 2,185 | 59,812 | 632,521 | 962,665 |
| 1904-5 | 2,249 | 251 | 106 | 28,016 | 2,993 | 60,655 | 853,829 | 953,543 |
| 1905-6 | 2,767 | 313 | 169 | 26,402 | 3,019 | 59,607 | 1,049,915 | 1,040,335 |
| 1906-7 | 1,859 | 323 | 133 | 25,855 | 3,163 | 61,927 | 990,967 | 1,095,642 |
| 1907-8 | 1,076 | 248 | 345 | 26,465 | 3,962 | 63,133 | 894,300 | 1,095,471 |
| 1908-9 | 1,741 | 189 | 413 | 24,430 | 3,955 | 64,225 | 1,034,422 | 1,029,711 |
| 1909-10 | 1,595 | 140 | 321 | 22,768 | 4,080 | 66,322 | 1,175,750 | 988,671 |
| 1910-11 | 1,295 | 121 | 329 | 23,412 | 5,291 | 68,153 | 1,434,177 | 991,195 |
| 1911-12 | 1,188 | 122 | 356 | 24,193 | 4,785 | 70,316 | 1,469,608 | 1,041,772 |
| 1912-13 | 2,429 | 131 | 138 | 24,579 | 6,084 | 73,623 | 1,627,223 | 1,085,346 |
| 1913-14 | 1,452 | 117 | 284 | 22,435 | 6,991 | 77,960 | 1,738,572 | 1,094,566 |
| 1914-15 | 149 | 115 | 196 | 21,801 | 6,980 | 87,237 | 1,346,545 | 1,202,130 |
| 1915-16 | 2,435 | 107 | 160 | 22,353 | 6,053 | 91,499 | 1,358,343 | 1,182,995 |
| 1916-17 | 1,769 | 87 | 73 | 23,264 | 6,968 | 93,833 | 1,899,559 | 1,292,817 |
| 1917-18 | 2,312 | 64 | 82 | 25,236 | 6,683 | 95,180 | 1,672,729 | 1,268,310 |

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Chicory. | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. |
| | tons. | tons. | owt. | tons. | tons. | bushels. | owt. |
| 1836 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 .. | .. | .. | .. | 900 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,661 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,459 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,640 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | .. | 9,303 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | .. | 9,891 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | .. | 10,625 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | .. | .. | .. | 15,640 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 20,971 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 29,692 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 21,287 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | .. | .. | .. | 33,918 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854-5 | .. | .. | .. | 53,627 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855-6 | 610 | 2,969 | 2,905 | 83,285 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856-7 | 2,165 | 5,381 | 1,685 | 81,151 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857-8 | 2,876 | 1,952 | .. | 137,476 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1858-9 | 2,157 | 2,009 | 2,690 | 113,543 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859-60 | 4,645 | 1,773 | 1,029 | 135,643 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1860-61 | 13,446 | 6,405 | 26,189 | 144,211 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1861-2 | 6,142 | 3,796 | 6,262 | 92,497 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1862-3 | 8,086 | 5,769 | 6,548 | 110,680 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1863-4 | 8,741 | 5,388 | 9,895 | 121,840 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1864-5 | 5,782 | 2,865 | 8,083 | 97,731 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1865-6 | 11,763 | 3,305 | 9,206 | 96,101 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1866-7 | 17,473 | 6,815 | 31,266 | 161,243 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1867-8 | 16,731 | 7,617 | 23,959 | 140,592 | 542 | 5,029 | 11 |
| 1868-9 | 10,295 | 6,672 | 12,084 | 122,800 | 493 | 615 | 1 |
| 1869-70 | 16,217 | 15,089 | 35,818 | 224,816 | 1,010 | 2,247 | 83 |
| 1870-71 | 10,521 | 10,363 | 32,900 | 183,708 | 1,349 | 2,652 | 318 |
| 1871-2 | 19,703 | 9,390 | 83,180 | 144,637 | 1,207 | 4,785 | 329 |
| 1872-3 | 23,475 | 18,226 | 66,940 | 159,964 | 281 | 30,502 | 543 |
| 1873-4 | 14,475 | 7,078 | 23,300 | 147,398 | 245 | 32,204 | 744 |
| 1874-5 | 17,899 | 5,788 | 55,880 | 157,261 | 531 | 35,998 | 899 |
| 1875-6 | 16,795 | 6,936 | 95,600 | 206,613 | 652 | 34,194 | 1,012 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Chicory. | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. |
| | tons. | tons. | cwt. | tons. | tons. | bushels. | cwt. |
| 1876-7 | 15,386 | 5,199 | 71,580 | 180,560 | 980 | 29,229 | 1,153 |
| 1877-8 | 15,465 | 4,618 | 61,100 | 208,151 | 1,333 | 28,840 | 1,954 |
| 1878-9 | 8,275 | 2,621 | 72,000 | 209,028 | 653 | 34,432 | 1,168 |
| 1879-80 | 14,897 | 4,558 | 146,940 | 292,407 | 1,764 | 32,031 | 2,540 |
| 1880-81 | 12,640 | 4,335 | 99,580 | 300,581 | 960 | 26,320 | 2,744 |
| 1881-2 | 14,989 | 4,450 | 203,800 | 238,793 | 781 | 32,085 | 4,045 |
| 1882-3 | 16,656 | 4,182 | 165,600 | 327,385 | 1,209 | 28,740 | 9,243 |
| 1883-4 | 18,906 | 5,276 | 139,540 | 433,143 | 1,626 | 41,964 | 15,717 |
| 1884-5 | 21,935 | 5,472 | 236,320 | 371,046 | 1,309 | 35,559 | 14,053 |
| 1885-6 | 24,129 | 6,479 | 204,180 | 442,118 | 1,239 | 39,793 | 5,501 |
| 1886-7 | 19,142 | 7,178 | 232,500 | 483,049 | 1,472 | 61,490 | 5,023 |
| 1887-8 | 20,590 | 8,774 | 235,480 | 624,122 | 1,375 | 61,177 | 5,405 |
| 1888-9 | 13,974 | 6,810 | 88,600 | 308,117 | 811 | 17,444 | 5,519 |
| 1889-90 | 15,604 | 9,095 | 216,300 | 666,385 | 1,376 | 54,547 | 5,711 |
| 1890-91 | 14,676 | 8,556 | 279,220 | 567,779 | 1,859 | 36,415 | 7,931 |
| 1891-2 | 16,160 | 8,670 | 293,640 | 514,406 | 1,509 | 43,985 | 6,513 |
| 1892-3 | 18,727 | 8,729 | 235,860 | 740,049 | 223 | 30,430 | 7,573 |
| 1893-4 | 19,340 | 7,046 | 203,980 | 503,355 | 224 | 26,252 | 5,684 |
| 1894-5 | 19,005 | 7,339 | 347,540 | 621,547 | 868 | 22,466 | 4,603 |
| 1895-6 | 10,160 | 4,669 | 215,180 | 390,861 | 239 | 22,239 | 3,946 |
| 1896-7 | 11,388 | 5,347 | 225,120 | 449,056 | 508 | 32,433 | 6,183 |
| 1897-8 | 5,584 | 13,247 | 224,340 | 659,635 | 117 | 30,522 | 3,628 |
| 1898-9 | 9,701 | 14,926 | 346,160 | 723,299 | 201 | 23,078 | 6,849 |
| 1899-00 | 9,597 | 4,710 | 398,100 | 596,193 | 196 | 28,022 | 2,884 |
| 1900-01 | 7,670 | 4,514 | 255,320 | 677,757 | 233 | 35,984 | 2,741 |
| 1901-2 | 9,679 | 4,140 | 417,180 | 884,369 | 154 | 60,144 | 2,249 |
| 1902-3 | 17,174 | 5,600 | 549,340 | 601,272 | 248 | 15,836 | 1,572 |
| 1903-4 | 21,305 | 9,879 | 504,360 | 1,233,063 | 492 | 35,666 | 2,447 |
| 1904-5 | 13,894 | 6,149 | 259,380 | 514,316 | 198 | 27,300 | 1,449 |
| 1905-6 | 16,400 | 6,408 | 511,940 | 864,177 | 189 | 33,281 | 1,906 |
| 1906-7 | 16,139 | 5,644 | 560,000 | 881,276 | 114 | 17,495 | 2,787 |
| 1907-8 | 14,295 | 3,650 | 452,980 | 682,370 | 174 | 10,685 | 1,179 |
| 1908-9 | 15,048 | 4,541 | 487,680 | 1,415,746 | 450 | 18,161 | 1,094 |
| 1909-10 | 14,116 | 4,215 | 634,300 | 1,186,738 | 462 | 13,160 | 882 |
| 1910-11 | 17,654 | 7,481 | 749,680 | 1,292,410 | 432 | 16,262 | 937 |
| 1911-12 | 9,568 | 4,953 | 418,220 | 1,032,288 | 333 | 9,503 | 777 |
| 1912-13 | 14,615 | 5,628 | 572,820 | 1,572,933 | 500 | 23,206 | 1,387 |
| 1913-14 | 15,642 | 3,166 | 495,100 | 1,350,374 | 360 | 16,349 | 961 |
| 1914-15 | 8,921 | 2,249 | 630,560 | 568,956 | 380 | 1,100 | 903 |
| 1915-16 | 13,067 | 4,938 | 751,740 | 2,342,094 | 595 | 24,087 | 855 |
| 1916-17 | 10,307 | 2,025 | 563,260 | 1,232,721 | 515 | 13,174 | 975 |
| 1917-18 | 7,826 | 2,809 | 434,900 | 949,545 | 518 | 22,059 | 838 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. |
| | owt. | owt. | owt. | gallons. |
| 1836 | | | | |
| 1837 | | | | |
| 1838 | | | | |
| 1839 | | | | |
| 1840 | | | | |
| 1841 | 1,440 | | | |
| 1842 | 10 | | | |
| 1843 | 10 | | | |
| 1844 | 35 | 20 | | 100 |
| 1845 | | 163 | | 214 |
| 1846-7 | | 1,993 | | 2,600 |
| 1847-8 | | 1,863 | | 1,300 |
| 1848-9 | | 3,020 | | 6,306 |
| 1849-50 | 6 | | | 5,220 |
| 1850-51 | | | | 4,021 |
| 1851-2 | | | | 6,447 |
| 1852-3 | | | | 4,500 |
| 1853-4 | 85 | 596 | | 9,680 |
| 1854-5 | 60 | 1,665 | | 9,600 |
| 1855-6 | 331 | 4,365 | | 9,372 |
| 1856-7 | 651 | 6,353 | | 10,936 |
| 1857-8 | 717 | 4,629 | | 5,761 |
| 1858-9 | 873 | 3,579 | | 7,740 |
| 1859-60 | 463 | 4,473 | | 13,966 |
| 1860-61 | 1,257 | 7,979 | | 12,129 |
| 1861-2 | 2,552 | 16,972 | | 47,568 |
| 1862-3 | 4,324 | 16,345 | | 91,893 |
| 1863-4 | 5,913 | 15,656 | 16,954 | 120,894 |
| 1864-5 | 3,450 | 13,027 | 16,160 | 110,042 |
| 1865-6 | 3,328 | 18,063 | 31,686 | 176,959 |
| 1866-7 | 2,915 | 17,264 | 43,395 | 284,118 |
| 1867-8 | 2,070 | 31,459 | 61,971 | 459,072 |
| 1868-9 | 1,747 | 25,574 | 65,553 | 448,547 |
| 1869-70 | 1,290 | 24,980 | 85,205 | 577,287 |
| 1870-71 | 487 | 26,296 | 98,642 | 629,219 |
| 1871-2 | 2,307 | 30,896 | 106,791 | 713,589 |
| 1872-3 | 1,837 | 19,338 | 85,623 | 527,592 |
| 1873-4 | 3,694 | 20,371 | 85,279 | 562,713 |
| 1874-5 | 6,839 | 19,999 | 90,988 | 577,493 |
| 1875-6 | 501* | 21,211 | 123,650 | 755,000 |

* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | gallons. |
| 1876-7 | 14,413 | 15,900 | 85,111 | 481,588 |
| 1877-8 | 15,827 | 13,807 | 73,722 | 457,535 |
| 1878-9 | 15,662 | 10,818 | 61,835 | 410,333 |
| 1879-80 | 1,297* | 16,270 | 89,890 | 574,143 |
| 1880-81 | 17,333 | 24,817 | 79,045 | 484,028 |
| 1881-2 | 12,876 | 14,806 | 78,512 | 539,191 |
| 1882-3 | 5,673 | 15,543 | 74,874 | 516,763 |
| 1883-4 | 9,124 | 22,402 | 106,925 | 723,560 |
| 1884-5 | 7,893 | 19,758 | 120,468 | 760,752 |
| 1885-6 | 13,734 | 39,651 | 158,354 | 1,003,827 |
| 1886-7 | 12,008 | 33,334 | 155,443 | 986,041 |
| 1887-8 | 11,853 | 42,389 | 178,154 | 1,167,874 |
| 1888-9 | 13,355 | 48,712 | 179,036 | 1,209,442 |
| 1889-90 | 4,123 | 59,428 | 233,564 | 1,578,590 |
| 1890-91 | 326* | 63,535 | 293,775 | 2,008,493 |
| 1891-2 | 2,579 | 60,313 | 232,955 | 1,554,130 |
| 1892-3 | 653* | 83,272 | 260,730 | 1,694,745 |
| 1893-4 | 8,952 | 128,820 | 229,259 | 1,490,184 |
| 1894-5 | 7,155 | 144,728 | 293,842 | 1,909,972 |
| 1895-6 | 15,223 | 136,456 | 342,615 | 2,226,999 |
| 1896-7 | 7,890 | 166,859 | 434,194 | 2,822,263 |
| 1897-8 | 3,419 | 162,147 | 295,290 | 1,919,389 |
| 1898-9 | 190* | 179,317 | 289,570 | 1,882,209 |
| 1899-00 | 1,365 | 155,340 | 143,580 | 933,282 |
| 1900-01 | 311* | 235,268 | 396,644 | 2,578,187 |
| 1901-2 | 345* | 192,427 | 304,842 | 1,981,475 |
| 1902-3 | 781 | 223,939 | 221,027 | 1,547,188 |
| 1903-4 | 848 | 290,515 | 364,450 | 2,551,150 |
| 1904-5 | 1,112 | 190,663 | 261,770 | 1,832,386 |
| 1905-6 | 1,405 | 232,984 | 265,606 | 1,726,444 |
| 1906-7 | 603 | 460,707 | 292,119 | 2,044,833 |
| 1907-8 | 2,764 | 340,718 | 195,086 | 1,365,600 |
| 1908-9 | 2,647 | 356,379 | 205,300 | 1,437,106 |
| 1909-10 | 2,704 | 402,122 | 146,706 | 991,941 |
| 1910-11 | 1,090 | 397,808 | 194,630 | 1,362,420 |
| 1911-12 | 3,686 | 542,761 | 140,489 | 983,423 |
| 1912-13 | 661 | 564,991 | 168,588 | 1,206,111 |
| 1913-14 | 2,037 | 675,388 | 161,105 | 1,121,491 |
| 1914-15 | 1,192 | 528,468 | 92,408 | 605,636 |
| 1915-16 | 596 | 898,991 | 185,775 | 1,380,367 |
| 1916-17 | 410 | 827,967 | 185,230 | 1,302,660 |
| 1917-18 | † | 623,935 | 135,635 | 800,068 |

* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Bacon and Hams Cured. | | Cheese made. | | Butter made. | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | lbs. | | lbs. | | lbs. | |
| 1891 | ... | ... | * | 3,311,012 | 16,703,786 | |
| 1892 | ... | .. | 9,018,446 | 4,056,994 | 23,509,845 | |
| 1893 | ... | .. | 8,359,324 | 3,748,555 | 28,160,441 | |
| 1894 | ... | .. | 8,835,238 | 4,153,131 | 35,580,201 | |
| 1895 | ... | .. | 10,138,646 | 5,052,782 | 39,760,994 | |
| 1896 | ... | .. | 9,892,416 | 4,742,566 | 37,128,083 | |
| 1897 | .. | .. | 8,670,536 | 4,312,507 | 34,561,372 | |
| 1898 | .. | .. | 8,931,112 | 4,397,369 | 34,080,310 | |
| 1899 | .. | .. | 10,886,314 | 4,512,706 | 53,327,585 | |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 13,204,547 | 4,284,170 | 55,604,118 | |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 15,011,616 | 3,974,668 | 46,857,572 | |
| 1902 | .. | .. | 14,438,370 | 3,849,561 | 39,227,754 | |
| 1903 | .. | .. | 12,504,851 | 5,681,515 | 46,685,727 | |
| 1904 | .. | .. | 14,851,944 | 4,747,851 | 61,002,841 | |
| 1905 | .. | .. | 16,433,665 | 4,297,350 | 57,606,821 | |
| 1906 | ... | .. | 17,798,818 | 4,877,693 | 68,088,168 | |
| 1907 | ... | .. | 17,300,883 | 4,397,909 | 63,746,354 | |
| 1908 | ... | .. | 14,217,073 | 4,328,644 | 48,461,398 | |
| 1909 | ... | .. | 13,620,485 | 5,025,834 | 55,166,555 | |
| 1910 | ... | .. | 16,438,837 | 4,530,893 | 70,603,787 | |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 19,546,772 | 4,549,843 | 86,500,474 | |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 20,043,706 | 4,176,778 | 67,655,834 | |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 19,289,258 | 4,856,321 | 73,381,567 | |
| 1914 | .. | .. | 18,774,497 | 4,395,502 | 62,421,288 | |
| 1915 | .. | .. | 13,659,974 | 3,497,278 | 42,345,113 | |
| 1916 | .. | .. | 18,115,028 | 5,869,562 | 59,568,771 | |
| 1917 | .. | .. | 21,324,846 | 5,285,003 | 64,405,711 | |

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Value of Agricultural Production. | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Malze. | Hay. | Potatoes. | Onions. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 3,119,878 | 465,257 | 123,423 | 79,967 | 861,479 | 417,150 | 116,721 |
| 1905 | 3,366,290 | 678,040 | 182,328 | 88,167 | 1,641,936 | 597,426 | 133,638 |
| 1906 | 3,109,980 | 810,851 | 205,832 | 70,496 | 1,681,768 | 333,678 | 79,800 |
| 1907 | 2,443,906 | 791,162 | 241,507 | 87,973 | 3,023,128 | 383,145 | 108,155 |
| 1908 | 4,405,303 | 989,844 | 253,309 | 116,402 | 3,256,308 | 411,840 | 138,408 |
| 1909 | 5,501,605 | 777,547 | 165,181 | 119,725 | 2,432,840 | 517,775 | 98,325 |
| 1910 | 5,512,060 | 909,295 | 227,382 | 96,166 | 2,455,560 | 534,515 | 63,723 |
| 1911 | 3,547,266 | 663,916 | 261,443 | 147,357 | 3,200,109 | 614,540 | 177,744 |
| 1912 | 4,343,202 | 953,750 | 332,430 | 119,305 | 4,010,979 | 678,448 | 176,142 |
| 1913 | 5,352,141 | 777,903 | 236,804 | 121,234 | 2,565,740 | 573,227 | 138,257 |
| 1914 | 1,391,647 | 397,078 | 161,899 | 234,597 | 4,181,827 | 800,269 | 167,098 |
| 1915 | 10,972,820 | 942,607 | 294,597 | 191,645 | 4,098,664 | 1,017,563 | 105,244 |
| 1916 | 10,232,488 | 828,929 | 299,481 | 163,638 | 2,033,990 | 550,086 | 118,423 |
| 1917 | 7,547,510 | 965,973 | 373,379 | 243,766 | 2,801,158 | 519,605 | 141,343 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

| Year. | Value of Agricultural Production—continued. | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|-----------|--|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | Green Forage. | Raisins. | Currants. | Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine). | Market Gardens. | All Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 74,755 | 49,528 | 9,757 | 405,263 | 197,600 | 295,437 | 6,216,213 |
| 1905 | 85,103 | 89,346 | 11,952 | 406,495 | 183,325 | 263,875 | 7,728,421 |
| 1906 | 91,255 | 180,473 | 21,994 | 524,962 | 197,650 | 267,808 | 7,576,547 |
| 1907 | 149,742 | 110,248 | 19,296 | 458,453 | 225,550 | 333,189 | 8,375,454 |
| 1908 | 157,665 | 102,483 | 21,472 | 441,700 | 231,975 | 478,577 | 11,005,286 |
| 1909 | 141,465 | 130,558 | 49,334 | 489,738 | 255,350 | 417,890 | 11,097,333 |
| 1910 | 179,565 | 132,262 | 48,829 | 586,084 | 269,450 | 397,695 | 11,412,596 |
| 1911 | 187,943 | 195,560 | 88,899 | 639,104 | 258,275 | 311,535 | 10,293,691 |
| 1912 | 211,150 | 213,818 | 60,421 | 696,029 | 260,350 | 373,633 | 12,429,658 |
| 1913 | 247,408 | 176,026 | 71,413 | 803,536 | 269,425 | 368,623 | 11,701,737 |
| 1914 | 418,962 | 181,177 | 37,085 | 536,797 | 323,375 | 352,819 | 9,184,630 |
| 1915 | 181,278 | 361,879 | 123,473 | 808,802 | 284,475 | 382,081 | 19,765,128 |
| 1916 | 149,001 | 227,448 | 91,355 | 633,718 | 268,650 | 359,317 | 15,956,524 |
| 1917 | 167,709 | 191,523 | 92,803 | 783,293 | 284,060 | 289,061 | 14,401,173 |

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production. | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Wool Produced. | Horses Produced. | Cattle Produced. | Sheep Produced. | Pigs Produced. | Milk Consumed in Natural State.* | Butter made. | Cheese made. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 3,543,810 | 198,456 | 1,740,767 | 1,429,970 | 880,616 | 696,972 | 2,414,695 | 89,022 | 10,494,808 |
| 1905 | 3,313,550 | 176,267 | 2,064,000 | 1,599,800 | 831,140 | 753,510 | 2,496,580 | 102,563 | 10,837,410 |
| 1906 | 3,869,000 | 335,538 | 2,480,226 | 1,913,202 | 325,881 | 817,317 | 2,978,860 | 116,860 | 12,836,884 |
| 1907 | 3,878,431 | 273,700 | 2,056,198 | 1,716,908 | 424,960 | 860,126 | 2,855,305 | 109,948 | 12,165,276 |
| 1908 | 3,556,168 | 15,274 | 298,606 | 597,680 | 380,650 | 845,004 | 2,988,743 | 126,252 | 8,208,577 |
| 1909 | 4,044,755 | 201,268 | 1,602,858 | 1,817,320 | 470,081 | 891,755 | 2,493,990 | 180,670 | 11,212,697 |
| 1910 | 4,318,100 | 388,556 | 1,860,888 | 1,298,740 | 541,785 | 1,020,360 | 3,109,510 | 105,340 | 12,643,279 |
| 1911 | 4,142,747 | 520,580 | 2,344,680 | 1,558,170 | 454,815 | 1,317,484 | 3,860,100 | 106,160 | 14,304,736 |
| 1912 | 3,751,038 | 328,020 | 1,166,430 | 709,660 | 389,350 | 1,805,320 | 3,478,640 | 125,480 | 11,752,988 |
| 1913 | 4,032,954 | 454,820 | 2,277,170 | 1,572,420 | 678,355 | 1,694,826 | 3,341,920 | 126,670 | 14,179,135 |
| 1914 | 3,410,913 | .. | 1,766,473 | 1,134,678 | 735,065 | 1,821,580 | 2,998,820 | 117,210 | 11,984,739 |
| 1915 | 4,066,003 | .. | 226,480 | 784,575 | 472,050 | 2,295,376 | 2,528,360 | 129,110 | 10,501,954 |
| 1916 | 5,927,814 | 262,020 | 4,774,610 | 3,928,860 | 825,450 | 2,451,170 | 4,224,420 | 223,040 | 22,617,384 |
| 1917 | 6,410,077 | 70,880 | 5,270,940 | 3,641,630 | 1,002,250 | 2,786,890 | 4,229,310 | 197,750 | 23,609,727 |

* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, LIFE ASSURANCE, ETC.

| Year. | Old-age and Invalid Pensions.* | | | Life Assurance Policies. | | Amount Received from the Commonwealth Government by the State of Victoria.† |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| | Old-age. | Invalid. | Amounts Expended. | Number. | Sums Assured. | |
| | No. | No. | £ | | £ | |
| 1894 | .. | .. | .. | 131,210 | 23,095,900 | .. |
| 1895 | .. | .. | .. | 131,875 | 22,916,328 | .. |
| 1896 | .. | .. | .. | 132,684 | 22,757,175 | .. |
| 1897 | .. | .. | .. | 144,842 | 23,530,517 | .. |
| 1898 | .. | .. | .. | 147,150 | 23,533,082 | .. |
| 1899 | .. | .. | .. | 156,411 | 26,536,403 | .. |
| 1900 | .. | .. | .. | 172,713 | 26,315,862 | .. |
| 1901 | 16,275 | .. | 129,338 | 196,036 | 28,564,889 | 1,177,740 |
| 1902 | 14,570 | .. | 292,432 | 210,922 | 29,878,162 | 1,920,974 |
| 1903 | 12,417 | .. | 215,973 | 214,861 | 30,230,567 | 2,105,450 |
| 1904 | 11,609 | .. | 205,150 | 224,212 | 30,980,343 | 2,002,804 |
| 1905 | 11,209 | .. | 200,464 | 227,168 | 31,586,524 | 2,017,378 |
| 1906 | 10,990 | .. | 189,127 | 235,091 | 32,246,807 | 2,097,119 |
| 1907 | 10,732 | .. | 187,793 | 242,385 | 33,112,352 | 2,192,340 |
| 1908 | 11,288 | .. | 233,573 | 254,717 | 34,057,847 | 2,440,243 |
| 1909 | 12,368 | .. | 270,827 | 270,899 | 35,120,753 | 1,929,542 |
| 1910 | 20,218 | .. | 470,656 | 292,055 | 36,495,251 | 1,922,278 |
| 1911 | 23,722 | 2,272 | 573,699 | 311,695 | 38,185,859 | 1,617,572 |
| 1912 | 24,449 | 3,162 | 672,593 | 331,846 | 40,132,346 | 1,667,657 |
| 1913 | 25,434 | 3,918 | 715,924 | 351,250 | 41,546,825 | 1,691,833 |
| 1914 | 27,150 | 4,844 | 795,449 | 368,481 | 43,305,375 | 1,733,280 |
| 1915 | 28,365 | 6,064 | 839,718 | 381,106 | 44,402,089 | 1,757,894 |
| 1916 | 28,446 | 6,869 | 908,159 | 401,591 | 46,145,573 | 1,743,467 |
| 1917 | 29,064 | 7,921 | 1,070,386 | 425,481 | 48,389,346 | 1,722,409 |
| 1918 | 29,159 | 8,901 | 1,168,498 | .. | .. | 1,739,481 |

* Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 30th June.

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